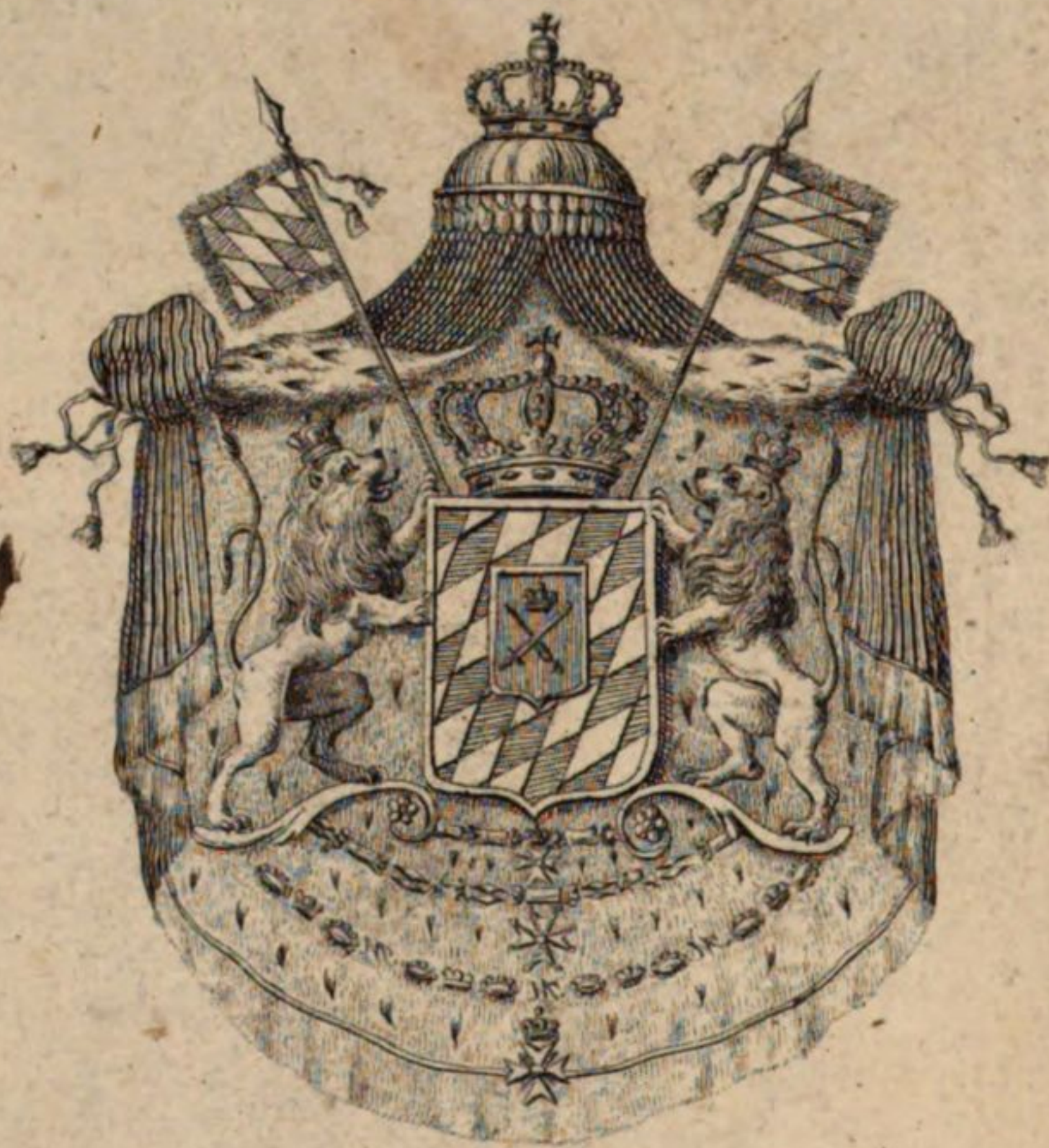


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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE,

CONTAINING
THE ACCENTUATION—THE GRAMMATICAL INFLECTIONS—THE IRREGULAR WORDS REFERRED TO THEIR THEMES—THE PARALLEL TERMS FROM THE OTHER GOTHIC LANGUAGES—THE MEANING OF THE ANGLO-SAXON IN ENGLISH AND LATIN—AND COPIOUS ENGLISH AND LATIN INDEXES, SERVING AS A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-SAXON, AS WELL AS OF LATIN AND ANGLO-SAXON.

WITH
A PREFACE ON THE ORIGIN AND CONNEXION OF THE GERMANIC TONGUES—A MAP OF LANGUAGES—AND THE ESSENTIALS OF ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

BY
THE REV. J. BOSWORTH, LL.D.

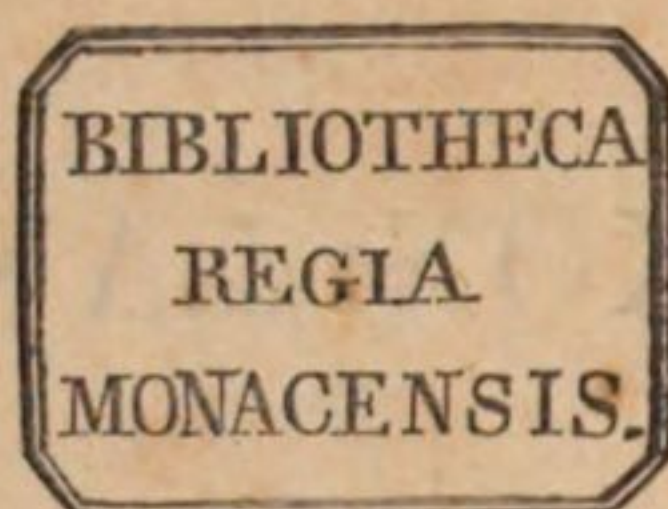
DR. PHIL. OF LEYDEN;
B.D. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; F.R.S.; F.S.A.; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE NETHERLANDS; M.R.S. OF LIT. LONDON;
HONORARY F.R.S. OF SCIENCES, NORWAY; F.S.A. COPENHAGEN;
F. OF THE LIT. S. LEYDEN, UTRECHT, BRISTOL, ETC.;
BRITISH CHAPLAIN AT ROTTERDAM.

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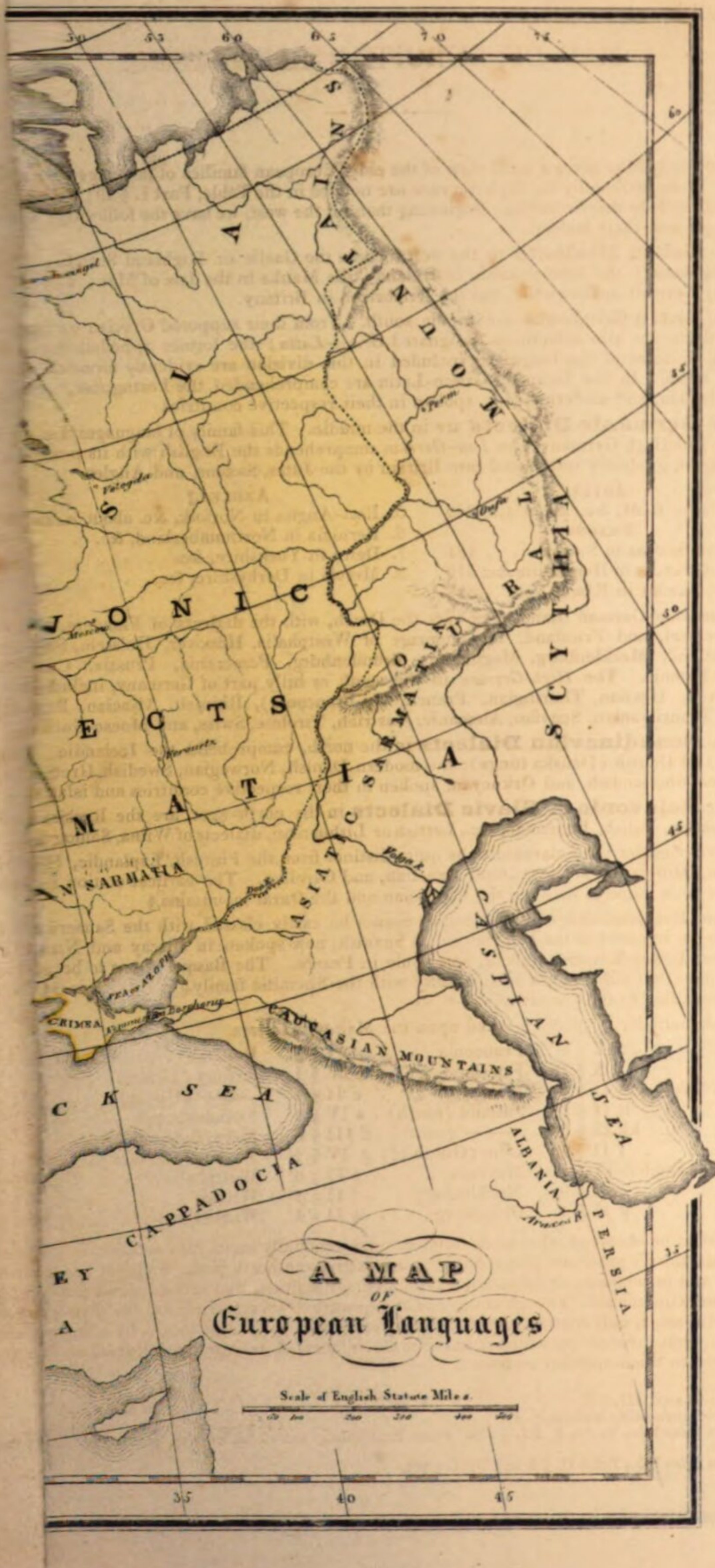
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A MAP OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

The adjoining Map gives a local view of the chief European families of languages and their dialects. Those spoken by the Japhetic race are noticed in the Table, Part I. § 19; but a short abstract of the Map may be useful. Beginning then on the west, we have the following families of languages and their dialects.

1. The **Celtic Dialects** to the west include the Gaelic or Highland Scotch, spoken in the Highlands; the Erse or Irish, in Ireland; the Manks in the Isle of Man; the Welsh in Wales; Cornish in Cornwall; and the Armorican in Britany.

2. The **Latin Dialects** are to the south. From their supposed Grecian origin, the Latin dialects are also sometimes designated *Græco-Latin*; the former appellation is here preferred, as most of the languages included in this division are evidently formed directly from the Latin. In the Latin or Græco-Latin are comprehended the Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, and modern Greek, spoken in their respective countries.

3. The **Germanic Dialects** are in the middle. This family of languages is divided into Low and High German. The *Low-German* comprehends the English with its parent, the Anglo-Saxon, gradually introduced into Britain by the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles

JUTES.*	ANGLES.†
1. Jutes in Kent, &c. about A.D. 449	5. East-Anglia in Norfolk, &c. about A.D. 527
SAXONS.†	6. Bernicia in Northumberland, &c. . . 547
2. South-Saxons in Sussex . . 491	7. Deira in Yorkshire, &c. . . . 559
3. West-Saxons in Hampshire, &c. 519	8. Mercia in Derbyshire, &c. . . . 586
4. East-Saxons in Essex, &c. . 527	

The other Low-German Languages were the Dutch, with the dialects of Flanders, Gelderland, Overysel, and Friesland, the language of Westphalia, Honover, Holstein, Sleswick, South Jutland, Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Courland, Livonia, Estonia. The *High-German* in the south or hilly part of Germany, including the High-Saxon, Hessian, Thuringian, Francic (in Franconia), Rhinish, Alsacian, Bavarian, Silesian, Transilvanian, Suavian, Alemanic, Austrian, Tirolese, Swiss, and Moeso-Gothic.

4. The **Scandinavian Dialects** in the north, comprehend the Icelandic formed from the Old Danish (*Danska túnga*); the modern Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Greenlandish, Ferroe, Shetlandish, and Orkneyan, spoken in their respective countries and islands.

5. The **Slavonic or Slavic Dialects** in the north-west, are the Russian, Serb, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, &c., Lettish or Lithuanian, dialects of Wilna, Samogitia, &c.

6. Some consider the Slavonic to be quite distinct from the Finnish, Laplandic, Siberian, Ostiakian, Hungarian or Magyar, Twastian, and Carelian. The earliest station in which they have been found is between the Caucasian and the Oural mountains.‡

7. Some European and other languages cannot be easily classed with the Sanscrit. The Basque is a remnant of the Old Iberian or Spanish, now spoken in Biscay and Navarre in Spain, and Lower Navarre, Labour, and Soule in France. The Basque seems to be a primitive language, but still to have some affinity with the Shemitic family.¶ Turkish is of Tartar origin, and allied to the Shemitic.¶¶

An alphabetic list of places marked upon the Map with letters.

Anglen a III. § 1	Franconia o II § 6	Runamo h XII § 24
Ansbach i X § 76	Friesland a IV § 1	Saxony (Lower) . ggg IV § 3†
Austrian States nnn II § 5	Holstein c II § 4	—— (Upper) jjj II § 5
Baden ll II § 5	Jutland (north) . e IV § 41	Skanderburg e IV § 45
Bamberg kk II § 6	—— (south) . d III § 3	Sleswick or south Jut. d III § 1
Brunswick i II § 4	Liim (Gulph of) g IV § 45	Thanet (Isle of) . . b III § 3
ChersonesusCimb.deIV § 41	Mayence c II § 6	Westphalia hh II § 4
Cleves d II § 6	Mecklinburg . . f II § 4	Wiburg f IV § 45
Flanders p II § 4	Oldenburg b II § 4	Wurtenburg m II § 5.

It ought to be observed, that as one dialect often gradually melts into another, it is impossible to mark with precision where one terminates and another begins. So great has been the difficulty and uncertainty in delineating the extent of dialects, that several times the attempt was almost relinquished. Though conscious of exposure to severe criticism, the plan has been carried into effect, only from the conviction that many will be glad to obtain, by a mere glance of the eye, that information which it has cost much laborious research to delineate on so small a map even in this imperfect manner.

* ANGLO-SAXON, III. § 3.

† Ib. III. § 4.

‡ Ib. III. § 5—7.

§ See Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 17.

¶ Balbi's Atlas Eth., Tables X. XI. § 154. Malte Brun's Geog. vol. vi. bk. xcvi. A. p. 99. Prichard's Celt. p. 8, note c.

¶¶ Balbi's Atlas Eth., Table II. § 6, and VIII. § 124.



P R E F A C E.

I.—THE IMPORTANCE OF A CLOSE INVESTIGATION OF LANGUAGES IN CORROBORATING REVELATION, AND TRACING THE ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF NATIONS.—ALL LANGUAGES HAVE A DISTANT VERBAL RESEMBLANCE, INDICATING A PRIMITIVE CONNEXION.—THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGES, WHICH IS MOST RATIONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE CONFUSION RECORDED BY MOSES.—LANGUAGES ARE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES, SUCH AS THOSE SPOKEN BY THE DESCENDANTS OF SHEM, HAM, AND JAPHETH.—THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES OF EUROPE WERE OF JAPHETIC ORIGIN.—THE FIRST TRIBES THAT ENTERED EUROPE WERE CELTS,—THE NEXT WERE THE TEUTONI OR GERMANS,—AND THE THIRD THE SCLAVONIANS.—AS WE ARE MOST CONCERNED WITH THE TEUTONIC, OR GERMAN TRIBES, THEY CLAIM A PARTICULAR NOTICE.

1. It is mind, understanding, or the power of reasoning, which is the distinguishing property of man. The mind is a man's self; by it we are allied to the highest intelligence. Can it then be unimportant for an intellectual being to examine the operations of the mind? But its operations or thoughts are so quick and fugitive, that no real apprehension of them can be obtained, except by their representatives, that is, by words. These, when spoken, quickly vanish from the mind. It is only when words are written, that they become tangible; they are then the lasting representatives or signs of ideas. Those, therefore, who philosophically and effectually examine the structure and the right meaning of words, the instruments of thought, are most likely to have the clearest apprehension of the mental powers and their operations.

2. Words, as the instruments for expressing thoughts,* are the constituent parts of language. It is by language that the feelings, experience, and indeed the whole mind of individuals, can be communicated and made the property of our whole species. The most sublime thoughts and extensive

* Whately's *Elements of Logic*, Ch. ii. p. 55.

knowledge of those who have been favoured with the highest order of intellect, are in their writings concentrated and perpetuated: thus the exalted endowment of reason is perfected by the gift of rational language.

3. The minute investigation of language is not only important in examining the mental powers, but in bearing its testimony to the truth of Revelation, and in tracing the origin and affinity of nations.

4. The physical history of man, the researches of the most eminent geologists, the investigations of the most able philosophers, and the close and patient examination of all the phenomena of nature, are so many distinct confirmations of the Mosaic record. At present we need only refer to the physical or natural history of man.* Here every candid inquirer is led to the conclusion, that all the diversities of the human race originally sprang from one father and mother; and hence we reasonably infer, that this primitive pair had one primitive language. We now find a great diversity of tongues. To account for this diversity, philosophers have started different theories:† but there is no theory which so satisfactorily accounts for the variety of languages, and yet the similarity observable in their fragments, as the plain statement of facts recorded by Moses.

5. "The whole earth was of one language and one speech," or of one *lip*,‡ and of like words.§ "And it came to pass, as they (the families of the sons of Noah) journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there." Because the people said, "Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," when the Lord had determined that they should be dispersed, and thus "replenish the earth," God "confounded their *lip*, language, or pronunciation, that they could not understand one another's speech." "Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." (Gen. xi. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9.)

6. On a close examination and analysis of languages, even as we find them at the present day, nearly forty-two centuries after the confusion,

* *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, by C. J. Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

† Some French naturalists and physiologists, with a few writers on history and antiquities in Germany, speak of the Adamic race as of one among many distinct creations. Von Humboldt speaks of the Americans as a distinct stock. Malte Brun has taken it for granted that each part of the earth had its own race, of whose origin it was in vain to inquire. Niebuhr is of the same opinion as to the early inhabitants of Italy.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

‡ *Heb.* ויהי כל-הארץ שפה אחת: *Septuagint* Καὶ ἦν πᾶσα ἡ γῆ χεῖλος ἓν: *Vulgate* Erat autem terra labii unius.—שפה *a lip, talk, margin; labium, sermo, ora.*

§ *Heb.* ודברים אחדים: *Septuagint* καὶ φωνὴ μία πᾶσι: *Vulgate* et sermonum eorundem.—אחדים *pl. ones, alike, the same, from אחד one; Arab.* احدى *pl. ones, from احد one.*—דברים *words, speech, from דבר a word, matter, thing; verbum, res, aliquid.*

there are, in almost every tongue, a few fragments and whole words so similar, as to indicate an original connexion. The great diversity in their vocabularies and grammatical structure is still more apparent. The facts recorded by the Hebrew legislator of one original language, the subsequent confusion of lip or pronunciation, and the consequent dispersion, alone account for this pervading identity or resemblance, and the striking diversity.* Both these claim a brief notice.

7. First, there are resemblances or identities still observable in the severed fragments of an original language. These occur most frequently in words of the commonest use. Such words, if not composed exactly of the same letters, are from letters of the same organ, or from those which are interchangeable.

8. A slight inspection of the ten numerals, even in a few languages, will prove that they had an original connexion.

* Those who wish to see this subject fully and satisfactorily discussed, are referred to the admirable papers of Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A. *On the Affinities and Diversities in the Languages of the World, and on their Primeval Cause*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom*, Vol. I. Part I. 4to. 1827. p. 17—106, and Vol. II. Part II. 1834, p. 252—262. He has arranged the words used to denote *Father* in more than five hundred languages. He has also made a similar classification of the various terms to designate *Mother*, as well as the first two numerals. Mr. Turner observes: "In my letters on the first and second numerals, it was endeavoured to show, that the words which various nations have used to express them, were either simple sounds of one syllable, or compound terms resolvable frequently into these simpler elements, and most probably always made from them; but a more important object was to evince, that both the elementary and the composite sounds have resemblances and connected analogies, which, although used by nations that were strangers to each other, were too numerous to have been accidental."

I intimated that the languages or people, among whom such similarities prevailed, however disparted and divergent they had been, or now were, must have had some ancient and primeval consanguinity.—In meditating on this subject, it occurred to me, that if the mind were not pursuing an illusory idea, the same facts and the same intimation would appear as strikingly in some other words, as they were visible in the numerals. This impression, and the desire neither to mislead, nor to be misled, have induced me to observe, whether the words that are used in the different languages of the world to express the first, the dearest, the most universal, and the most lasting relations of life, *Father* and *Mother*, would be found to confirm, or overthrow the principles suggested. The words were arranged into classes, according to their primitive or more simple elements. These classes demonstrate that the common use of sounds to express the same ideas, must have had some common origin, and are evidences of a common and early affinity. While each class proves a similarity or an identity, the numerous classes indicate great diversity. Identity without diversity would have proved only a common derivation, and diversity without identities would disprove community of origin. But so much partial identity and resemblance remaining, at this advanced period of the world, visible amid so much striking and general disparity, exactly coincides with the Hebrew statement of an anterior unity, and of a subsequent confusion, abruption, and dispersion.

Amongst his deductions Mr. Turner observes, that the "primeval language has not been anywhere preserved, but that fragments of it must, from the common origin of all, everywhere exist; that these fragments will indicate the original derivation and kindredship of all; and that some direct causation of no common agency has operated to begin, and has so permanently affected mankind, as to produce a striking and universally experienced diversity." A gentleman, whose erudition is universally acknowledged, and whose opinions, from his extensive lingual knowledge, and especially from his critical acquaintance with the oriental tongues, deserve the greatest attention, has come to this conclusion; for he has stated ("De oorspronkelijke taal, wier oudste dochter het Sanskrit is, de vruchtbare moeder van zoovele dialekten, bestaat niet meer,") the original language, of which the oldest daughter is the Sanscrit, the fruitful mother of so many dialects, exists no longer.—Professor Hamaker's *Akademische voorlezingen*, &c. Leyden, 8vo. 1835, p. 7. These interesting lectures have just appeared; English and German translations of them are preparing for the press. Ere long we hope to see Professor Hamaker's two other learned works: *A Comparison of the Radical Words of the Sanscrit with those of other Dialects*; and, *Grammatical Remarks on the Indo-Germanic Languages*—on both of which he has for some time been diligently, and it may be added, very successfully engaged.

A TABLE OF NUMERALS.

Sanscrit.	Persian.	Welsh.	Erse.	Greek.	Latin.	Anglo-Saxon.	English.	Dutch.	Icelandic.	Danish.	Mæso-Gothic.	Old High German.	Russian.
एक aika	يک yika	un	aen	εἷς, μία, ἓν	unus, a, um	an	one	een	einn	een	ains, aina, ain	ein	odin'
द्वि dwi	دو du	dau dwy }	da do }	δύω, δύοιω	duo, duæ i. e. duai }	twá twégen }	two	twee	tvö	to	twai, twos, twa	tue	dva dvie }
त्रि tri	سه seh	tri tair }	tri	τρεις τρεες τρια }	tres tria }	preo pry }	three	drie	þrir	tre	thrins	thri	tri
चतुर chatur	چهار chehaur	pedwar pedair }	keathair	πεντε, πεσσυπες τετροπα }	quatuor, petor Oscan }	feower	four	vier	flórir	fire	fidwor	fuuar	chetyre
पंच pancha	پنج penj	pump	kuig	πεντε πεντε }	quinque	fif	five	vijf	fimm	fem	fimf	finfe	pyat
षष्ठ shash	شش shesh	chwech	se	ἕξ	sex	six	six	zes	sex	sex	saihs	sehs	shest'
सप्तान saptan	هفت heit	saith	secht	ἑπτα	septem	seofon	seven	zeven	siö	syv	sibun	sibun	sem
अष्ट ashta	هشت hesht	wyth	ocht	ὀκτω	octo	eahta	eight	acht	átta	aatte	ahtan	oh-to	osm vosem }
नवन् navan	نُه nuh	naw	noi	ἑννεα	novem	migon	nine	negen	niu	ni	nihun	niguni	devyat'
दशान dashan	ده deh	dég	deich	δέκα	decem	tyu	ten	tien	tiu	ti	taihun	tehan	desyat'
विंशति vingshati	بیست bist	ugain	fic hid	εἰκοσι Fεικοστί ? }	viginti	twentig	twenty	twintig	tuttugu	tyve	twaintigum	tuening	dvatzat'
त्रिंशत् tringshat	سی si	deg ar ugain }	deich ar hichid }	τριακοντα	triginta	þritig	thirty	dertig	þriatyu	trediva	thrinstigum	thritig	tritatzat'
शतं shatum	صد sad	cant	kett	ἑκατον	centum	hund	hundred	honderd	hundrað	hundrede	hund	hunt	sto

9. By the common change of *t* into *d*, all the words in the different languages denoting *two* and *three*, are evidently cognate, or from one common source. The *Sans.* *chatur*; *Erse* *keathair*; *Pers.* *chehaur*; *Rus.* *chetyre*; *Grk.* *τετταρες, πισυρες*; *Wel.* *pedwar*; *Lat.* *quatuor*; *Oscan* *petor*; *Moes.* *fidwor*; *Old High Ger.* *fiuuar*; *A.-S.* *feower*; *Dut.* *vier*; *Dan.* *fire*; *Eng.* *four*, by the change of *ch, k, q, τ, π, p*, and *f*, have a distant connexion.* By a slight change of lip or pronunciation, the other numerals appear to be cognate.

10. The *Heb.* *שש* *sës six*, seems to be allied to the *Sans.* *shash*; the *Chaldee* *תליתי* *tliti third*, to the *Sans.* *tritaya*. Other words have evidently a connexion: the *Heb.* *בית* *bit a house, dwelling*; *Chaldee* *בوت* *but to tarry, dwell*, often used in the Targum for *לון* *lun*; in *Arab.* *بات* *bat* or *بيت* *beit to tarry, be situated*; the *Erse* *beith*; *Wel.* *býdh, bôd*; *Teutonic* *be, beon to be*; and the *Sans.* verbal root *भू* *bhū*, whence *bhavami I am*, are allied.—The *Heb.* *ע* *is*; *Wel.* *oes he is*; *Erse* *is, as is me I am*, seems connected with the *Sans.* verbal root *अस्* *as*, whence we have *Sans.* *asmi, asi, asti sum, es, est*; *Grk.* *εἰμι [ἐσμι] ἐσσι, ἐστι. †*

11. Some Coptic words are very similar to Hebrew.

Coptic.	Hebrew.
ⲁⲗⲏⲓ <i>alēi to go up,</i>	עלה <i>olē to go up.</i>
ⲁⲗⲟⲩ <i>alou a boy,</i>	עול <i>oul an infant</i> , עולל <i>oull a boy.</i>
ⲁⲛ <i>an not,</i>	אין <i>ain not.</i>
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ <i>anok I,</i>	אנכי <i>anki I.</i>
ⲁⲛⲟⲛ <i>anon we,</i>	אנהנה <i>anene</i> , or אנן <i>anēn</i> , הֵנן <i>enēn Chl. we</i>
ⲁⲣⲉⲭ <i>areg terminus,</i>	ארץ <i>arěj terra, regio.</i>
ⲁⲣⲏⲃ <i>arēb a pledge,</i>	ערבה <i>orbē a pledge.</i>
ⲃⲉⲗ <i>bel to destroy,</i>	בלה <i>blē to wear, waste away.</i>
ⲃⲉⲣⲓ <i>beri new,</i>	} ברא <i>bra to create.</i>
ⲉⲣ-ⲃⲉⲣⲓ <i>to renew,</i>	
ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲗ <i>eioul a stag,</i>	איל <i>ail a stag.</i>
ⲙⲁⲗ <i>thal a hill,</i>	תל <i>tēl a heap.</i>
ⲙⲁⲱⲱ <i>thlom furrows,</i>	תלם <i>tēlm furrows.</i>
ⲓⲁⲣⲟ <i>iaro a river,</i>	יאר <i>iar a river.</i>
ⲓⲟⲱ <i>iom the sea,</i>	ים <i>īm the sea.</i>
ⲕⲁⲱ <i>kash a reed,</i>	קש <i>qēs stubble, straw, &c.</i>

* See the change of letters admirably proved in the erudite and invaluable work of Dr. Prichard, *On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 27—91, 8vo. Oxford, 1831, to whose work the preceding table is much indebted. The regular interchange of consonants, and the laws that influence the vowel system, are also satisfactorily proved and fully treated by Dr. James Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, Gottingen, 1822, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 581, 584, 578; and in Professor Schmitthenner's valuable Introduction to his short German Dictionary. No one who has omitted to examine what these learned and laborious authors have written, ought to reject, and much less ridicule, the systematic and regular change of vowels and consonants.

† See more examples in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 192—194.

12. The table of numerals, with the preceding short collection of examples, may be sufficient to show that there are many words which are of cognate origin, even in languages often deemed the most dissimilar. It is not contended with the ancient fathers that the *Hebrew* is the primitive tongue, or with the modern philosophers that it is the *Sanscrit*; for it appears, on the evidence of Moses,* and from the conclusion of eminent philologists, that the original language of our first parents no longer exists. The similarity of the words previously cited, prove that these languages originally proceeded from one common source, and they thus verify that part of the Mosaic history which declares, that "the whole earth was of one language."

13. It is now necessary to advert to the vast diversity of languages, which is satisfactorily accounted for by the confusion of lip or pronunciation. Those who pronounced their words in the same manner, separating from those they could not understand, would naturally unite together, and form distinct tribes. In addition to the passages previously cited relative to the dispersion, Moses adds: "By these (the sons of *Japheth*) were the isles of the Gentiles (Europe) divided in their lands, every one *after his tongue*, after their families, in their nations.—These are the sons of *Ham*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their countries, and in their nations.—These are the sons of *Shem*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their lands, after their nations." (Gen. x. 5, 20, 31.)

14. Do they, who reject these and the preceding passages of the Sacred History, on account of their reference to a supernatural agency, suggest that various languages existed from the beginning, and that the faculty of expressing ideas by a different language was given to distinct creations of men in each particular region of the earth? This would imply, "that the world contained from the beginning, not three or four, as some writers are willing to believe, but some hundreds, and perhaps thousands of different human races."† These numerous creations must refer to a supernatural agency as many times more miraculous than the event recorded by Moses, as the miracle, according to their theory, was numerically repeated.

15. Whatever diversity of opinion there may have been, as to the origin of the great variety of tongues, the most eminent philologists have generally divided languages into classes, distinguished by remarkable differences in their grammatical structure and vocabularies.

16. One of these classes of languages is the *Shemitic*, or *Semetic*, so called from the supposition that the race of Shem alone spoke the language so denominated. Objections may be made to the term, as the

* Gen. xi. 1, 6, 7, 9; and Gen. x. 5, 20, 31. See § 6, note †.

† The languages of the African nations, according to Seetzen, who has made the most extensive and original researches into this subject, amount to 100 or 150. In America, there are said to be 1500 idioms, "notabilmente diversi." Such was the opinion of Lopez, a missionary of great knowledge in the languages both of South and North America. See Seetzen's *Letters in Von Zach's Monatliche Correspondenz*, 1810, p. 328; Hervas's *Catalogo delle Lingue*, p. 11; and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 11.

Phœnicians or Canaanites, who took their origin from Ham, spoke a Shemitic dialect; but as Shemitic is in general use and well understood, it is best to retain it. The race of Shem, who were much devoted to a pastoral life, spread over the finest part of Middle and Upper Asia, over Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria. The following languages, distinguished by being written from right to left, and forming their grammatical connexions by prefixes and postfixes, are of the Shemitic race:—

Shemitic Languages.

Hebrew, { Chaldee,
 { Syriac,
 Arabic,
 Aramæan, &c.

17. The descendants of *Ham* were seafaring men, who founded the republics of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, &c. Little appears to be known of the languages used by the race of *Ham*. Some name the following:—

The Dialect of Ancient Egypt.

Coptic, { Sahidic,
 { Bashmuric,

The numerous African dialects spoken by the *Kabyles* of Mauritania, the *Tuarik* of the Great Desert, the *Felatahs* of Nigritia, the *Foulahs* of the Senegal, &c.

18. Another class of idioms is the *Japhetic*, by some called Caucasian, from the supposition that the primitive seat of this race was near Mount Caucasus; by others denominated Indo-Germanic, indicating that all the Germanic tongues had an Indian origin. The compound Indo-Germanic, by not including the Celtic or Welsh, an important branch of these idioms, has been considered defective. A word of more extended signification has been adopted, namely, Indo-European,* to denote all those European languages which are clearly cognate with the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India. Other etymologists have proposed Arian or Persian, as it designates their origin amongst the Arians, Irenians, or Persians.† As some Asiatic as well as European dialects ought to be included in the name, it may be better to retain the old term Japhetic, comprising all the supposed descendants of Japheth, who diverged from Shinar throughout Asia and Europe; from the banks of the Ganges to the Atlantic ocean, and from the shores of Iceland to the Mediterranean Sea. They seem to have passed to the north of the great range of the Taurus, as far as the Eastern ocean, and probably passed over Behring's straits from Kamschatka to America.‡

19. A tabular arrangement will best show the extent of the languages of the Japhetic race.

* Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 19.

† Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für *Etymologie, Synonymik und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, 8vo. Darmstadt, 1834, p. 24.

‡ Dr. Hales's *Analysis of Chronology*, Vol. I. p. 352.

A singular congruity is said to exist in all the American languages, from the north to the southern extremity of the continent. They may be reduced to a few great divisions, several of which extend as radii from a common centre in the north western part near Behring's straits.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 6.

TABLE OF JAPHETIC LANGUAGES.

LANGUAGES OF COGNATE ORIGIN WITH THE SANSKRIT.

Sanskrit Pracrit, or the softened language of females Marashita, Telinga, Tamil or Malabaric, Hindustanee or Deivanagari				
Mongol-Hindustanee, or Moorish, Bengalee	Zend Pelhevi Parsi Persian, &c.	Celtic from Gaul Relicts of the ancient British, but some say of the Pictish* Relicts of the ancient Irish or Scotti Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, Lower Brittany, in France Irish or Erse, Manks, Gaelic or High- land Scotch Italian Spanish Portugese French, &c. The languages of the Finnish nations, originating near the Caucasian Mountains, Finnish Laplandic Siberian Ostiakian Hungarian Twastian Carelian, &c. Letish or Lithuanian, dialect of Wilna, of Samogitia, Lotwa of Livonia, Semegal in Semigallia Slavonian, Russian, Servian, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, Slovaques, &c.	Germanic or Teutonic branch, very extensive, in two subdivisions The Low-German Platt Deutsch Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon being all six distinct languages of ancient Germany English Low-German, Dutch, or Netherlandish Flemish Meso-Gothic, Alemannic, Francic High-Dutch or German, with all its provincial dialects Ancient Scandinavian, Old Danish, [Danska tunga] was spoken in— Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Ferroeis, Shetland Isles, Orkney Isles, &c. Scandinavian branch Modern Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, scarcely distin- guishable from the ancient Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Ferroe dialect, Orkney dialect, Pictish, Scottish or Lowland Scotch.†	The language introduced into Europe by the great Gothic family, known to us in its two important branches.

* Sir William Betham, in his *Gael and Cymbric*, p. 10, affirms that the Picts were a colony of the Cymbric, from the ancient Cymbric Chersonesus, opposite the land of the Picts.

† See a very valuable *Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language*, prefixed to the laborious, profound, and yet very interesting *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, by the learned Dr. John Jamieson, 2 vols. 4to. 1808, and a supplement of 2 vols. 4to. The Dictionary is full of important matter relative to the early customs in Scotland and England; it displays throughout great learning and critical acumen in tracing the etymology of words. In the Dissertation, he adduces every argument and authority which can be produced to prove that the Scotch were of Scandinavian origin.

20. Little need be said here of the Asiatic nations proceeding from Japhet: a casual remark, however, may be admitted upon the language of the Hindoos. The Sanscrit* is that ancient tongue which once prevailed throughout all Hindoostan, from the Gulf of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, and from the southern extremity of the country to the Himalaya Mountains on the north. The Sanscrit is the most compositive, flexible, and complete language yet known. It admits of being perfectly analysed, by merely reducing its compound words to simple elements which exist in the language itself. It contains the roots of the various European dialects, of the Latin, Greek, Celtic, German, and Slavonic. Having all its words composed of its own elements, and containing no exotic terms, proves it to be very near its primitive state.† The Sanscrit is, therefore, placed at the commencement of the languages here called Japhetic. That all these are closely connected with the Sanscrit, will clearly appear from a few examples.

EXAMPLES.

Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Persian.	German.	Anglo-Sax.	Dutch.	Danish.	English.
उपर upar	ὑπερ	super	عبور aboor	ober	ofer	over	over	over
जानु jānu	γόνυ	genu	زانو zano	knie	cneow	knie	knæ	knee
नवं nāwam	νέον	novum	نو nēw	neu	niwe	nieuw	ny	new
नाम nāma	ὄνομα	nomen	نام nām	nahme	nama	naam	navn	name
नी no	νη	non	نه nēh	nein	na	neen	nej	no
पितृ pitr	πατήρ	pater	پدر pādr	vater	fæder	vader	fader	father
मुष musha	μύς	mus	موش moosh	maus	mús	muis	muus	mouse
युगं yugam	ζευγος	jugum	یوغ yogh	joch	geóc	juk	—	yoke‡

Sans. क्रमिलं krimilam; *Grk.* καμελος; *Lat.* camelum; *Heb.* גמל gēmēl; *Ger.* kamel; *Eng.* camel. — *Sans.* युवन yuwānah, young; *Lat.* juvenis; *Pers.* جوان juwan; *Ger.* jung; *Heb.* יונק junq a suckling, a twig, sucker; *A.-S.* geong young; *Plat.* junk; *Dut.* jong; *Swed. Dan.* ung; *Wel.* jeuangc.—*Sans.* जनि jani a woman; *Celtic*

* Sanscrit, in derivation and sound, is very similar to συγκριτος joined together, united. Hence it is used for a whole, so completely possessing all its parts, as in its union, parts, or decomposition, to be finished or perfect.—Professor Hamaker's *Voorlezingen*, p. 6.

† Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 196.

‡ See many more examples in Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 278.

gean; *Rus.* jena; *Grk.* γυνή; *Pers.* زنی; zūnné.—*Sans.* मातृ mātre;
Pers. مادر mādr; *Rus.* mater; *Celtic, Erse* mathair; *Grk.* μητηρ;
Lat. mater; *Ger.* mutter; *Dut.* moeder; *A.-S.* modor; *Dan. Swed.*
moder.—*Sans.* भ्रातृ bhrātre; *Rus.* brātr; *Celtic, Wel.* brawd; *Erse*
brathair; *Irish* brutha; *Grk.* φρατηρ; *Lat.* frater; *Fr.* frère, frère;
Pers. برادر brādr; *Tar.* bruder; *Ger.* bruder; *Moes.* brothar; *A.-S.*
broðor; *Dut.* broeder; *Dan. Swed.* broder; *Icel.* brodur; *Arm.* breur;
Eng. brother.*

21. The preceding remarks are by no means intended to serve as a complete classification of languages; they only afford a very superficial view, for the monosyllabic, or the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, &c. are entirely omitted. What is advanced relative to the inhabitants and languages of Europe must be more precise.

22. Europe appears to have been gradually occupied by successive waves of population from the east. Those now located most to the west, the Celts, were amongst the tribes who first left Asia, and were impelled westward by succeeding emigrations, and thus spread over a considerable part of Europe. The Celts, or Celtæ, were a people of Gaul, who, at a very early period, crossed the straits of Dover, and entered the British Isles. The ancient Britons were therefore Celts, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, and then by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall. Britain must have been inhabited even before the Trojan war, more than 1200 years before the Christian era, as tin was then brought from Britain by the Phœnicians.† It has been clearly proved that the Celtic dialects are of cognate origin with the Sanscrit, though differing so much in structure as to be distinct from the Teutonic or German.‡

23. The Teutonic, German, or Gothic tribes, were the second source of European population. Like their predecessors, the Celts, these tribes came out of Asia into Europe over the Kimmerian Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, but at a later period, perhaps about B.C. 680. In the time of Herodotus, about B.C. 450, the Teutonic tribes were on the Danube, and extended towards the south. Fifty years before the Christian era, in Cæsar's time, they were called Teutoni or Germans, and had established themselves so far to the westward as to have obliged the Celts to withdraw from the eastern banks of the Rhine. In later ages they became known by the name of Getæ or Goths.

24. The third and most recent stream of population which flowed into Europe, conveyed thither the Slavonian or Sarmatian nations:

* See numerous instances in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 66—69.

† See the account of Herodotus on the Phœnician commerce.

‡ Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*.

they are mentioned by Herodotus as being on the borders of Europe in his time; they therefore probably entered Europe soon after 450. These coming last, occupied the most eastern parts, as Russia, Poland, Eastern Prussia, Moravia, Bohemia, and their vicinity. From these Slavonic tribes a third genus of European languages arose, as the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Livonian, Lusatian, Moravian, Dalmatian, &c.

25. As the tribes of Celtic origin, the first source of European population, are clearly distinguished from the Teutonic or German, and as the Slavonic or Sarmatian tribes, the third wave of population, have never extended so far west as England, nor made any settlement among us, no further notice will be taken of them or of their languages. We are most concerned with the Teutonic, German, or Gothic, the second stream of European population, and the language spoken by these tribes. The language, brought into Europe by the great Gothic family, is chiefly known to us in its two important branches, the GERMANIC and SCANDINAVIAN. The Scandinavian branch includes the Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, &c. The Teutonic or Germanic branch is subdivided into Low-German and High-German. The Low-German comprises not only the older languages, such as the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, and the Old-Saxon, but their immediate descendants, the modern English, with all its provincial dialects, the Dutch or Netherlandish, Flemish, and the present Low or Platt German dialects, spoken in the north or low and flat parts of Germany. The High-German includes an account of the Mæso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, with the present High-German, and its modern dialects.

II.—GERMANIC AND SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

1. The Germanic or Teutonic languages, the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon, Mæso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, are easily distinguished from the Scandinavian tongues, the Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. The Germanic languages have no passive voice, and have only one definite article, which is always placed before the noun or adjective; but the Scandinavians have now, and have had from the earliest times, a passive form of the verb, and two definite articles—one placed before nouns, and the other affixed to them.

The Germans, Teutoni, Teutschen, Deutschen, speaking the German, Teutonic or Theotisc language.*

2. Each of the Teutonic tribes skirting the northern or north-eastern boundary of the Roman empire, had its own distinctive denomination. Their peculiar names were unknown or disregarded by the Romans; hence these hostile bands of the Teutoni, from their martial appearance, were classed together, and by the Gauls and Romans called Germani, or *war-men*.† We do not find in any remnant of their language, that the Germans ever applied this term to themselves.‡ When united as one people, under Charlemagne, the Germans styled themselves Teutschen or Deutschen, from the Teutoni§ mentioned by Cæsar and Livy.|| These Teutoni were so powerful and influential, that (B. C. 102) they, united with the Cimbri, entered Italy, which was only preserved by the bravery and talent of Marius. While at the present day the Germans most frequently apply to themselves the name of Deutschen, they are generally called Germans by foreigners.

3. Wherever the Germanic or Gothic tribes appeared, liberty prevailed: they thought, they acted for themselves. They would not blindly follow any leader or any system: they were free. Hence Theodoric encouraged Gothic literature, and induced Cassiodorus to write a history of the Goths from their only records, their ancient songs. Another Teutonic or Theotisc monarch, Charlemagne, gave encouragement to genius. He saw and felt, that the only effectual mode of giving a full establishment to his authority over those whom he had conquered, was by enlightening their understandings, and influencing them by the solemn sanctions of religion. These he wisely attempted to convey in the vernacular idiom, convinced that his subjects loved even the language of

* See note (§) below.

† German, *pl.* Germanen—an appellation used by the Gauls and Romans to designate the inhabitants of Germany. The word *German* is Gallic, for the Gauls called the soldiers who received a stipend, Gaisaten [Plut. Marius, 6, 7]. If the French *gais* be the *Moes. gais*, *Franc. ger a spear*, then German would be a *spear-man, spear-bearer*.—Schmitthenner's *Deutsches Wörterbuch* sub voce, p. 102. Others say that German is the same as Wermann, from which the Romans derived their Germanus, and the Gauls their Guerra. Warr, were, is derived from the *Old Ger. uuer pl. ueros, wer, war, waer, bar, baro a man, brave man, warrior; vir bellator*.—Radlof's *Die Sprachen der Germanen*, p. 4, 28.

‡ Celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuiſtonem deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Deo ortos, Marsos, Gambrivios, Suevos, Vandalios, affirmant; eaque vera et antiqua nomina. Ceterum *Germaniæ vocabulum recens et nuper additum*: quoniam qui primi Rhenum transgressi Gallos expulerint, ac nunc Tungri, nunc Germani vocati sunt.—*Tacit. de Mor. Ger. 2*.—Cæsar, after enumerating the names of several nations, adds, "qui uno nomine Germani appellantur. *Cæsar. Bell. Gal. ii. 4*.—Γνησιοι γὰρ οἱ Γερμανοὶ κατὰ τὴν Ῥωμαίων διαλεκτὸν: for Gnesioi are the Germans in the *Roman language*.—*Strabo 7*.

§ The Teutoni of Cæsar, Livy, and Virgil; Tuisto of Tacitus, or Tuisco, which, as Schmitthenner and Mone observe, is a mutilation of Tiusco or Tiusto, signifying *the great, the powerful*. Deutsch, *Old Ger. Diotisc, Diutisc, or Theotisc*, signify *belonging to a people, from diot people*. The national name Theodisci, Theotisci, or Theudisci, was not used till the time of the Carolingian dynasty. Then all the smaller nations were united into one great empire. This word, since that time, has assumed very different forms according to the provinces where it was used, as Dutsch, Dietsch, Teutsch, Deutsch.—*Schmitthenner's kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch*, p. 301. *Mone's geschichte des Heidenthums*, vol. ii. p. 6—8.

|| Cæsar 1, 33, 40: 7, 77.—Livi. Epit. 68.

freedom. He used his influence to preserve the songs of his native land, and to improve its language and fix its grammar. Thus stability was first given to the German tongue, from which period it has gradually advanced, till it has become one of the most cultivated and important languages in Europe. To trace its progress, it will be necessary to enter into detail, and to examine the German language in its two great divisions, the Low and High German.

Division into Low and High German.

4. The Germanic or Teutonic tribes may, according to the nature of their language, be separated into two divisions. The Low-German prevailed in the low or flat provinces of ancient Germany, lying to the north and west, and is used in modern Flanders, the Dutch provinces, Westphalia, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Holstein, Sleswick, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Courland, and part of Livonia, where the Low-German, or Nieder or Platt-Deutsch is spoken. This dialect is more soft and flowing than the High-German. It changes the High-German *sch* into *s*; the harsh *sz* or *z* into *t*, and always delights in simple vowels.

5. The second division comprised the Upper or High German, which prevailed in the mountainous or southern parts of Germany, that is, in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Swabia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Austrian States, Silesia, Upper Saxony, and Hesse. The High-German dialect is distinguished by its predilection for long vowels and diphthongs, and rough, hard, and aspirated consonants, especially by the harsh pronunciation of *sch*, *st*, *sz*, and *z*.

6. The Francic seems to occupy an intermediate state between the High and Low German; but as it appears most inclined to the High-German, it is placed in the second division. The earlier Franks inhabited the banks of the Rhine, from Mayence to Cleves, the present Rhine Provinces of Prussia, Wurzburg, Bamberg, and Franconia, now part of Bavaria, and they continually increased their territory till the immense empire of Charlemagne was founded.

Low-German.

7. The Low-German comprises—

1st. Anglo-Saxon, written by king Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, &c. sec. III. 9, note.

2nd. Friesic, the written remains of which are found in the Asega-buch, &c.

3rd. The Old-Saxon or Platt-Deutsch, which has employed the pens of many authors. Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels is translated into a sort of Old-Saxon.—The Heliand is in Old-Saxon.—Reineke Vos, &c.

High-German.

8. To the High-German belong—

1st. The Mæso-Gothic, written by Ulphilas.

2nd. The Alemannic or Suabian, written by Kero, Rhabanus Maurus, Otfrid, Notker, Chunrad von Kirchberg, Gotfrit von Nifen.

3rd. The Francic, or transition between High and Low, but approaching more to the High-German, the chief writers in which are Isidore, and Willeram.

9 The nature and peculiarity of these six dialects may be best shown by a short historical detail of each tribe, as an alteration in a language was generally produced by some influential political change. It seems impossible to say which of the Germanic tongues was first used in Europe, but probably that language which was spoken by the people located most to the west. If this be sufficient for priority, the Anglo-Saxons will claim the first notice.

III.—THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

1. The Anglo-Saxons derived their being and name from the Angles, a tribe of the Saxon confederacy, occupying Anglen in the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswich in the south of Denmark. These Saxons, like all the Teutoni or Germans, were of oriental origin. They were as far westward as the Elbe in the days of Ptolemy, A.D. 90; and therefore in all probability they were amongst the first Germanic or Teutonic tribes that visited Europe. Their situation, between the Elbe and the Eyder in the south of Denmark, seems to indicate that they moved among the foremost columns of the vast Teutonic emigration. The Saxons, when first settled on the Elbe, were an inconsiderable people, but in succeeding ages they increased in power and renown. About A.D. 240, the Saxons united with the Franks (*the free people*) to oppose the progress of the Romans towards the north. By this league and other means the Saxon influence was increased, till they possessed the vast extent of country embraced by the Elbe, the Sala, and the Rhine, in addition to their ancient territory from the Elbe to the Eyder. In this tract of country were several confederate nations, leagued together for mutual defence. Although the Saxon name became, on the continent, the appellation of this confederacy of nations, yet at first it only denoted a single state.

2. It may be satisfactory to have a brief and clear account of the Germanic tribes, the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, who successively obtained settlements in Britain.

3. The Jutes gained the first possessions. Hengist and Horsa, two brothers from Jutland or the Cimbric Chersonesus in Denmark, arrived in three ceols or small ships at Ebbs-fleet on the Isle of Thanet in A.D. 449. These Jutes, for assisting the Britons against the Picts and Scots, had the Isle of Thanet assigned to them. They subsequently obtained possession of Kent, the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire.

4. The Saxons had a very extended territory. After many of them had migrated to Britain, the parent stock on the continent had the name of *Old-Saxons*.* The first Saxon kingdom† was established by Ella in A.D. 491, under the name of South-Saxons, or South-Sax, now Sussex. In 494, another powerful colony arrived under Cerdic, and being placed west of the other kingdoms, they were, on their full establishment in 519, called West-Saxons [West-Seaxe], in its fullest extent embracing the north part of Hampshire, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.—A third Saxon kingdom, in A.D. 527, was planted in Essex, Middlesex, and the south part of Hertfordshire, under the name of East-Saxons, East-Sax, or Essex.

* Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, by F. Palgrave, Esq. small 8vo. 1831, p. 33; The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, by the same, 4to. 1832, p. 40.

† *The Saxon Chronicle* gives the following account: "An. cccclxix. Her Martianus and Valentinianus onfengon rice, and ricsodon vii. winter. On heora dagum Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrhtgeorne gelaðode Brytta cyninge to fultume, gesohton Brytene on þam stæðe, þe is genemned Ypwines-fleet, ærest Bryttum to fultume, ac hy eft on hy fuhton. Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pihtas, and hi swa dydan, and sige hæfdon swa hwar swa hi comon. Hi þa sende to Angle, and heton heom sendan mare fultum, and heom seggan Brytwalana nahtnesse, and þæs landes cysta. Hi þa sendon heom mare fultum, þa comon þa menn of þrim mægðum Germanie, of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum.

"Of Iotum comon Cantware and Wihtware [þæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht,] and þæt cynn on West-Sexum, þe man nu gyt het Iutna-cynn. Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Iutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Angle, and Mearce and ealle Norðymbra. Heora here-togan wæron twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa, þæt wæron Wihtgilses suna, Wihtgils wæs Witting, Witta Wecting, Wecta Wodning, fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cyne-cynn and Suðan-hymbra eac."—*Ingram's Chr.* pp. 13—15.

Bede makes nearly the same statement. "Advenerant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est, Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii, hoc est, ea gens quæ Vectam tenet insulam, et ea quæ usque hodie in provincia Occidentalium Saxonum Jutarum natio nominatur, posita contra ipsam insulam Vectam. De saxonibus, id est, ea regione quæ nunc antiquorum Saxonum cognominatur, venere Orientales Saxones, Meridiani Saxones, Occidui Saxones. Porro de Anglis, hoc est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter provincias Jutarum et Saxonum perhibetur, Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Mercii, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies, id est, illarum gentium quæ ad Boream Humbri fluminis inhabitant cæterique Anglorum populi sunt orti. Duces fuisse perhibentur eorum primi duo fratres Hengist et Horsa; e quibus Horsa postea occisus in bello a Brittonibus, hactenus in Orientalibus Cantia partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne. Erant autem filii Victgils, cujus pater Witta, cujus pater Vecta, cujus pater Voden, de cujus stirpe multarum provinciarum regum genus originem duxit."—*Bede*, lib. i. ch. 15, p. 52. *Alfred's Saxon translation of which is*: "Comon hi of þrim folcum þam strangestan Germanie, þæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geatum. Of geata fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsætan, þæt is seo þeod þe Wiht þæt Ealond onear-dað. Of Seaxum þæt is of þam lande þe mon hateð Eald-Seaxan, coman East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. And of Engle coman East-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norðhembra cynn, is þæt land þe Angulus is nemned betwyh Geatum and Seaxum. Is sæd of þære tide þe hi þanon gewiton oð to dæge þæt hit weste wunige. Wæron þa ærest heora latteowas and heretogan twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa. Hi wæron Wihtgylses suna, þæs Fæder wæs [Witta haten, þæs fæder wæs Wihta haten, þæs] fæder wæs Woden nemned, of þæs strynde monigra mægða cyning cynn fruman lædde."—*Smith's Bede*, p. 483.

5. The Angles (Engle), from Sleswich in the south of Denmark, about A.D. 527, settled themselves in East Anglia, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and part of Bedfordshire.—Ida, in A.D. 547, began to establish himself in Bernicia, comprehending Northumberland, and the south of Scotland between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth.—About A.D. 559, Ella conquered Deira [Deoramægð] lying between the Humber and the Tweed, including the present counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.—Mercia was formed into an independent state by Crida, about A.D. 586, and comprehended the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, the north of Beds, and Hertford, Warwick, Bucks, Oxon, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Stafford, and Salop. Thus, one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain, by the year 586.*

6. The Angles emigrated so numerously as to leave Angle, their original district, destitute of inhabitants. Though the Friesians are not named as uniting in the first conquest of Britain, it is clear, from their locality, that many of them accompanied the other Teutonic tribes.† Those now settled in Britain were denominated Anglo-Saxons to show their origin; Anglo-Saxon denoting that the people so called were the Angles, a nation coming from the Saxon confederacy. In subsequent times, when the Angles had been alienated from the Saxon confederacy by settling in Britain, they denominated that part of this kingdom which they inhabited Engla-land, the land of the Angles, Angle's land, which was afterwards contracted into England.

7. From the entrance of the Saxons into Britain in A.D. 449, they opposed the Britons, till, on the full establishment of the Saxon power in A.D. 586, the Britons were driven into Wales. As soon as the Britons ceased to oppose their invaders the Saxon kingdoms began to contend with each other. The West-Saxons, with varying success, gradually increased in influence and territory from Cerdic their first leader in A.D. 494, till 827, when Egbert, king of Wessex, defeated or made tributary all the other Saxon kingdoms. Egbert, his son Ethelwulph, and his grandsons Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred the Great, had to contend with new and fierce opponents in the Northmen, or Danes. The most energetic and renowned of the West-Saxon kings was Alfred the Great. He drove the Northmen from his kingdom, and found leisure

* Mr. Turner, in his *Hist. of A.-S.*, b. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. p. 309, observes: "This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. Ella, supporting his invasion in Sussex, like Hengist in Kent, made a Saxon duarchy before the year 500. When Cerdic erected the state of Wessex in 519, a triarchy appeared; East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. The success of Ida, after 547, having established a sovereignty of Angles in Bernicia, the island beheld an hexarchy. When the northern Ella penetrated, in 560, southward of the Tees, his kingdom of Deira produced an heptarchy. In 586, the Angles branching from Deira into the regions south of the Humber, the state of Mercia completed an Anglo-Saxon octarchy."

† See Friesians, iv. § 50—56.

not only to encourage literature in others, but, with great success, to devote himself to literary pursuits, as much as the proper discharge of the public affairs of his kingdom would allow. He translated into Anglo-Saxon, Boethius, Orosius, and Bede, and thus gave a preeminence to the West-Saxon language, as well as to the West-Saxon kingdom. The West-Saxons retained the government of this island till 1016, when Canute, a Dane, became king of England. Canute and his two sons, Harold and Hardicanute, reigned twenty-six years. The Saxon line was restored in 1042, and continued till 1066, when Harold the Second was slain by William duke of Normandy, commonly called William the Conqueror. Thus the Anglo-Saxon dynasty terminated, after it had existed in England about six hundred years. The Saxon power ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon, after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants till the time of Henry the Third, A.D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be called English.

8. From the preceding short detail, it appears that the Jutes had small possessions in Kent and the Isle of Wight: the Angles occupied the east and north of England, with the south of Scotland: and the Saxons had extensive possessions in the western and southern parts. The descendants of these Saxons were very numerous: their power and influence became most extensive under the dominion of West-Saxon kings, especially under Egbert and Alfred. It was the powerful mind of Alfred that drew into England the talent and literature of Europe, and induced him to benefit his country by writing so much in his native tongue, the Anglo-Saxon; thus giving the West-Saxon dialect so great a predominance as to constitute it the cultivated language of the Anglo-Saxons. This pure Anglo-Saxon may be found in the works of Alfred, Ælfric, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, Cædmon, &c.

9. Ethelbert, king of Kent, being converted to the Christian faith by the preaching of Augustine, in A.D. 597, was distinguished as the author of the first written Saxon laws which have descended to us, or are known to have been established. Some think that the laws of Ethelbert are the first Anglo-Saxon composition:* others give priority to *Beowulf*, the Traveller's Song, &c. *Beowulf* is said to have been nearly contemporary with Hengist;† but the poem contained in the Cotton MS. British Museum, Vitellius, A. xv. is not so old. There occur in it Christian allusions which fix this text at least at a period subsequent to A.D. 597. Some eminent scholars attribute this MS. to the early part of the 10th century.‡

* Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. iii. c. 6, vol. i. p. 332.

† See the very neat edition of *Beowulf*, by Mr. Kemble, *Pref.* p. xx. London, 1833.

‡ Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 32; Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 281.

From this fine poem may be selected some early specimens of pure Anglo-Saxon. The Traveller's Song, in its original composition, is referred by Mr. Conybeare* to about A.D. 450. It was first printed by him with a literal Latin version, and a free poetical translation in English. An improved Saxon text is given in Mr. Kemble's *Beowulf*, p. 223—233. For an example of an early specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry, compared with one of a subsequent date, see *FRIESIC*, § 58. As the works of Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, the poems of *Beowulf*, and many of the books specified in the note below,† afford ample specimens of pure

* Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. 9—29; Exeter MS. p. 84.

† *A chronological list of the chief works printed in Anglo-Saxon, with a notice of Grammars and Dictionaries intended for junior students.*—[1567.] ÆLFRIC. 1. A Testimonie of antiqvities showing the auncient fayth in the Church of England touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloude of the Lord here publickely preached, and also receiued in the Saxons' tyme, above 600 yeares agoe, 16mo. Imprinted at London by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate beneath S. Martyns, 1567. This little book contains "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter." *Anglo-Saxon on the left-hand page, and an English translation on the right. It is paged only on the right to 75. Then follow 13 leaves, without being paged, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the X Commandments in Saxon, with an interlinear English translation. The whole book, therefore, consists of 88 leaves, or 176 pages. It was published again in small 4to. with L'Isle's "Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament," in 1623: the Easter Homily was printed again in the 2nd vol. of Fox's "Acts and Monuments," and in the notes to Whelock's "Bede," b. v. c. 22. In the year of L'Isle's death, it appeared again with this title, "Divers ancient Monuments in the Saxon Tongue," &c. 4to. 1638.*—[1568.] LAWS. 2. *Ἀρχαιονομία*, sive de priscis Anglorum Legibus libri, Sermone Anglico, vetustate antiquissimo aliquot abhinc seculis conscripti, atque nunc demum magno Jurisperitorum et amantium antiquitatis omnium commodo, e tenebris in lucem vocati, Gulielmo Lambardo, 4to. ex officina Johan. Daye, Lond. 1568. A greatly improved edition was published by Whelock, in folio, Cambridge, 1644, pp. 226, 1l. A still better edition, so much enlarged and improved as to be considered almost a new work, was published with the following title: "Leges Anglo-Saxonicae Ecclesiasticae et Civiles, accedunt Leges Edvardi Latinae, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicae, et Henrici I. Latinae, subjungitur Domini Henr. Spelmanni Codex Legum Veterum Statutorum Regni Angliae, quae ab ingressu Gulielmi I. usque ad annum nonum Henr. III. edita sunt; toti Operi praemittitur Dissertatio Epistolaris admodum Reverendi Domini Gulielmi Nicolsoni Episcopi, Derrensis De Jure Feudali Veterum Saxonum, cum Codd. MSS. contulit, notas, versionem, et glossarium adjecit David Wilkins, S.T.P. fol. Lond. 1721, p. 434, 2l. 12s. 6d. These are in Anglo-Saxon, with Latin translation and notes.—Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. In der Ursprache mit Uebersetzung und Erläuterungen herausgegeben von Dr. Reinhold Schmid, Professor der Rechte zu Jena, 8vo. Leipzig, 1832, pp. 304, about 8s. There are two columns in a page; on the left is the Anglo-Saxon text, in Roman type except the þ, ð, and on the right a German translation. The second volume has long been expected. The Record Commission have undertaken an edition with an improved Anglo-Saxon text, carefully accented, and accompanied with an English translation and notes. It was prepared, and a considerable part printed, under the superintendence of the late Richard Price, Esq. whose critical acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon has been manifested by his excellent edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry." This edition of the A.-S. Laws by Mr. Price, is not yet published.—[1571.] GOSPELS. 3. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon, tyme out of Latin into the vulgare toung of the Saxons, newly collected out of auncient monumentes of the sayd Saxons, and now published for testimonie of the same, 4to. London, printed by John Daye, 1571. It is accompanied with an English version out of the Bishop's Bible, so altered as to agree with the Saxon, and published by Fox, the Martyrologist, at the expense of Archbishop Parker. Price 3l. 3s.—Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquae duae, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica: quarum illam ex celeberrimo Codice Argenteo nunc primum depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc autem ex Codd. MSS. collatis emendatiùs recudi curavit Thomas Mareschallus Anglus; cujus etiam observationes in utramque versionem subnectuntur. Accessit et Glossarium Gothicum: cui praemittitur Alphabetum Gothicum, Runicum, &c. operâ ejusdem Francisci Junii, 4to. Dordrecht, 1665, et Amsterdam, 1684, pp. 383—431, 2l. 8s. The Amsterdam edition appears, on collation, to be made up from the old copies with new title-pages, and a reprint of the first sheet in vol. ii. Moes. Glos. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels from the text of Marshall, the Rushworth Gloss, MS. Bodl. together with all the A.-S. translations of the Gospels, are about to appear in a quarto volume from the Pitt Press, Cambridge.—[1623.] ÆLFRIC. 4. A Saxon Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. Written about the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfricvs Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Canterbvrie. Whereby

Anglo-Saxon, it will not be necessary to occupy much space with quotations. One extract will be sufficient, and, for facility of comparison,

appeares what was the Canon of holy Scripture here then receiued, and that the Church of England had it so long agoe in her mother-tongue. Now first pvlblished in print with English of our times by WILLIAM L'ISLE of Wilbvrgham, Esquier for the King's bodie: the originall remaining still to be seene in Sr Robert Cotton's Librarie, at the end of his lesser Copie of the Saxon Pentateuch. And herevnto is added ovt of the Homilies and Epistles of the fore-said Ælfricvs, a second edition of *A Testimonie of Antiquitie, &c. touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloud of the LORD*, here publicly preached and receiued in the Saxons' time, &c. London, printed by John Haviland for Henrie Seile, dwelling in Paul's Church-yard, at the signe of the Tyger's head, 1623, small 4to. *The Dedication, Preface, &c. contain 30 leaves, the paragraphs numbered, but not the pages; then follow 43 leaves of the Treatise of the Old and New Testament, Saxon on the left, and English on the right-hand page. The first 12 leaves are without numbers, 13 is placed at the head of the Saxon on the left, and also at the head of the English on the right page, the same numeral serving for two pages. The Testimony of Antiquity, &c. has 9 leaves of Preface, &c., 14 leaves, with double numerals, of "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe, &c.;" then follow 11 leaves unpagged, containing the words of Elfrike Abbot, and the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and X Commandments, in Saxon, with an interlinear English version, 30 + 43 + 9 + 14 + 11 = 107 leaves, or 214 pages.*—[1640.] PSALMS. 5. *Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum Vetus*, à Johanne Spelmanno, D. Hen. fil. editum, 4to. Londini, 1640, 1l. 1s.—*Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metricè composita, nunc primum e cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato, descripsit et edidit Benjamin Thorpe, S.A.S. Soc. Lit. Isl. Hafn. Soc. Hon. 8vo. Oxonii, 1835.*—[1644.] BEDE. 6. *Bedæ Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonice ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, accessere Chronologia Saxonica (The Saxon Chronicle, see 9.) et Leges Anglo-Saxonice cum interpretatione Latina, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. A much improved and splendid edition was published with the following title: "Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica, Latine et Saxonice; una cum reliquis ejus operibus Historicis Latine, curâ et studio Johannis Smith, S.T.P. fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1722, pp. 823, 2l. 16s.*—[1655.] CÆDMON. 7. *Cædmonis Monachi Paraphrasis Poetica Genesios ac præcipuarum sacræ paginæ historiarum, abhinc annos M.LXX. Anglo-Saxonice conscripta, et nunc primum edita à Francisco Junio, Amst. 1655, pp. 116. 1l.*—*Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scriptures, in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1832, pp. 341, 1l. 1s.*—[1659.] ÆLFRIC. 8. *Ælfrici abbatis Grammatici vulgo dicti Grammatica Latino-Saxonica, &c. Guliel. Somnerus, fol. Oxon. 1659, pp. 52. This is a Latin Grammar written in Anglo-Saxon for the use of those Saxon youths who were studying Latin. It is appended to Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, see 22.*—[1692.] CHRONICLE. 9. *Chronologica Anglo-Saxonica, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. Appended to Whelock's edition of Bede, see Bede, 6.*—*Chronicon Saxonicum; seu Annales Rerum in Angliâ præcipue gestarum ad annum MCLIV.; cum indice rerum chronologico. Accedunt regulæ ad investigandas nominum locorum origines; et nominum locorum et virorum in Chronico memoratorum explicatio; Latine et Anglo-Saxonice, cum notis Edmundi Gibson, 4to. Oxon. 1692, 2l. 8s.*—*The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, and notes, critical and explanatory, and chronological, topographical, and glossarial indexes; a short Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language, by the Rev. James Ingram B.D.; a new Map of England during the Heptarchy, plates of Coins, 4to. 1823, pp. 463, 3l. 13s. 6d. The Saxon Chronicle has been translated into English, and printed with an improved A.-S. text, carefully accented from MSS. by the late Richard Price, Esq. for the Record Commission. It is not yet published. Miss Gurney printed and circulated privately among her friends a very useful work entitled "A literal Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, 12mo. Norwich, 1819, pp. 324, with 48 pages of Index.*—[1698.] ÆLFRIC'S BIBLE. 10. *Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi, Anglo-Saxonice. Historiæ Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice, edidit nunc primum ex MSS. Codicibus Edvardus Thwaites, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, pp. 168 + 30 = 198, 1l. 4s. The first seven books of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon.*—[1698.] ALFRED'S BOETHIUS. 11. *Boethii (An. Manl. Sever.) Consolationis Philosophiæ libri V. Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Ælfredo; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, 1l. 8s.*—*King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius, de Consolatione Philosophiæ; with an English translation and notes, by J. S. Cardale, 8vo. London, 1829, pp. 425, 1l. 5s.*—*King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1835, pp. 144, 12s.*—[1709.] ELSTOB'S HOM. 12. *An English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, anciently used in the English-Saxon Church, giving an account of the Conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity; translated into modern English, with Notes, &c. by Elizabeth Elstob, 8vo. London, 1709, pp. Preface, lx. 44 + 10 + 49 = 103, 1l. 4s. This work is in Anglo-Saxon and English. She also printed some sheets in folio of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, with an English translation. For reasons now unknown the press was stopped. A copy of what was printed is in the British Museum.*—[1773.] ALFRED'S OROS. 13. *The Anglo-Saxon version from the historian Orosius, by Alfred the Great, together with an English translation from the Anglo-Saxon,*

the parable of the Sower is selected from Marshall's Gospels, *Dordrecht*, 1665.

(by Daines Barrington), 8vo. London, 1773; Anglo-Saxon, pp. 242, English translation and notes, pp. 259, about 1*l.* 5*s.*—[1788] *ÆLFRED'S Will.* 14. *Ælfred's Will*, in Anglo-Saxon, with a literal and also a free English translation, a Latin version, and notes, (by the Rev. Owen Manning,) royal 4to. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1788, pp. 51, about 7*s.* The same, reprinted from the Oxford edition of 1788, with a preface and additional notes, (by Mr. Cardale) London, Pickering, Combe, Leicester, 8vo. 1828, pp. 32, price 5*s.*—[1815.] *BEOWULF.* 15. *De Danorum Rebus Gestis Secul. III. et IV. Poëma Danicum, Dialecto Anglo-Saxonica, ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana Musæi Britannici edidit versione Latinâ et indicibus, auxit, Grim Johnson Thorkelin, Dr. J. V. &c. 4to. Havniæ, 1815, pp. 299, 14*s.*—An analysis of this fine poem, and an English translation of a considerable part of it, has been given by Mr. Turner in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 280-301.—A still more complete analysis is given, with free translations in English verse, and a literal Latin version from a text formed from a careful collation with the MS. in Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 30-167.—A very neat edition of the Anglo-Saxon text has appeared, entitled "*The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf; the Traveller's Song, and the Battle of Finnes-burh*, edited, together with a Glossary of the more difficult words, and an historical Preface, by John M. Kemble, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge," small 8vo. London, 1833, pp. 259, 13*s.* A second edition, with an English translation and a complete Glossary, is on the eve of publication.—[1826.] *CONYBEARE'S Poetry.* 16. *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, by the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M.A. late Anglo-Saxon Professor, &c. at Oxford, edited by his brother the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, M.A. &c. 8vo. London, 1826, pp. 286, 18*s.*—[1830.] *Fox's Menol.* 17. *Menologium, seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hiccesiano Thesaurò: or, The Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1830, pp. 64, 6*s.*—[1834.] *THORPE'S Analect.* 18. *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.* A selection, in prose and verse, from Anglo-Saxon authors of various ages, with a Glossary; designed chiefly as a first book for students, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1834, pp. 266, 20*s.* This work gives specimens of Anglo-Saxon from its purest to its most corrupt state. As some of the specimens have been taken from MSS. and are here printed for the first time, this useful book has properly a place here.—[1834.] *THORPE'S Apoll.* 19. The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, upon which is founded the play of Pericles, attributed to Shakespeare; from a MS. in the Library of C.C.C. Cambridge, with a literal translation, &c. by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1834, pp. 92, 6*s.*—20. A MORE minute account of works printed in Anglo-Saxon, especially of smaller detached pieces, may be found in p. 134 of Hickes's *Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicae*, 4to. Oxoniæ, 1680; and in *Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hickes's Thesaurus*, p. 325. A short notice of the principal A.-S. MSS. may be found in Hickes's *Institutiones*, from p. 135 to 176, but a minute account of all the A.-S. MSS. with many very interesting and valuable extracts, will be found in *Wanley's Catalogue*, which, as the 3rd vol. of Hickes's *Thesaurus*, has the following title: "*Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Liber alter, seu Humphredi Wanleii Librorum Veterum Septentrionalium qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, nec non multorum Veterum Codicum Septentrionalium alibi extantium Catalogus Historico-Criticus, cum totius Thesauri Linguarum Septentrionalium sex Indicibus*, fol. Oxoniæ, 1705.—An arranged Catalogue of all the extant relics of A.-S. poetry is given in Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, p. lxxvi—lxxxvi.**

21. *GRAMMARS.* 1. Hickes's *Institutiones Gram. A.-S.* 4to. Oxon. 1689, 2*l.*—2. Hickes's *Thesaurus*, 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1705, 12*s.*—3. (Thwaites's) *Gram. A.-S. ex Hiccesiano*, 8vo. pp. 48, 2*l.*—4. Elstob's (Eliz.) *Gram. of English-Saxon tongue*, 4to. Lond. 1715, 1*l.*—5. Henley's *Gram. of Anglo-Saxon*, Lond. 1726, pp. 61, 4*s.*—6. Lye's *Gram. Anglo-Saxon*, prefixed to Junius's *Etymologicum*, fol. Oxon. 1743.—7. Manning's *Gram. Anglo-Saxon et Mæso-Goth.* prefixed to his edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772.—8. Rask's *Angelsaksish Sproglære*, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817, pp. 168; Mr. Thorpe's Translation of ditto, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830, 15*s.* 6*d.*—9. Sisson's *Elements of A.-S. Gram.* 12mo. Leeds, 1819, pp. 84, 5*s.*—10. Dr. Jacob Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, 3 vols. 8vo. Gottingen, 1822, 1826, 1831. This is a Grammar of all the Germanic languages; it is the 2nd edit.—11. Bosworth's *Elements of A.-S. Gram.* 8vo. 1823, pp. 330, 16*s.*—Bosworth's *Compendious Gram. of Primitive Eng. or A.-S.* 8vo. 1826, pp. 84, 5*s.*—12. Ingram's *Short Gram. of A.-S.* prefixed to his edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, 4to. 1823, pp. 8.—13. Gwilt's *Rudiments of A.-S.* 8vo. Lond. 1829, pp. 56, 6*s.*

22. *DICTIONARIES.* Somner's *Dict. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum*, folio, Oxon. 1659, 8*l.*—2. Benson's *Vocabularium A.-S.* 8vo. Oxon. 1701, 1*l.* 4*s.*—3. Lye's *Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum*, published by Manning, in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Works relating to Anglo-Saxon.—[1650.] 23. *CASAUBONI (Merici) de Linguâ Saxonica et de Linguâ Hebraicâ Commentarius*; accesserunt Gulielmi Somneri ad verba vetera Germanica Lipsiana notæ, small 8vo. Londini, 1650, 8*s.* 6*d.*—[1678.] *ÆLFRED'S Life.* 24. *Ælfredi Magni Vita*, à Joanne Spelman, plates, folio, Oxon. 1678, about 16*s.*—[1709.] *Ælfred's Life*, by Sir John Spelman, Knt. from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library, with considerable additions, and several historical remarks, by the publisher Thomas Hearne, M.A. small 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Gehyrað, Ute eode se sædere hys sæd to sawenne. 4. And þa he sew, sum feoll wið þone weg, and fugelas comon and hyt fræton. 5. Sum feoll ofer stans-cyligean, þar hyt næfde mycel eorðan, and sona up-eode, forþam þe hyt næfde eorðan þiccnese. 6. Ða hyt up-eode, seo sunne hyt forswælde, and hyt forscranc, forþam hyt wirtruman næfde. 7. And sum feoll on þornas, þa stigon þa þornas and forðrysmodon þæt, and hyt wæstm ne bær. 8. And sum feoll on god land, and hyt sealde, upstigende and wexende, wæstm, and an brohte þrittig-fealdne, sum syxtig-fealdne, sum hundfealdne.

The Anglo-Saxon Dialects.

10. The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, had probably some little difference of dialect when they arrived in Britain. Distant tribes, from the disturbed state of the country, and the difficulties of travelling, could have very limited intercourse. The Jutes were few in number, and could not have much influence, especially as it regards the language. The descendants of the Angles were very numerous, and occupied the country north of the Thames: they settled in East-Anglia, Northumbria, south of Scotland, &c. Their language was more broad and harsh than the West-Saxon, and was formerly called the Dano-Saxon dialect. It may,

Oxford, 1709, about 9s.—Life of Alfred or Alured, by Robert Powell, 18mo. 1634, about 5s.—Ælfredi Regis præfatio ad Pastorale Sancti Gregorii, e Codd. MS. Jun. LIII. *Saxon and Latin*. See *Asserii Meneven. Ælfredi*, p. 81.—[1722.] Asserii Menevensis Annales Rerum Gestarum Ælfredi Magni, recensuit Franciscus Wise, M.A. small 8vo. Oxon. 1722, about 9s.—Mr. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, b. iv. c. 6—11, and b. v. c. 1—6.—[1708.] WOTTON'S *View*. 25. *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici et Archæologici*, auctore Georgio Hickesio, Conspectus brevis, cum notis, Gulielmo Wotton, 12mo. 12s.—[1708.] Wotton's Short View of George Hickes's Grammatico-Critical and Archeological Treasury of the Ancient Northern Languages, translated, with notes, by Maurice Shelton, 4to. London, 1737.—[1715.] ELSTOB'S *Saxon Devotion*. 26. Publick Office of daily and nightly devotion for the seven canonical hours of prayer, used in the Anglo-Saxon Church, with a translation and notes, together with the Rev. Dr. George Hickes's Controversial Discourses, by W. Elstob, 1 vol. 8vo. 1705, London, 5s.; the same, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. 1715-27.—[1726.] GAVELKIND. 27. Somner's (William) Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, showing the True Etymologie and Derivation of the One, the Nature, Antiquity, and Original of the Other. To which is added the Life of the Author, by Bishop White Kennett, 4to. London, 1726. 17s.—[1798.] HENSHALL. 28. The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon Literature through the medium of Latin Phraseology, exemplified in the errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars; and a new mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages, by Samuel Henshall, M.A. 4to. London, 1798, pp. 60. 5s.—[1807.] INGRAM. 29. An Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; to which is added the Geography of Europe, by King Alfred, including his account of the Discovery of the North Cape in the 9th century, by the Rev. James Ingram, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1807, pp. 112. 10s. 6d.—[1807.] HENSHALL. 30. The Etymological Organic Reasoner; with part of the Gothic Gospel of St. Matthew, from the Codex Argenteus (Cent. IV.) and from the Saxon Durham Book (Cent. VIII.), with an English Version, 8vo. 1807. 5s.—[1822.] SILVER. 31. A Lecture on the Study of the Anglo-Saxon, (by the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.D.), 8vo. Oxford, 1822. 3s.—[1830.] 32. MONE'S (Franz Joseph) Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der Teutschen Lit. und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830, 10s.—[1833.] 33. COLLEN'S (George William) Britannia Saxonica, a Map of Britain during the Octarchy, 4to. London, 1833, 12s.—[1799-1834.] 34. TURNER'S (Sharon) History of the Anglo-Saxons; comprising the History of England from the earliest period to the Norman Conquest, 3 vols. 8vo. 5th edit. London, 1834, 2l. 5s.—PALGRAVE'S (Sir Francis) Hist. of A.-S. 16mo. Lond. 1831, pp. 391, 5s.—PALGRAVE'S Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, 4to. London, 1834, 3l. 3s. Mr. Turner and Sir F. Palgrave's important works must be carefully read by every A.-S. student. These for History, and Rask and Grimm for Philology, are rich sources of information for those who are interested in the Anglo-Saxon language and literature.

however, probably be rather denominated, from its locality,* the Northumbrian or East-Anglian dialect. As this is not the place to enter minutely into the subject of dialects, a few extracts are only given, that they may be compared with the specimen of pure Anglo-Saxon.

11. The parable of the Sower, from the Northumbrian Gloss or Durham Book, written about A. D. 900,† and now preserved in the British Museum, London, Cotton MSS. Nero, D. IV. fol. 100.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. heono eode ðe sawende 1 sedere to sawenne 4. and miððs geseuw,
 3. Ecce exiit seminans ad seminandum. 4. et dum seminat,
 oðer 1 sū feoll ymb ða stret, and cwomon flegendo and fretton 1 eton ðæt
 aliud cecidit circa viā, et venerunt volucres et comederunt illud.
 5 sum ec feoll of stæner, ðer ne hæfde eorðu michel 1 menig; and hræðe
 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram multam; et statim
 upp iornende wæs 1 arisæn wæs f̄ ðon niefde heanisse eorðes: 6. and ða
 exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinem terræ: 6. et quando
 arisen 1 ða upp eode wæs sunna, gedrugade 1 f̄bernde; f̄ ðon niefde
 exortus est sol, exæstuavit; eo quod non haberet
 wyrtruma, gedrugade. 7. and sum feoll in ðornum, and astigon 1 uppeodun ðornas,
 radicem, exaruit. 7. et aliud cecidit in spinis, et ascenderunt spinæ,

* Mr. Cardale has well remarked:—"Pure Anglo-Saxon and Dano-Saxon were the two great dialects of the language. The pure A.-S. was used, as Hickes observes, in the southern and western parts of England; and the Dano-Saxon, in the north of England and south of Scotland. It is entirely a gratuitous supposition, to imagine that either of these dialects commenced at a much later period than the other. Each was probably as old as the time of Egbert. . . . The Saxons were predominant in the southern and western parts, and the Angles in the northern. As these nations were distinct in their original seats on the continent, so they arrived at different times, and brought with them different dialects. This variety of speech continued till the Norman conquest, and even afterwards. . . . These two great dialects of the A.-S. continued substantially distinct, as long as the language itself was in use . . . that the Dano-Saxon, in short, never superseded the A.-S. . . . They were not consecutive, but contemporary."—*Notes prefixed to Mr. Cardale's elegant edition of Boethius.*

Another gentleman, to whom A.-S. literature is also much indebted, thus states his opinion: "Saxon MSS. ought to be locally classed, before any attempt be made at chronological arrangement; nor will this appear strange when we consider, that in early times the several divisions of the kingdom were, comparatively speaking, almost like foreign countries to each other; that in some parts the Saxon must have continued uninfluenced by foreign idioms much longer than in others; that the various provincial dialects must have been much more strongly marked than they are at present, and that they were all equally employed in literary composition."—*Mr. Thorpe's Preface to Cædmon*, pp. xii. xiii.

Mr. Thorpe mentions Mr. Joseph Stephenson, of the British Museum, as the gentleman from whom we may hope for a local classification of our Saxon MSS. Perhaps it would be difficult to find a gentleman more competent for so arduous a work, if we form a judgment of Mr. Stephenson's qualifications only from the valuable matter collected from old MSS. and judiciously inserted by him in the first two parts of Boucher's English Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 4to. 1832-1833.

† This is one of the finest specimens of Saxon writing. The Vulgate Latin text of the Four Gospels was written by Eadfrid Bishop of Lindisfarne, about A. D. 680; the interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss was added by Aldred, probably about 900. For a full account of this MS. see Mareschalli *Observationes in Versionem Anglo-Saxonicam*, Dordrecht, 4to. 1665, p. 492: Wanley's *Catalogue*, p. 252: Henshall's *Etymological Organic Reasoner*, p. 54: Ingram's *Inaugural Lecture on Saxon Literature*, p. 43: and Baber's *Historical account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures*, before the opening of the fifteenth century, prefixed to his edition of Wiclif's Gospels, 4to. 1810, p. lix. For facsimiles of the beautiful writing in this splendid Durham Book, see Astle's *Origin and Progress of Writing*, 4to, 1803, p. 96; and my *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, 8vo. 1823, p. 18.

and underdulfon þæt, and wæstm ne salde. 8. and oðer feoll on eorðu et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram godū, and salde wæstm stigende, and wæxende, and to brohte enne ī an bonam, et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum ðrittig and un sexdig, and an hundrað. triginta et unum sexaginta, et unum centum.*

12. The parable of the Sower, from the Rushworth Gloss, which is an Anglo-Saxon gloss or version of the 10th century, written at Harewood or Harwood [æt Harawuda], over St. Jerome's Latin of the Four Gospels. The Latin text is about the age of the Latin of the Durham Book, as it was written towards the close of the 7th century. MS. Bibl. Bodl. D. 24. No. 3946, now (1835) D. 2. 19. Auct.†

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Geherðe; heonu eode ðe sedere ī sawend to sawend. 4. and miððy giseow, 3. Audite; ecce exiit seminans ad seminandū. 4. et dum seminat, oðer ī sum gifeol ymb ða strete, and comun flegende, and fretan ī etan ðæt. aliud decedit circa viam, et venerunt volucres, et comederunt illud. 5. oðer ī sum soðlice gifeol ofer stænere, ðer ne hæfde eorðo, and hræðe 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram, et statim up iornende wæs, forðon ne hæfde heonisse eorðo. 6. and ða exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinē terræ. 6. et quando aras ī uparnende wæs sunne, and drygde fbernde; and for þon ne hæfde exortus est sol, exæstuavit; et ex eo quod non haberet wyrtruma, adrugade. 7. and oðer gifeol in þornas, and astigun ī upeadun ðornas radicem, exaruit. 7. Et aliud cecidit in spinas, et ascenderunt spinæ and underdulfun ðæt, and wæstem ne salde. 8. and oðro gifeol on eorðo et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram gode; and salde wæstem stigende, and wæxende, and tobrohte an ī enne bonā; et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum ðritig, and an sextig and an hundreð. xxx., et unum lx. et unum c.‡

13. An extract from the Saxon Chronicle of the year 1135, will show how much the language was then corrupted in its idiom, inflections, and orthography.

An. mcxxxv. On þis gere for se king Henri ofer sæ æt te Lammasse. and þæt oðer dei. þa he lai an slep in scip. þa þestrede þe dæi ouer all landes. and uuard þe sunne swilc als it uuare þre-niht-ald mone. an sterres abuten him at middæi. Wurðen men swiðe ofwundred and ofdred. and sæden þæt micel þing sculde cumme her efter. swa

* For the accurate collation of this extract with the MS. we are indebted to the polite attention of Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum.

† For a further account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observ. in Versionem A.-S. p. 492: Wanley's Catalogue, p. 81, 82: Henshall's Etym. Organic Reasoner, p. 63, 64: Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, p. 99: Baber's Pref. to Wiclif's Test. p. lx.

‡ The transcript of this extract was obligingly compared with the MS. by a well-known Saxon scholar, Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and editor of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, notes, &c. see note to § 9, No. 9.

dide. for þæt ilc gær warð þe king ded. þæt oðer dæi efter s. Andreas massedæi. on Normandi. þa wes tre sona þas landes. for æuric man sone ræuede oðer þe mihte. þa namen his sune and his frend and brohten his lic to Engle-land. and bebiriend in Reding. God man he wes. and micel æie wes of him. Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men and dær. Wua sua bare his byrðen gold and silurè. durste nan man sei to him naht bute god.—*Ingram's Saxon Chronicle*, p. 364.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

An. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, darkened the day over all lands, and was the sun so as it were a three-night-old moon, and the stars about him at mid-day. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's mass-day, in Normandy. Then was tribulation soon in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good.

14. The Grave, a fragment. It is found in the margin of Semi-Saxon Homilies in the Bodleian Library,* and is supposed by Wanley to be written about the year 1150.

SEMI-SAXON.

Ðe wes bold gebyld
er þu iboren were;
ðe wes molde imynt
er ðu of moder come;
ac hit nes no idiht,
ne þeo deopnes imeten;
nes gyt iloced,
hu long hit þe were:
Nu me þe bringæð
þer ðu beon scealt,
nu me sceal þe meten,
and ða mold seoðða, &c.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

For thee was a house built
Ere thou wert born;
For thee was a mould appointed
Ere thou of mother camest;
But it is not prepared,
Nor the deepness meted;
Nor is yet seen,
How long for thee it were:
Now I bring thee
Where thou shalt be,
Now I shall thee measure,
And then earth afterwards.

15. The Ormulum is a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels and Acts, in lines of fifteen syllables, written in Semi-Saxon by an ecclesiastic named Orm, probably in the north of England, about the year 1180.† The author gives the following reason for the name of the work:

This book is named Ormulum, for that Orm made it.

Diff boc iff nemmedd Orrmulum, forrþi þæt Orrm itt wrohhte.—*Preface*.

Mr. Thorpe observes, that the author seems to have been a critic in his mother-tongue; and from his idea of doubling the consonant after a short

* Bibl. Bodl. Codex NE. F. 4. 12, Wanley, p. 15.—Mr. Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, p. 270, for the first printed text with a verbal Latin and English translation. Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 142, for an improved text.

† Wanley's *Catalogue*, p. 59—63: Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, Introd. p. lxxvii: Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. ix. 1, vol. v. p. 435, 436: Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, Pref. p. ix: Baber's *Wiclif*, Pref. p. lxiv.

vowel, as in German, we are enabled to form some tolerably accurate notions as to the pronunciation of our forefathers. Thus he writes *min* and *win* with a single *n* only, and *lif* with a single *f*, because the *i* is long, as in *mine*, *wine*, and *life*. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as *winn*, pronounced *win*, not *wine*. Orm's dialect merits, if any, to be called Dano-Saxon: his name also betrays a Scandinavian descent.*

Uppo þe þridde dagg bilammp, swa summ þe Goddspell kipeþþ,
þatt i þe land off Galile waff an bridale garrkedd;
And itt waff garrkedd inn an tun þatt waff Cana gehatenn,
and Cristeff moderr Marge waff att tatt bridaless sæte.
And Crist wass clepedd till þatt hus wiþþ hise lerninng cnihtess.
And teggre win waff drunnkenn swa þætt tær nass þa na mare.

Wanley, p. 62.†

VERBAL ENGLISH,

Upon the third day (it) happened, as some of the Gospels say,
that in the land of Galilee was a bridal prepared;
And it was prepared in a town that was Cana called,
and Christ's mother, Mary, was at that bridal's seat.
And Christ was invited to that house with his disciples.
And their wine was drunk, so that there was not then any more.

16. Robert of Gloucester‡ was a monk belonging to the abbey at Gloucester, who wrote a history of England in rhyming verse about A.D. 1280. He declares that he saw the eclipse which happened in 1264, on the day of the battle at Evesham, and thus describes it:

As in þe Norþ West a derk weder þer aros,
Sodeinliche suart inou, þat mani man agros,
And ouer caste it þogte al þut lond, þat me miȝte vnneðe ise,
Grisloker weder þan it was ne miȝte an erþe be.
An vewe dropes of reine þer velle grete inou.
Þis tokninge vel in þis lond, þo me þis men slou
Wor þretti mile þanne. þis isei Roberd,
þat verst þis boc made, and was wel sore aferd.

17. John de Wiclif was born about 1324, at Wiclif, a village on the banks of the river Tees, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He translated the Bible and Testament, and even the Apocryphal books, from Latin into English, in the year 1380. Though Wiclif's writing may be called Old English, yet a specimen from the parable of the Sower is given that it may be compared with the preceding translations.

* Analecta, Pref. p. ix.

† Bodleian Library, Cod. Junii, i. p. 330.

‡ Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. viii. 1, vol. v. p. 217: ix. 2, vol. v. p. 442.—
Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, 8vo. 1824, vol. i. p. 52.

MK. IV. 3—8.

Heré ye, lo a man sowinge goith out to sowe, and the while he sowith sum seed fel aboute the weye, and briddis of hevene camen and eeten it. other felde doun on stony places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anoon it sprong up; for it hadde not depnesse of erthe, and whanne the sunne roos up it welewide for hete, and it driede up, for it hadde no roote. And other fel doun into thornes: and thornes sprungen up and strangliden it, and it gaf not fruyt: And othere felde doun into good lond: and it gaf fruyt spryngyng up and wexinge, and oon broughte thritty fold, and oon sixty fold, and oon an hundrid fold.

18. Semi-Saxon, in the dialect of Kent, written in A.D. 1340.

Nou ich wille þet ye ywyte hou hit if ywent
 Þet þif bocif ywrite mid engliff of Kent.
 þif boc if ymad uor lewede men |
 Vor uader | and uor moder | and uor oþer ken |
 Ham uor to berge uram alle manyere zen |
 þet ine hare inwytte ne bleue no uoul wen.
 Huo ase god if hif name yzed |
 Þet þif boc made God him yeue þet bread |
 Of anglef of heuene and þerto his red |
 And onderuonge hif zaule huanne þet he if dyad.

Amen.

Ymende. Þet þif boc if uolued ine þe eue of þe holy apostlef Symon an Judas | of ane broþer of þe choystre of saynt Austin of Canterberi | Ine þe yeare of oure lhordes beringe. 1340.—*Arundel MSS. No. 57, British Museum.**

19. It is evident, from the preceding extracts, that the pure West-Saxon did not ever prevail over the whole of England, and that in process of time the language approached more or less to the present English, according to its relative position to the West-Saxons. In early times there was, clearly, considerable dialectic variety in the writings of men residing in different provinces. This will be evident by comparing the short specimens from the Northumbrian and Rushworth glosses,† and the extract from the Saxon Chronicle,‡ with the quotation from Marshall's Anglo-Saxon Gospels,|| and other works in pure Anglo-Saxon. The difference observable in the language of the most cultivated classes would be still more marked and apparent in the mass of population, or the less educated community. These, from their agricultural pursuits, had little communication with the inhabitants of other provinces; and having few opportunities and little inducement to leave their own neighbourhood, they intermarried among each other, and, from their limited acquaintance and circumscribed views, they would naturally be much attached to their old manners, customs, and language. The same cause operating from age to age would keep united the greater part of the population, or the

* Mr. Thorpe's *Pref. to Cædmon*, p. xii.

† § 11 and 12.

‡ § 13.

|| § 9.

families of the middle stations of life, it may, therefore, be well expected that much of the peculiarity of dialect prevalent in Anglo-Saxon times, is preserved even to the present day in the provincial dialects of the same districts. In these local dialects, then, remnants of the Anglo-Saxon tongue may be found in its least altered, most uncorrupt, and therefore its purest state. Having a strong and expressive language of their own, they had little desire and few opportunities to adopt foreign idioms or pronunciation, and thus to corrupt the purity of their ancient language. Our present polished phrase and fashionable pronunciation are often new, and, as deviating from primitive usage, faulty and corrupt. We are, therefore, much indebted to those zealous and patriotic individuals who have referred us to the archaisms of our nervous language, by publishing provincial glossaries, and giving specimens of their dialects.*

20. So much has been advanced with the view of showing, that what is generally termed "vulgar language," deserves some notice, and claims our respect from its direct descent from our high-spirited Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and from its power of expression. It is not asserted that any provincial dialect has issued in a full and uncontaminated stream from the pure Anglo-Saxon fountain; but in every province some streamlets flow down from the fountain-head, retaining their original purity and flavour, though not now relished perhaps by fastidious palates. None can boast that they retain the language of their early forefathers unimpaired, but all may prove that they possess strong traces of it.†

* The following is a list of the principal provincial Glossaries:—1. A Collection of English Words not generally used, &c. by John Ray, F.R.S. 3rd edit. 8vo. London, 1737, pp. 150, price about 4s.—2. An Exmoor Scolding, and also an Exmoor Courtship, with a Glossary, 7th edit. 8vo. Exon. 1771, pp. 60, price 9d.—3. The Lancashire Dialect, with a Glossary, Poems, &c. by Tim Bobbin, Esq. (Mr. John Collier, Schoolmaster at Milnrow, near Rochdale,) 12mo. Manchester, 1775; London, 1818, pp. 212, price 3s.—4. A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs, &c. by Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. 2nd edit. 12mo. London, 1790, price 5s.—5. Anecdotes of the English Language, chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of London and its environs, which have not corrupted the language of their ancestors, London, 1803, 8vo. 2nd edit. 1814.—6. An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, &c. by John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S.E. &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1808, Edinburgh; 2 vols. 4to. Supplement, 1825.—7. A List of ancient Words at present used in the mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Robert Willan, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. 1811; Archæologia, vol. xvii. 1814, pp. 29.—8. An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire, by Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. 1817; Archæologia, vol. xix. 2nd edit. Rod, London, 12mo. 1826, price 5s. pp. 117; The Hallamshire Glossary, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.—9. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. 12mo. Woodbridge, 1823.—10. Horæ Momenta Cravenæ, or, the Craven Dialect: to which is annexed a copious Glossary by a native of Craven, 12mo. London, 1824, pp. 125, price 4s. This is a very valuable little book, the work of a scholar.—11. A Glossary of North Country Words in use, by John Trotter Brockett, F.S.A. London and Newcastle, 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1825, pp. 243, price 10s. 6d.—12. Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire, with a Glossary of Words now in use there, and poems and other pieces exemplifying the Dialect, by James Jennings, Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Literary Institution, London, 12mo. London, 1825, pp. 191, price 7s.—13. The Vocabulary of East-Anglia; an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin-sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the 18th century, and still exists; with proofs of its antiquity from etymology and authority, by the late Rev. Robert Forby, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk, 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1830, price 1l. 1s.—14. A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, F.S.A. Vicar of Epsom, edited jointly by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. and Joseph Stevenson, Esq. part I. 1832, part II. 1833, 4to.

† Forby's *East-Anglia*, vol. i. p. 18.

21. A few specimens of provincial dialects are given, beginning with extracts from Mr. Jennings's neat and valuable little work, being the present dialect of that part where the West-Saxon or pure Anglo-Saxon was once spoken, and then proceeding to East-Anglia, and terminating with the broad dialect of Craven in Yorkshire. In attempting to give the exact pronunciation of each district, some words are so disguised as, at the first view, to be scarcely recognised, and occasionally two or more words are pronounced, and therefore written, as one word. This is an ambiguity which could not be entirely avoided; but an ample compensation is made for it by giving the words, as far as possible, in the pronunciation of the several provincial districts.

22. *Dialects of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.*

The following are some of the peculiarities observable in the West of England.

The people of Somersetshire, east of the river Parret, make the third person singular of the indicative mood, present tense, to end in *th* or *eth*; thus for he loves, he reads, they uniformly say, *he lov'th, he read'th*. They use *Ise* for I, *er* for he, and *her* for she.—They sound *â* as *a* in *father*; and *e* as the French *e*, or as the English *a* in *cane, fane, &c.*—*Th* is sounded as *d*: for thread they say *dread* or *dird*; for through *dro*, thrash *drash*: *s* as *z*, *Zummerzet* for Somerset, &c.—They invert the order of some consonants: for thrush, brush, rush, they say *dirsh, birsh, hirsh*; for clasp, hasp, asp, they use *claps, haps, aps*.—They annex *y* to the infinitive mood, and some other parts of many of the common verbs, *I can't sewy, he can't reapy, to sewy, to nursy*: they also prefix letters; for lost, gone, bought, they say *alost, agone, abought*.—They often make dissyllables of monosyllables: for air, both, fair, fire, sure, &c. they say, *ayer, booäth, fayer, shower, &c.*—*I be, thou beest* or *bist, thee beest, we be, they* or *thâ be*, are commonly heard; but rarely or never *he be*, but *he is*.—*War* is always used for was and were; as *I war, thee* or *thou wart, he war, we war, they* or *thâ war*.—We often hear *we'm, you'm, they'm*, for we are, you are, they are.—They use *thic* for that; as *thic house, thic man*, for that house, that man.—The diphthong *oi* is often pronounced *wi*: for spoil, boil, point, soil, we have *spwile, bwile, pwint, swile, &c.*—In and, *d* is often omitted, as *you an I*.—In the present participle and other words in *ing*, *g* is omitted; for loving, hearing, singing, lightning, they say *lovin, hearin* or *hirin, zingin, lightnin*.

As specimens of the Somerset dialect, a dedication in verse, and a short dialogue in prose, will be sufficient.

TO THA DWELLERS O' THE WEST.

Tha fruit o' longvul labour, years,
In theäze veo leaves at last appears.
Ta you, tha Dwellers o' tha West,
I'm pleas'd that thâ shood be addresst:
Vor thaw I now in Lunnun dwell,
I mine ye still—I love ye well;
An niver, niver sholl vorget
I vust drâw'd breath in Zummerzet;
Amangst ye liv'd, an left ye zorry,
As you'll knaw when you hire my storry.
Theäze little book than take o' me;
'Tis âll I hâ jist now ta gee.

FARMER BENNET AN JAN LIDE.

A Dialogue.

Farmer Bennet. Jan! why dwon't ye right my shoes?

Jan Lide. Bin, maester 'tis zaw cawld, I can't work wi' tha tacker at âll; I've a brawk it ten times I'm shower ta dâ—da vreeze za hord. Why, Hester hanged out a kittle-smock ta drowy, an in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a pawker; an I can't avoord ta keep a good vier—I wish I cood—I'd zoon right your shoes an withers too—I'd zoon yarn zum money, I warnt ye. Can't ye vine zum work vor me, maester, theäze hord times—I'll do any theng ta sar a penny. I can drash—I can cleave brans—I can make spars—I can thatchy—I can shear ditch, an I can gripy too, bit da vreeze za hord. I can wimmy—I can messy or milky nif ther be need o't. I ood'n mine dreavin plough or any theng.

Farmer Bennet. I've a got nothin vor ye ta do, Jan; bit Mister Boord banebond ta I jist now that thâ war gwain ta wimmy, an that thâ wanted zumbody ta help 'em.

Jan Lide. Aw, I'm glad o't. I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em; bit I han't a bin athin tha drashel o' Maester Boord's door vor a longful time, bin I thawt that missis did'n use Hester well; but I dwon't bear malice, an zaw I'll goo.

Farmer Bennet. What did Missis Boord zâ or do ta Hester, than?

Jan Lide. Why, Hester, a-mâ-be, war zummet ta blame too; vor she war one o'm, d'ye zee, that rawd Skimmerton—thic mâ-game that frunted zum o' tha gennel-vawk. Thâ zed 'twar time to a done wi' jitch litter, or jitch stuff, or I dwon know what thâ call'd it; bit thâ war a frunted wi' Hester about it; an I zed nif thâ war a frunted wi' Hester, thâ mid be a frunted wi' I. This zet missis's back up, an Hester han't a bin a choorin there zunz. Bit 'tis niver-the-near ta bear malice; and zaw I'll goo auver an zee which wâ tha wine da blaw.

The Exmoor Dialect.

23. Exmoor is in the north of Somersetshire and Devonshire; it is so called, being the forest or moor in which the river Exe rises.

AN EXMOOR COURTSHIP.

Andrew. Well, cozen Magery, cham glad you're come agen.

Margery. Wull ye eat a croust o' brid and chezee, cozen Andra?

Andrew. No, es thankee, cozen Magery; vor es eat a crub as es come along; bezides es went to dinner jest avore.—Well, bet, cozen Magery, whot onser dest gi' ma to tha quesson es put vore now-reert.

Margery. What quesson was et?

Andrew. Why, zure, ya bant zo vorgetvul. Why, tha quesson es put a little rather.

Margery. Es dont know what quesson ye meean; es begit whot quesson twos.

Andrew. Why, to tell tha vlat and plane agen, twos thes: Wut ha' ma, ay or no?

Margery. Whot! marry to Earteen?—Es gee tha zame onser es geed avore, es wudent marry the best man in oll England. Es cud amorst zwear chud ne'er marry at oll. And more and zo, cozen Andra, cham a told ya keep company wey Tamzen Hosegood. And nif ya keep hare company, es'll ha no more to zey to tha.

Andrew. Ay, thes es Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.—Oh! tha very vengeance out o'en.

Margery. No, no; tes none of Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.

Andrew. Well, well, cozen Magery, be't how twull, whot caree I?—And zo, good-buy, good-buy t' e, cozen Magery.—Nif voaken be jealous avore they be married, zo they mey arter. Zo good-buy, cozen Magery. Chell net trouble ye agen vor wone while, chell warndy.

Margery. [Calling after him.] Bet hearky, hearky a bit, cozen Andra! Es wudent ha ye go away angry nether zure; and zure you wont deny to see me drenk? Why ya hant a tasted our cyder yet. [*Andrew returns.*] Come, cozen Andra, here's t'ye.

Andrew. Na, vor that matter, es owe no ill-will to enny kesson, net I.—Bet es wont drenk, nether, except ya vurst kiss and vriends.

The Dialect of East-Anglia, or Norfolk and Suffolk.

24. "The most general and pervading characteristic of East-Anglian pronunciation," says Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, 'mouth-filling' tones of the north of England. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced. Generally—not universally. Some few words become broader, but they become also harsher and coarser. This narrowness of utterance is, in some parts, rendered still more offensive by being delivered in a sort of shrill whining recitative. This prevails chiefly in Suffolk, so as to be called in Norfolk the 'Suffolk whine.' The voice of the speaker (or singer) is perpetually running up and down through half or a whole octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence.*

The following are a few of the common contractions and changes: *Duffus* for dove or pigeon-house; *wuddus* wood-house; *shant* shall not; *cant* cannot; *ont, wont* will not; *d'int* did not; *shunt* should not; *wunt* would not; *mant* may not; *warnt* were not; *eent* is not; *aint* is not; *heent* has not; *h'ant* had not.—*Tut* is used for to it; *dut* do it; *wut* with it; *het* have it; *tebbin* it has been.—We hear *cup* for come up; *gup* go up; *gout* go out; *gin* go in; *giz* give us.—The following are very peculiar: *k'ye here*, or *k'ere*; *k'ye there*; *k'ye hinder*, or *k'inder*; *k'ye thinder*, for look ye here, there, and yonder.—Words are often jumbled together, as in this sentence. *M'aunt bod me g'into th'archard, and call m'uncle into house.*

Derbyshire Dialect.

25. This dialect is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *l* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *aw* for all, *caw* call, *bowd* bold, *coud* cold.—Words in *ing* generally omit the *g*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for thing, *lovin* for loving. They use *con* for can; *conner* for cannot; *shanner* for shall not; *wool, wooner* for will, and will not; *yo* for you, &c.

A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.

Farmer Bennet. Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoon?

Tummus Lide. Becoz, mester 'tis zo cood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw; I've brockn it ten times I'm shur to de—it freezes zo hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire—I wish I cud—I'd soon mend yore shoon, an uthers tow.—I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times?—I'll doo onny think to addle a penny. I con thresh

* Vocabulary of East-Anglia, Introduction, p. 82.

—I con split wood—I con mak spars—I con thack. I con skower a dike, an I con trench tow, bur it freezes zo hard. I con winner—I con fother, or milk, if there be need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow, or onny think.

Farm. B. I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus; bur Mester Boord towd me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help 'em.

Tummus L. O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I con help 'em; bur I hanner bin weein the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot misses didner use Hester well, bur I dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

Farm. B. What did Misses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

Tummus L. Why, Hester may-be wor summet to blame too; for her wor one on 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted zum o' the gente-fook. They said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I dunner know what they cawd it; bur they wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. This set misses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice; an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which we the winde blows.

Cheshire Dialect.

26. One peculiarity in the province is to change, or soften, the pronunciation of many words in the middle of which the letter *l* is preceded by *a* or *o*.

Thus in common discourse we pronounce *bawk* for balk, *cauf* for calf, *hauf* for half, *wawk* for walk, *foke* for folk, and *St. Awbuns* for St. Albans; but in the Cheshire dialect, as in all the north, the custom of substituting the *o* for the *a*, and the double *ee* for the *igh*, prevails in a still greater degree: thus we call all *aw*; always *aways*; bold *bowd*; calf *cauf*; call *caw*; can *con*; cold *cowd*; colt *cowt*; fold *fowd*; gold *gowd*; false *fause*; foul *fow*; fool *foo*; full *foo*; fine *foin*; hold *howd*; holt *howt*; half *hauf*; halfpenny *hawpenny*; hall *haw*; long *lung*; man *mon*; many *mony*; manner *monner*; might *meet*; mold *mowd*; pull *poo*; soft *saft*; bright *breet*; scald *scaud*; stool *stoo*; right *reet*; twine *twin*; flight *fleet*; lane *loan* or *lone*; mol *mal*; sight *see*; sit *seet*; such *sich*.

The Lancashire Dialect.

27. Observations on the Lancashire dialect. All and al are generally sounded broad, as *aw* or *o*: thus, awl *haw* or *ho*, *awlus* for all, hall, always.—In words ending in *ing*, *k* is used for *g*, as *think*, *wooink*, for thing, wooing, &c.—At the end of words *d* and *ed* are often changed into *t*; thus *behint*, *wynt*, *awtert*, for behind, wind, awkward.—The *d* is sometimes omitted in and, for which they say *an*.—It is common, in some places, to sound *ou* and *ow* as *a*; thus *tha*, *ka* or *ca*, for thou, cow. In other places, *ou* and *ow* have the sound *eaw*; thus, for thou, cow, house, mouse, they say *theaw*, *keaw*, *heawse*, *meawse*.—In some parts *o* is used for *a*, and *a* for *o*; thus, for part, hand, they say *port*, *hont*; and instead of for, short, they say *far*, *shart*.—The syllable *en* or *'n* is generally used in the plural of verbs, &c. as *hat'n*, *lov'n*, *think'n*.—In Lancashire they generally speak quick and short, and omit many letters, and often pronounce two or three words together; as, *I'll got'* or *I'll gut'* for I'll go to; *runt'* for run

to; *hoost* for she shall; *intle* or *int'll* for if thou will; *I wou'didd'n* for I wish you would.

Tummus and Meary.

Tummus. Odds me! Meary, whooa the dickons wou'd o' thowt o' leeting o' thee here so soyne this morning? Where has to bin? Theaw'rt aw on a swat, I think; for theaw looks primely.

Meary. Beleemy, Tummus, I welly lost my wynt; for I've had sitch o'traunce this morning as eh neer had e' meh live: for I went to Jone's o'Harry's o'lung Jone's, for't borrow their thible, to stur th' furmetry weh, an his wife had lent it to Bet o' my gronny's; so I skeawrt eend-wey, an' when eh coom there, hoo'd lent it Kester o' Dick's, an the dule steawnd 'im for a brindl't cur, he'd mede it int' shoon pegs! Neaw wou'd naw sitch o' moon-shine traunce potter any body's plucks?

Tummus. Mark whot e tell the, Meary; for I think lunger ot fok liv'n an' th' moor mischoances they han.

Meary. Not awlus.—But whot meys o't' sowgh, on seem so dane-kest? For I con tell o' I'd fene see o' whick an hearty.

Tummus. Whick an hearty too! oddzo, but I con tell the whot, its moor in bargin ot I'm oather whick or hearty, for 'twur seign peawnd t'a tuppunny jannock, I'd bin os deed os o dur nele be this awer; for th' last oandurth boh one me measter had lik't o' killt meh: on just neaw, os shure os thee and me ar stonning here, I'm actilly running meh country.

The Dialect of Craven.

28. The Deanery of Craven is in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A short specimen will be sufficient.

Dialogue between Farmer Giles and his neighbour Bridget.

Giles. Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto?

Bridget. Deftly as out, and as cobby as a lop, thanksto.

Giles. Wha, marry, thou looks i gay good fettle.

Bridget. What thinksto o't' weather? Awr house is vara unrid and grimy, t'chimla smudges an reeks seea, an mackst' reckon, at used to shimmer and glissen, nowght bud soote an muck.

Giles. It's now a vara lithe day, bud there war a girt roak, an a rag o't' fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome.

Bridget. I oft think a donky, mislin, deggy mornin is a sign o't' pride o't' weather, for it oft worsels up, an is maar to be liked ner t' element full o' thunner packs er a breet, scaumy sky.

Giles. Wha, when't bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, it's a strang sign of a pash.

Bridget. I've oft obsarved there hes been a downfaw soon efter; bud for sure, I cannot gaum mich be ouer chimla at prisent, it's seea smoored up wi mull an brash. Yasterday about noon, t' summer-goose flackered at naya lile rate, an t' element, at edge o' dark, wor feaful full of filly tails an hen scrattins.—Thou knows that's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem efter.

An Alphabetical Glossary of most of the peculiar Words used in the preceding specimens of Provincial Dialects.

29. A-mà-be *as may be, perhaps*: *s.* Arter *after*: *e.* Auver *over*: *s.* Aw *all*: *d.* Awlus *always*: *l.*—Banchond *to intimate*: *s.* Becoz

because: *d.* Begit to forget: *e.* Brans brands, fire-wood: *s.* Brash rash, impetuous: *c.* Bur but: *d.*—Cawd called: *d.* Cham I am: *e.* Charrin jobbing: *d.* Chel I shall; *e.* Chorrin jobbing: *s.* Cobby lively: *c.* Conner can not: *d.* Cood cold: *d.* Cranchin scranching, grinding, crackling: *c.* Crub a crumb: *e.*—Deggy foggy: *c.* De day: *d.* Deftly decently, well: *c.* Dickons, Deuce the devil: *d.* Donky wet, dark, gloomy: *c.* Drash to thrash: *s.* Dunner do not: *d.* Dwon't don't, do not: *s.*—Es, ise I, is: *e.*—Fettle condition: *c.* Fok folk: *l.* Fother to fodder: *d.*—Gaum to know, distinguish: *c.* Gee to give: *e.* Girt great, friendly: *c.* Gripy to cut in gripes, to cut a trench: *s.*—Hâ have *s.* Han have: *l.* Hanner has or have not: *d.* Hask dry, parched: *c.* Hirn to run: *s.* Hoo'd her had, she had: *l.*—Jannock oat cake, bread made of oatmeal: *l.* Jawd scolded: *d.* Jitch such: *s.*—Kesson Christian: *e.* Kittle-smock a smock-frock: *s.*—Lile little: *c.* Lithe blithe, mild: *c.* Lop a flea: *c.*—Marry truly: *c.* Mess, messy to serve cattle: *s.* Mine to mind, regard: *s.* Mislin misty, small rain: *c.* Mul dust or refuse of turf or peat: *c.*—Nation great, very: *d.* Never-the-near useless: *s.* Now-reert now right, just now: *e.*—o' of: *s.* Oandurth afternoon: *l.* Odds me bless me: *l.* Ood'n would not: *s.*—Pash a fall of rain: *c.* Pride fineness: *c.* Proker a poker: *d.*—Rag mist: *c.* Rather soon, early: *e.* Reckon, reek on what is smoked on, an iron bar over the fire to support a boiling pot: *c.* Reek to smoke: *c.* Roak a reek, smoke: *c.*—Sar to earn: *s.* Seign seven: *l.* Shimmer to shine: *c.* Shoon shoes: *d.* Sile to pour with rain: *c.* Sin since: *d.* Skeawr to make haste: *l.* Slaap slippery: *c.* Smooored smothered: *c.* Snod smooth: *c.* Sowgh to sigh: *l.* Spars pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the middle to fasten thatch upon a roof: *s.* Summet somewhat: *d.*—Tacker: *s.* tachin: *d.* a waxed thread. Teem to pour out: *c.* Thâ they: *s.* Thack to thatch: *d.* Thaw though: *s.* Theaw thou: *l.* Theaze these, this: *s.* Thibble a thin piece of wood to stir meat in a pot: *l.* Think thing: *d.* Towd told: *d.* Traunce a troublesome journey: *l.* 'Twar it was: *s.* Twull as it will: *e.*—Vine to find: *s.*—Warnt to warrant, assure: *s.* Whick quick, alive: *l.* Wimmy to winnow: *s.* Wine wind: *s.* Withers others: *s.* Woodner would not: *d.* Worsel to wrestle: *c.* Wynt wind: *l.*—Ya you: *e.* Yarn to earn: *s.* Yo you: *d.* Yore your: *d.*—Zaw so: *s.* Zo so: *d.* Zunz since: *s.*

Contractions. *c.* Craven. *d.* Derbyshire. *e.* Exmoor. *l.* Lancashire. *s.* Somerset.

30. Many expressive Anglo-Saxon words, which are no longer in use among the refined, have been retained in the provincial dialects. These then ought not to be neglected. The facility and simplicity of combining several short indigenous words to express any complex idea, practised by the Anglo-Saxons and other Gothic nations, is now too seldom used. Instead of adopting technical terms from other languages, or forming

them from the Greek or Latin, as is the present English custom, our Anglo-Saxon forefathers formed words equally expressive by composing them from their own radical terms. For our *literature* they used *boc-cræft book-craft*, from *boc a book*, *cræft art, science*; for *arithmetic* *rimcræft*, from *rim a number*, *cræft art*; for *astronomy* *tungelcræft*, from *tungel a star*, &c. If, however, we have lost in simplicity, we have gained in copiousness and euphony. In collecting from other languages, the English have appropriated what was best adapted to their purpose, and thus greatly enriched their language. Like bees they have diligently gathered honey from every flower.* They have now a language which, for copiousness, power, and extensive use, can scarcely be surpassed. It is not only used in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but in the whole of North America and Australia: it prevails in the West Indies, and is more or less spoken in our vast possessions in the east. Indeed, wherever civilization, science, and literature prevail, there the English language is understood and spoken.

* Camden observes: "Whereas our tongue is mixed, it is no disgrace. The Italian is pleasant, but without sinewes, as a still fleeting water. The French delicate, but even nice as a woman, scarce daring to open her lippes, for fear of marring her countenance. The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the *o*, and terrible like the Divell in a play. The Dutch manlike, but withall very harsh, as one ready at every word to picke a quarrell. Now we, in borrowing from them, give the strength of consonants to the Italian; the full sound of words to the French; the variety of terminations to the Spanish; and the mollifying of more vowels to the Dutch; and so, like bees, we gather the honey of their good properties, and leave the dregs to themselves. And thus, when substantialnesse combineth with delightfulness, fullnesse with finenesse, seemliness with portliness, and currentnesse with staydnesse, how can the language which consisteth of all these, sound other than full of all sweetness?"—*Camden's Remains*, p. 38, edit. of 1623.

In the following comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with the ancient and modern Friesic, though there may be, in some minor points, a little diversity of opinion between the author and his friend the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma, yet it would be unjust to make alterations. Mr. Halbertsma has, therefore, been always permitted to speak for himself, and to give his reasons in his own way. Where opinions vary, the author has generally referred to both statements, leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions from the evidence adduced. Considering this the most equitable mode of statement, he has adopted it, not only in regard to the valuable Essay of Mr. Halbertsma, but towards the works of those from whom he may differ far more widely. He is too conscious of his own liability to err, to be overconfident in his own views. He has given his reasons or authorities, and all that he can confidently assert is, that it has been his constant and earnest wish and endeavour to avoid the natural bias towards the idol self, or that of any party, and to discover and follow truth, whether it favour his own previous opinions, or those of others. Perhaps he may have failed even here. If he have, he will, as soon as it is pointed out, gladly make every acknowledgement and reparation in his power.

IV.—FRIESIC.*

Ancient and Modern Friesic† compared with Anglo-Saxon.

1. Anglo-Saxon being one of those languages called dead, no information about its pronunciation can be obtained from the people themselves. Of course, all knowledge in these matters depends upon the written letters, and upon determining the sound of those letters.

2. This, however, is a very difficult task. There is no connexion at all between visible marks and audible sounds: the letters serve more to indicate the genus, than the species of the sounds, and use alone can teach us the shades (*nuances*) of pronunciation.

* “ In comparing kindred languages with each other, the scholar will generally start from the point where he was born. Rask usually refers the A.-S. to the Scandinavian tongues, especially to the Icelandic. Germans have chiefly recourse to the Theotisc, and what is called by them Saxon. Others will bring it back to the dialects of their country; all with the same aim of elucidating the grammar, or discovering the sounds in A.-S. The reason of this is evidently the intimate acquaintance each of them has with the old and modern dialects of his own country, and most likely the scholar would compare the A.-S. with another class of dialects, if all the tongues of the Germanic branch were as thoroughly known to him as those of his native country. Being a native Friesian, and comparing the A.-S. chiefly with the Friesic, I could scarcely escape the suspicion of having yielded to the same influence as others, if I did not explain my reasons. This, I hope, will be a sufficient excuse for my entering into some details about the primitive relationship between the Anglo-Saxons and the Friesians.

“ As every scholar has his own *point de vue* in matters of language, I beg leave to have mine. If my principles were unknown to my readers, my rules, depending on these principles, would, as void of foundation, be unintelligible. It is for this reason that I have here inserted some of my opinions about the pedigree and comparison of languages, appearing properly to belong more to general grammar than to my present subject.

“ As history often fails in showing the full truth of my opinion about the relationship between the Angles and the Friesians, I had recourse to the languages. Hence a view of the remnants of the Friesic both dead and still flourishing is here presented, and compared with the English and A.-S. It pleases not the muse of history to speak but late, and then in a very confused manner. Yes, she often deceives, and before she is come to maturity, she seldom distinctly tells the truth. Language never deceives, but speaks more distinctly, though removed to a far higher antiquity.

“ It is at the request of my dear friend Bosworth that I write in English, a language in which I have not been favoured with any instruction. I possess only some dim feeling of analogy between its manner of speaking and my native tongue. I, therefore, grant to my English readers the full freedom of smiling at my thousand and one Friesianisms, while I shall have reached my aim if I am only understood.

“ J. H. HALBERTSMA.”

DEVENTER, August 10th, 1834.

† Mr. Halbertsma, to promote Friesian literature, amongst other works, has published *Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks*, 2 vols. 8vo. Bolsward, 1824-1827.—*De Lapekoer fen Gabe Scroar*, 12mo. Dimter, 1834.—*Friesche Spelling*, 18mo. 1835.—The following are by other hands: Dr. Epkemare published *Gysbert Japicx Friesche Rijmlerye*, 4to. Ljeauwert, 1821.—*Woordenboek op de gedichten van Japicx*, 4to. *id.* 1824.—Mr. Postumus translated into Friesic two of Shakspeare's plays, entitled, *De Keapman fen Venetien in Julius Cesar*, 8vo. Grintz, 1829.—Jonkh. Mr. Montanus Hettema has shown his patriotism by giving to the public the following valuable works:—*Emsiger Landrecht Beknopte handleiding om de oude Friesche taal*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1829.—*Proeve van een Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.—*Friesche Spraakleer van R. Rask*, 8vo. *id.* 1832.—*Jurisprudentia Frisica*, of *Friesche Regtkennis*, een handschrift uit de vijftiende eeuw, 8vo. *id.* 1834-35, 2 parts, &c. &c. Many more Friesians ought to be named as great promoters of their literature.—Professors Wassenberg, Hoekstra, Mr. Hoeufft, Wielinga Huber, Scheltema, Beuker Andreae, van Halmael, and others. See paragraphs 86—102, for an account of ancient Friesic works.

3. The simple sounds we assign to letters, bears no proportion to the diphthongal nature of almost every sound in A.-S.

The inhabitants of Hindelopen still retain some A.-S. sounds undefiled. When I first heard some old people speak in this little town, I was quite astonished how sounds so compounded and diphthongal as those could be pronounced with so much ease and fluency. What is more simple in writing than the words *lêod*, A.-S. *leód* *people*; *neugen*, A.-S. *nigen* *nine*? When you hear these words at Hindelopen, you will find that the pronunciation baffles every effort of the grammarian to invent signs giving an adequate idea of its nature. In the *eu* you hear first the *y*, then the *eu* blended with the French *ou*, ending in *oi*. Such words as *lêod* *people*, and *neugen-end-neugentig* *nine-and-ninety*, are, for this reason, Hindeloepen shibboleths above all imitation of their own countrymen, the other Friesians.

4. Besides this, the sounds of letters are in restless fluctuation. If we could trace the changes in the sound of letters, our success would exceed our hopes; but even this discovery could not give an adequate idea of the sound of letters in use at any period, for sounds are altered when the letters remain still unchanged. The English and French languages give full proof of this truth.

When they enter into the class of dead languages, there will still be greater difficulties in ascertaining the pronunciation of *chateau*, and *eschew*. When, after long investigation, you discover that *chateau* ought to be pronounced *ha-te-au*, as the Picardians pronounce it at this very day, you find that by the tyranny of custom it is enervated to *sya-to*; when also you discover that the English first pronounced *e-schew*, and afterwards *es-tshow* (*ou* French), how few readers will believe your assertions, seeing that these words remain expressed by the same letters.

5. The sounds of a language, like other things, are, by time, subject to mutations, and these changes are homogeneous or heterogeneous, according as the cause of change is internal or external. In this way, diphthongs become vowels, and vowels again diphthongs. An elaborate treatise would point out the changes in a language, if an uninterrupted succession of MSS. of different ages could be procured.

6. Independent of these succeeding general changes of the whole language, there are diversities existing at the same time, called dialects. The A.-S. is subject to these diversities in the highest degree, and with a free people it could not be otherwise. When a nation easily submits to an absolute sway, individuals have little attachment to what is their own in character and opinions, and easily suffer themselves to be modelled in one general mould of the court or priesthood. On the other hand, when a nation, as the Angles and Friesians, is jealous of its liberty, and will only submit to the law enacted for the public good, while every individual regulates his private affairs for himself, the slightest peculiarity of character, unrestrained by the assumed power of any mortal, developes itself freely in the proper expressions, and every individuality is preserved. This I believe is the reason why in the province of Friesland are more peculiarities than in the other six provinces of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, and more in England alone than in the whole of Europe.

Applying this principle in language, the very mirror of the soul, we find the same variety; so that among a people so fond of liberty as the Angles and Friesians, not only every district, but every village, nay, every hamlet, must have a dialect of its own. The diversity of dialects since the French Revolution of 1795, is much decreasing by the centralisation of power taking daily more effect in the Netherlands: the former republic, by leaving to every village the management of its domestic affairs, preserved every dialect unimpaired. Nevertheless, at this very time, those living on the coast of *Eastmahorn*, in Friesland, do not understand the people of *Schiermonikoog*, a little island with one village of the same name, almost in sight of the coast. The *Hindelopians* speak a dialect unintelligible to those living at the distance of four miles from them. Nay, the Friesians have still dialects within a dialect.

In the village where I was born, we said indiscriminately, after, efter, and æfter, A.-S. æfter; tar, and tær, A.-S. tare; par, and pær, A.-S. pera; tarre, and tære *consumere*, A.-S. teran; kar, and kær, A.-S. cyre; hi lei, and hi lái, A.-S. læg; perfect tense of ik lizz', hi leit, A.-S. licgē, lið; smarre, and smære, A.-S. smerian; warre and wære, warge and wærgē, A.-S. weran, werian *tueri, resistere*. On this matter I can produce a very striking example in the centre of Friesian nationality. It is now, I believe, sixteen years since I spoke to an old woman at *Molquerum*, a village now almost lying in ruins, but still divided into seven little islands, called *Pollen*; joined to each other by (breggen A.-S. bricgas) *little bridges*. Now the good woman told me in her homely style, that when she was a child, every island had its peculiar way of pronouncing, and that when an inhabitant of any of the villages entered her mother's house, she could easily ascertain to which *Pol* the person belonged, merely by some peculiarity of speech. Dependence may be placed on this fact, as I have ascertained its truth by strict inquiry. I have no doubt the same peculiarity was observable in almost every village of the Anglo-Saxons. Every Englishman who notices the diversity of dialects to be found in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, or Lancashire, and by these judges of the rest, and considers what they have formerly been, will perhaps enter, in some measure, into my views.

7. This fact fully accounts for the discrepancies in the forms of words, occurring nearly in every page of a genuine A.-S. author. Not writing by established, often arbitrary rules of grammar, he wrote just as he spoke; his writing was, therefore, the true representation of his dialect.

8. There still exists another cause, which, though not less productive of variety in writing, ought to be carefully distinguished from variety of dialect. The diphthongal nature of the whole system of A.-S. vowels made it difficult for every writer to know by what letters to indicate the proper sounds of his words. Unable to satisfy himself, he often interchanged kindred vowels in the same words, at one time putting *a* or *éo*, and afterwards *æ* and *y*. Diversities arising from this cause are of the most frequent occurrence even in the oldest Anglo-Saxon MSS.

9. This diversity in the spelling of a word is of the greatest importance to one who would ascertain the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon. While the writer is groping about him for proper letters, we guess the

sound he wished to express by assuming some middle sound between the letters he employs. This advantage would have been totally lost to us if the orthography of the Anglo-Saxon could boast of the same uniformity as that of the English recorded in Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.

10. In this respect we owe a thousand thanks to *Lye*, who gives us the Anglo-Saxon words as he found them, and never alters the orthography to suit his own views.

At the head of his articles he occasionally attributes to the word a vowel which it has not. For instance, he puts the *a* in *staf* and *lat*, which these words have only when a second syllable is added, as in *late*, *stafa*: when monosyllables, they are written *stæf* a *staff*, *læt* *late*. Whether he considered the vowel he inserts as the primitive one, or did not know the laws of permutation in Anglo-Saxon vowels, matters not, as it is impossible to be misled by them, standing alone and without any authority. He moreover rectifies his faults by his citations, in which neither *staf* nor *lat* occur. Such trifling mistakes should not obscure his immense merits in faithfully giving us the vowels of the Anglo-Saxon authors, with all their odd and lawless exertions to express the sounds they heard.

11. I fear that those who credit what I have stated about the diversity of Anglo-Saxon and Friesian dialects, will consider these infinite variations as the curse of Babel. They will, however, permit me to say, that human speech in general has its mechanical rules fixed by the frame of the organs of speech, to which all tongues submit. This frame admits modifications to which every nation yields. These modifications admit of farther modifications, to which not only districts, but even villages are liable. Therefore, every language is of necessity what it is, and it is not in the power of fancy or choice to obey or disobey these laws. From this cause proceeds much of the diversity in language.

12. From the sounds which can be pronounced, every nation selects those which are best adapted to the frame of his organs, and the feelings he endeavours to express.

Now this choice, in which we are free, opens an immense field for diversities in tongues; but, whatever the choice may be, the first grasp decides all the rest: every consonant brings its corresponding consonant, and the vowel its corresponding vowel. In a word, every language is a compact, well-framed whole, in which all the parts sympathize with each other. Insult one of its essential properties, and the disgrace will be felt through the whole system. Remove one series of its original place, and all the others will follow the motion. What is true of any language may be asserted of any of its branches or dialects. Reason and never-failing experience vindicate the justice of these conclusions. The dialect corresponds to itself in its dialects, and the principle on which the form of a word is framed, is always followed in similar cases. If this analogy be unobserved, it is not the fault of the dialect, but of the dim sight of the observer. The majority of grammarians deem dialects lawless deviations in the speech of the dull mob, to which they attach all that is coarse, vulgar, confused, and ridiculous. Indeed, the chaos of tongues then begins, when grammarians, ignorant of the operations of the mind, and its exertions to express its thoughts, obtrude their arbitrary rules,* and, by heterogeneous mixtures, ever fertile in producing others, set

* This assertion may be verified by many examples in English. On this point, the 467th paragraph of the Principles prefixed to Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, is very striking.

the well-framed system of sounds in inextricable confusion. Regardless of the interior structure, wholly unknown to eyes gliding over the surface of things, they use language as the rich but ignorant man his library, who, deeming it to be a matter of chief importance that his books should be of the same size, ordered them all to be cut to 8vo. and 12mo. The public is not generally expert in forming a judgment on these matters: weighing no argument, it regards only the tone of the proposer, and places its confidence in him who is the boldest in his assertions, though he is generally the most ignorant—for the greatest ignorance is ever accompanied with the greatest assurance. However men may suffer themselves to be imposed upon, nature still defends her rights. As our bodies have hidden resources and expedients, to remove the obstacles which the very art of the physician often puts in its way, so language, ruled by an indomitable inward principle, triumphs in some degree over the folly of grammarians. Look at the English, polluted by Danish and Norman conquests, distorted in its genuine and noble features by old and recent endeavours to mould it after the French fashion, invaded by a hostile entrance of Greek and Latin words, threatening by increasing hosts to overwhelm the indigenous terms; in these long contests against the combined might of so many forcible enemies, the language, it is true, has lost some of its power of inversion in the structure of sentences, the means of denoting the differences of gender, and the nice distinctions by inflexion and termination—almost every word is attacked by the spasm of the accent and the drawing of consonants to wrong positions; yet the old English principle is not overpowered. Trampled down by the ignoble feet of strangers, its spring still retains force enough to restore itself; it lives and plays through all the veins of the language, it impregnates the innumerable strangers entering its dominions with its temper, and stains them with its colour, not unlike the Greek, which in taking up oriental words stripped them of their foreign costume, and bid them appear as native Greeks.

13. But to return.—In human language, as in the whole creation, the great law of beauty and happiness is this—*variety in unity*. Though there are great difficulties in discovering the true pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, we have still left to us two means of investigation. First, the comparison of its vowels and consonants with those of a kindred dialect existing at a more remote period; and secondly, the same comparison with a kindred dialect of posterior age, both as it is written and still spoken—for, however altered in some of its features, it must still retain genuine traits of its original countenance. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic* will answer for the first, and the Friesic the second; two languages combining the advantage that the nations who spoke them bordered on the Anglo-Saxons, the Mæso-Goths on the north, and the Friesians on the south, and by enclosing the Anglo-Saxons, limit their influence, both as it respects their geography and language.

14. It is evident that all the tongues spoken by the great people which the Romans called Germani, considered on a large scale, appear as dialects all issuing from one common source. There was a time when all these languages were one. If we could mount sufficiently high in the scale of time, we should arrive at the period when the progenitors of all the tribes were gathered within the compass of a little camp under a few

* See VII. §. 1, and note 2.

tents, and spoke one language, containing the germs of all the diversities by which the dialects of their posterity were distinguished. The nearer we approach this time and place, the more will all the Germanic tongues become similar to each other, and their boundaries vanish by which at present they are enclosed. For this reason, the oldest and best poet of the Greeks, retaining symptoms of a particular dialect, blends in his poems all the dialects of Greece. In regard to antiquity, the Gothic of Ulphilas, being written about A.D. 360, has the precedence of any Anglo-Saxon MSS. by four or five hundred years. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon with the Gothic, we shall have the double advantage of measuring by a standard approaching nearest the genuine dimensions, and of approaching to a nearer contact with those kindred tongues which subsequently developed themselves into more striking differences.

15. The nearer we approach the source, the more pure will be the water. If the development of language were left to its natural course, without any disturbing shock or foreign influence, all things would change according to the established rules of nature, and every word bear in its changes some resemblance to its primitive state. But every age brings on some disturbance of the system, and the intermixture of foreign ingredients, originating in wars, migrations, revolutions, and other causes, introduces so many changes, that in some respects the rule is overthrown by the exceptions, and the language rendered quite unfit for comparison. A sufficient reason can be given for the present state of disorder only by ascending to the period of order, and not by a comparison of the dialects lying in their present confusion. Now the higher the step on which we can observe the language, the less it is disturbed in its original structure, and the better adapted for the standard of comparison. It is the high age of the Gothic, and its real character, known by what is remaining of it, which in these respects stamps its value. Spoken by one unmixed tribe of warriors, it appears on the stage fresh and unpolluted, quite original and *sui generis*, with members of due proportion, and dressed in its own native costume, without a shred of foreign ornament.

16. The advantages derived from a comparison with a language of this sort, may be exemplified by some names of the numbers.

The English having composed *eleven* and *twelve* from *én*, *twé*, and *lifen*, you would conclude that they would express *unus*, *duo*, by *én*, *twé*; but no, they say *one*, *two*. The Dutchman says *twalf*, *veertien*, from *twa* and *veer*; but his simple numbers are *twé*, *vier*. The German has his *zwanzig* *twenty*, and *zwei* *two*. The country Friesian uses *olwe*, *tóalf*, *tretjen*, with manifest indication of Runic admixture, from *ellefu* *eleven*, *tólf* *twelve*, *þrettán* *thirteen*, from the Icelandic *tveir* and *þrír*. Their *twenty* has the sound of *tweintich*—ought they not to say also to *two*, *træ* *three*, one *one*, as the Hindelopians do? Rather incongruously they use *ien*, *twá*, *trye*; and having *fjouwer* *four*, they compose *tsjien* with *vier* into *fjirtjen* *fourteen*. Hence, when the numbers were composed, the English had the Dutch *én* and *twé*; the Dutch had the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and modern Friesic *twa*, with the Germans; the country Friesians had the *one*, *two*, of the English. Would not these

tongues, when taken as a basis for analogical research, lead into a thousand mistakes? If in English the number *eleven* were unknown to you, would you not say, from analogy, that it was formed from one, on-leven contracted into olven? It is not known in Gothic, but we may be sure that *ai* in *ains one*, will not be disowned in *ainlif*, as *twa* is not in *twalif*, nor *twaim duobus* in *twaimtigum (d. pl.) twenty*. In the same analogical manner the Anglo-Saxons compose words, *þreo three*, *þreotyne thirteen*, *twegen two*, originally *twen*, *twenluf* contracted to *twelf*; *án* by pushing the accent *æn-d-lufan*. Does not *Kero* make, from *zuene two*, *zuelifin twelve*? In *Otfrid*, from *zuei two*, *zueinzig*? Finally, does not the old Friesian, from *twia twice*, or *twi*, *Ab. 1, 93*; *thré three*, *Ab. 177*, *træ Hindelopian*; *fiuwer four*, *flower*, *Ab. 1, 5, 87*, form analogically *twilif twelve*, *Ab. 14*; *thredtine thirteen*, *Ab. 19, 93*; *fiuwertine fourteen*, *Ab. 19, 94*?

17. There still exists another anomaly in the numerals.

The Greeks and Romans, counting only by tens, composed their numbers from ten to twenty with *δέκα*, *decem ten*; *ένδεκα*, *undecim eleven*; *δωδεκα*, *duodecim twelve*. The German tribes form the same numerals in a similar manner, except *eleven* and *twelve*, which were composed with *Ger. lif*; *A.-S. læfan*, *lif*, *lef*, *l'f*, in other dialects. But as this anomaly entered our numeral system in a period anterior to the history of our tongues, and is common to all the Germanic languages, the analogy between the kindred dialects is not disturbed by these irregularities, but rather advanced.

18. The cause of this disturbance lies in the old practice of using both *ten* and *twelve* as fundamental numbers.

The advance was by ten, thus *þrittig*, *Country Friesic tritich*; *feowertig*, *Ab. 2, &c.* but on arriving at sixty the series was finished, and another begun, denoted by prefixing *hund*. This second series proceeded to one hundred and twenty, thus: *hundnigontig ninety*; *hundteontig a hundred*; *hundenlufontig a hundred and ten*; *hundtwelftig a hundred and twenty*: here the second series concluded. It thus appears, that the Anglo-Saxons did not know our *hundred* = 100, as the chief division of numbers; and, though they counted from ten to ten, they, at the same time, chose the number *twelve* as the basis of the chief divisions. As we say $5 \times 10 = 50$, $10 \times 10 = 100$, they multiplied 5 and 10 by 12, and produced 60 and 120. When the Scandinavians adopted a hundred as a chief division [$100 = 10 \times 10$], they still retained one hundred and twenty; and calling both these numbers *hundred*, they distinguished them by the epithets *little* or *ten hundred*, *lill-hundrad* or *hundrad tiræd*, and *great* or the *twelve number hundred*, *stor-hundrade* or *hundrad tólfræd*. The Danes count to forty by tens, thus, *tredivé thirty*, *fyrretyve forty*; and then commence by twenties, thus, *halvtrediesindstyve*, literally in *A.-S. þridda héalf siðon twentig** [*two twenties*], and *the third twenty half*, i. e. *fifty*. The Icelanders call 2500 *half þridie þusand*, [*Dut. derdehalfduizend*], i. e. *two thousand*, and *the third thousand half*; *firesindotyve* [*four-times twenty*] *eighty*, and so on to a hundred. The Franks, being a mixture of kindred nations from the middle of Germany, when they entered Gallia, partly adopted the Anglo-Saxon mode of numeration, and partly that of the Danes, and they afterwards translated verbally their vernacular names of

* The ellipsis of the *two twenties* is supplied in the expression *twa geare and þridde healf two years and half the third year*, literally in *Frs. c. twa jier in 't tredde heal*, but custom contracts it to *tredde heal jier*. Hickes compares this ellipsis with the Scotch expression *half ten*, which is also the *Dut. half tien*, but in this he is not accurate. The Country Friesians not having this ellipsis, prove that it must be supplied in another way. They say, *healwei tsjienen half way of the present hour to ten o'clock*. Dr. Dorow has also fallen into the same mistake, p. 127, *Denkmäler*, I. 2 and 3.

the numerals by Latin words. From twenty to fifty it proceeds in the usual manner, vintg, trente, quarante, cinquante, soixants; but having arrived at seventy, the same place where the Anglo-Saxons commenced with hund, hundseofontig, it uses soixantedix, quatrevingt, just as the Danes express eighty by firesindstyve *four-times twenty*. As it appears that the old Germans had two fundamental numbers, *ten* and *twelve*, it follows that *eleven* and *twelve* are the *last two* numerals of the twelve series, and the *first two* in the ten series; hence perhaps came the use of the termination *lif* or *luf*, in *eleven* and *twelve*.

19. Let us still add another example.

The conjugation of the Anglo-Saxon verb *stigan ascendere*, and the Gothic *steigan*, is thus inflected: *ic stige, steiga; he stihð, steigith he ascends; he stáh, staig he ascended; we stígon, stígum we ascended*. Here it appears, that the Gothic *ei* corresponds with the A.-S. *i*; *ai* with *á*; *í* with *í*. Now I conclude, if the evolution of both languages was regulated by the same principle, there must be an analogy between the vowels in similar instances. Indeed we do observe the same analogy preserved in verbs of the same class. Let us take, for instance, *gripan*, *arisan*, and *spiwan*:

A.-S. gripan to gripe;	gripe, gripð;	gráp, grípon.
Moes. greipan to gripe;	greipa, greipith;	gráip, gripum.
A.-S. arisan to arise;	arise, arist;	arás, aríson.
Moes. reisan to arise;	reisa, reisith;	rais, risum.
A.-S. spiwan to vomit;	spiwe, spiwð;	spáw, spíwun.
Moes. speiwan to spit;	speiwa, speiwith;	spaiw, spiwum.

20. These instances are all regular, but as soon as ever the accustomed evolution is disturbed in its course, the analogy is gone.

Thus, the verb *scinan to shine*, *ic scine I shine*, *he scinð he shines*, *we scínon we shone*, corresponds to *skeinan*, *skeina*, *skeinith*, *skinum*. The long *á*, however, in *scán*, Gothic *skain*, by some error being changed into short *a*, this short *a* is converted into *éat* and forms *scéan shone*. It has already been observed, that every dialect corresponds in its several parts, and that a certain form in the *present tense* brings on a certain form in the *perfect tense*. Of course the practice of some grammarians, in forming the conjugation of a verb out of the present tense of one dialect, and the perfect tense of another dialect, is contrary to the first rule of sound analogy. If any dialect had *scunan* or *scéonan*, the perfect tense *scéan* would not be an exception, as it is when appertaining to *scinan*.

21. It is a most happy circumstance, that the Gothic, and not the Theotisc, had the advantage of being recorded in the oldest monument of Germanic literature. Though much of the coincidence of this language with all its kindred dialects may be owing to its age, it owes still more in this respect to its locality in the genealogy of language.

22. It is hardly necessary to observe, that there is scarcely a single word in the A.-S. which we do not also find in all the kindred German dialects. We do not ask whether an A.-S. word can be found in the language of the Scandinavians, the Goths, or Theotiscans, but, to which of these it has the nearest relationship? In an etymological point of view, the great point is to ascertain the species, and not merely the genus; to discover to which particular dialect a word is most closely allied, and not to be satisfied with pointing out to what sort of language it belongs.

23. There are three chief species, of which the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic take the left side, the Theotisc or Alemannic the right side, and the Icelandic, Mæso-Gothic, Westphalian or Saxon, and Netherlandish, the middle: that is, so far as the vowels and consonants are concerned.

The Anglo-Saxon agrees in the consonants with the middle series, represented by the Mæso-Gothic, but in some important points it differs from the Mæso-Gothic and the Theotisc in its vowels, and has a system of its own. On the other hand, the Theotisc agrees with the Gothic in its vowels, having regard to the lapse of time and dialectic variations. In the consonants, the Theotisc is as different from Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, as the Anglo-Saxon is in its vowels from the Gothic and Theotisc, and I venture to say still more original; for, the consonants have not only quitted their old ranks, but those into which they have entered are also disorbed. The Gothic, then, being allied to the consonants of the Anglo-Saxon and the vowels of the Theotisc, is thus the proper standard of comparison for all the Gothic tongues, having been, from its locality, connected with them all. Thus the Gothic *diups deep* is allied by the vowels *iu* to the Theotisc *tiuf*, and by the consonants *d* and *p* to the Anglo-Saxon *deop*.

24. The Gothic has some peculiarities, which, whether they arise from its place in the pedigree of tongues, or its seniority, exemplify similar peculiarities in other languages.

For instance, the Icelandic is noted for the termination *r* or *ur*, which, in kindred tongues, changes into one of the vowels, and these vowels again into the lean sheva *e*; thus, *diupr deep*, *A.-S. deop*, or *deope*. For the *r* the Gothic uses *s*, as the Latin *arbos*, *honos*, for *arbor*, *honor*; thus *Goth. diups deep*; *A.-S. wæg*, *geard*; *Theotisc wec*, *karto*; *Gothic wigs*, *gards*, are in *Icelandic* *vegr* and *gardr*.

25. These observations may account for the different opinions of philologists in determining the just relations of the Germanic tongues. The reducing them all to Gothic origin was an exuberant spring of error. The Gothic is not of such antiquity as to boast in being the mother of all Germanic tongues with which we became acquainted in a latter period. In the age of Ulphilas, it was a dialect of Germanic lineage, having other dialects by its side, as the Anglo-Saxon, which in the 4th century differed less from the Gothic than in the 9th century. It will be enough for my purpose to observe, that all critics do not agree in arranging the pedigree of the Gothic. The reason is evident.

26. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic is a language of transition or passage. If you consider the vowels of a word, you make it of Gothic origin: another, only looking at the consonants, will assert it has nothing to do with the Gothic. Some, only keeping in view grammatical forms, discover similarity of structure in the language of the *Heliand*; while others, neglecting vowels, consonants, and grammatical forms, will only fix their attention on the etymological meaning of the word, and will find another filiation.

It is evident that the *A.-S. mot a coin*,* as to the vowel, is nearer the *Gothic mota*

* q. *Tribute money*, *numisma census*, *vectigal*.—J. B.

custom-house,* than *Ger. maut custom-house*; but, as to etymological sense, *maut* is nearer to the *Gothic mota*; and though the word *mota* may be older and more complete than the *A.-S. mot*, the signification of *coin* was anterior to that of *custom-house*. In this case, the *Icelandic* and *Friesic* still mount a step higher than the *Gothic*, *Anglo-Saxon*, or *German*, *e. g.* the *Icel. móta insculpo, typico*, and *mót typus*; *Frs. c. moet an impression*, gives origin to the idea of a *coin*, as *coin* does of the house where the tax-money was gathered.—The *Theotisc mahal concio, curia*, agrees with the *Moes. mathls forum*, as to the vowel and signification, but the *A.-S. meðel sermo* as to the consonant *ð*: we find also *Moes. mathlei sermo*, which agrees with *A.-S. meðel*, both in the consonants and the signification.—*Feawa few, pauci*, has the *w* of *Moes. fawai pauci*, but the *Theotisc fahe few*, the vowel. If we consider the *a* in *Icel. vargr furiosus*, it is nearer the *Moes. wargjan damnare*, than the *A.-S. wergean to curse, maledicere*, but in the signification the *A.-S.* draws nearer. Let us take an English example: the word *abb the yarn on a weaver's warp*. The *w* (pronounced nearly as Eng. *v*) being the aspiration of the lips, is often changed into *h*, the aspiration of the throat, as *fahe*, for *fawai*. The *Moes. biwaibjan to surround, encompass*, from *waips a garland, sertum*, *A.-S. wefan to weave, Theotisc uueban, Grk. ὑφαίνειν*, from ὑφείν. The Scandinavians cast away both these aspirations in the *perf.* of *eg vef I weave*, saying *vóf, vaf*, and *of*, hence of *tela* in use by the Scandinavians. In *abb*, then, the *a* is *Icelandic*, from *vaf*, and without the *w* in *of texebam*; but the *b* changes into *f*, or remains a *b*, as in the *Moes.* and in the *A.-S. web*; *Frs. c. wob*; both *e* and *o* originating from *a*.

27. From these few examples, it is evident that a word may have as many affinities as the points of view from which it may be observed. The *Gothic* was a tongue of transmigration, and all Germanic languages coming in contact with it in some point or other, it was very easily imagined to be the mother of the whole race. I may lastly add, on the ground of my own experience, that, having regard only to vowels and consonants, I cannot arrive at the common source of the Germanic tongues, as we trace back human kind to one common father in paradise. History begins too late to permit us to trace, with any satisfaction, even the first half of the period. Let us, therefore, not attempt what is impracticable; but, keeping in mind the seniority of the class at the head of each column, let us range them all in one line, as dialects of the same language. Finding, 1st. the *Anglo-Saxon* older than the *English*, the *Old Friesic* than the *Country Friesic*,—2ndly, the *Mæso-Gothic* older than the *Swedish*,—3rdly, the *Theotisc* or *Alemannic* older than the present *German*; and considering how much of grammatical forms, in the present languages, time may have destroyed, as to the vowels and consonants, the languages must be classified in the following order:—

* *Telonium*.

ANGLO-SAXON,	MÆSO-GOTHIC,	THEOTISC.
by the intermixing of Old Danish, Norman French, Latin, Greek, &c. is formed into <i>English, Scottish, &c.*</i> <i>Friesic</i> , at present divided into <i>Hindelopian, Country Friesic, Schiermonnikogian, Saterlandic, North Friesic</i> , [A small part of the Dutchy of <i>Sleswick</i>] All these dialects are more or less tainted by the languages of the respective surrounding people.	<i>Old and Modern, Icelandic</i> , mixed with German, Saxon, &c. forms the present <i>Swedish, Danish, &c.</i> <i>Saxon or Westphalian</i> language of the poem <i>Heliand</i> ,† <i>Low-Saxon</i> .‡ [<i>Reineke de Vos</i> , of <i>Henry van Alkmar, Lubek</i> , 1498.] From the Province of Overijssel, along the whole coast of the North - Sea to <i>Sleswick</i> , the Baltic, &c. <i>Netherlandish</i> [<i>Coren van stat der van Bruessele</i> , 1229.§] Statutes of the town of <i>Brussels</i> . <i>Dutch</i> , now daily becoming more defiled by Gallicisms and Germanisms.	[Language of <i>Kero</i> of the <i>xxvi Hymns</i> ,¶ &c.] <i>High German, Bavarian, Austrian</i> , and other dialects. <i>German</i> , a mixture of <i>High-German</i> and some <i>Saxon</i> , [Low-German] as established by the version of the Bible by <i>Martin Luther</i> , and since adopted as the general language through the whole of Germany, A.D. 1555.**

* See Jameison's opinion of the origin of the Scottish in Table I. § 19, p. viii.

† *Heliand* oder die altsächsische Evangelien-Harmonie. Herausgegeben von J. Andreas Schmeller, Monachii, sumptibus J. G. Cottæ, 1830. The Cottonian MS. of the *Heliand* is of the 9th century. The MS. of Bamberg is a century later. With the *Heliand* compare *Denkmäler*, alter sprache und kunst von Dr. Dorow, I. 2nd and 3rd part, Berlin, 1824, where are explained some admirable specimens of the dialect spoken between Munster and Paderborn in the 10th century. It is a list of the rents of the convent Freckahorst near Waxendorf.

‡ *Niedersächsisch, Platt-deutch* [Low-deutch] in German as opposed to *High-deutch*. See the history of these dialects in *Geschichte der Nieder-sächsischen sprache* von J. F. A. Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.

|| See VI. 13—18.

§ First published in a treatise entitled *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche tael en Letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke provintien der Nederlanden* door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 1819, tom i. p. 133. This piece being the oldest specimen of Netherlandish now extant, fully proves that the present Dutch is mere Brabandish, and that the strongly marked dialectic diversities of these two sisters were formed when the Netherlandish was cultivated in the seven United Provinces. The Netherlandish was called the *Vlaemsche tael*; the Flemish tongue, *la langue Flamande*, as long as the southern part of the Netherlands was the most flourishing, and Flanders the chief province. It was called Hollandish [Dutch] after the Spanish revolution, when the northern part was become a powerful republic, and the province of Holland a ruling province. To be a language or dialect, is often merely a question of predominant influence. See VI. 11, 20.

¶ *Hymnorum veteris ecclesiæ XXVI. interpretatio Theotisca*, ed. Jacobus Grimm, Gottingæ, 1830.

** See X. 51.

28. Considering the frame of the whole, I take no notice of the little interchanges between the columns—for instance, that the Friesic is nearer to the Icelandic than the Anglo-Saxon. All the three columns are considered as proceeding together, and developing themselves in succeeding ages with more or less facility.* An attempt shall subsequently be made to show the locality of the Germanic languages in a higher period, and how they developed themselves in advancing to the station of the Mæso-Gothic.

* This hypothesis must be regulated by a due attention to the fact, that the first appearance of the Anglo-Saxon in the orbit of languages, is some centuries later than the Mæso-Gothic, which has, therefore, its phases more advanced than the Anglo-Saxon. This consideration is of common application.

29. It must be observed, that the monuments of Friesian literature are of a far more recent date than the Anglo-Saxon; but the development of language does not always depend upon its age. The Friesians, encompassed on the one side by the sea, and on the other by the Saxons, owe it to their geographical position that they have experienced no mutations but those of a Saxon origin, and in many respects homogeneous with their own language. I do not recollect any intermixture of a foreign language with the Friesian, except what was caused by the frequent inroads of Normans, and by the settlement of some bands of the same race among the Friesians.

30. Add to this, that the language of the Friesians never felt the shock caused by migrations. From the time of Cæsar to this very day, amongst the endless revolutions of nations, they have never changed their name or the place of their residence, and they are noted as an exception to the locomotive temper of the Germanic race.*

31. These causes would render the language so stationary, that it would be less altered in the 12th century, than others in the 10th. In the following comparison, many instances will occur of true Anglo-Saxon sounds still flourishing in Friesland. What I consider still more important, the development of some vowels has produced now the same result as it did eight centuries ago—a convincing proof that the germ of both languages must be homogeneous.

32. Discovering such striking features of likeness, after a separation of almost fourteen centuries, a complete separation by the ocean, by the adventures and the diversity of their means of subsistence, and of the land they occupied, I conclude, that at the time of their union, about the middle of the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxon was distinguished from the Friesic only by slight differences of dialect. We do not become acquainted with the A.-S. before the 8th or 9th century, and with the Friesian not before the 12th or 13th century, about four and eight hundred years after their separation. The series of evolutions each tongue has sustained, affords a full account of the chief discrepancies then existing.†

33. As this whole matter can be proved by a strict comparison, we need not seek for authorities.

If authority were wanted, that of Francis Junius would be amply sufficient. After a long scrutiny of the whole Germanic antiquity in regard to languages; after the compilation of glossaries of almost every dialect of the race, unparalleled in labour and accuracy; after a stay of two years [1652-1654] in those parts of Friesland noted as tenacious of their old manners and language, this scholar has always declared it as his opinion, that, of all the Germanic tongues, none approached so closely to the Anglo-Saxon as the Friesian. This decision will, I trust, outweigh all contrary opinions. As there are few in this century even deserving to march by the side of Junius, so I do not think any one can be vain enough to imagine he is superior.

* *Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, Paris, 1810, vol. i. p. 344.*

† See § 14, 58, &c.

34. The geographical position of this people in question coincides with their philological pedigree. Let us begin with the Goths, taking care that the epithet Mœsian, coupled with their name, does not deceive the common reader.

Some fragments of the *Periplus of Pytheas*, the renowned navigator from Marseilles, inform us, that he, being in search of the amber coasts in the Baltic, doubled the cape of Jutland, and sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulf Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] This was about 325 years before the Christian era. The Guttones or Goths, seated in Jutland, descended afterwards to their brethren at the southern coast of the Baltic,* for the chief seat of the race was on the banks of the Vistula [Weichsel]. After a part was gone into Scandinavia, the great bulk moved thence to the banks of the Danube [Donau] in Dacia [Moldavia and Wallachia, about A.D. 180]. A part of the Goths, called West-Goths, pushed on by the Huns, retired, about A.D. 377, into Mœsia [Servia and Bulgaria], and hence these Western-Goths obtained the name of Mæso-Goths. It was to this people that Ulphilas, the renowned translator of the Scriptures, was bishop.

35. On the southern borders of the ancient Goths were seated the Angles, spreading southward perhaps to the banks of the Eider. The chief town of these people at a later date was Haddeby or Haithaby, A.-S. Hæðe in Schleswig, or Sleswick.

36. While the Angles filled nearly the whole of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, they were bordered on the west by another people of their kindred. These were the Friesians, whose posterity still live in the district of Bredstedt near the coast of the sea, and whose dialect will afford some words for comparison.

Hence the Friesians spread themselves in one uninterrupted line along the coast of the German sea to the mouth of the Scheld;† though the extremities of this line were very distant from each other, and the people subdivided into sections denominated Brocmans, Segelterlanders, Rustrunger, Hunsingoër, and Emlander, each people ruling its own section by its own private statutes; still they were one people, and spoke the same language, and ruled by the same common law, as a close examination of its *Vetus jus Frisionum* will prove. We remark that the Friesians lived close to the coast, as if allured by some magic attraction of the water; and, though when exigences required it, they sometimes extended into the interior parts, they never spread far in breadth, and even in their partial extension they soon relinquished their internal

* See VII. § 1, &c.

† The learned S. Turner cites six lines of Melis Stoke, in which the chronicler asserts that *Lower Saxony* has been confined by the Scheld. This accurate historian would not place any confidence in these words, if he had been acquainted with the following edition of the Rhymer: *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke, met aanmerkingen door Balthazar Huydecoper*, tom. iii. 8vo. Leyden, 1772; i. p. 9. See *Lex Frisionum edita et notis illustrata à Sibrando Siccama; Franekeræ*, 1617.—*Van Wijn, bijvoegzels en aanmerkingen op de Faderl-Geschiedenis van Wagenaar*, tom. i.—iv. p. 83—90. The same remark is of still more forcible application on a passage of Colijn, also cited by Mr. Turner. Colijnus is a supposititious child. *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, i. p. 328 and 150, London, 8vo. 1828. In the history of Friesland after the time of Charlemagne, those Friesians who governed by their own laws, and spoke Friesic, must be carefully distinguished from the surrounding people, who are also called Friesians because the political division of countries refers them to Friesland. The blending of these two races has been the source of endless errors in history.

possessions. The historian, recollecting these facts, will not overlook the importance of the Friesians, though they only inhabited the borders of the continent, and the little islands by which the coast of the German ocean is covered.

37. This Friesian line was early broken in two places by two mighty nations—one making its appearance from the continent, the other from the ocean.

Between the Ems and the Weser were settled the *Chauci Minores*, and between the Weser and the Elbe the *Chauci Majores*. It is reported by Tacitus, that this immense extension of land, even from the borders of Hessa, was not only under the dominion, but was inhabited by the *Chauci*, but, he adds, they only kept some part of the strand, leaving the Friesians for the most part in their old possessions. The *Chauci*, entering into alliance with other people against the declining power of Rome, and assuming the name of Franks, left this country, and their name, being absorbed in that of the Franks, disappears from historic record. The Friesians availed themselves of this opportunity to occupy the vacated possessions of the *Chauci*, it not being unusual for a steady people like the Friesians to make use of the changes produced by the roving disposition of their neighbours to increase their own territory.

38. Two descriptions of the *Chauci* are given by Tacitus. He first records some facts, and then, in the thirty-fifth chapter *De Moribus Germanorum*, he draws their portrait.

In the record of the facts,* the *Chauci* appear cruel oppressors of the feeble, vindictive pirates, and to be prone to foreign military expedition, and also to make inroads on their neighbours. In delineating their character,† it is said that they wish to support their grandeur by justice, being free from covetousness, masters of themselves, calm, modest, and retired. They never excite wars, nor harass their neighbours by predatory excursions or highway robbery. It is deemed the strongest proof of their bravery and might, that they act as superiors, and never pursue anything by injustice. Nevertheless, every one is ready to take up arms, and, in case of exigency, to unite in forming an army. They have plenty of men and horses, and their placitude detracts nothing from their valour. Had Tacitus first given this description, and afterwards recorded the facts, one might have supposed that he was misled through ignorance of the facts; but how he could contradict known facts related by himself, is hardly to be conceived. It must be clear to all who know the Friesians and their disposition, that the character ascribed to the *Chauci* agrees even in the least particulars with that of the Friesians. Is it then impossible that Tacitus at a distant period, and misled by later reports, should blend two neighbouring people together, and attribute to the *Chauci* what was alone applicable to the Friesians?

39. The line of the Friesian tribes was broken again in a second place, to the north of the Elbe.

The Saxons, occupying only some islands, such as Nordstrand, and some points on the continent to the westward and south of the Angles, and their western neighbours the strand Friesians, were in time so increased that they descended from their narrow

* *Taciti Annales* xi. 18, 19. *Dion. Cass.* ix. 30. *Tac. Ann.* xiii. 55. Didius Julianus restitit iis Belgicam aggrementibus, *Spartianus in Did. Jul.* I.

† *Taciti Germania*, cap. 36. It is said that he wrote his *Germania* later than his *Annales* or *History*. Whether this be true or not, the facts and the description must apply to different people.

abodes, and spread along the northern banks of the Elbe, and filled up the whole extent of country between this river and the land of the Angles.* This second breach, being near and enlarging that of the Chauci, was never entirely filled up again; and where it was afterwards, either by the departure of the Chauci, or the expeditions of the Saxons, the bishops of Bremen and Hamburg determined, by their power and spiritual influence, to destroy the Friesic spirit of freedom, by subjugating the Friesians to their sway in government, religion, and language.

40. Hence two divisions of Friesland originated at an early date: the southern part began at the mouth of the Weser, and terminated at the mouth of the Scheld; the northern part from the west strand of Schleswig [Sleswick], towards the mouth of the Elbe, much less than the southern part, and for this reason called *Friesland Minor*. In the 13th century, this small territory had power to raise for the king of Denmark an army of sixty thousand men.†

41. The Mæso-Goths are traced to their first position in the northern parts of Chersonesus Cimbricus [Jutland, Denmark]; the Angles in the narrower part and to the banks of the Eider; the Friesians extended on the sea-coasts by the side of the Angles to the mouth of the Elbe. We intend to place our philological comparison in the same order; first the *Gothic*, then the *Anglo-Saxon*, and finally the *Friesic*.

42. It must not be overlooked, that the geographical position of the whole Germanic race coincides with the arrangement of the preceding table of their languages. Going from the Baltic to the Netherlands, you pass through the original seats of the *Icelandic*, *Mæso-Gothic*, *Westphalian*, *Netherlandish*; on the left you find the *Angles* and *Friesians*; and on the right you have the *Alemannic* or *Theotisc* race.‡

43. This position may, perhaps, afford some idea of the order in which the respective tribes marched from the orient to the west of Europe.

The foremost were the Anglo-Friesic race, who, being pushed forward by following tribes, did not halt till they arrived on the shore of the German ocean. The Goths with their attendants followed, and the train of the Germani was closed by the Theotisc race. The coast of the German ocean, along which the Anglo-Friesic race was forced to spread itself, was the basis of the direction in which the two following races took their position, and were placed nearly in three parallels from north-east to south-west. These parallels are crossed and disturbed in a thousand ways by migrations and wars, but their general direction manifests itself to this very day in the remnants of the respective old languages.

44. The adventurers who subdued Britain are called Anglo-Saxons; but here an important question arises—what is implied in this name? First, it is to be observed, that this people never called themselves Anglo-

* As the Saxons were unknown to Tacitus, the irruption of the Chauci was, of course, anterior to that of the Saxons.

† "Imperator Otto, Holsatiam sibi subigere volebat, contra quem venit rex Waldemarum cum exercitu copioso, habens secum de solis Frisionibus sexaginta millia hominum."—*Ericus Rex, ad ann. 1215.*

‡ § 27.

Saxons; but this name is given them by historians. *Paulus Diaconus* called them *Angli-Saxones*; * *Codoaldus, rex Anglonum-Saxonum*; † and, inverting the construction of the words, he says, *Hermelinda ex Saxonum-Anglorum genere*. ‡ They did not call themselves by these compound names, but indiscriminately, *Angles* or *Saxons*. *Anglorum, sive Saxonum gens*. || The case seems to me as follows.

45. After the Goths had evacuated the Chersonesus Cimbricus, and left only their name to the country, colonies of the neighbouring Angles succeeded in their place, and assumed the name of the Country Geatas, Eotas, Ytas.

The *Scandinavians*, and more particularly the *Danes*, were quite distinct from these *Juths*, § being their mortal enemies, and being distinguished from them by some strong features in the respective languages. Neither did the Danes originally possess any part of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, unless it was the very northern point. In later ages they succeeded in gradually subduing the population of the Chersonesus, and mingling their language with that of the innates; but this very mixture proves by its ingredients, now visible, that nearly the whole peninsula was before populated by a race different to the Danes, and similar to the Angles. The definite article *the*, both in *Danish* and *Icelandic*, is placed after the noun and made to coalesce with it, while in the Anglo-Saxon and the kindred tongues it is always set before the noun: thus *A.-S.* *seo stræt the street*; *Icel.* *strætít*; *A.-S.* *se strand the strand*; *Icel.* *ströndin*; *A.-S.* *se man the man*; *Dan.* *manden, gen. mandens of the man*. ¶ This peculiarity of the Danish idiom is not to be found in the dialect of the Jutes, however Danish it may be. If you draw a line from Skanderburg to Wiburg, and to the gulph of Liim, what lies south and west of this line, Thysted not excepted, retains still the remains of its Anglo-Saxon, or rather its antiscandinavian origin. **

46. The combined power of the Angles and Jutes was easily overcome by that of their southern neighbours; for such was the number, the power, and the extent of the Saxons along and above the northern banks of the Elbe, that all the surrounding people, whether Friesians, Angles, or Jutes, were considered by foreigners as subdivisions of the Saxons; even what was effected by a union of all these tribes, was often ascribed to the Saxons alone.

It is likely that the Saxons were the most prominent, and therefore attracted the greatest attention from southern scholars, while the Friesians, Angles, and Jutes were less observed on the strand or the inner part of the peninsula. It is known, from their geographical position, that the Angles constituted a part, and being the chief actors, probably a great part of the migrating allies; so that, on their departure, their native soil was left nearly destitute of inhabitants. †† The Angles, however, were considered a subdivision of the more powerful Saxons, and took a share in their

* *De gestis Longobard.* iv. 23. † *Id.* vi. 15. ‡ *Id.* v. 37. || *Bede*, i. 15.

§ "Guti cum veniunt suscipi debent, et protegi in regno isto sicut conjurati fratres, sicut propinqui et proprii cives regni hujus. Exierunt enim quondam de nobili sanguine Anglorum, scilicet de Engra civitate, et Anglici de sanguine illorum, et semper efficiuntur populus unus et gens una."—*Leges Edwardi, Wilkins*, p. 206.

¶ See II. § 1.

** See this position defended by a Danish gentleman, Dr. C. Paulsen, in the *Nordisk Review*, No. I. p. 261, Copenhagen, 1833.

†† See III. § 5, 6.

expedition: this union is correctly expressed in the denomination *Anglo-Saxons*. For, whether this word be considered as German or Latin, the first part denotes the species, and the second the genus, and the whole implies the tribe of the Angles belonging to the Saxon confederacy. The Angles bore the chief and leading part in the expedition to Britain, though considered as only a part of the Saxon confederacy, and therefore denominated Anglo-Saxon.* Time has done justice to the Angles; for while the name of Saxons has either completely disappeared, or has only a faint vestige in such words as *Essex*, (*East-Saxons*), *Middlesex*, &c., the name of the Angles is still embodied in England and Englishmen, and is in full vigour and known from pole to pole; nor will it ever die, unless the declining empires of Germanic race should be washed away by a flood of barbarians, as the Roman empire was by the Germanic.

47. It has already been shown that *Anglo-Saxon* is a word formed by old Latin authors, and not by the Saxons themselves. Independently of historical proof, the foreign descent of the word is proved by its formation.

Thus we say, in the Latin form, Anglo-Saxones, Hiberno-Anglus, Polono-Russus, whether we take *Anglo*, *Hiberno*, *Polono*, for substantives or adverbs; but in expressing these words in the Germanic tongues, we should say *English Saxon*, *Polish Russian*; in German, *Englischer Sachse*, *Russischer Pole*. Thus the Dutch poet Maerlant, *Dus werden heren dingelsche sassen*, *Thus the English Saxons turned rulers*. (iii. 29.) This Germanic form is verbally translated by Paulus Diaconus, (iv. 15,) *Angli-Saxones*.

48. It is often stated that the word Seaxan *Saxons* is derived from seax a sword; in East Friesland, saeghs a little sabre.

If this be true, there is some reason for the supposition that the kindred nations derived their names from the weapon which they chiefly used. Thus, *Franc*, from franca a javelin; *German*, from gár jaculum; *Dut. Kil. gheer fuscina*; and man a man, that is, a dart man. Angle the Angles, from angel aculeus hamatus. The word seax is nothing else but *Moes. ahs spica*; *Sans. असि asc a sword, ensis*; *A.-S. æchir*, ear an ear; *æx*, eax an axe, an instrument consisting of a metal head with a sharp edge, preceded by the sibilant s; and perhaps gar is the same word as (ar) ear; *Dut. aar*, air, aer arista, preceded by the guttural g; *Dut. Kil. anghel* an ear or spike of corn—all proving the idea of something pointed. The word franca is seen in *Ger. fram*, properly the sharp end of an instrument, the beginning of any thing, and hence the preposition from, agreeing in signification with the *Moes. fram*. *Fram fruma*, (*Moes. Jn. 15, 27*), is on that account properly the edge, commencement of the beginning, that is, from the beginning. Is it not also possible that the Brondingas, (*Beo. K. p. 37, 11*), are so called from *Icel. brandr lamina ensis*.

49. In the comparison of languages, care should be taken not to be misled by mere names. The Saxons increased so much in power, as to dare to oppose the hosts of Charlemagne, and at last they occupied an immense territory about the Elbe and the Weser, which, after their name, was called Saxony. This Saxony was subsequently occupied by other

* It is remarkable that king Ine, who commenced his reign in A.D. 700, calls himself, at the beginning of his laws, a *West-Saxon*. Ic Ine, mid Godes gyfe West-Seaxana cyning, I Ine, by God's grace king of the West-Saxons. But the people of his kingdom he denominates *Englishmen*. Gif wite-peow Englisc mon hine forstalige, if an Englishman condemned to slavery steal, In. 24. Gif Englisc mon stealð, if an Englishman steal, In. 46: 54: 74. An Englishman, in all the paragraphs, is opposed to Wealh a Welshman.

tribes, whose system of vowels approached to that of the Theotisc race, and therefore differed very much from the Anglo-Saxon sounds. These tribes, taking the name of *Saxons* from the country they inhabited, their language is also called Saxon. I need not remark, that we can neither compare Anglo-Saxon nor the English to this Saxon as their nearest relative, if the mistakes of the most celebrated philologists did not render it necessary.*

Dr. Johnson did not regard this rule, and therefore he often compares English words with the most remote German. "After cat you first find *Teuton* katz (*read* katze), then *French* chat, and afterwards *A.-S.* cat; while *A.-S.* cat, *Frs.* and *Dut.* kat, being the proper form of the word, ought to have stood first." Some hundred examples of this sort, and worse, may be quoted from this celebrated lexicographer: his errors, instead of being removed by his editor, Mr. Todd, are in this respect, and some others, increased: added to this, that many words are not to be found in the languages referred to. In the article *hay*, the *Icel.* hey is also said to be *Dut.*, while the *Dut.* word is hooi; and thus in almost every page. An impartial judge, considering the medley of materials, the blunders, the negligence or typographical errors occurring in deducing words from their originals, will conclude, that the etymological part of Johnson's Dictionary, even in the edition of 1827, is not deserving of the expense and the labour bestowed upon it, and is quite unworthy of the nation of whose language it is the chief interpreter, if not the uncontrolled lawgiver. The English etymologist will only meet with the proper forms of its words by consulting the nearest relatives of the English language. We may illustrate this by the preceding example of *hay*. Here we find the same change of *g* to *y* in the Country Friesian as in the English—a change which is not to be found so often in any other Germanic tongue. *A.-S.* heg, in *Frs.* *c.* is hêa; but hâye (*Italian a*) to make *hay*, agrees with *hay*, having both *a*, as *Moes.* hawî. So also *A.-S.* mæg *potest*, dæg *dies*, weg *via*, cæg *clavis*, were changed into *may*, *day*, *way*, *hey*, of which the Englishman will scarcely discover instances, unless he goes to his nearest kinsmen the Friesians, *Frs. c.* mei, dei, wei, kâi, (*Italian a*).†

50. It may be asked whether, when the Anglo-Saxons left their native soil, any of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied them, and whether any intercourse was subsequently maintained between the separated brethren? ‡

* It has already been observed, (§ 22,) that the question is not whether a word exists in one of the Germanic languages, which is generally the case, but whether the proper form of the word is to be found in the nearest kindred dialect. When we cannot discover it in this dialect, then only we may apply to languages of more remote relationship. The question, for instance, is not whether the word *cat* exists in other Germanic tongues, but whether it is found in *A.-S.*, *Frs.* or *Dut.*

† There is another class of Germanic words introduced in this century, or the two preceding, and making no part of the original frame of the language. The correct derivation of these words depends more upon an extensive knowledge of many thousand terms in modern tongues, than upon analogical acuteness: I should wish to bestow more praise upon this part of Johnson's Dictionary, but it is not better than the other. One example will be sufficient. What can be more simple than the derivation of the word TATTOE, the beat of a drum warning soldiers to their quarters, from the *Dut.* taptoo, *id.* properly signifying tapping shut, the taps or ginshops shut from the soldiers? Even in the last edition of Johnson, by Todd, it is derived from *Fr.* tapotez tous.

‡ The old Chroniclers are at a loss whether to make Hengist a Friesian or a Saxon. Maerlant speaks of him thus.

Een hiet Engistus een vriese, een sas,
Die vten lande verdreuen was;
One was named [*A.-S.* het] Engist, a Friesian or a Saxon,
Who was driven away out of his land.—*Spiegel Historial*, c. xv. p. 16.

Upon which I would remark, that the faces of the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic languages would have the more marked and decided likeness to each other, when the separation was the most complete. If a continued intercourse between the Friesians on the continent, and the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, had been maintained, the Anglo-Saxon would have been supplied with Friesian ingredients of a later date, in such a way as languages not otherwise homogeneous may form a distant similitude; but when there are innumerable resemblances between Anglo-Saxon and the Friesian of this very day, originating in the latter part of the 5th century, without being increased by a subsequent intercourse, it is a proof that this striking similitude must have been laid in the basis of the languages. I feel much inclined to think that this is the truth, while I allow that many of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied the Anglo-Saxons in their expedition.

51. It is true that the Friesian is noted for his tenacity to his native soil. His residence about the mouths of the Ems and the Rhine for centuries before our era, in the midst of a wandering people, is a sufficient proof of this character.

The Friesians on the confines of the Angles were not of such quiet and sedentary habits as those on the Ems and the Rhine. They acquired the restless habits of their neighbours. Suppose then a portion of the *Saxons*, many thousand *Jutes*, and nearly all the *Angles*, leaving their country for glory and riches; would it not be a miracle, if the Friesians in the neighbourhood of the moving tribes were alone insensible of the general impulse? This is on the supposition that the movement was voluntary; but, considering the subsequent emigration of the *Cimbrians*, the *Goths*, and *Angles*, from the same peninsula, I cannot help retaining the supposition, that some cause, now unknown, might operate to produce these migrations. This cause, whether famine,* or inroads from the Scandinavians, being general, would have the same influence upon the Friesians as upon their neighbours.

52. I am aware that inquiry will be made, why Bede, in enumerating the tribes who peopled Britain, omitted the Friesians.†

As well may we inquire why Procopius omits the Saxons, and names the Friesians. Bede was born about A.D. 673, and died in 735. Though he was well

Thus again :

Engistus wart dus outeert
Ende is in Vrieseland gekeert.
Engist was thus disgraced,
And is into Friesia returned.—tom. iii. p. 29.

The Chronicle of Maerlant is founded upon the *Speculum Historiale* of Monk Vincentius, who wrote about A. D. 1245.

* Nennius says, that the first settlers arrived in three vessels, and that Hengist and Horsa were exiles: this intimates some internal combustion in Gothland. In those nations averse to the sedentary occupation of agriculture, famine was always the most efficient and general cause of emigration. This was at least the case with the Scandinavians, who, pressed by dearth, determined by lot who should emigrate. It is likely that the Scandinavians fell upon the Jutes, who, being settled in the corner of the peninsula, were the first prey of the hungry invaders. The Jutes fell upon Britain, and were the first Saxon settlers in Kent and Wight. The Scandinavians then descended further to the south on the Angles and Saxons, and induced the tribes to comply with the request of Hengist and other leaders to come to Britain. The northern pirates, still descending further, ravaged the whole coast of the German sea: the Friesians were, therefore, the never-ceasing objects of their piratical incursions. In still later times they settled in France, and ultimately reached the descendants of the same tribes of the Anglo-Saxons, who, in the two preceding centuries, were exiled from their native soil. See on this subject, *Normannernes søtoge og deres nedsættelse i Frankerig Historik Fremstillet af G. B. Depping med adskillige forandringer oversat af N. M. Petersen København, 1830, p. 57, et seq.*

† Bede i. 15.

acquainted with the affairs of England in his time, he never left his native land. Procopius was a Greek of Cæsarea, and after the year 535 the secretary of Belisarius, the companion of his general in his expeditions against the Vandals and Goths, and of course well acquainted with the general circumstances and relations of the Germanic tribes. He was also two hundred years nearer the Saxon expedition to Britain than Bede. This Procopius states in his fourth book on the Gothic war, that Britain was peopled by three nations, the *Britons*, the *Angles*, and the *Friesians*, Ἀγγιλοι καὶ Φρισσωνες. Could Procopius be mistaken or mislead in an historical fact of such notoriety as the overthrow of an important island by swarms from the continent, an event in which the political interests of his master Justinian, as to the influence of its example, were highly concerned? It was to Procopius a comparatively recent event, happening about 449, and therefore only about a hundred years before he wrote his history. If he were mislead, how is it that he does not mention some nation of wider fame, and is satisfied to select the Angles and the remote tribe of the Friesians to be the inhabitants of Britain?

53. I cannot omit to mention, that the leaders of the Anglo-Saxons bear names which are now in use by the Friesians, though by time a little altered or abbreviated.

They have *Hortse*, *Hengst*,* *Witte*, *Wiggele*, *Eske*, *Tsjisse*, *Tsjerk*, *Ealse*, *Hessel*; for A.-S. *Horsa*, *Hengest*, *Witta*, *Wihtgil*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 15; *Æsc. Cissa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 16; *Cerdic*, *Elesa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 17. Also *Lense*, *Timen*, *Elle*, for A.-S. *Wlencing*, *Cymen*, *Ælle*, [*Icel.* at ellda *ignem facere*; A.-S. *ellen virtus, robur*,] *Chr. Ing.* 16; *Ine*, *Ide*, *Offe*, for A.-S. *Ine*, *Ide*, *Offa*. There are indeed but few A.-S. names which may not be found in use with the present Friesians.

54. The story of Geoffrey of Monmouth about *Vortigern* and *Rouin*, or *Rowen*, daughter of Hengist, is known. She welcomed him with, "Lauerd king, wacht heil," *Lord king, wait for my hailing draught*. He, by the help of an interpreter, answered, "Drinc heil," *Drink hail to me*.†

I intend not to discuss the verity of the history, but only to allude to the ceremony which was observed. The Friesian Chronicles represent *Rowen* as drinking the whole, in compliance with the royal command, "Drink hail!" and then taking the right hand of the king in hers and kissing him, while she offered him the cup with her left hand. This is quite a Friesian custom.‡ The female is not named Rouin by the Friesian Chronicle, as the text of Geoffrey badly states, but Ronixa, a name still in use with us, though, by an analogical permutation of consonants, it is written Reonts.

* See § 50, note †.

† Galfredi Monumetensis Historia Regum Britanniae, iv. 12.

‡ Est præterea et alia quam pro lege vel quasi observant (Frisii) ut videlicet quoties alicui patheram vel poculum vino, vel cerevisia plenum propinant, tum dicunt sua materna lingua, Het gilt, ele frye Frieze! [*It concerns thy hail, O free Friesian!*] et non tradunt patheram sive poculum, nisi datis dexteris, cujuscumque etiam conditionis, aut sexus fuerunt, quique tum accipientes prædictum poculum respondent eadem lingua, "Fare wâl, ele frye Frieze! [*Farewell, O free Friesians!*] Etsi personæ dissimiles fuerint, aut utræque feminei sexus nihilominus addito osculo idem perficiunt; quem etiam morem in hunc usque diem Frisii pertinaciter retentum observant.—*De orig. situ, qualit. et quant. Frisiae, M. Corn. Kempio authore, Coloniae Agr.* 1588.

"Respondens deinde Vortegirnus, Drinc heil jussit puellam potare, cepitque de manu ipsius scyphum et osculatus est eam et potavit."—*Galfredus Monum.* vi. 12. The maiden's taking hold of the king's hand and kissing him, is reported by Winsemius Frieschi Historien, p. 43, and others, who may be compared with Geoffrey of Monmouth. See Junii *Etymol. Anglic.* in voce WAIT.

55. Whatever may be the truth of the story, it is most certain that “Wacht hail” is changed into *Wassail*; that *wassail-cup* is sometimes used at feasts and on New-year’s day in England; and that its origin is traced back to the supposed meeting of Vortigern and Ronixa.

What has particularly struck me is, that the figure of the old English wassail-bowl is exactly the same as the silver cups in which, at weddings, the Friesians offer to the guests brandy with raisins, [*spicy wassel-bowl*]. This cup passes from the married couple to their guests on their left-hand, and from them to their left-hand neighbour, as in the corporation festivals in England. The liquor is called in the Friesian tongue, “breid’s trienen” *bride’s tears*, alluding to her reluctant willingness to enter into wedlock.

56. I will only add that the Danes were the common enemies of the Friesians and Angles, and as much opposed by national hatred, as the Friesians and Angles were united by the ties of national sympathy.

The Saxon Chronicle records, in the year A.D. 897, that the Friesians and Angles fought under the command of king Alfred against the Danes, who were defeated near Exmouth, Devonshire. The Friesians were of some repute, or the names of three of them would not have been preserved from oblivion in this record: *Æbbe, Frs. c. Ebbe*; *Æðelere, Frs. c. Eldert*; *Wulfheard, Frs. c. Olfert*. Were these Friesians the allies of Alfred, recently come to his assistance from the banks of the Elbe or Rhine, or his subjects settled in England?

Before entering upon the comparison of the Friesic with the Anglo-Saxon, it will be necessary to form accurate ideas about the state in which the Anglo-Saxon language has reached our time.

57. One common fate accompanied all the MSS. of the middle ages, that the text was modernised, and therefore spoiled when copied by a person who spoke the same language, and nothing but the ignorance of the scribe could give security from this perversion. Not understanding the MS. he was compelled to copy literally, and his errors, whether arising from inadvertence or the indistinctness of the old letters, are easily rectified by the critic. The fact is, that the copyist, considering the words only as a vehicle of the sense, did not care about the language. Every scribe, therefore, changed the language of his MS. into the dialect of his own time and dwelling-place.

In this way *the Roman du Renard*,* which can be traced to the time between the first and second crusade, is come down to us in the language of the 13th century, A.D. 1288, 1290, 1292. It is on this account that Mr. Roberts observes—“Avant l’invention de l’imprimerie le style ne conduisit qu’imparfaitement à reconnoître la

* *Le Roman du Renart public*, par M. D. M. Méon, Paris, 1826. This poem was the basis of a poem in the language of Flanders, van den Vos Reynaerde, A.D. 1404. This was followed by the *Dutch Renard in prose*, Gouda, 1479, and this again by the renowned *Reincke de Vos* of *Henri van Alkmar*, Lubek, 1498, the parent of all later European versions. *Caxton’s folio edition* of 1481, was a translation of the work published at Gouda. To the researches of recent scholars, we owe *Reinardus Vulpes, carmen epicum seculis IX. et XII. conscriptum: ad fidem codd. MSS. ed. et annotationibus illustravit, Fr. Jas. Mone, editio princeps*, 8vo. pp. 336. It is proved by comparison, that this Latin poem has given rise to the very *Roman du Renart*, published by Mr. Méon, and also that the author was an inhabitant of the Belgic Netherlands, to the localities of which, allusion is often made. See VI. § 13—17.

différence des temps. Les copistes ne se bornoient pas à transcrire ; ils corrigeoient l' orthographe substituoient des vers nouveaux à ceux qu' ils avoient sous les yeux, et des expressions nouvelles à celles qui tomboient si rapidement en désuétude. La langue, qui changeoit d' un jour à l' autre devoit les engager à multiplier ces altérations que le peu de sévérité de l' art poétique rendoit alors si faciles."* The scribe, however, found some restraint in the alliteration, which was observed by Cædmon and other poets. In those MSS. where there was little except the rhyme to indicate the mechanism of the verses, or where the MS. was in prose, the scribe had more liberty to change. This was the fate of the oldest Dutch poet, *Maerlant*. Some leaves of parchment containing fragments of his *Spiegel Historial*, much older than the MS. from which the edition of 1785 was printed, afford conclusive evidence, that neither the construction of the words, nor the manner of spelling in the MS. used in printing this edition, was that of Maerlant himself. Therefore, the question about language during the middle ages, is reduced to the question of the time and place of the MS.

58. The same fate attended the most ancient pieces of Anglo-Saxon poetry, not to speak of prose. Let me exemplify my assertions by the poems of Cædmon. The MS. of the Cædmon on which Mr. Thorpe† founds his text, is apparently of the 10th century, and it strictly expresses the language of that period. Cædmon, the author of the poem, died about A.D. 680. He was first a cowherd at Whitby, and afterwards became a monk. Would it not be a little strange to assert, that a man brought up in his station of life, especially in the uncivilized northern parts of England, and in the 7th century, has spoken the same dialect as the far more civilized inhabitants of southern England two centuries later? This too in an age, when some parts of England had as little communication with each other, as with foreign countries. In this case, Anglo-Saxon would be an exception in the history of languages ; it would be without dialect, time, and place, having produced no change in its forms. How far an assertion of this sort is distant from truth, is proved by the oldest remnant of Anglo-Saxon poetry now extant, compared with its appearance two and three centuries later. In a codex referred by Wanley to A.D. 737,‡ we read a few lines of Cædmon which are translated into Latin by Bede,§ and we have the same lines as they are modernized by Alfred in his Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, about two hundred years after Cædmon. Let us compare these two specimens with each other :—

* *Fables inédites des XII., XIII., et XIV. siècles, par A. C. M. Robert, Paris, 1825, p. cxxii.*

† *Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832.*

‡ " Hisce pene omnibus in A.D. 737, concurrentibus, verisimile mihi videtur hunc ipsum codicem eodem anno, Ceolwlf ad huc regnante, seu saltem ante Eadberhti inaugurationem, duobus quoque annis post Bedæ obitum, in Wiremuthensi monasterio fuisse scriptum."—*Wanley, p. 288.*

§ Bede, lib. iv. cap. 24.

<i>Cædmon died</i> A.D. 680: <i>this MS. is of</i> A.D. 737.	<i>About</i> A.D. 885, <i>by King Alfred.</i>	
<i>Cod. MSS. Epis. Norwicensis*</i> Wanley, p. 287.	<i>MS. C.C.C. Oxon. Thorpe Pref. Cædm. xxii.</i>	<i>Literal English Version.</i>
Nu scylun hergan hefaen ricaes uard	Nu we sceolan herian. ^f heofon-rices weard.	Now must we praise the guardian of heaven's kingdom,
metudæs mæcti ^a end his mod gidanc uerc uuldur fadur sue he uundra gihuaes eci drictin ^b or astelidæ.	metodes mihte. and his mod-geþonc. ^g wera ^h wuldor-fæder. swa he wundra; gehwæs. ece dryhten. ^j oord ^k onstealde ^l .	the creator's might, and his mind's thought, glorious Father of men! as of every wonder he, Lord eternal, formed the beginning.
He ærist ^c scop elda barnum heben til hrofe haleg scepēn tha ^d middun geard mon cynnæs uard eci dryctin æfter tiadæ firum foldu ^e frea allmectig.	he ærest gescēop. ^m eorðan bearnum. heofon to hrófe. ⁿ halig scyppend. þa middan geard. mon cynnes weard. ece dryhten. ^o æfter teode. firum foldan. frea ælmihtig.	He first framed for the children of earth the heavens as a roof; holy Creator! then mid-earth, the guardian of mankind, the eternal Lord, afterwards produced; the earth for men, Lord Almighty!

Primo cantavit Cædmon istud carmen.

^a mæcti.	^b dryctin.	^c ærist.	^d þa.	^e foldr.	^f herigean.	^g geþanc.
^h abest.	ⁱ wuldres.	^j drihten.	^k ord.	^l astealde B.		^m gescop.
ⁿ rofe.	^o drihtne.	<i>Various readings in Smith's edition of Bede, 597, 20.</i>				

Whether the reference of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis* to the precise year, A.D. 737, be correct or not, every one will agree with Wanley, that it is far before the age of Alfred,† and is by no means a re-translation of the Latin words of Bede. *King Alfred* strictly follows the lines and the words of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*. The observation of Bede,‡ that he followed the sense of *Cædmon*, and not the construction of his words, applies particularly to the latter part of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*, and is an additional proof that Bede found his original almost in the same form as it is presented to us in *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*. Alfred seems convinced that he had the true song of *Cædmon* before him, as in his Anglo-Saxon translation, he not only omits Bede's remark about giving merely the sense, and not the same collocation of words, but immediately before the insertion of this Anglo-Saxon song, he asserts, "þara endebyrdnes þis is" *the order of which is this*.§

* Codex MS. omnium vetustissimus non ita pridem erat penes egregium illum literarum fautorem Joannem Morum Episcopum nuper Eliensem, hodieque in Bibliotheca Regia, Cantabrigiæ asservatur, *Smith's Bede, Cantabrigiæ*, folio, 1722, *Pref.* p. 3. The MS. named by Wanley in note [† p. lvi.] described in his Catalogue as *Cod. MSS. Episcopi Norwicensis*, p. 288, is the same as that mentioned by Smith in this note. Dr. John Moore was bishop of Norwich when Wanley made his Catalogue; he was afterwards bishop of Ely; after his death, king George the First purchased this MS. with the Doctor's library, which he presented to the University of Cambridge, where the MS. is now preserved in the Public Library.—J. B.

† Ego iterum publicandum censeo, tanquam omnium quæ in nostra Lingua etiamnum extant monumentorum pene vetustissimum.—Wanley, p. 287.

‡ Hic est sensus, non autem ordo ipse verborum quæ dormiens ille canebat; neque enim possunt carmina, quamvis optime composita, ex alia in aliam linguam, ad verbum, sine detrimento sui decoris ac dignitatis transferri.—Bede 4, 24; *Sm.* p. 171, 10.

§ *Bede Sm.* p. 597, 19, and just afterwards, l. 26, adds, "And þam wordum sona monig word in þæt ylce gemet, Gode wyrðes songes togeþeodde," and to those words soon joined many words of song worthy of God, IN THE SAME MEASURE.—J. B.

59. Having here the same words written in different ages, it is my intention to notice the discrepancies, that the changes the language underwent in the interval may be clearly seen.

60. In the *MS. Episc. Norwicensis*, we find no characters for þ and þ, the one being designated by *u*, the other by *d*, as in *gidanc*, or by *th*, as in *tha* for þa. In the same MS, *casula* is translated *hearth* for *hearð*. Hence may it not be inferred, that the þ and þ were introduced later than the date of the MS.? Or was the þ a letter of the heathen Runic alphabet, and for that reason was not admitted amongst the letters of the holy Roman church?

61. The *æ* is divided into its compounds *a* and *e*, as in *hefaen*, *ricaes*, in which a long *a* seems to be implied. Mr. Thorpe, in his second edition, p. 22, follows neither Wanley nor Smith, having *hefæn*, *metudaes*, for *hefaen*, *metudæs*; but in this, Smith also differs from Wanley, who puts *mæcti* for Smith's *maecti*.

62. The *c*, when it had the sound of *ch* was not yet changed into *h*, as in *mæcti*, *drictin*; but in later times became *mihte*, *dryhten*.

63. We find here two forms of *heaven*, the one written with *b*, and the other with *f*, *hefaen* *ricaes* and *heben*;* and in the *Vetus Jus Frisicum*, which is about four centuries older than the oldest laws written in Friesic, we have (Tit. iii.) *thivbda* for *thiaftha*, when the inscription is not from the hand of any Francic-Theotisc lawyer under Charlemagne.

64. The resolving of *a* into *æ* was not yet accomplished, we have *fadur* for *fæder*; *Frs. feder*, *Asg. bk. 2, Ch. I. 389, 475, 612*, contracted, *Frs. h. feer*.

65. The *g* in the termination of the infinitive had not yet undergone any change; *hergan celebrare* was changed by Alfred into *herian*, and to supply the hiatus, replaced the *g*, and changed *a* into *ea*, making *herigean*.

66. The *a* was already changed into *e*, where the more modern A.-S. still retains the *a*, as in *end*, *sue*, *scepen*, for *and*, *swa*, *scapen*. This was, perhaps, something peculiar to the Northumbrian dialect, agreeing with the Friesic in *scepenne clather made clothes*, (*Asg. bk. 84*), but not in *and*, (*Asg. bk. 1*); nor in *Old Frs.* and *Frs. v. sa thus*. Later in the *Frs. l.* we find *ende* like the above. They probably pronounced the words thus, *éand*, *suéa*, *scéapen*.

67. The *a* changed into *e* was not yet gone into *i*, as *mectig*, but at a later period *mihtig*; with *æ*, as in *mæcti* later *mihte*. *Heliand* has *hêlag holy*, *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* *haleg*, not yet *halig*; on the contrary, *Heliand* *mahtig*, and of course *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* *mectig*. It further appears, from the exchange of *e* for *æ*, that *æ* had nearly the sound of *e*, and of course like the *Fr. ai*. In terminations we find also *æ* used for *e*.

68. The vowel has undergone a different change in the enclitic *gi*. *Moes. ga* produces the usual A.-S. *ge*, when pronounced broad and like a diphthong, *ge* becomes *gi*; as, *gidanc*, *gihuaes*, for *geþonc*, *gehwæs*.

69. The vowel in the terminations of words and in all syllables unaccented, is sounded as indistinctly as the short *ë* or *Heb. sheva* [:]. It is a proof that a dialect has some antiquity, when these unaccented syllables have not entirely lost a distinguishing feature. The *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* has *ricaes*, *metudæs*, *astelidæ*, *moncynnæs*, *tiadæ*, for *rices*, *metudes*, *astelide*, *moncynnes*, *tiade*; and *mæcti*, *drictin*, for *mæcte*, *dricten*.

70. It is a principle in English pronunciation, that the vowel before *r* in terminations takes the sound of *u*, [Walker's *Pron. Dict.* § 98, 418]. In *MS. Episc. Nor-*

* Like *b* in A.-S. *lybban vivere*, *Asg. bk. libba*; in *Frs. v. libben vîta*; *Frs. v. libje vivere*, and A.-S. *lyfan vivere*; *Asg. bk. 189, lif life*.

wicensis we have, uuldur, fadur, for uuldor, fader. Before *n* the *a* is also changed into *u*, as fold. or foldun, middun, for foldan, middan.

71. The *a* was not yet resolved into *ea*, as ward, barnum, for wéard, béarnum; nor the *o* into *eo*, as scôp [*Old. Dut.* schóep; *Ger.* gaskop *creabat*] for gescéop agreeing with the present *Dut.* schiéep.

72. The *e*, which has its origin in *i*, and was afterwards changed into *eo*, remained unaltered in heben, hefaen for heofon. It seems that *eo* has produced *o* in -fon, in the same manner as *æ* proceeded from *e*, and affords an instance of some assimilation of vowels in two succeeding syllables. I must add, however, that it is questionable whether the vowel of the latter syllable operates upon that of the former, or the former upon that of the latter. If the vowel of the former syllable depend upon that of the latter, then -fæn and -fon were changed before he- and héo-; but if the latter upon that of the former, then he- and heo- before -fæn and -fon. I do not lay much stress upon this observation, as languages in their most ancient state have not this kind of assimilation; it seems, however, to rest in the mind on the same foundation as alliteration, both being a feeling for rhythm. For whatever may be the assimilation of one syllable to another in the same word, the same relation one word has to another in two successive lines of poetry. This assimilation of vowels is called by German grammarians *umlaut*.

73. The *ia* being proper to the old Westphalian and Zelandic, undergo no change in tiadæ; the *i* being changed into *e*, the *a* ought to follow the impulse and pass to *o*, and make teode from teon *producere*; to hape tiath in *unum conveniunt*, *Asg. bk.* 335; tya *ducere*, *Em. l.* 88; tíoda *ducebat*; *Icel.* tiadi, *id.* The *Moes.* tiuhan *ducere*; tauch *ducebat*; hence the *Frs. v.* teach, tæch, *Frs. l.* 79, 81: but there was once an *Old Frs.* imperfect tiade, as the *Dut.* tijde.

74. So *i* had not yet passed to *e*, nor *u* to *o*, in metudæs, later metodes.

75. The imperfect astelidæ was not yet contracted to astealde.

76. It is clear that the earliest languages consisted of single words, and that two separate ideas were expressed by two separate words; but, by being constantly used together, at last united in one idea and one word. The adjective, in this process, passing from adjectives, separately existing, to the first and specifying component of the word, loses the adjective termination, by doubling its accent on the principal vowel, and looks like an adverb or preposition compounded with a word.

Thus, on ealddagum *olim*, originally on ealdum dagum *olim*; *Dut.* eertyds, originally eeres tijds in *former times*. *Dut.* oudvader; *Ger.* altvater a *patriarch*, formerly oude vader, and alte vater. In the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* we meet with an instance in which the meaning of such a compound appears, but the grammatical form is not yet developed. The compound aelda barnum appears as two words, yet aelda is not in the *dat.* as it ought to be when separate, and it only requires the process of time to become one word aeldbarnum, the same as *Ger.* altvater. Aelda barnum does not signify *antiquis liberis*, but *children of old*; and thus it has the whole meaning of the compound, but only half its grammatical form. Alfred, finding the phrase a little antiquated, used eorðan bearnum *filiis terræ*. There could be no objection to the form, because, in Alfred's time, ealda-fæder, ealde-moder, and ealde-wita, were sometimes used for ealdfæder *avus*, ealdmoder *avia*, ealdwita *senior ecclesiæ*.

77. The pronoun þe was omitted before scylun *we must*, precisely as the *Moes.* skulum *debemus*, *Lk. xviii.* 1.

78. In this word the *u* had not yet been changed into *eo*. From *Moes.* skulum was derived *A.-S.* scylun, the more modern scéolon.

79. As *a* had not yet gone over into *éa*, or *o* into *éo*, or *e* into *éo*, so also *e* had not yet been changed into *ea*: thus we find *astelidæ* for *astéalde*.

80. This comparison affords a few important deductions. As there appears to be no mixture of the dialect of the Northmen, the MS. must be of a date anterior to their conquest of Northumberland, which agrees with the statements of Wanley.

81. In it we find also many analogies with cognate languages not apparent in the writings of Alfred, and this affords a further proof of the antiquity of the MS.; for we have already observed, that the resemblance of languages is greater in proportion to their age, and, on the other hand, that dialect differs most which has most diverged from the parent stock.*

82. The development of the diphthongs *ea* and *eo* from simple vowels, was the result of nearly two centuries between the date of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* and the time of Alfred; for no one, I believe, will pretend that the simple vowel in these instances was a dialectic variation peculiar to Northumberland, as these diphthongs are still distinctly pronounced there, like *death* in Yorkshire. The diphthong was of course developed in the north, as well as in the south of England. If we now go back still further, from the time of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* to the descent of the Anglo-Saxons on Britain, [from 737 to 449,] and if we suppose that during this period the cognate languages approached nearer to the A.-S. in the same proportion as they did from Alfred to Cædmon, then indeed we have a clear conception how all these tribes of Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Friesians, whose languages some centuries later were quite unintelligible to one another, could, at their departure from their native shores to Britain, as men of one speech, unite in council and action.

83. This comparison implies further, that the peculiarities by which the A.-S. is distinguished, relate to the state in which this tongue has come down to us.

84. I have nothing more to add about the Mæso-Gothic, to what I stated in the fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs. The peculiar character of the A.-S., as distinguished from the Mæso-Gothic, would for the most part be removed, if we could trace the A.-S. to the time of the Mæso-Gothic, about the middle of the 4th century. The means of comparison are greatly increased by the exertions of Angelo Mai, Count Castiglione and Massmann.† The stores within the reach of Junius were exhausted by him, for comparison with the A.-S. in almost every word of his *Glossarium Gothicum*, in many articles of his *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, and in his other Dictionaries, still sleeping, to the common shame of the English and Friesians, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The first that made a classification and comparison of the Gothic languages was Lambert ten Kate, a Dutchman. The foundation laid by him has more

* § 14.

† See VII. 7—11.

recently been greatly extended by the unwearied toil of Rask and Grimm. I need not boast that I have done the same, for it requires no genius—the labour is purely mechanical. Some will present you with the oldest form of a word, but this is not right, when it has to be compared with a subsequent and more advanced development. For my part, I shall not hesitate to avail myself of the labours of my predecessors, and to cite parallel words in different cases and times, when I think it does not affect the vowel or consonant to be compared.

85. I do not know any A.-S. scholar, who has instituted a comparison between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic so minute as their near relationship claims. Some did not see the force of the comparison, and all wanted materials. A brief account of the materials I have used may not be uninteresting.

86. The *Asega-bôk*,* the book of the judge, contains the laws of the Rustringian Friesians located around the gulf of the Jade, as far as the southern banks of the Weser. Its date may be about A.D. 1212-1250.

87. *Littera Brocmannorum*,† the letter, *i.e.* the written law of the Brôcmen, Friesians bordering on the sea in the western part of East-Friesland, [*Dut.* Oostvriesland]. Its date is reckoned between A.D. 1276 and 1340.

88. The *Amesga-riucht*,‡ the code of the country of the Ems, containing registers of the mulcts for the Friesians situated about the eastern banks of the Ems, A.D. 1276-1312.

89. The *Keran fon Hunesgena londe*,§ [*Dut.* Het Hunsingoër landrecht,] the statutes of the country of Hunsingo, A.D. 1252, revised and corrected, but as to their origin of a far earlier date. This most remarkable monument of Friesian antiquity is published in the *Verhandelingen van het genootschap pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. ii. Groningen, 1778, but in a manner so negligent, that I deem it matter of great danger for a critic to cite words from this edition. I, however, entertain the pleasing hope, that this defect will soon be redressed by one of my friends, who intends to publish a second edition, founded on an excellent codex within our reach, as soon as the literary public feel inclined to defray the costs of the press.

90. *Jeld and botha*,|| the value of the money and the mulcts, to be

* *Asega-buch ein Alt-friesisches gesetzbuch der Rustringer*, herausgegeben, übersetzt und erläutert von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1805.

† *Willküren der Brockmänner eines freyen Friesischen volkes*, herausgegeben von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1820.

‡ *Het Emsiger landregt van het jaar, 1812*. Leeuwarden, 1830, published by Mr. Hetteema.

§ *Verhandelingen ter nasporinge van de wetten en gesteldheid onzes vaderlands door een genootschap te Groningen, pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. v. Groningen, 1773-1828.

|| *Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland*, verzamelt door G. F. Baron thoe Schwartzberg en Hohenlansberg, 5 vols. folio; Leeuwarden, 1768-1793. The pages 59—461, containing a catalogue of the ecclesiastical estates in Friesland, made up by order of Charles V. though already printed, are suppressed in the 3rd volume, and replaced by other materials. A great number of the estates, after the Spanish revolution, having fallen into unjust hands, it was feared that the publication would be an inducement to endless curses and persecutions against the aristocracy. The 6th tome is also printed, but not yet published, for the greatest number of the copies was burnt during the disorders of the French Revolution.

observed in several parts of the country of Friesland, forming a part of the present kingdom of the Netherlands. This piece is of A.D. 1276, and published in the *Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland*, tom. i. p. 97, together with a great many little records of latter times in the Friesian tongue.

91. The most complete system of Friesian laws,* though of a more recent date than the foregoing, is contained in the *Old Friesian Laws*, published by two eminent Friesian lawyers, *P. Wierdsma* and *Brantsma*, whose commentary bears witness to the depth and extent of their erudition. The laws in this collection, as well as those found in the *Charterboek*, had force chiefly within the limits of the country of Friesland in the Netherlands.

92. To the same country belongs also the collection of charters dispersed in the history of its capital Leeuwarden, by *Gabbema*.† They are all of a recent date, when the Friesic was about to be disused in public charters. In the enumeration of these laws and records, I have descended from the north to the south, beginning at the *Wezer* and ending at *Old Friesland*, situate at the mouth of the *Rhine*. But let us now ascend still higher, beginning with the Friesians conterminous with the *Angles*.

93. Friesic is still spoken in a tract of country bordering the coast of the German sea, in the district of *Bredsted*, dutchy of *Schleswig*. It is strongly tainted with *Danish*; but a corn-merchant of my native village, [*Friesland*, part of the *Netherlands*,] on going there to buy rapeseed, was not a little surprised that he and the peasants could understand each other in their respective mother-tongues. The late Reverend *N. Outzen* has left a glossary of the Friesic dialect, which for some years has been in the press, at the expense of the *Royal Society of Copenhagen*. The first eighty-eight pages, which were intended for me by my friend the late *Professor Rask*, and sent to me through the courteous attention of *Professor Rafn*, have fully convinced me of the identity of this dialect with the other branches of the Friesic.

94. Of the language of the *Ditmarsian Friesians*, and those living between the *Elbe* and *Wezer*, nothing remains. Their long and obstinate struggle against the aggressions of the *Danish kings*, *Bremish bishops*, or *dukes of Oldenburg*,‡ terminating with the extinction of their liberty and language, has long since effaced the last trace of the Friesian tongue and nationality, and destroyed the *MSS.* of their ancient laws.

95. A more lucky fate was allotted to the land between the *Wezer* and

* *Oude Friésche wetten met eene Nederduitsche vertaling en ophelderende aantekeningen voorzien.* Part I. *Campan en Leeuwarden*, 1782. The Preface and Part II., though prepared by the publishers, were lost after the death of *Wierdsma*.

† *Verhaal van de stad Leeuwarden-beschreeven van Simon Abbes Gabbema*, *Franeker*, 1701.

‡ *U. Emmius, Hist. Fries.* 145, 588, &c. *Wiarda, Ostfrisische geschichte*, I. 202.

the Ems. The latter subjugation of this country has caused the preserving of a single codex of the Asega-bôk in the archives of Oldenburg. I here give a specimen of its language.

Thit is thet twintegoste londriucht.
 Sa hwersa northmann an thet lond hla-
 path. and hia enne mon fath. and bindath.
 an ut of lande ledath. and eft withir to
 londe brangath and hini ther to twingath
 thet hi husbarne. and wif nedgie. and
 man sle and gadis hus barne. and hwed
 sa hi to lethe dwa mi. alsa hi thenne
 undfliuch ieftha lesed werth. and withir
 to londe kumth. and to liodon sinon.
 sa willath him tha liode thing to seka.
 and sinne opa werpa^a truch thet ginte^c
 morth ther hi er mith tha witsingon^d
 efrenuth^e heth. Sa mire thenne afara
 thene warf gunga. and iechta mire tala.
 enne eth hach^f hi thenne opa tha heligon
 to swerande. thet hit al dede bi there
 nede. alsa him sin hera bad. ther hi was
 liues. and lethana^g en unweldich mon.
 Sa ne thuruon^h him tha liode ne frana.
 to halda seka ni sinna truch thet thi frana
 ne muchte him thes frethaⁱ waria.^j thi
 skalk^k skolde dwa alsa him sin hera bad
 truch thes liues willa.—*Asega-bôk*, p. 97.

This is the twentieth landright (law).
 When any Northman leaps on the land
 (*shore*), and he takes a man, and binds
 and leads (*him*) out of the land, and brings
 (*him*) after (*wards*) to the land (*ashore*)
 and forces him to this, that he burns houses
 and violates wives, and slays men and burns
 God's houses, and what he may do to harm,
 (A.-S. *laðe*.) When he then flees away
 or is loosed, and again comes to land,
 and his lede^b (*is restored to his land and*
kindred). If then the court of justice of
 the people will seek him (*prosecute him*),
 and his relations intend to charge him
 with the horrible murder which he has
 ere (*formerly*) framed (*committed*) with
 the pirates; he may then go (*appear*)
 before the court, and he may tell (*con-*
fess) known and proved facts; he ought
 then to swear an oath by the saints, that
 he did it all by need (*force*), as his lord
 bade him, because he was a man not
 wielding his life (*body*) and members.
 In this case, neither the lede (*people*),
 nor the king's attorney, nor his relations,

are allowed to seek him (*harass him*) with fetters, through (*because*) that the attorney might not (*was unable*) to secure him his safety. The servant should do as his lord bade him through will of the life (*for the sake of his life*).

^a A.-S. *weorpan*, *werpan*, *jacere*.

^b Lede *people*, Jun. Et. Angl.

^c ginte Wiarda translates *yonder*. I deem it to be *horrible, tremendous murder*, which agrees with the Low-Saxon version of the Asega-bôk, which has *great, enormous murder*. This word is connected with A.-S. *ginian*, of course *yawning, enormously vast, horrible*. In this way the English adj. *huge vast, great even to deformity*, explains the meaning of *Icel. ugr terror*, whence *ugly*; of A.-S. *oge*, whence *Frs. v. [ouw-lik] onjouwlik horrible*, all derived from the idea of wide vastness, still apparent in *Moes. auhn, Swed. ogn, ugn*.

^d A.-S. *wicing pirata*. The *c* by the Friesic and English being changed into *tsh*, *wicing* becomes *witsing*. Thus A.-S. *cerene*, *Frs. v. tsher'ne* or *tsjerne*, *Eng. churn*. Sometimes the *Frs. v.* retains both forms with some shade of the signification: *Frs. v. kâtje to talk*, but *tsjatterje to chat, chatter*. From A.-S. *cidan*, properly *to make a noise as an inharmonious bird*, and hence *to quarrel*, the *Frs. v.* has only *tsjitte to make a noise as quarrelling sparrows and women*. The original signification, now lost in English, was very well known in the old English. "The swaloves *chyterid* and songe."—Golden Legend, I. 493. *Frs. v. De swéalen tsjittene in songen*.—It is dubious whether *wicing* is to be derived from *wic-cing sinus vel ripæ unde insidiabantur pirata, rex*, or from *wig-cing the king of slaughter*.

^e A.-S. *fremad*. Wiarda not knowing this Anglo-Saxon word, deems *efrenuth* to be spurious; for this word does not occur elsewhere. This instance may teach us how easily the most difficult words are explained in Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, when aided by each other.

^f Ah *possidet, proprie, vinctus est*, of the verb *agan*.

^g A.-S. *liða*.

^h The Anglo-Saxon has the Friesian form in this verb *thurfon*.

ⁱ A.-S. *friðian protegere, frið par*.

^j A.-S. *warian cavere*.

^k A.-S. *scéalc servus*.

96. Let it be remarked, that the *u* having the power of *ou* in *Fr.* doux, or *Eng.* cube, is changed by the *Frs.* *v.* into *o*; undfliuch, unweldich, mucht, truch, gunga, are now pronounced *ontflyucht*, *onweldich*, *mocht*, *troch*, *gonge*.

97. Brocmen kiasath thet to enre kere^a thet ther nene burga and mura^b and nannen hach sten hus ne mota wesa bi achta mercum. and hoc redieua thit naud ne kerth and efter naud ne dele leith. sa geie^c hi mith achta mercum and mitha huse wit [h]liude. hine skiriene^d fon. and werther aeng mon [h]agera sa tuelef ier[d]foda hac [h]andre^e tiuke, and wasa welle makia enne szelnre sa mot hi ne makia vr tua feke.^f ief hi welle. andre thiuke. and makath aeng otheres sa geie hi mith achta mercum,^g thi ther otheres wercth. and tha nya redieua skelin hit onfa,^h efter tham ther tha erraⁱ thene frethe vt kethet^j bi alsa denre geie. Stenslek^k hwile efter al tha londe buta munekum and godes husen bi alsa denre geie.—*Statutes of the Brocmen*, p. 130.

Brocmen choose (*made*) this to a statute, that there no borough (*castle*) and wall, and no high house of stone must be by (*the mulct*) of eight marks: and whatsoever rede-giver (*counsel, judge*) hinders not this, and after (*being built*) lays not (*pulls*) down, he may atone for it with eight marks, and with the house with (*the*) lede (*people*), unless he clears himself. And turns (*builds*) any man higher than twelve earth-feet (*a measure*) high to the roof, and who will (*intends to*) make a cellar, he must not make over (*above*) two stories. If he will (*intends*) to the roof and makes any (*thing*), otherwise let him atone for it with eight marks, who works otherwise. And the new judges shall accept it after the former (*judges*) have proclaimed the peace (*this statute for the public security*) by the mulct mentioned. Let stone-

cutting cease through all the land, but (*except in building*) monks' and God's houses by the mulct mentioned.

98. From this example it may be seen that the text is corrupt, and cannot be cited without employing some criticism. It suffices, however, to show the extreme jealousy of a free people for their liberty, so as even not to allow the building of a house of stone, or of more than two stories above a cellar, that the possessor might not thence annoy his countrymen, and use his house as an instrument of tyranny. Building their churches alone of stone, they fortified them at the same time, together with the surrounding parishes; and this forming a single connected stronghold, they retired there after the loss of a battle, and defended at the same moment the two dearest possessions of mankind, their liberty and their altars, against the insults of oppression. It is for this reason that Friesland does not offer any ruins of castles of the middle age to the eye of the antiquary, which are of so frequent occurrence on the borders of the Rhine and almost in every part of Europe. They still retain their ground, name,

^a *A.-S.* curan eligere.

^c *Icel.* geigr offensa, clades.

^e *An there.*

^h *A.-S.* andfoa accipere.

^k *A.-S.* stæn lapis, slæge ictus, slecge malleus major. *Frs.* *v.* slei malleus major ligneus.

^b *A.-S.* mur murus.

^d *A.-S.* scir purus.

^g *A.-S.* mearc moneta quædam.

ⁱ *A.-S.* ærra, æra prior.

^j *A.-S.* cyðan notum facere.

language and national character, the only remnant of Friesian antiquity unknown to the travelling antiquary, whose eyes are attracted by the more glaring objects of old walls, palaces, tombs, and castles. It is most likely that we are indebted to these statutes for the absence of any vaulted cellar in Friesland. What castles there are, owe their origin to the fatal internal wars of the Schieringers and Vetkopers in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Friesians, however, stood not in want of cellars as they do not like any salted vegetables, or vegetables at all; flour, peas and beans, salted meat in the winter, and some fresh in summer, being their ordinary food, they do not lay up any provisions. I speak from the experience of my own childhood, when every one, in winter as well as summer, daily bought what he wanted, and a single cellar was amongst the curiosities of the village and its neighbourhood.

99. § VI. Ther ne mot nen mon
siner wiwe god wrkapie^a er thet hie
kinder^b to hape^c tein^d hebbath.—
Amasga-riucht, p. 59.

§ LXV. Hvasa^e annen vnseheldigen
mon feth sunder ther rediewe willa sa
breckt hi en grat merc anda alsa ful to
bote.^f—p. 84.

§ LXXI. Ther ne mey nen munik
nene ernisse ieftha lawa fagie alsa hi
biiewen is fon feider noch fon moder, fon
suster noch fon broder noch fon sine
friundem nen god wither eruie^g ther hi
innath^h claster brocht heth ieftha inna
claster wunnen heth.—p. 89.

There must no man sell the goods
(*bona possessions*) of his wife before they
have reared children.

Whoso arrests an unguilty (*innocent*)
man without the will (*authority*) of the
judge, he so breaks (*forfeits*) a great
mark (*to the judge*) and as much to the
injured person.

There may no monk, as he is with-
drawn (*from the world*), fetch (*accept*)
an inheritance or leavings (*bequests*) from
father or from mother, from sister or from
brother, or from his friends; (on the con-
trary) let nobody inherit any possession
he has brought into the cloister, or has
won in the cloister.

100. Let us now pass over the Ems in the northern part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, called the province of Groningen [en de Ommelanden], containing close to the sea the district of Hunsingo.

Prima Petitio.

Thet is thiū forme kest end' thes
kenenges Kerles jeft end' riucht alraⁱ

This is the first statute and the gift
of king Charles, and the right of all

^a *A.-S.* ceapian *emere et vendere*; *Frs.* v. kéapje *emere*, forkéapje *vendere*, here wrkapie.

^b *A.-S.* cenned *natus, productus*, contracted to cen'd, kind *child*, like bearn *filius*, from *beran ferre utero*, hio kenneð or bereð *sunu pariet filium*, *R. Mt.* 1, 21.

^c *A.-S.* héapum *by troops*; to hape *in a single heap*, i. e. *together*.

^d *Tia producere*, part. *tegen*, contr. *tein productus*; *A.-S.* téon *ducere*, part. *tegen vel togen*.

^e *A.-S.* swa hwylcman swa *quicumque homo*.

^f Bote, *A.-S.* bote *reparation* [of the harm] to the injured person. But *A.-S.* breacan *to break*, relates to the breaking of the law, and indicates the mulct to be paid to the representer of the law, the judge.

^g *A.-S.* yrf, erf *pecus, bona, hæreditas*.

^h Inna ith.

ⁱ Hwelic, contr. *A.-S.* hwelc, *omnium hominum quisque*, alra monna hwelic.

Fresena thet alra monna hwelic and sine gode bisitte^a alsa longe saret^b unforwerkat^c hebbe.—p. 2.

Friesians, that every one occupies his possessions as long as he has not forfeited them.

Decima Petitio.

Thet is thiū tiande kest thet Fresan ni thuren nene hereferd^d firra fara sa aster tore^e Wisere and wester to tha Fli be thiū thet hia hira lond bihelde^f wither thet hefz and wither there he thena here. Thia bed thi kenenk Kerl thet hia firra tha hereferd fore aster til Hiddes^h eckere ande wester til cincfallum.ⁱ tha bihelden hit tha liude wither thene keneng thet hia nene hereferd firra fara ne thorste sa aster til there wisere and wester to tha Fli. truch thet as scelen alle Fresa fon tha North fri^j wesa.—*Keran fon Hunesgena londe*, p. 6.

This is the tenth statute, that the Friesians need not follow a campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie; that they may hold their land against the sea, and against the host of the heathens (*Northmen*). Then king Charles bade that they should fare (*follow*) the campaign further eastward to Hitsakker, and westward to Sinkfal. Then the people maintained their right against the king, that they needed not fare (*follow*) the campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie. Through this all Friesians shall be free (*protected, secured*) from the north.

101. Over the river Lauwers, now but a brook, we pass into Old-Friesland, properly so called.

Old-Friesian Laws.

Country-Friesian.

English.

Dat oder landriucht is. hweerso dyo moder her kyndes eerwe foerkapet, jefta foerwixled^k mit her fryonda reed eer dat kind^l jerich is; als hit jerich se likje him di kaep so halde

Dat óare lóan-riúcht is: hwersa dy móar^m hjar berns erfscip forkéapet of forwixelt mei hjar fréonen ríed foár 't it bern jirrich is; as it jirrich is, liketⁿ him dy kéap, sa halde hy

The other land right is: whenever the mother sells the inheritance of her child, or exchanges (*it*) with rede (*counsel*) of her friends (*kindred*), before the child is of age; when

^a *A.-S.* besittan *possidere*.

^b Sa er het.

^c *A.-S.* wyrcean *facere*. *A.-S.* forwyrcean *faciendo perdere, amittere, mulctari*.

^d *A.-S.* here *exercitus, fere iter*. Thus the *A.-S.* heregang *irruptio, faran ire*.

^e To there.

^f *A.-S.* behéaldan *custodire*.

^g *A.-S.* ofer héafo *super mare*, Beow. Ed. Kemble, 1833, p. 171.

^h A little town or village near Danneberg, close to the Elbe—at present, Hitzacker.

ⁱ Sinkfal close to the mouth of the Schelde. See Van Wijn and Siccama, cited § 36. It is now called *het Zwin* and *het Hazegat*.

^j Friðian *protegere*.

^k The word wixelje, whose theme wix or wex, is obvious nearly in all kindred dialects; it sounds in *A.-S.* wrix. *A.-S.* wrixian *permutare*. The Scots, however, use to *whistle*.

^l Kynd is unknown in the Country-Friesic, as in the *A.-S.* and Eng.

^m Móar is now used in contempt, or to indicate the mother of a beast. The term equal to mother is *mem*.

ⁿ Lykje and *A.-S.* lician are neuter verbs with the regimen of a dative, like the Lat. in *placet mihi*, *mannum lycað hominibus placet*. In English, the neuter signification has nearly degenerated into the active; for *to like* signifies more to approve with preference, than to please.

hitten^a ende liker^b him
naet so fare hit^c oen syn
ayn eerwe sonder stryd
ende sonder schulde.

't him, in lykke er him
net sa farre hy it óan syn
ein erfscip sonder striid in
sonder scild.

he is of age, likes he the
bargain, let him hold it (*to
the purchaser*), and does
he not like it, let him fare
(*enter*) on his own inheri-
tance without strife and
without debts.

So hwaso dat kind bi-
fiucht jefta birawet op syn
ayn eerwe so breckt hy
tyen lyoedmerck ende to
jens dine frana^d dat sint
xxi schillingen; ende alle
da lyoed agen him to
helpen ende di frana, dat
hy comme op syn ayn
eerwe, deer hy eer bi
riuchta aechte: hit ne se
dat hioet^e seld hadde jef
seth, jef wixled truch dera
tria haudneda een, deer
hio dis kyndes des lives
mede hulp. Dyo forme
need is: hweerso een
kynd jong is finsen ende
fitered noerd oer hef, jefta
suther wr birgh,^f soe moet
dio moder her kyndes
eerwe setta ende sella
ende her kynd lesa ende
des lives bihelpa. Dive
oder need is jef da jere
diore wirdet ende di heta
honger wr dat land faert
ende dat kynd hunger
stera wil, so moet dio
moder her kyndes eerwe
setta ende sella ende capia
her bern ku^g ende ey^h

Hwaso it bern befiúcht
of bestelt op syn eigen erf
sa brekt hy tsjien ljomerk
in tsjin de frana binne dat
iënintweintich sceljen, in
al de ljo hawwe de frana in
him to helpjen, dat hy op
syn ein erf komt der 't
him eren nei riúchten ta-
kaém, as it net is dat hja
it forkoft het, of forset,
of wixle troch iën fen de
tryë haédneden, der hja it
berns libben mei holp.
Dy eerste need is: hwersa
ien bern jong is finsen
in fitered nóard oer sé of
suwdlik oer berch, sa
mat de móar hjar berns
erfscip forsette in forké-
apje, in hjar bern losse
in it libben beholpje (be-
warje). De óare need
is: as de jirren djoer
wirde in de hjitte hunger
oer it lóan fart in it
bern fen hunger stjerre
wol, sa mat de móar
hjar berns erfscip forsette
in forkéapje, in kéapje
hjar bern kyⁱ in eikes
(sciep) in kóarn der me

Whoever fights or be-
reaves the child on his own
ground, he forfeits ten lede-
marks (marks to be paid to
the people as wronged),
and to the king's attorney^d
the mulct is xxi shillings;
and all the lede (*people*)
ought to help him and the
king's attorney, that he
may come to his own in-
heritance, which he owned
before by right; unless she
has sold, or set (*pawned*),
or exchanged it through
one of the three head needs
(*necessities*) by which she
helped the life of the child.
The first need is: when-
ever a child is made prison-
er and fettered^j northward
over the sea, or southward
over the mountains, the
mother must set (*pawn*)
and sell her child's inheri-
tance, and release her child
and save its life. The
other need is: if the years
become dear, and sharp
hunger goes over the land,
and the child will starve^k
of hunger, then the mother

^a Hi or hjam it him.

^b Like er.

^c Hi it.

^d From *fra*, properly the first, *fréa dominus*, and *frana* the lord, *i. e.* the king's attorney in the court of justice; *summus, princeps, i. e. judex populi*, § 48.

^e Hioe it, effer hjoe it.

^f *A.-S. béorh, byrg collis, arx, civitas; borough.*

^g Ku cow. Of ku pl. Lf. 91, 93, 152. *A.-S. cu cow, pl. cu, gen. cuna.*

^h *A.-S. Eowu ovis matrix; ewe.*

ⁱ Kou cow, pl. ky; *y* sounds like *e* in *me*, or like the Dut. *ij* in *mij*.

^j *A.-S. feter pedica.*

^k Starve is not to be derived from Dut. *sterven to die*, but from *Ic. at starfa laborare, ærumnis premi*. For to starve, is to suffer all sorts of misery, in use chiefly that of hunger; for this reason *starveling*, properly *ærumnosus*, is used in the sense of *hungry, lean, pining*. Lye has *stéarfian* without authority; but *steorfa pestis* is in Lup. I., where Lye properly cites the English phrase, *A starfe take you, te pestis perdat*. Dut. *sterven to die*, is not the first, but the second meaning.

ende coern, deerma da kinde des liues mede helpe. Dyo tredde need is: als dat kynd is al stocknaken^a jefta huuslaes, ende dan di tiuestera^b nevil^c ende calda winter oencomt, so faert aller manick oen syn hof^d ende oen syn huis ende an waranne^e gaten, ende da wylde dier seket dyn holla baem ende der birgha hly, aldeer hit syn lyf oen bihalda mey; sa weinet^f ende scryt^g dat onjeriga kind ende wyst^h dan syn nakena lyae ende syn huuslaes ende syn fader deer him reda schuld to jenst dyn hunger ende winter nevil cald dat hi so diepe ende dimme mitta flower neylen is onder eke ende onder

it bern mei yn 't libben helpt (halt). De tredde need is: as it bern alleheel stóaknéaken of huusléas is, in den de tsiústere nevel in de kalde winter óankomt, sa fart (tsjocht) alle man yn syn hóaf in yn syn huws in yn warjende gatten, in de wylde djier siikje de holle béam in de lyte fen de bergen, der it syn liif yn behalde mei; sa weint in scriemt it onjirrige bern in wiist den syn néakene léa in syn huusléazens, in syn faer, der him rede scoe tsjin de hunger in de winter-nevel-kalde, that hy sa djip in dimster (tsiúster) mei de fjouwer neilen onder de iik in onder de ierde is besletten in be-

must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, and buy her child cows and ewes and corn, wherewith the life of the child is helped (*preserved*). The third need is: when the child is stark-naked, or houseless, and then the dark fog and the cold winter come on, when every man fares (*enters*) his house and its appurtenances, and lurking holes, and the wild deer (*beasts*) seek the hollow beam (*tree*) and the leeⁱ of the mountains, where it may save its life; then moans and weeps the minor child, and shows his naked limbs and his being houseless, and [points at] his father, who should provide for him against hunger and the

^a *A.-S.* stoc stipes, truncus; stock.

^c *A.-S.* newelnysse nubes.

^e *A.-S.* warian to defend, wariande, by assimilation, waranne, part. pres. act. defending Wara, inf. Sch. 103, a. to defend. The first stronghold was an enclosure, and the root of the signification of the verb is in *A.-S.* wær septum. Wera or wer hedge, fence, Lf. 204.

^f *A.-S.* Wanian plorare. Weine is in *Frs.* v. to moan like a sick man, sc. to croon.

^g Likewise scria to weep, from *Icel.* kria quæri; *Icel.* at krita minurire, or rather from to cry, also to scream: *Frs.* v. scrieme to weep, from *A.-S.* hreman.

^h *A.-S.* wisian to show, obvious in weather-wiser.

ⁱ The root *hle* and *le* exists in *A.-S.* hligan: þe þec men hligað which incline thee to man; where the reading of hnigað for hligað is to no purpose at all, *Cd.* 235, 25, *Ed. Thorpe*. The Icelanders have the same root in their hlickr obliquitas, curvamen. To this is perhaps also related *A.-S.* ligan, (*inclinare*) cubare, jacere, (*tegere*) mentiri. *Moes.* hliga tabernaculum, shows that the aspiration originally belonged to *Moes.* ligan jacere. The other form, *Moes.* laugnjan, nearly equivalent to *Goth.* liugan (*tegere*) mentiri et uxorem ducere, whence *A.-S.* leogan to lie, signifies to hide and to deny, in which the same transition of the sense is observable. In the same manner, *A.-S.* þacian tegere, and *Moes.* Gott. thahan tacere.

The second form is furnished with a *d* in *Icel.* at hlída *inclinare*, *cedere*, *obedire*, from *Icel.* hlíd *deveritas vel latus montis*, whence also *Dan.* en fjeldlie. Lida, besides the *h*, takes also *s* and *g* in to slide and to glide, *per deveza labi*. To cover by inclining, hence *A.-S.* hlíd covering, *potlid*; *Ems. Land.* 8, 82, hlíd eyelid; *Frs.* v. éachlid, lid *potlid*; *Icel.* hlíd ostium, porta (the cover of the entrance). The Goths had likewise this form in their hleithva a tent.

I return to *le* without a final consonant, *A.-S.* hleo covering, shelter, refuge; *Ab.* 86, place sheltered from the wind. The lee side, *Dut.* de lij (a sea term) the side of the ship not exposed to the wind. As the sailor must determine the situation of surrounding objects from the relative position of his vessel, the coast opposite to his lee-side is called by him the lee-shore, though it is the shore towards which the wind blows, and necessarily must blow. The sailor does not regard the position of the shore as to the wind, but as to the sides of his vessel, and lee in this phrase denotes too, calm, quiet. I was induced to make these remarks to silence an objection of Dr. Jamieson, who concludes, from the signification of lee-shore, that lee, *Scot.* le, cannot be sheltered from the wind, and derives the word from *Icel.* lá, lea. See Todd's Johnson in loco, Jamieson in loco.

da eerda bisloten^a ende bitacht;^b so moet dio moder her kindes eerwe setta ende sella, om dat hio da bihiel^c hadde ende biwaer also lang so hit onjerick is, dat hit oen forste ner oen hoenger naet forfare.^d

ditsen; sa mat de móar hjar berns erfscip forsette in forkéapje, om dat hja it opsicht het in de bewæring sa lang as it onjirrich is, dat it óan fróast of óan hunger net forfarre (forreisgje, stjerre).

wintry fog-cold, that he so deep and dim (*dark*) is locked up and covered under the oak and under the earth with four nails (*spikes to fasten the coffin*): so the mother must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, since she has the keeping and guarding as long as [the child] is under age, that it dies not from frost or from hunger.

102. Let us now pass over the Zuiderzee, formerly the northern outlet of the Rhine, and by the irruptions of the German ocean enlarged to a mediterranean sea. The Friesians living on that side were ever the object of the tyranny of the Dutch counts, [Hollandsche Graven,] and after a furious struggle of three hundred years, in which their love of freedom and undaunted bravery recalled the days of Greece, they were at last subdued by the united forces of the Count and Emperor. Political power, assisted by the influence of the priests, soon triumphed in spoiling their national language and character. The country is, however, in some maps still marked Westfriesland, now called Noordholland; and when at Amsterdam you pass the Y, a narrow water separating this town from Westfriesland, you perceive distinctly that you are amongst another people. The peculiarities of Zaandam, Broek, and other villages by which the inhabitants of North Holland are distinguished from other Dutchmen, are too well known to be recorded here. I will only mention the particular, that the peasants of Waterland still spoke Friesic in the middle of the 17th century.

103. We pass from North to South Holland. As we proceed and approach nearer to Sincfalla, (now the *Swin* or *Hazegat*, on the left side of the mouth of the Scheld,) the ancient southern border of Friesia, we find the Friesians, who were thinly scattered along the coasts, were the earlier blended with their more powerful neighbours. Nor are any traces of their tongue and character to be found, except in a few names of villages. It, however, deserves our attention, that the Flemish tongue

^a Read bisletten, part. præter. pass. of the verb bisluta *to enclose*. Hence the *Scot.* to slott *to bolt*. The root is *Moes.* and *A.-S.* lukan *to close*, preceded by the sibilant.

^b Bitekka *to cover*, bitacht *covered*. *A.-S.* þeccan *to cover*, þeaht *covered*. Hence takere *the case which covers and holds the feathers of a bed*. Takeres-jefta *the sum paid by the bride to her brother-in-law for ceding her his half in the bed of her man*, *Frs. l.* 29. The Dutch in full *beddetijk*, and by ellipsis *tijk*, like the Eng. *tick*; *Frs. v.* teek, from *A.-S.* þecan. It is singular, that the Eng. *thatch*, and the *Frs. v.* tek, have passed both in the special signification of *straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather*.

^c *A.-S.* behéoldan *custodire, despicere*; *to behold*. The *Frs. v.* have behald *to keep, to have*; but not in the signification of *to view*.

^d *A.-S.* forfaran *perire*, compounded of *for* and *faran to go*, as *perire* of *per* and *ire*.

now in use in that part of Belgium, bordering the southern frontier of Friesland, has retained a great many Friesian forms of words.

104. It is for the third time that I return to Jutland, to investigate the relics of the Friesian tongue, still existing in some dialects.

105. The remains of the Friesic on the western coast, conterminous to that of the Angles, have been mentioned, § 93.

106. East-Friesland, lying between the Ems and the Jade, has forfeited all its claims to Friesian nationality. About the end of the 17th century, the people still spoke Friesic, though greatly corrupted by broad Low-Saxon. I am in possession of the celebrated *Memoriale Linguae Friesicæ*, exhibiting the state of this language in 1691, composed by Johannes Cadovius Muller, the clergyman of Stedesdorf.

107. On the east side of East-Friesland, lies a small tract of country enclosed by the Ems and the Lee, which from its marshy ground is inaccessible during several months of the year; it is called Sagelterland, or Saterland, where Friesic is still spoken. In this retired spot, which has no way of access, and offers no allurements to strangers in hopes of gain, many thousand words represent the true sounds of Friesian speech.

Amongst these many bear a striking resemblance to English words, not apparent in the present Country-Friesic. For instance, *Sagel.* ji; *Frs. v.* ja; *Eng.* yes; *A.-S.* gise. *Sagel.* jier; *Frs. v.* jier; *Eng.* year; *A.-S.* gear. *Sagel.* liddel; *Frs. v.* lyts; *Frs. h.* lyk; *Eng.* little. *Sagel.* noase; *Frs. v.* noas; *Eng.* nose; *A.-S.* nose. *Sagel.* queden; *Eng. imperf.* quoth; *A.-S.* cweðan. *Sagel.* slepen; *Frs. v.* sliepe; *Eng.* to sleep. *Sagel.* two; *Frs. v.* twa; *Eng.* two; *A.-S.* twa. *Sagel.* fiaurtin; *Frs. v.* fjirtjin; *Eng.* fourteen: and as to the shades of signification in such words as *Sagel.* miede meadow; *Frs. v.* miede hayland. Saterland, forming part of the kingdom of Hanover, has the same king as England.

108. We lastly enter Friesland, properly so called, which is surrounded on the north, west, and south, by the Zuiderzee, forming almost a peninsula, and frequented little by strangers, unless it be for the sake of commerce. Here the Friesians have manifested their national feelings; here Tacitus and his contemporaries fixed their residence; here the Friesians dwelt in past ages, and, through all the vicissitudes of time, here they remain to the present day. It is for this reason that the French geographer observes: "Dixhuit siècles ont vu le Rhin changer son cours et l'océan engloutir ses rivages; la nation Frisonne est restée debout comme un monument historique, digne d'intéresser également les descendants des Francs, des Anglo-Saxons, et des Scandinaves."* This country bears the simple name of Friesland [Friesland], which has continued unaltered through all ages, and was respected even by Napoleon himself, who altered all other names. The surrounding parts are named according to their relative position with regard to this centre; hence the name of East-Friesland between the Ems and the Jade, and West-Friesland on the opposite coast of the Zuiderzee.

* Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, tom. i. p. 344, Paris, 1810.

109. It is, however, not merely the name which distinguishes Old-Friesland in the present day, it is also the language of its inhabitants, which, from the circumstance of its being unintelligible to the Dutch, still proves itself to be Friesian. At least a hundred thousand people speak the language commonly called Country-Friesic, which on comparison will be found to possess more true Anglo-Saxon sounds than any other dialect. In § 101, I have already given a specimen of the Old-Friesic of the 13th century, with a Country-Friesic version. I shall now add another specimen, being a literal version of some stanzas by the Countess of Blessington, occurring in the Book of Beauty of the year 1834.

110. This and the other specimen (§ 101) exhibit the Country-Friesic in its present state.

Country-Friesic.

Hwat bist dou, libben? ^a

Ien wirch ^b sribjen ^c

Fen pine, noed ^d in soárch;

Lange oeren fen smerte,

In nochten ^e—ho koárt!

Det fordwine de moárns.

Déad, hwat bist dou,

Ta hwaem allen buwgje,

Fen de scepterde kening ta de slawe?

De lätste, bæste fréon, ^h

Om uws soárgen to eingjen,

Dyn gebiet is yn 't græf.

Wenneer se allen binne fled

Jouwst dou ien bæd,

Wær wy kalm yn sliepe:

De wounen alle hele,

De digerige éagen segele,

Dy lang diene ^k wekje in gepje. ^l

Stanzas by the Countess of Blessington.

What art thou, Life?

A weary strife

Of pain, care, ^e and sorrow;

Long hours of grief, ^f

And joys—how brief!

That vanish the morrow.

Death, what art thou,

To whom all bow,

From sceptred king to slave?

The last, best friend,

Our cares to end,

Thy empire is in the grave.

When all have fled

Thou giv'st a bed,

Wherein we calmly ⁱ sleep:

The wounds all heal'd,

The dim ^j eyes seal'd,

That long did wake and weep.

^a & ^c As *strife* is to *sribjen*, so is *life* to *libben*, § 63.

^b From *wirich*, *A.-S.* *werig fatigatus*, by contraction *wirch*.

^d Noed *solicitude*, *risk*.

^e *Moes. A.-S.* *car*, and *Eng.* *care*, all signifying *cura*, find their original signification in the *Frs. v.* *kar choice*. For as the *Dut.* proverb says, *Keus baart angst in optione cura*.

^f The word *grief* is *Eng.* and *Dut.*, whence the *Fr.* *grief*. It is not from *gravis*, but from *Dut.* *grieven to stab*; the same with *grewa to dig*, *Frs. l.* 303; *Dut.* *graven*, whence *Eng.* *grave*; *A.-S.* *græft sculptura*; *A.-S.* *græf*; *Frs. v.* *græf grave*.

^g Nocht *pleasure*, properly *plenty*, from *nôach*, *A.-S.* *nôh enough*, or *nóachje to satisfy*.

^h The Old-Friesic has *fríond*, *Asg. bk.* 20, 91; *Frs. l.* 162, and *fríund*, being part. act. of the verb *fría to love, court*. The *Frs. v.* agrees with the *A.-S.* *fréond* in *fréon*, pronounced also *frjeun*. Friend is the *Dut.* form *vriend*.

ⁱ Calm. The analogy of the consonants points out *γαληνη* as the same word, but the derivation cannot be pursued further, unless in the Greek itself.

^j Dimme *obscure*, *Asg. bk.* 87, b.

^k Diene. A literal version, contrary to the genius of the Friesic, which forms its imp. like the *A.-S.* without the auxiliary verb *to do*. Low-Saxon characters, however, offer often the words, *Hier doet men het niwasschen, mangelen, &c.*, literally *Here men (people) do calendering, &c.* for *calender, calenders*.

^l Gepje. This word is not *Frs. v.*, it is *Hindelopian*, putting *g* for *w*.

111. The following specimen shows what the same dialect was about 1650, nearly two centuries earlier. It is a rustic song composed by Gysbert Japicx, supposed to be sung by a peasant on his return from a wedding-feast.

1
Swiet,^a ja swiet is 't, oer 'e miete^b
'T Boáskien fóar^c 'e jonge lie; ^a
Kreftich swiet is 't, sizz' ik jiette,^d
As it giet^a mei âlders rie.^a

Mar óars tiget 'et to 'n pléach
As ik óan myn géafeint séach.^e

2
Goune swobke, lit uws péarje,
Béa hy her mei mylde stemm,
Ofke, sei se, ho scoe 'k it kléarje! ^f

Wist du^g rie to heite in mem?
Ljéaf,^h dat nim ik to myn læst.

Dear mey wier dy knôteⁱ fæst.

3
Da dit pear to géar^j 'scoe ite
In hjæ híene nin gewin,
Heite^k séach, as woe hy bite,

Mem wier stjoersch in lef fen sin.

1
Sweet, yes sweet is over (*beyond*) measure
The marrying for the young lede (*people*);
Most sweet is it, I say yet (*once more*),
When it goes with the rede (*counsel*) of the
elders.
But otherwise it tends to a plague (*curse*),
As I saw on (*by the example of*) my village
fellow.

2
Golden Swobke, let us pair,
He bade her with a mild voice,
Ofke, she said, how should (*would*) I clear it!
(*free from obstacles*)
Knowest thou rede, father and mother?
(*My*) love! I nim (*take*) this to my last
(*charge*);
Therewith the knot was fast.

3
When this pair should (*would*) eat together,
And they had no gain (*livelihood*),
Father (*the husband*) saw as if he would
bite (*looked angry*);
Mother (*the wife*) was stern and cross of
humour.

^a It is the genius of the Anglo-Friesic, 1st, to change the *u* after *s*, obvious in all other dialects, into the consonant *w*; thus *súet* becomes *swét*: 2nd, to change the *e* into *i*; *swet*, *A.-S.* *swete*, whether written or not with *i*, is pronounced like *i*. In the same way, *lede* *people*, *rede* *counsel*, were pronounced *lide*, *ride*, by contraction *Frs. v.* *lie*, *rie*.

^b *Miete*, at present *Frs. v.* *mjitte*.

^c *Fóar*, at present *Frs. v.* *foár*.

^d Yet present *Frs. v.* just as it is pronounced in English. It is the Anglo-Friesic fashion to change *g* into *y* in many instances where all other dialects retain the *g*. Thus *Old Eng.* *yern* *readily*; *Frs. v.* *jern*; *jerne*, *Asg. bk. 2, b*; *A.-S.* *géorn*. Yesterday, *Frs. v.* *jister*; *A.-S.* *gistra*. *Old Eng.* *to yet to pour*; *Frs. v.* *jitte*; *A.-S.* *géotan*. Yet *adhuc*, *Frs. v.* *yet*; *A.-S.* *gyt*. Yond *ibi*, *Frs. v.* *jinder*; *A.-S.* *geond*. The German-Saxon dialect uses *jot* for *gott*.

^e *Séach* *saw*, *séa-gen* *videbant*; *A.-S.* *séah* *videbat*; *A.-S.* *séagon* *videbant*.

^f *Kléarje*, at present *kljerge*.

^g This *du* is now become *dou*, as the *A.-S.* *þu* sounds in the present *Eng.* *thou*. Tongues of the same original frame show the same development in their consonants as in their vowels.

^h *Ljéaf*, *A.-S.* *léof* *charus*.

ⁱ *Knô-te*, present *Frs. v.* *knotte*, an ellipsis for *love-knot*. It was a knotted handkerchief in which was a coin; when presented by the woer and accepted by the maiden, the knot was fastened.

^j To *géare*, now to *gjerre*, contr. for *A.-S.* *geader* *to gather*; compounded of *ge* and *eader* *septum*, *septo includi*, i. e. *conjunctim*; *together*, *to encompass*.

^k This word *heite* *father* is *Frs. v.* and *Moes.* *atta* *pater*, *aithei* *mater*. I wonder that the word is neither in the Old-Friesic nor in the A.-S.

Ofke, sei se, elk jier ien bern
Wier ik fáem!^a Ik woe 't so jern.^b

4

Hoite in Hóatske^c sneins^d to kéamer
Mekken 't mei elkóarme kléar.
Tetke krigge Sjolle-kréamer^e
To sint Eal by wyn in bjéar.
Nu rint elk om as ien slet,^f
In bekleye 't: mar to let.

5

Oeds die better nei ik achtje
Da^g hy sæts syn trou^h tosei;
Hy liet de alders even plachtjeⁱ
Hwet se óan elke ich^j joene mei.

Nu besit hy huws in schuw^r,
In syn bern fleane alle man uwr.

6

Ork, myn sóan, wolt du bedye,^k
Rin náet óan allyk ien moll'!^l
Jeld in rie lit mei dy frye,
Bern, so géan' dyn saken wol;
Den scil de himel uwr dyn dwáen

Lok in mylde seining' jáen.^m

Ofke, she said, each (*every*) year a child . . .
Were I maiden! I would (*wish*) it so yern
(*so willingly*).

4

Hoite and Hoatske every Sunday in the inn
Made it clear (*settled it*) with each other.
Tetke got Sjolle the pedlar
To St. Aloh's fair unto wine and bear.
Now each runs about as a slut,
And complains (*of*) it, but too late.

5

Oeds did better in my opinion
When he said (*gave*) his troth to Sæts;
He let the elders even plight (*contract*)
What they on each edge (*side*) gave with
(*the married couple*).

Now he possesses house and barn,
And his children outdo all men.

6

Ork, my son, wouldst thou prosper,
Run not on all like a mole;
Let age and rede (*good counsel*) woo thee,
Child, then thy affairs go well;
Then the heaven shall (*will*) give over thy
doings

Luck (*fortune*) and mild (*liberal*) blessings.

^a Faem, in the dialect of Hindelope, faen *maiden*; *A.-S.* fæmna *virgo*. The common Greek γυνή is a corruption of the Doric βava, corresponding with the *Lat.* fæmina, and the *Anglo-Friesic* fana; for the Greek β corresponds with the *Ger.* p, sometimes going over to f. I wonder this word, obvious in *A.-S.* and *Friesic*, is totally lost in *Eng.*

^b See note (d) at p. lxxii. on jfette.

^c Hóatse, the proper name of a man, becomes that of a female by adding ke, Hóatske, at present Hoátse and Hoátske. A great many of these proper names of the Friesians are become familiar names in *Eng.* by adding *son*. Thus, Watse, Ritse, Hodse, Gibbe, Friesian proper names, become Watse-son, Ritse-son, Hodse-son, Gibbe-son; in the Friesian syntax, the son of Watse, &c., by contraction, Watson, Ritson, Hodson, Gibbson (Gibbon).

^d Snein *Sunday*, Senen-dei, by contraction Sneen-dei, and casting away dei, Sneen, whence Snien and Snein. The Hindelopians still say Senne-dei or Sendei. Galbema, p. 30, has Sonendei; and the Charter-boek, l. p. 534, 536, Snayndé *dies solis*. dei is also cast away in frie, and *Frs. v.* freed *Fri-day*. Correct, Junius, *Gloss. Goth.* p. 310.

^e From *Frs. v.* kream, *Scot.* craim *a merchant's stall*, is derived kreamer *a merchant in a stall*.

^f The etymology of *slut* is not apprehended either by Johnson, Jamieson, or Tooke. From *A.-S.* slidan *to slide*; *Dut.* sleden *labi, trahere*, comes sledde *traha*, now sled. The other form is sletan or slutan, producing *Frs. v.* slet *a clout, towel, a dirty woman*, and *Eng.* slut *a dirty woman*. The Friesians in the same way form sleep *a slut*, from *Frs. v.* sleepje *trahere*.

^g *A.-S.* þa, the same as *Frs. v.* da *then*, is not in *Eng.*

^h Trou *fidelity*; *A.-S.* treowa, treowð; *Scot.* trouth *truth*; *Scot.* to trow *to believe*.

ⁱ Plachtje *to plead, bargain*. It is the same word as *A.-S.* plihtan *spondere, oppignorare*.

^j *A.-S.* ecge forms by assimilation egge, *Asg. bk.* 273, *edge (of a sword)*; igge, *Asg. bk.* 365. Igge or ich means here *side, part*, as in *Scot.* the edge of a hill, the side and the top of a hill.

^k For be the *A.-S.* used ge, as ge-þeān *to thrive*; the e pronounced like i, thia in *Friesic*, whence di-ja, i.e. dye.

^l Mole is an ellipsis for mouldwarp, i.e. *A.-S.* moldweorp, as molle is for the common *Frs. v.* mol-wrot, from molde *terra*, and *A.-S.* wrotan, *Frs. v.* wrotte *rostrum versare*. The Scots use by inversion of letters mawdiwart and moudiewort. The *Eng.* mouldwarp has warp from the *A.-S.* wand-wyrp, properly the *turn-cast*, i.e. *who casts up mould by turning it*.

^m *Frs. v.* jaen *to give*, *Frs. l.* 26, 28, and ja *to give*, *Frs. l.* 53, 101, for *Scot.* ga' *to give*.

112. To give some idea of the Hindelopian dialect, I shall add a few lines which I found written above the months of January, February, and May, in a Hindelopian calendar for seamen. The Hindelopians were formerly all seamen, even in the beginning of the present century.

Januarius het xxxi deggen.
Nyje deggen,^a nyje winscen,
Nyje ré^b fan nyje minschen!
Weer ûs livven ek^c su ny
Sunden wârdven lichst^d fan fry.

Februarius het xxviii deggen.
Silers^e meye winters reste,^f
Thûs tu blieuwen mut jerm leste;
Lot^g men iertske surg mêr stân
Mengwar^h scoe men better dwân.

Majus het xxxi deggen.
As we tommelje oeuwer 't wetter;
Heuwej 't slim^k en soms hwet better.

Su 's de wrâld ek as de sê,
Soms fol kurje,^l soms fol nê.

January has xxxi days.
New days, new wishes,
New rede (*counsel*) of new men.
Were our life (*conduct*) eke so (*also as*) new
We grew lightly free from sins.

February has xxviii days.
Sailors may rest in winter,
To stay at home (*to house*) must please them.
(*If*) one let earthly sorrow more stand (*be*)
Many times we should (*would*) do better.

May has xxxi days.
As we tumble (*are tossed*) over the water
(*Then*) we have it slim (*bad^m*) and some-
times (*then*) what (*a little*) better.
So the world is eke (*also*) as the sea,
Sometimes full of delight, sometimes full of
need.

^a As we have had in the preceding læst for last *a burden*, fæst for fast, let for late, so here deggen for daggen. The *A.-S.* used also fæst, dæg: but what may be the reason why the Eng. in a thousand such words write *a*, although they have ever retained the old pronunciation of *e*? Does this oddity date from the time when *a*, losing entirely its genuine meaning, was called *e*?

^b Ré, contraction of the *Old Eng.* rede *counsel*.

^c *Frs. v.* eak; *A.-S.* éac; *Hindl.* ek, contr. of *Old Eng.* eke *also*.

^d It is a very remarkable property of the *Hindl.* dialect to insert *s* between *ch* and *t*; lichst for licht *light*; ânsichst *visage*; suchst *sickliness*; for ânsicht (*A.-S.* onsien *vultus*, *sight*) sucht.

^e I have not found this word in the particular signification of *a seaman* (*matelst*) anywhere but in *Eng.* and *Hindl.* In *Dut.* een zeiler is *a sailing vessel*; and in *Frs. v.* siler is *a swimmer*.

^f We have *u* in the *Ger.* ruhe and the *Dut.* rust, but *e*, originating from *u*, in the Anglo-Friesic rest.

^g Lot *let*; *Frs. v.* lit.

^h Meng-war is a compound of menig (*men-ig*) *many*; and *A.-S.* hweorf (*itus et reditus*) *vices, many times*.

ⁱ Wetter: in this word the Eng. is inconsequent by retaining the broad *a* in the pronunciation.

^j Heuwe *we have*; *Frs. v.* wy hawwe.

^k Slim *bad, wrong*; properly *curved, crooked*; *Dut. Kil.* slimvoet *loripes*; slim *distortus*. In the same way, *wrong* (derived from *A.-S.* wringan, *Frs. v.* wringe *to wring*) is properly *tortus*. This primary signification of *wringing* is likewise in *A.-S.* slincan, *slingan to sling*; whence the frequentative form *Frs. v.* slingerje, and in slang *a snake*. In *Dut.* as in the north of England, slim *tortuous* has the analogical signification of *sly*. But slim denotes also *weak and thin of shape* in Eng. In *Icel.* lam is *a fracture*, lama *fractus viribus*, whence at slæma (as Eng. slim from lim *limus*) *debilitare*; Eng. slim *weak, slight*. It is not impossible that *A.-S.* lim *limb*, as *a fracture, division, or member*, belongs to this class. Further we find *A.-S.* hlæne *lean*, and with the sibilant instead of the aspirate: *Dut. Frs. v.* slank *thin of shape, opposed to the swelling of an inflamed wound*. *Frs. v.* linkje *to grow less in bulk*. Slink *furrow between banks in sea*. Eng. slim *slender, thin of shape*.

^l Kurje *security and peace*. From *A.-S.* cyse or cyre *electio*; kar in the Swed. laws is *full freedom in his actions, and security against all violence in his house*. In the same way, *Frs. v.* wâld, and *A.-S.* wela *felicity*, is from *Dut.* walen and welen *eligere*.

^m The form of this word is one of the most ancient extant in the Eng. language not to be found in *A.-S.* nor any Germanic tongue, but only in the *Persian* بَد bad *malignus*; in the *Mogul* language badd. The European form is wâd, from *A.-S.* wedan; *Dut.* woeden *insanire, furere*—whence *Dut.* k-waad, kwaad *bad*.

113. The never-ceasing floods of Germans at last overwhelmed the Friesians and their nationality. Had the Friesians sought for some refuge in the heart of the ocean, like their English brethren, they would have braved the combined force of all the continental tyrants, whether crowned, or representing the hydra of democracy. Only the North-Friesic, Saterlandic, Sciermonnikoogian, Country-Friesic, and Hindelopian remain as fragments that have resisted the influence of invaders to the present day.

114. Low-Saxon has prevailed in all the country between Schleswic and the Dutch Zuiderzee, once possessed by the Friesians: it varies indeed in its dialects being always affected by the tongue of the bordering people; in one part smooth and fluent, in another broad and coarse, as in the province of Groningen. All, however, are of an homogeneous nature, so that a person acquainted with one of them easily understands all the others.

115. Glossaries of all these dialects have been formed.

Of the dialect of Holstein by J. F. Schutze in his *Holsteinisches Idiotikon*, 4 tom. Hamburg, 1800;—of the dialect of Hamburg by Michael Richey, in his *Idioticon Hamburgense*, Hamburg, 1754;—of that of Bremen and Werden by Kelp, on which notes are to be found in the *Collectanea Etymologica* of Leibnitz-I. p. 33, Hanover, 1717; and not only of the dialect of Bremen, but also of the Low-Saxon in general, by a society of Bremish philologists in their *Versuch eines Bremisch-Niedersächsischen Wörterbuchs*, Bremen, 1767, 5 vols; it will be unnecessary to cite more. I must, however, add, that a specimen of the present East-Friesic is to be found in the *Sangh-fona*, a collection of songs and poetry, printed at Emden, 1828, Woortman.

116. While these dialects prevail in those parts of Old-Friesland extending from Schleswic nearly to the northern coasts of the Zuiderzee, Dutch is spoken in North Holland, South Holland, and Zealand, and Flemish in the country surrounding Antwerp, and in Flanders.

117. I beg leave to draw the attention of the Anglo-Saxon scholar to the Low-Saxon glossaries above mentioned. Many hundred Anglo-Saxon words will be elucidated, as to their form and meaning, by closely comparing them with the Low-Saxon. Low-Saxon has all the appearance of German grafted on an Anglo-Friesic tree. The words are Anglo-Friesic with German vowels, as if the Friesians, in adopting the German, retained the consonants of the old language. This observation may with still greater propriety be applied to the syntax and phraseology, that is, to the mental part or soul of the language. They continued to think in Anglo-Friesic forms, whilst their organs adopted the vowels and some other mechanical parts of the German. Hence there is scarcely a single expression or phrase extant in Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, or Dutch, of which the parallel is not to be found in the Low-Saxon glossaries. In short, it is the Anglo-Friesic idiom, with words of Germanic form. This observation also explains another phenomenon, which is, that scarcely a single scholar, a native of any place on the coast of the German sea, where Low-Saxon is

the mother-tongue, possesses the true genius of the German language. Though Klopstock was born at Hamburg, yet I venture to affirm that no scholar of the stamp of T. D. Wiarda is acquainted with the true spirit of the German tongue.

118. It is for this reason, that any one who intends to compose a syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, after having thoroughly investigated the Friesic and Dutch, must not omit to compare almost every part with the Low-Saxon glossaries. This is an important and almost a new task. To this day the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, requiring a deep insight into the hidden springs of speech, has been but rudely developed, only hinted at even by Rask, while the different forms of conjugation and declension have been analyzed with the most minute attention.

119. Moreover, if the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon be the basis of the English syntax, as I think it is, notwithstanding a partial degeneration since the Norman conquest by a mixture with French,* the absurdity is felt of modelling the construction of the English according to that of corrupt Latin, known by the name of French. The construction of the French language is as regularly arranged as the pipes of an organ, while the most diversified inversion, exceeded only by that of the Latin and Greek, characterizes the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic; and the more the English is made to differ from this standard of propriety, the more it deviates from its original form and its very nature. The diction and idiom, forming the mirror of the soul of nations, are in English and French as widely different as the character of the respective people. Hence the phenomenon, that when a foreigner well acquainted with the French easily understands an English author, it is certain that this writer is not possessed of the true genius of the English language. Addison may be deemed neat, pure, elegant, and fluent—but he is not English. Shakspeare wrote English; in him the English tongue and genius are represented.

120. Great clamours have arisen about the total corruption of the English language by the mixture of French and other foreign words, and I readily grant that a rich language, possessed of the power of forming compound words from simples, wants no foreign words to express even new objects and ideas. But permit me to observe, that the deficiency has not hitherto been supplied with due consideration and taste. For when an author (the translator of the Lord's Prayer for instance) uses a certain number of foreign words, it is no proof that the English language had not words of its own to express the same ideas. The fact is, that many thousand foreign words have been introduced when native terms already existed, and the English has, in this way, been endowed with the power of expressing the same idea by two different

* "Children in scole against the usage and manir of all othir nations beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to construe hir lessons and hir thynges in Frenche."—*Trevisa's Translation of Hygden's Polychronicon*. See "The causes of the corruption of the English language," *Boucher's Glossary*, London, 1832, Introd. p. 39, 40.

words—or, what is of still greater value, of appropriating this new word to mark some modification in the meaning of the indigenous word. In the phrases “Forgive us our debts, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,” could there not be found amongst all the stores of the English language some words to express the ideas of *debt*, *temptation*, and *deliver*? If these words now bear significations somewhat different from those of the foreign ones, if foreign words have usurped the office of native ones, this is no argument that at all affects the richness and proper essence of the language.

121. For a proof of what I have advanced, I beg to refer the English reader to the Friesic pieces I have translated into English: this, however imperfect, will not I hope be entirely disregarded.

My object was to show the analogy between the two languages, by translating them as literally as possible; and the cognate words in English which do not perfectly agree with the Friesic in sense, I have explained by others in parentheses. In 1200 words I have only had recourse to 50 which are not of Saxon origin—a number which might be greatly diminished by a scholar thoroughly acquainted with the original stores of the English language. At this rate, about every twenty-fourth word of the original fund of the language is lost. In 125 words in parentheses, I used 50 foreign words: here one word is lost out of every $2\frac{1}{2}$. The number of words was 1200; add the words in parentheses 125, it makes a total of 1325. The foreign words in 1200 were 50, and in parentheses, 50, making the sum of 100. Then $\frac{1325}{100} = 13\frac{1}{4}$; shows that there is one foreign word for every thirteen English.

122. The stanzas of the Countess of Blessington contain seventy-seven words, of which eight are of foreign origin, namely, *pain*, *hours*, *joy*, *scald*, *vanish*, *sceptred*, *empire*, *brief*. Thus in nine and a half English terms, one word is exotic.

123. The foreign words in the English language are, for the most part, used to express scientific or abstract ideas, and were introduced from the French. These terms, however, do not suit the feelings of the poet; he involuntarily has recourse to the original stores of his native tongue—to the varied construction, and the energetic and picturesque diction of the Anglo-Saxon—a language formed by his valiant forefathers in their savage, that is, poetical state. This remark fully accounts for the phenomenon, that a reader who is a little acquainted with French and Latin, easily understands the writings of an English lawyer, divine, or philosopher, while he boggles at every sentence of the poets, whose Anglo-Saxon words and construction are equally unknown to him.

124. The Anglo-Saxon appears greatly disfigured as it is at present represented in the English. But as the granting of citizenship to foreign words, and the moulding of them to an English form, have led to fundamental laws in the English language, every one will allow the great advantage that results from such a change. While all the stores of the numberless tongues on the globe became perfectly English when introduced into England, the Dutch, on the contrary, which may boast of

exquisite purity, cannot adopt a single word without its bearing the mark of its foreign origin.

125. Finally, it scarcely needs be mentioned, that as genuine English words are for the most part Anglo-Saxon, an agreement of Friesic with English naturally implies an agreement of Friesic with Anglo-Saxon. It is for this reason, that the parallel Anglo-Saxon words are not always cited in the specimens in §§ 95, 97, &c. This comparison would also have taken too much time to pay due attention to the different degrees of development by which words of the same age are often distinguished from one another.

126. All that has been said about the analogy between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, tends to prove that the Friesic tongue is absolutely indispensable in determining, as far as it is now possible, the genuine pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon; and that preceding writers, in passing over the Friesic, overlooked an important source of knowledge.

127. What is less pardonable in modern Anglo-Saxon scholars, is their complete neglect of English in this respect. Their ignorance of the English, as of the Friesic, will not, I hope, be alleged as an excuse. Is not the English tongue, as to its descent and substance, still a genuine daughter of the Anglo-Saxon? Does she not bear to this very day some features of her fair mother, notwithstanding her foreign ornaments? Do not many Anglo-Saxon vowels still exist in Yorkshire, in Scotland, and in other provincial dialects of England? May not the English alone boast of having preserved the true sound of the old *etch* (*þ th*), which has disappeared from the whole continent of Europe, so as not even to leave the means of forming a faint idea of the sound of this consonant, without the aid of the English? Why should we consult only the Gothic, or the Icelandic, which is still more remote from the Anglo-Saxon? Why should that which is unknown be sought amongst the unknown, rather than in that which is known in the remains of the old sounds of the language? With a competent knowledge of the subject, and fair induction, I presume that no source can afford so much light in the pronunciation and other peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon as the English.

128. Of late, the accent by which some Anglo-Saxon MSS. are marked, is held as one of the most efficient means of ascertaining the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon, and Wilkins and other publishers are to be blamed for omitting them. It is here necessary to state my opinion on this subject. A mark of accent, in modern tongues, may have three applications:—1st. It may denote the stress of the voice on a certain syllable, and this is perhaps the only purpose for which the accent (') may be lawfully used. 2nd. But, improperly and contrary to its original design, it may denote the very nature of the sound of the vowel. And 3rd. it may be used to designate the lengthening of a short vowel, without altering the nature of its sound.

In *above* and *comfort*, you hear the short sound of *o*, and in *ghost*, *potent*, *low*, we

have the long sound ; but in *loose*, the very nature of the sound is changed and varies from *o* to the French *ou*, and in *for* to *au*. Suppose *pótent* to be noted by the accent, and the sound of the *o* to be unknown to you : what will this accent then mean ? Will it signify simply the lengthening of the short *o* ? or one of the four or five modifications of the sound of *o* ? and which of the modifications ? Or does it mean that *po* in *potent* has the stress ? If no one can ascertain to which of these six or seven purposes this single mark is applied, of what use can it be in settling the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon ?

129. Let us endeavour to illustrate the subject by some instances from Cædmon, published by Mr. Thorpe.

Is the *a* long in þá *then*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 20, 11,) [þa, 20, 6,] contrary to the short *a* in *Frs. v.* da ; *Moes.* than ; *Dut.* dan *then*, and agree with the Icelandic þá *tune*, pronounced *thau* or *tav* ? Or does it denote *a* inclining to *o* ? Or does it mean *a* modified a little by *i* ? Is *a* long in náman, (*Cd. Th.* p. 9, 11,) contrary to *Moes.* namo ; *Frs. v.* namme ; *Icel.* namn and nafn, which have all short *a* ? Or does it mean an inclination of the *a* to the sound of the old *o* in ónoμα and nomen ? The same question may be applied to hám, (*Cd. Th.* p. 108, 33,) *Eng.* home ; and we further ask if the accent, in this instance, can also signify the verging of *a* to *i* (âi) apparent in *Moes.* haim *abode* ; *Icel.* heimr *domus* ; Hesychius εἰμαδες ποιμενῶν οἰκίαι ; *Frs. v.* hiem *homestead* or *the land just around a farm-house, enclosed by a ditch*. What is the pronunciation of éngel, (*Cd. Th.* p. 137, 1,) written engel, p. 137, 23 ? If the *e* is long, then it is pronounced eengel, contrary to the pronunciation of the continental descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, but agreeing with that of their direct posterity the English in their angel ? What is the sound of ý in þýsne *this*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 52, 6) ? Is it long, and opposed to the present *Eng.* this, and *Frs. v.* disse, *Asg. bh.* 2, 3, 271, 278, thesse ; *Frs. l.* 2, 5, disse ? Tell me also the meaning of the accent in lífe, (*Cd. Th.* p. 103, 4). Is the vowel only lengthened, and life pronounced liife ? Or has it the diphthongal nature of the *Eng.* *i* in life ? Or is it perhaps like *ij* in *Dut.* lyf *body* ? If the *i* in witan *to reproach*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 51, 9,) in wíte-hús *torture-house*, (p. 3, 21,) differ in its sound from *i* in witan *to know*, *Frs. v.* wite, like *Icel.* víta *reprehendere*, from *Icel.* vit *ratio*, has the *i* then a long sound as wiitan, or like the *Dut.* *ij* in wijten *imputare*, or *ei* in weitan ?—What do you say of ó in nóm *cepit* ? Must the ó only be made long, as noom, or is the *o* modified as if united with *a*, as in *Frs. v.* nóam ? Is the ó long in bórd *shield*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 193, 28,) contrary to *Icel.* bord, *Dut.* bord, both being short like *Moes.* baurd ? Or is it something similar to the *Frs. v.* ou, or *Frs. v.* oe in boerd ? What is the sound of ó in wordum *with words* ? Is the *o* long as in *Dut.* woord, opposed to *Moes.* waurd ; *Frs. v.* wird ; *Icel.* ord ? Or is it pronounced like woárden, as the inhabitants of the Friesian towns speak ? Or does it denote the stress of the voice falling upon wor ? Is ón, (*Cd. Th.* p. 64, 1,) pronounced oon, contrary to *Moes.* ana [short *a*] and *Eng.* on ? Or does it agree with *Dut.* aan, *Frs. v.* óan ? Finally, what does the accent mean above ræd *narration*, derived from short *a* in *Moes.* rathan *numerare*, *A.-S.* rædan *to read* ? Is the vowel long ? Or is some sound like *Fr.* ai in mais designated ? As soon as Anglo-Saxon scholars will answer these questions, and show me the rule which regulates the application of this single mark, in every particular instance, I will gladly observe every accent found in the MSS., and in the mean time I beg to be allowed my own opinion.

130. Far* from depreciating the use of marks of accents, I am fully

* As the sounds were more numerous than the letters, especially in the earliest state of the language, when the system of the vowels was more developed, and the letters fewer, being only sixteen Runes, it is evident that many letters must have had a double and even a triple

convinced of their being indispensable in the dead languages; but if two marks are used to denote the spiritus, and three the accent, in Greek, [' ' ' ^ ~]—and these are far from conveying a just idea of the pronunciation of this language—how could a single mark effect this in Anglo-Saxon? And how is this single mark used? It is sometimes inserted, and sometimes omitted, even in MSS. boasting of some accuracy in this respect, as the MSS. of Cædmon. I will not mention other MSS., as Beowulf in the British Museum, Vitellius A. xv., in which three marks [' ^ ~] are employed with so much confusion, that the grammarian, in using them, has not only confounded the ideas of emphasis, the nature of sound, and the simple lengthening of sound, as perhaps all who have used the accents in Anglo-Saxon MSS. have done, but he has often misapplied the marks. Several attempts have been made in our day to invent proper signs, and to define the true force of each; but, as if it were to increase the confusion, the two principal advocates of accents, Rask and Grimm, differ in the import they ascribe to the same sign.

131. It may be here asked, whether the authors themselves made use of accents, or their copiers, or if a later hand added them? Finally, whether it was the hand of a genuine Anglo-Saxon, or whether, after the Danish conquest, it was some writer who had a strong tincture of Danish pronunciation that accented the MSS. Should I live to make my intended inquiries on the changes of the vowels, I may perhaps throw some light on the subject.

132. Since the pronunciation of the old languages depends on the sound of the letters, it is important to inquire what these letters were.

I answer, that the old Saxon letters were Runic. Rhabanus Maurus has left a Runic alphabet of the Marcomanni, called by some Nordmanni and Northalbingii,* located on the northern banks of the Elbe, and thus on the same spot that the allies of the Angles, the Saxons, inhabited. On comparing the form of these letters with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons,† we shall perceive, on the whole, a striking resemblance, which is to me a convincing proof that the Anglo-Saxons brought with them the Runic alphabet into Britain. That these letters were once in common use among them, has been lately proved by the discovery of two sepulchral stones at Hartlepool,‡ bearing Runic inscriptions.§

sound. When, in process of time, the sounds which were sensibly distinct approached each other, the evil became still worse. Thus the *e* in red became in time the representative of *éo* in *réod arundo*; of *éa* in *réad ruber*, and of *æ* in *ræd*, *Old Eng. rede consilium*. This fully proves the necessity of marks to guide the pronunciation.

* Consult Ueber Deutsche Runen von W. C. Grimm, Göttingen, 1821, in general, and p. 149 in particular.

† Hickes's Gram. Goth. et Anglo-Saxonica, in the Thes. L. L. Sept. tom. i. p. 135, 136.

‡ An accurate delineation of these stones is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. 1833, p. 219.

§ Annunte Deo, Mr. Halbertsma intends to add in another publication, a second and third part to what is here given: the second on the sound of each Anglo-Saxon Letter—and the third part on the practical application of the preceding rules relative to the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants.

V.—THE SAXONS, OR OLD-SAXONS.

1. The Saxons* spoke the Old-Saxon, now called Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch.

2. The German confederacy, known under the name of Saxons, occupied the greater part of Low, Platt, or Northern Germany. They were divided into—1. *Eastphalians*, on the eastern borders of the Weser; 2. *Westphalians*, on the Western borders of the Weser down to the Rhine and the North Sea; 3. *Angrivarians*, situated between the Eastphalians and Westphalians, and the borders of the North Sea; 4. *North-Albingians*, from the north of the river Elbe to Denmark; 5. *Trans-Albingians*, comprising the whole country from the Elbe to the river Oder, with the exception of those districts occupied by the Wends or Sorbians, near the Baltic, and in the neighbourhood of the Oder. These Saxons, or Old-Saxons, chiefly remaining in their ancient localities, retained their low, soft, or Old-Saxon dialect in great purity. The Anglo-Saxons, a branch of the Old-Saxons, wrote and matured their language in England; hence it differs from the tongue of their continental progenitors. The Old-Saxon, now called Low or Platt-German, seems to be conveyed down to the present day with few alterations, and those only such as time always produces; but as we have no specimen of it earlier than the Heliand in the 9th century, we do not know the exact form of the Old-Saxon from which the Anglo-Saxon was derived. This Low-German, so called from being the vernacular language of Platt, or Low-Germany, or of the common people, is, even in the present day, very extensive, being spoken by the lower classes in the greater part of Westphalia, in Hanover, Holstein, Sleswick, a part of Jutland, in Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the kingdom of Prussia, and as far north as Livonia and Estonia.†

3. The origin and ancient history of the Saxons are enveloped in much darkness. The Fosi mentioned by Tacitus‡ were most likely Saxons,

* Those who wish for a full view of Low-German literature, may consult—Geschichte der Nieder-Sächsischen oder Plattdeutschen Sprache von M. Joh. Fried. August Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.—Bücherkunde der Sassisch-Niederdeutschen Sprache, von Dr. Karl, F. A. Scheller, Braunschweig, 1826.

† Melis Stoke says,

Oude Boeken horic ghewaghen,
Dat al tlant, beneden Nimaghen,
Wilen Neder Zassen hiet;
Also alst de stroem versciet
Vander Mazen en vanden Rine.
Die Scelt was dat Westende sine,
Also als si valt in de zee,
Oest streckende min no mee,
Dan toter Lavecen ofter Elven.

Huydecoper's edition, lib. i. v. 41, p. 9.

‡ De Moribus Ger. cap. xxxvi.

Verbal English.

Old books hear I mentioning,
That all the land below Nimeguen,
Formerly (*was*) called Low-Saxony.
So as the stream flows
Of the Maas, and of the Rhine.
The Scheld that was its western end (*boundary*),
So as it falls into the sea,
Eastward stretching less or more
(*Than*) to the Layecen or the Elbe.

for Ptolemy,* who wrote in the beginning of the 2nd century, mentions the Saxons, and assigns to them nearly the same situation as Tacitus.

4. The Anglo-Saxons, as has just been stated, were a branch of the Saxons, who, for distinction, are denominated Old-Saxons.† In the short account of the Anglo-Saxons ‡ will be found most of what is known of the origin and progress of this people. It is there ascertained that the Saxons were a confederacy of different tribes united for mutual defence against the Romans. Two of these were the *Angles* and *Jutes*, who, in A.D. 449, were among the first and chief settlers in Britain.

5. Subsequent to this emigration, the Saxons, remaining on the continent, were in a constant conflict with the Franks. These Old-Saxons preserved their freedom till about A.D. 785, when, after a gallant opposition of thirty-three years, they were subdued by Charlemagne, who, by much cruelty, forced them to embrace Christianity. Charlemagne would scarcely have succeeded in inducing the Saxons to submit, if their celebrated duke *Wittekind*, who was never entirely subdued, had not terminated the cruelties of Charlemagne by consenting to be baptized. Wittekind, by treaty, remained in possession of the greater part of Saxony till his death in 807.

6. From Wittekind, not only the German emperors of the Saxon line, Henry I., Otto I. and II., and Henry II., from A.D. 918 to 1024, and the house of Hanover, the royal family of Great Britain, but also the present king of Saxony, and the other princes of the house of Saxony, take their origin.

7. The most flourishing period of the Platt-Deutsch was just before the Reformation. Luther was accustomed to speak and write in High-German, in which he wrote his version of the Scriptures. As Luther's translation soon came into general use throughout Germany, the high dialect of his translation was not long before it prevailed over all the Low-German dialects. The influence of the Reformation in preventing the further cultivation of the Platt or Low-German, and in confining its use only to the lower orders, is regretted by all who are acquainted with its beauties. The most learned agree, that while the Low-German or Platt-Deutsch is equal to the High in strength and compositive power, the Platt is much softer and richer. The true old German freedom, sincerity, and honesty, can have no better medium to express its full mental and political independence, its genuine and confidential feelings of the heart, than its old, unsophisticated, open, Low-German dialect.

8. Where the High-German is obliged to employ most of the organs of speech to pronounce words, such as *ochse ox*, *flachs flax*, *wachs wax*, the Platt-German with the greatest ease says *oss*, *flass*, *wass*. The High-

* Cellarius, lib. II. cap. v. p. 303.

† Anglo-Saxon, Eald-Seaxan *Old-Saxons*, *Chr.* 449, *Ing.* p. 14, 22. See also the *ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY*, under the word *Seaxan*.

‡ III. § 1-8.

German *pfeifer pfeif auf*, is in Platt, like the English, piper pip up *piper pipe up*. The Low-German and Dutch proverbs are nearly all the same, both equally expressive, and in phraseology like English.

As dat beer is in den man
Is de wysheit in de kan.

As (*when*) the beer is in the man
The wisdom is in the kan.

9. From the great extent of the territory where the Low-German is spoken, it may be easily conceived that it does not always assume the same shape. Mr. Kinderling,* in his history of the Low-German or Platt-Deutsch language, names all the minute peculiarities; here the most essential need only be noticed.

10. It is generally acknowledged that the purest Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch dialect, is spoken in Holstein and Sleswick, particularly in the neighbourhood of Kiel. The Brunswick and Hanoverian dialect is broad and coarse. In the south-east of Westphalia, it mixes with the High-German, while on the borders of the Netherlands it melts into Dutch. The dialect of Gelderland and Overijssel preserves many Platt forms, as the Dutch *gout, zout, hout, gold, salt, wood*, is *golt, zolt, holt*; the *u*, written *w*, is pronounced like the Platt and High-Ger. *u*, Eng. *oo*.

11. The *Platt* changes the *High-Ger. au* into *oo* and *u*; as, *auge eye*, *oog* (*o* in *no*); *auch also*, *ook* (*o* in *no*); *auf up*, *Platt up*; *bauch belly, stomach*, in *Platt* makes *buuk* (the *uu* pronounced like the *Eng. oo* in *wood*). The *High-Ger. a* is changed into *oo*; as, *alt old*, *Platt oold*. The *High-Ger. ei* into *y* and *ee*; as, *mein, dein, sein mine, thine, his*, *Platt myn*; *geist spirit*, *Platt geest*. The *High-Ger. i* very often changes into *e*; as, *wissen to know* into *weten*;—*ie* into *ee* or *ä*; as, *lieb dear*, *Platt leev*; *viel much*, *Platt vâl*;—*i* into *jü*; as, *immer always*, *Platt jümmer*. The *High-Ger. o* often changes into *a* long and broad *a*; as, *oben above*, *bawen*. *High-Ger. alt*, *Platt old*, like the *Eng.* in signification and pronunciation. The *High-Ger. ü* or *ue* changes into *ö*; as, *vergnügt content*, *vergnögt*;—the *u* into *o*; as, *zu at*, *Platt to*; *rufen to call*, *roopen* (pronounced *ropen*); *gut good*.

12. Change of the consonants.—*b* often changes into *f* and *v, w*; as, *dieb thief*, *deef*; *lieb dear*, *leev*;—*ch* changes into *k*; as, *ich I*, *ik* or *ick*;—*ch* into *y*; as, *mich me*, *my* (pronounced like the *Eng. me*);—*r* into *y*; as, *mir to me*, *my* (pronounced *mee*); *dir to thee*, *dy* (pronounced *dee*);—*ss* into *t*; as, *wasser water*, *water*;—*chs* into *ss*; as, *flachs flax*, *flass*. The *ch* with the *s* preceding is often omitted; as, *schlagen to beat*, *slagen*; *schweigen to be silent*, *swigen*; *schwimmen to swim*, *swimmen*. The *Low-Ger.* in this respect has great correspondence with the old *High-Ger.* which avoids this unpleasant hissing sound in all those words where it is omitted in the *Low-Ger.* as, *High-Ger. schwester sister*; *Old High-Ger. suester*; *Platt-Ger. suster*; *Sanscrit suasr*; *A.-S. suster, sweoster*; *High-Ger. schweiss sweat*; *Platt swêt*. In some parts of Holstein and Sleswick, particularly near the borders of Jutland, the *sch* is changed into *sk*; as, *schuld debitum*; *Platt skuld*; *Old High-Ger. sculd*; *Dan. skyld*; *A.-S. scyld*. The auxiliary verb *shall* is in *High-Ger. sollen*; *Moes. skulan, skallan*; *Dut. zullen*, in *Platt* commonly *schüllen, süllen*, or like the *Icel. skal*;

* See note (*), § 1.

High-Ger. suche changes into *Platt* syke; sicher *sure* into seker;—*t* very often changes into *d*; as, teufel *devil*, düvel; tief *deep*, deep; Gott *God*; gut *good*; tod *death*, dod; tochter *daughter*, dochter;—*v*, with a few exceptions, is used instead of the *High-Ger. f*;—*w* is used and pronounced like the *High-Ger. w*;—*z* occurs only in a few instances, and is pronounced softer than the *High-Ger. z*, which in *Platt* is mostly changed into *t*; as, zu *to*, at, to; zichen *to pull*, tēn; zwey *two*, twe; zeichen *token*, tēken; zeit *time*, tyd; zoll *toll*, toll. The *High-Ger. pf* always changes into a single *p*; as, pflug *plough*, ploog; pfanne *pan*, pann; pflanze *plant*, plant; pfund *pound*, pund; pflaume *plum*, plum; pfeife *pipe*, pipe; pflücken *to pluck*, plücken.

13. HELIAND. An unknown author, in the early part of the 9th century, wrote, in alliterative lines, a Harmony of the Gospels in the Old-Saxon dialect. The MSS. are preserved at Munich, and in the British Museum, London. Some extracts were published under the name of Franco-Theotisc in *Hickes's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 101, and also by *Nyerup* at Copenhagen, 1787; but the whole was well edited, and splendidly published, with the following title:—

Heliand; Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Accurate expressum ad exemplar Monacense insertis e Cottoniano Londinensi supplementis nec non adjecta lectionum varietate, nunc primum edidit J. Andreas Schmeller, Bibliothecæ Regiæ Monacensis Custos, &c., Monachii, 1830.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER, *Mt.* xiii. 3—6; *Mk.* iv. 1—4; *Lk.* viii. 4—6.

Huat ik iu seggean mag quad he gesidos mine. huo imu en erl bi-gan an erdu sehan hren corni mid is handun. Sum it an hardan sten obanuuardan fel erdon ni habda. that it thar mahti uuahsan eftha uurteo gifahan. kinan eftha bicliben. ac uuard that corn farloren. that thar an theru leian gilag.—*Heliand*, p. 73, l. 6—10.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Was ich euch sagen möchte, sprach er, Genossen meine, wie sich ein Landmann begann in die Erde zu säen rein Korn mit sein' Händen; Etliches aber auf harten Stein oberwärts fiel, Erde nicht hatte, dass es da konnte wachsen, oder Wurzel erfassen, keimen oder bekleiben, auch ward (ging) das Korn verloren, das da auf der strasse lag.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

What (*now*) I may say (*tell*) you, quoth he, my companions, how a farmer began on earth to sow clean corn with his hands. Some of it on hard stone fell, had not earth that it there might wax (*grow*), or roots take, germinate, or stick, and that corn was lost, that there on the road lay.

14. TATIAN'S HARMONY. An unknown author, about A. D. 890, translated Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels into a softer dialect than the Alemannic and Bavarian: this translation contains words peculiar to the Old-Saxon dialect, and may be considered a sort of transition between Low and High-German. MSS. are preserved at Oxford and St. Gallen. This Harmony was first printed with this title: *Tatiani Harmonia Evangelica e Latina Victoris Capuani versione translata in linguam Theotiscam antiquissimam* per Jo. Phil. Palthenius, 4to. 1706; and again in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. ii. towards the end.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Senu gieng tho uz thie thar sauuit, zi sauuenne samon sinan. 4. Mit-thiu her tho sata, sumiu fielun nah themo uuege, inti uurdun furtretanu, inti quamun fugala himiles, inti frazun thiu. 5. Andaru fielun in steinaht lant, thar nih habeta mihhila erda, inti sliumo giengun uf, uuanta sie ni habetun erda tiufi. 6. Ufganteru sunnon furbrantiu uurdun, inti bithiu sie ni habetun uurzala, furthorretun.—*Schilter's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 54, *towards the end.*

LITERAL GERMAN.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Sieh, es gieng da aus, der da säet, zu säen Samen seinen. 4. Indem er da säete, etliche (Samen) fielen nach dem Wege, und wurden vertreten; und (es) kamen die Vögel des Himmels, und frassen diese. 5. Andere fielen in steinig Land, wo (es) nicht hatte (gab) viele Erde; und schleunig giengen sie auf, weil sie nicht hatten Erde tiefe. 6. (Bey) aufgehender Sonne, wurden sie verbrannt; und da sie nicht hatten Wurzeln, verdorrten sie.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Matt. xiii. 3.—See now, there went out (he) who there soweth, to sow his seed. 4. While he there sowed some fell on the way, and was trodden down, and came the fowls of heaven and devoured it. 5. Others fell on stony land, there had not much earth, and quickly went (grew) up, for they (it) had not deep earth; 6. (By) risen sun were burnt, and, because they had not roots, withered.

15. AN OLD-SAXON Chronicle in Rhyme of the year 1216, published in J. G. Leuckfeld's *Antiquitates Gandersh. in Leibnitii Scriptores Rerum Brunsv.*, and in Harenberg *Historia Gandersh.* with the following title, "Battle of Henry I. the Saxon, against the Huns."

Na by der Oveker lag koning Hinrik :
Up hôv he sek an der naten nagt also ein dâgen ;
He en shuwede dûsternisse nog den râgen,
Dog folgeden ôme kume halv de dâr waren.—*Scheller*, p. 9.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Near by the shore lay King Henry,
Exposed to the wet night as a hero ;
He did not shun darkness nor the rain,
But scarcely half those who were there followed him.

16. AN ALLEGORICAL Old-Saxon Poem, on love and fidelity, of the year 1231. Published in Eschenburg's *Denkmale altdeut: Dichtkunst*, Berlin, 1792.

FIDELITY.

Mine truwe folget or alleine.
Fôr allen frouwen is se here,
Ik wil nemandes syn wân ere.
Gôd geve or sulven sinen sâgen,
Unde dusend ângele, de or plâgen.—*Scheller*, p. 13.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

My fidelity follows her alone.
Above all ladies she is noble,
I will be nobody's but hers.
May God give her his blessing,
And a thousand angels attend her.

17. THE PRIVILEGE conferred upon the citizens of Itzehoe in Holstein, in the year 1260, by Count John and Gerhard of Holstein, about the Staple-right, from Westphalen's Monumenta Inedita, &c. vol. iv., and Halthaus's Glossarium, under the word *Stapel*, p. 1730.

Dat alle de Schiphern—ere kopenschop schullen affleggen vnde beden den Borgeren vnde Gesten to Itseho de to verkopende.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

That all the shippers shall deposit and offer their merchandise to the burghers and guests of Itzehoe to sale.

18. THE CATELNBURG SONG, made in 1350, on the rebuilding of the convent of that name, published in Letzner's Chronica of Dassel and Eimbeck, vol. ii.

THE CATELNBURG SONG.

Dat kloster ward gebuwet fyn
Edt giff nu einen nien scyn,
Help Godt van Himelricke,
Dat wol geraden ore swyn
Vnnd werden wedder ricke.—*Scheller*, p. 36.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The cloister was built fine,
It gives now a new shine;
God help from heaven on high,
That prosper well their swine,
And so grow rich thereby.

19. A LOW-GERMAN translation of the Speculum Humanæ Salvationis of the 14th century, published in E. Nyerup's Specim. Literat. Teuton. p. 446—454.

Dit buk is den vngheerden bereyt,
Vnde het en spegel der mynsliken salicheit,
Dar in mag man prouen, dor wat sake
Got den mynschen wolde maken,
Unde wo de mynsche vordomet wart,
Unde wo dat god wedder vmme heft ghekart.
Lucifer houarde tegen gode synen heylant,
Dar vmme warp he ene in dat afgrunde altohant.

Kinderling, p. 296.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This book is for the unlearned prepared,
And is called a mirror of human happiness,
Therein may one learn, by what means
God would make man,
And how man was condemned,
And how God again that has changed.
Lucifer boasted against God his Saviour,
Therefore threw he him into the gulph instantly.

20. A JOURNEY to the Holy Land made in the year 1356, written in Low-Saxon probably by Ludolfs, and copied from a MS. in 1471, by Nicholas Culenborch. The MS. in possession of Kinderling.

In allen (guden) Dingen de eyn mynsche deyt edder wil vullen bringhen, schal dar tho bidden bevoren god, de den mynschen heft vterkoren, so blift dat warck un verloren.—*Kinderling*, p. 341.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

In all good things which a man does or will perform, he shall before pray to God, who has chosen man, then this work will not be lost.

21. A Low-SAXON epitaph on the Duke Adolph of Sleswick and Holstein, in the year 1459. In Arnkiel's Cimbrischen Heidenthum (Cimbric Paganism), vol. iii. p. 400.

Da man schref ein Ring von der Taschen (cio)
Und veer Hängen van einer Flaschen, (cccc)
Vief Duven Föt vnd negen I (xxxxxiiiiiii)
Dar denk man Hartoch Adolf by,
Twischen Barber vnde Niclas Dagen,
O weh der jammerliken Klagen!
Do ward manch Og gewenet roth
Wol um des edlen Försten Dod.—*Kinderling*, p. 158.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As men wrote a ring of a pocket (cio)
And four hangers (handles) of a flask, (cccc)
Five doves feet and nine I (xxxxxiiiiiii)
Thereby think men on Duke Adolf,
Between Barbara and St. Nicholas days (Dec. 4.)
Alas for the grievous sorrows!
When many an eye was red with weeping
For the noble Prince's death.

22. THE LIFE of the holy Virgin Mary, from a MS. of the year 1474, in the Low-Saxon dialect, in possession of Kinderling, partly published in Adelung's Magazine for the German Language, vol. ii. No. I. p. 63, and in the Deutsches Museum, Oct. 1788, p. 340.

THE VIRGIN MARY.

Se was de schoneste aller wyue
Se was schone wyt vnde blanck,
Se was nicht kort, to mate lanck,
Ore Hende weren wyt gevar
Ane aller hande wandels gar,
Gel vnde goltvar was er har.—*Kinderling*, p. 343.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

She was the most beautiful of all wives.
She was fine white and blank.
She was not short, (but) moderately lank.
Her hands were of a white appearance,
Entirely without any kind of defect,
Yellow and of a gold colour was her hair.

23. A BIBLE printed at Cologne, 1480, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hort, de dar seyet, de is uitgegaen to seyen. En̄ do he seyede, dat eyn vyl by den wech. en̄ de vogel des hemels quemen en̄ eten dat.

24. A BIBLE printed at Lubeck, 1494, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horet. seet de dar seyet is vtghegan to seyende. vñ do he seyede. dath ene vyl by dē wech. vñ de voghele des hemmels quemen vñ eten dat.

25. MIRROR for the Laymen (Speygel der Leyen), printed at Lubeck, 1496. This work is quoted in Brun's Old Platt-Ger. Poems, Berlin, 1798.

Der leyen speygel heft hyr eyn ende,
Den les gherne in desseme elende
Uppe dat god dy syne gnade sende,
Vn eynt leste dyme sele entfange in syne hende.
De dyt boek leeth maken. vnde ok de dar inne lesen,
Leue here god wyl den io gnedig wesen. Amen.

Anno dm. mccccxcvi, Lubeck.—*Scheller*, p. 107.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The laick mirror has here an end,
Read it willingly in this distress
That God to thee his blessing send,
And at last thy soul receive into his hand.
(He) who this book made and also those who read in it,
Dear Lord God, be merciful to them. Amen.

Anno Domini 1496, Lubeck.

26. REINEKE Vos,* an allegorical and satirical Poem in the Low-Saxon dialect, by Hinreck van Alkmar, founded and for the greater part literally translated from the Flemish original of Willem van Utenhoven. The first edition of this Low-Saxon poem was printed at Lubeck, 1498. In the years 1517 and 1522, two other editions accompanied with remarks were published by Nicholas Baumann, and printed by Lewis Dietz at Rostock. All the numerous subsequent editions are founded on these three.

Dat êrste bôk.

Dat êrste kapittel.

Wo de louwe, konnink aller deren, lêt ûtkrejêren unde vasten vrede ûtropsen unde lêt beden allen deren to synem hove to komen.

It geschach up enen pinkstedach,
dat men de wolde un̄ velde sach
grone stân mit lôf un̄ gras,
un̄ mannich vogel vrolik was
mit sange in hagen un̄ up bomen;
de krûde sproten un̄ de blomen,
de wol rôken hier un̄ dâr :

* See Netherland, or Holland, VI. § 17, and High-German, X. § 56, 57.

de dach was schone, dat weder klâr.
 Nobel de konnink van allen deren
 hêlt hof un̄ lêt den ûtkrejêren
 syn lant dorch over al.
 dâr quemen vele heren mit grotem schal,
 ôk quemen to hove vele stoler gesellen,
 de men nicht alle konde tellen :
 Lûtke de krôn un̄ Marquart de hegger,
 ja, desse weren dâr alle degger ;
 wente de konnink mit synen heren
 mēde to holden hof mit eren,
 mit vrouden un̄ mit grotem love,
 un̄ hadde forbodet dâr to hove
 alle de dere grôt un̄ klene
 sunder Reinken den vos allêne.
 he hadde in dem hof so vele misdân,
 dat he dâr nicht en dorste komen noch gân.
 de quât deit, de schuwet gêrn dat licht,
 also dede ôk Reinke de bosewicht,
 he schuwede sere des konninges hof,
 darin he hadde sêr kranken lof.

Reineke Vos, p. 1.*

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The First Book.

The First Chapter.

How the lion, king of all animals, ordered to be proclaimed and published a fast peace, and commanded all animals to come to his court.

It happened on a Whitsunday,
 That men saw the woods and fields
 Green, standing with leaves and grass,
 And many a fowl joyful was,
 With song in hedges and on trees ;
 The herbs and the blooms sprouted,
 Which well perfumed here and there :
 The day was fine, the weather clear.
 Nobel the king of all beasts
 Held a court, and had it proclaimed
 Throughout his land every where.
 There came many lords with great noise
 Also came to the court many stately fellows
 Whom men could not all tell.
 Lutke the crane, and Marquart the magpie,
 Yes, these were there altogether ;
 For the king, with his lords,
 Meant to hold court with splendour,
 With rejoicing and with great honour,
 And had summoned there to the court,

* *Reineke Vos*. Nach der Lübecker ausgabe vom jahre, 1498. Mit einleitung, glossar und anmerkungen von Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Breslau, 1834.

All the beasts great and small
 Except Renard the fox alone.
 He had at court so much misdane
 That he there durst not go or come.
 Who does a wrong shuns much the light,
 So did Renard, the wicked wight,
 He shunned much the king's court
 Wherein he had a sad report.

27. THE BOOK of the holy Gospels, Lessons, Prophets, and Epistles, &c. Brunswick, 1506, fol.

Mk. iv. 3—4. He ghink vth de dar seyede sin saet vñ do he seyede do vil des sades ein deel bi dē wech vñ wart ghetreden van den luden vnd de voghele des hēmels ethen yd vp.

28. A BIBLE printed at Halberstadt, 1522, fol.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horet, seet, de dar seyete, ys uthgegan tho seyende. Und do he seyede, dat eyn veyl by den wech, und de voghele des hymels quemen, und eten dat.

29. THE NEW TESTAMENT, printed at Cologne, 1525.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hoort toe, siet, het ginck een Saeyman wt om te saeyen. Ende het gescyede als hi saeyde dat Saet, dat somige viel by den Wech, doen quamen die Vogelen onder den Hemel, ende aten dat op.

30. A BIBLE—Lübeck, 1533, fol.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Höret tho. sêth, Ein sädtsayer ginck vth tho seyende. Vnde ydt begaff syck, jn dem also he seyede, vell etlick an den wech: do quemen de vögel vnder den hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

31. BUGENHAGEN'S Bible, Magdeburgh, 1578.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Höret tho. Seet, Eyn Saedtseier gynck vth tho seyende, Vnde ydt begaff sick, yn deme also he seyede, vell etlyck an den Wech, Do quemen de Vögele vnder dem Hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

Low-German Dialects.

32. The following are specimens of the provincial dialects, spoken in Low or North-Germany, as collected and written down in 1827.

33. The provincial dialect spoken about *Nienburg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hört to: Seeth En Seyer günk ut to seyen. Un et begaff sick, unner't Seyen vull etlick an de Wech, do kemen de Vägels unner'n Himmel un fretent up.

34. PLATT-GER. dialect spoken about *Hanover*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Härt tau, et gunk ein Sägemann ut, tau sägen. Und et begaf seck, weil hei sögte, fellen edliche Kören en den Weg; da keimen dei Vögeln under dem Himmel und fratten sei up.

35. PLATT-GER. dialect of the Old Mark of *Brandenburg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horch tau, et gink en Buer up't Feld tum Seén. Un (et begap sick) indem hê seété, föhl wat an der Side (oder: ob de Halve); da kamen de Vögel von Himmel (oder: von boben) un fratent up.

36. PLATT-GER. dialect of *Hamburgh*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hör't to: Een Buhr güng ut, sien Saat to say'n: As he nu say't, full een Deel von de Saat by den Wegg, un wurr von de Vögel unnern Himmel oppfrêten.

37. BRUNSWICK dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Höret tau! Süh et gung en Saiemann ut to saien, Un et begaf sik, bi den Saien, fell wat an den Weg; do kaimen de Vöggel under den Himmel un freiten et up.

38. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hüret to: Sü, dâr gink een Sajer uut, to sajen. Un et begav sik, as he sajete, feel weck (wat) an de Straat, dâr kemen de Vâgel unner den Hewen, un freten't upp.

VI.—THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.*

1. Holland† is as remarkable for its origin, as for the intellectual energy of its inhabitants. About fifty years before the christian era, Cæsar speaks

* The author has been very anxious to be correct. He has generally cited his authorities, and to secure as much accuracy as possible, he has consulted his friends, amongst whom he ought to mention Professor Siegenbeek, with gratitude, for his kindness in correcting the manuscript. Those who wish for more minute information on the Dutch language and literature, will find ample information in the following works:—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, door *Professor M. Siegenbeek*, 8vo. Haarlem, 1826.—*J. de 'S Gravenweert, Essai sur l' Histoire de la Littérature Neerlandaise*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1830.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche tale*, door *Professor A. Ypey*, 2 vols. 8vo. Utrecht, 1812-1832.—*Collot d'Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetenschappen*, 6 vols. Hague, 1824-1833.—*Proeve eener Geschiedenis der Nederduitsche Dichtkunst*, door *J. de Vries*, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in de Nederlanden*, door *N. G. van Kampen*, 3 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1821-1826.—*Biographisch, Anthologisch en Critisch Woordenboek der Nederduitsche Dichters*, door *P. G. Witsen Geysbeek*, 6 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1821-1827.—*Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche Tael en Letterkunde*, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1819.—*Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1824.—*Batavian Anthology*, by *John Bowring and Harry S. van Dyk*, 12mo. London, 1824.—*Sketch of the Language and Literature of Holland*, by *John Bowring*, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1829.—*Van Wijn's Huiszittend Leven*; also *van Wijn's Historische en Letterkundige Avondstonden*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1800.—*Aenleiding tot de Kennisse van het Verhevene Deel der Nederduitsche Sprake*, door *Lambert ten Kate*, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1723.

† The name of Holland, as Mr. Halbertsma observes, is not heard of before the eleventh century [1064]. The meaning of Holland exactly suits the *fenny* and *boggy* soil which it designates. The oldest Dutch authors write it *ollant*. Thus *Maerlant* says—

“Doe wart coninc Loduwike
Karel die caluwe, die wel geraecte,
Die eerst graue jn *ollant* maecte.”

Vol. iii. p. 13, v. 8.

And again, “Comes de Ollandia,” a *Count of Holland*. See Huydecoper on *Melis Stoke*, vol. i. p. 524. Look for this word in the *Teuthonista* of van der Schueren, and you will find “Beven daveren als eyn *ollant*, *Scatere*,” tremble under the feet as a marshy ground.

The word *ol*, in the sense of *dirty* or *glutinous matter*, *mud*, does not appear in Anglo-Saxon, but it is found in a derived signification. *Ol*, occasionally changed to *hol*, signifies *calumnia*. Wachtendonck, in his *Rhyme Chronicle*, observes:

“Hollant, een nieuwe naem, die schijnt 't lant te passen,
Alsoo het meest bestaet in veenen en moerassen.”

Matthæus de Nobilitate, p. 50.

of the *Batavi*,* the first inhabitants on record, as being located towards the mouths of the Rhine, between the Whaal,† the most southerly stream of the Rhine, and the other branches to the north: thus the dominions of the Batavi appear to have extended from Dordrecht to about Haarlem. The country is generally low and marshy, and seems formed or enriched by the alluvial deposits brought down by the various streams into which the Rhine was divided as it approached the sea. Pliny, the naturalist, about a century after Cæsar, gives a minute description of it as a land, where “the ocean pours in its flood twice every day, and produces a perpetual uncertainty whether the country may be considered as a part of the continent or the sea.”‡ The genius and industry of men have prevailed. The Hollanders or Dutch have originally taken their possessions from the dominion of the deep; and the exercise of the perpetual thought, care, and industry, necessary first to raise, and then keep up such mighty embankments as defend them from their constant assailant the raging sea, has educated a people, adventurous, brave, and cautious. The Dutch, applying these habits to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, have thus taken the first rank in polite literature, and have also been successful cultivators of the arts and sciences. We are indebted to the Dutch not only for the discovery of oil painting,§ but for the finest specimens of the art: they were also the inventors of printing,|| painting on glass, and, as some say, of the pendulum, the microscope, &c.

* Bataver is thought by many to be contracted from Bat-auwers, that is, *inhabitants of good or fruitful land*, from bat, bet *good* (still found in *beter*), and auwe *ground or country*. It is supposed that the name is preserved in a part of Gelderland, the *Betuwe fruitful country*, in opposition to *Veluwe bad land*, from vale *falling, defective*, and ouwe *land, country*.—*Hist. of Dut. Language*, by Ypey.

† Cæsar's Comment. lib. iv. 10.

‡ Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xvi.

§ By John van Eyck, better known by the name of John of Bruges, in 1410. *Korte levensschets der Graaven van Holland*, door *Ludolf Smids*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

|| At Haarlem, by *Laurence Koster*, about 1423. His real name was *Lourens Janszoon Koster*, a celebrated citizen of Haarlem, born about 1370. He was treasurer of the city, and held other important offices. I once thought that Gutenberg of Mayence was the inventor of printing in 1440, (*Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr.* p. 16); but every impartial person, upon a close investigation of the evidence produced in recent works, must ascribe the honour of the invention to Koster. Ample proof will be found in *Verhandeling van Koning over den oorsprong, de uitvinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrukkunst te Haarlem*, 1816, bij Loosjes. *Gedenkschriften wegens het vierde eeuwgetijde van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst door Lourens Janszoon Koster van stadswege gevierd te Haarlem den 10 en 11 Julij 1823*, bijeenverzameld door Vincent Loosjes, te Haarlem 1824. Mr. Jacobus Scheltema's *geschied en Letterkundig Mengelwerk*, vol. v. vi. One authority, among many others, is so strong in favour of Holland, that it cannot be omitted. A German chronicle of the year 1499, acknowledges that though Mayence improved the art, it was first known in Holland. “Item wie wail die kunst is vonden tzo Mentz, als vursz up die wyse, als dan nu gemeynlich gebruicht wirt, so is doch die eyrste vurbyldung vonden in Hollant uyss den Donaten, die daeselfst vur der tzyt gedrukt syn. Ind van ind uyss den is genomen dat begynne der vursz kunst. Ind is vill meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden, dan die selve manier was, und ye langer ye mere kunstlicher wurden.” Item, though this art was found (out) as aforesaid at Mayence, in that manner in which it is now commonly practised, yet the first idea was taken in Holland from the Donates which were there published before that time. And from and out of them is taken the beginning of the aforesaid art. And is much more masterly and neatly performed than the former manner was, and the longer (it has continued) the more perfect it has become.—*Cronica van der hilliger stat v Coellē*. Gedrukt te Keulen, by Johannes Koelhoff, in den jare 1499. *Gedenkschriften van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst*, p. 437.

2. This small country has had more than its share of eminent men. It has produced an *Erasmus*, a *Vossius*, *Lipsius*, *Junius*, *Grotius*, *Heinsius*, *Rubens*, *van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Boerhave*, *van Lennep*, and *Bilderdijk*. *Ten Kate* developed the grammatical principles which have been so fully and ably illustrated by Dr. J. Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*. Let it also be ever remembered that this land of freedom has not only fostered native talent, but supported and encouraged it wherever it was found. Here *Linnæus* formed and matured his *Systema Naturæ*: here *Haller* studied, *Descartes* first received encouraging support, and at Gouda *Locke* finished his immortal work on *Human Understanding*. From Holland also has flowed a stream of classical erudition, conveyed in pure Latinity, and benefited the whole of Europe by the accurate and beautiful specimens of typography which issued from the press of the *Elzevirs*, *Wetsteins*, and other eminent printers. While, for their skill in the learned languages, their classical scholars have acquired European fame, the native tongue, which informed the mind and warmed the heart of the Hollander, has been either entirely unknown or disregarded by other nations, though it is a language of Teutonic origin, and well deserves the attention of the philologist, being one of the purest, most nervous, and expressive of the Gothic root.

3. We have no evidence of the language which was spoken by the Batavi in Cæsar's time, but, as they were a German race, it must have had a Teutonic origin. That this language has undergone some mutations, will be evident from a very short view of the political changes which have taken place. Such changes as affected the language arose from tribes of Teutonic origin; their language, therefore, was only altered by some small dialectic variations, and still remained Teutonic.

4. The *Batavi* were allies of the Romans, who constantly eulogize Batavian bravery and fidelity; but about the end of the 3rd century the Batavi were much oppressed by other Gothic nations, as the Saxons, Salian Franks, and other hordes, which forcibly obtained the settlements of the Batavi. Thus the country became inhabited by a mixture of Germanic tribes,* which were subject to the Francic power till the time of Charlemagne and his sons.

Vincent Loosjes, Haarlem, 1824. A learned Italian, Tommaso Tonelli of Florence, after visiting Holland, and making minute and personal inquiries concerning the discovery of printing, unhesitatingly declares that the invention must be ascribed to Lawrence Koster.—*Antologia di Firenze*, Vol. 41, Jan.—April, 1831.

* That the present Dutch are descended from the Batavi, is the opinion of some learned Dutch authors, such as Erasmus, Junius, Dousa, Grotius, and Scriverius. Grotius asserts boldly, [*De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ*, c. iii. ad finem,] that the ever-succeeding invaders of the *Insula Batavorum* were swallowed up in the bulk of the Batavian population, and that of course the present Dutch are the genuine offspring of the Batavians. Such was the importance of the Batavian support, that even the insurrection of the Batavi under Civilis could not prevent their restoration to the friendship of the proud conquerors of the world. As long as their name appears in history, the Batavi were the allies of the Romans. But that the present Dutch are the direct offspring of the Batavi, is still a controverted point; for the Batavians were exhausted by the never-ceasing levies of troops, and by the bloody battles of the Romans, often decided by Batavian valour, and being the last supports of the tottering

5. These pagan inhabitants and the Friesians did not listen to the preaching of the Francic monks. The Anglo-Saxons being more allied to the old Dutch, their missionaries had greater success. *Willibrord*,* with eleven Anglo-Saxon associates, in A.D. 692, left England, as missionaries to Heligoland, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, &c. They were countenanced by Pepin, Duke of the Franks.† Willibrord exerted himself so much, and was so successful, that he became the first bishop of Utrecht in A.D. 697.‡

6. In the 10th century this country had its own particular sovereigns, known by the name of Counts. *Diederik*§ was the first raised to the dignity of Count of Holland, in A.D. 903. There was a succession of thirty-six Counts, till *Philip II.* king of Spain in 1581, who was the last Count.|| Philip, being a bigoted catholic, and infringing the rights of Holland and the neighbouring states, *Holland*, united with four other provinces, at Utrecht in 1579, to resist the Spanish oppression. Soon after, in 1581, two other states joined, and constituted *The Seven United Provinces*, which solemnly renounced the authority of Philip. William, Prince of Orange and Nassau, first held the dignity as Stadtholder under the authority of Philip. After the rejection of Philip, William was to be made Count of Holland: all preliminary steps were taken, and there was nothing wanted but the solemn inauguration, when he was assassinated at Delft in 1584. His sons, Maurice and Frederic Henry, held the dignity

empire, they were crushed and almost annihilated by its downfall. The Germanic crowds of Saxons, Franks, and Cauchi, rushing on the borders of the Roman empire, could not suffer these *socii*, these *amici et sodales populi Romani*, to dwell with them on the same spot. Afterwards the *Insula Batavorum* is reported to be inhabited by the Franks, and the name of Batavi is never mentioned again in all the changes their country underwent. In succeeding periods the *Insula Batavorum* was occupied by the Chamari; [A.D. 287], by the Salii [A.D. 358], shortly after by the Guadi (read perhaps Cauchi) and in the reports of the battles of the Romans against these invaders, or of the invaders against each other, the name of Batavi is never mentioned. Eumenius states, that towards the end of the third century, the *Insula Batavorum* was possessed by Francic tribes. At last, about A.D. 470, the name of Batavi disappears for ever from history, and on this period it is justly observed by the Dutch historian Wagenaar, "This nation (the Batavi) seems to have been partly slain in the Roman armies, partly transplanted by the Romans, partly killed by foreign adventurers, or drawn away from their native soil, and partly blended amongst the Franks, the Saxons, and the Friesians, so as soon to obliterate even their name in this country." Now if the Batavi were extinguished in the fifth century, it will be difficult to discover much of Batavian blood in those who occupy their territories in the nineteenth century. See *Wagenaar Vaderlandsche historie*, tom. i. p. 243, 244, 251, 295, 296. *Nalezingen op de Nederlandsche Geschiedenis*, tom. i. p. 93, 97. *Inleiding tot de geschiedenis van Gelderland* door W. A. van Spaan, tom. iii. p. 2. *Eumenius Panegyricus Constant.* August. c. v. *Leibnitz rerum Brunswicensium Scriptores*, l. 26.—The substance of this note is taken from a communication of the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma; it rests on his authority and the authors he has quoted.

* Alcuin. *Vita Willibr.* Die sprachen der Germanen von Dr. T. G. Radlof, p. 4.

† Advenissent ad Pippinum Ducem Francorum, *Bd.* v. 10, 11; *Sm.* p. 192, 9.

‡ *Historia Episcopatum Fœderati Belgii*, utpote Metropolitani Ultrajectini, &c. folio, Antverpiæ, 1755, p. 1.

§ Some refer the origin of the Counts of Holland to the time of Charlemagne, Holland being one of the feudal grants of this emperor. "Noverint universi, quod serenissimus Dominus Rex Albertus Romanorum semper invictus, vacantem *Hollandiæ Principatum*, quem *Carolus Imperator olim magnus Theodorico* (Diederik) *Comiti concessit in beneficium feudale*, tam jure, quam gladio ad Sacrum Romanum intendit revocare imperium. *Trithemius Chr. Hirsaug.* ad a. 1300. *Struvii Corpus Hist. Germaniæ*, *Periodus nona*, § 8, note 33, vol. i. p. 574.

|| *Smids's Graven van Holland*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

of Stadtholder in succession till 1647, when William II. son of Frederic Henry, was invested with this authority.

7. The Stadtholder fled in 1795, and Holland became a more democratic republic. In 1806, Lewis Buonaparte, by the powerful influence of his brother Napoleon, was proclaimed King of Holland. This prince abdicated in 1810, and Holland was united to the French empire. In 1815, Belgium was joined to Holland, and the Prince of Orange Nassau was inaugurated King of the Netherlands under the name of William I. Belgium revolted in 1830.

From these political changes the language, especially in early times, must have been affected. A few specimens will best show the mutations and the progress of the Dutch tongue; but, before these are introduced, a few remarks upon its nature and character may not be useless.

8. The distinguishing characteristic of the Dutch language,* is descriptive energy. If it be not soft and musical, it is dignified, sonorous, and emphatic. It has great compositive power; all technical terms, which the English borrow from exotic sources, from the Latin and Greek, are composed by the Dutch from their own indigenous roots. Almost every polysyllabic word is descriptive of the object which it designates. In this respect the Dutch is much superior to the present English.† There is, however, a striking affinity between our language and the Dutch. Take as instances a Dutch proverb, and a short extract from *Spiegel*.

A DUTCH PROVERB.

“Als de wyn is in de man,
Is de wysheid in de kan.”

—TUINMAN'S *Sprkw. Nalz.* p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As (*when*) the wine is in the man,
Is the wisdom in the can.—*Bowring*.

“Parnassus is te wijd; hier is geen Helicon,
Maar duinen, bosch en beek, een lucht, een zelfde zon,
Dit water, dit land, beek, veld, stroom en boomgodinnen,
Met maghteloose liefd wij hartelijk beminnen.”

—*Hartspiegel*, I. 127—130.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Parnassus is too wide; here is no Helicon,
But downs, wood, and beck, one air, one selfsame sun,
This water, this land, beck, field, stream, and wood-goddesses,
With mightless love we heartily admire.‡

* I cannot omit a remark on the importance of language, in designating the mental powers of a nation, written by a learned and truly patriotic Dutchman. “Elk volk hecht prijs aan het eigendommelijke van zijn karakter, aan hetgeen, waarin het zijne zedelijke waarde, het uitmuntende van zijne verstandsvermogens acht te bestaan; het moet dus, bij wettig gevolg, belang in die Taal stellen, welke het van alle volken onderscheidt.”—*Collot d'Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetensch.* iii. bl. 9.

† Astronomy is in Dutch *sterrekunde*, from *ster* a *star*, *kunde* *knowledge, science*; or *hemel-loopkunde*, from *hemel* *heaven*, *loop* a *course*, *kunde* *science*.—*Taalkunde* *grammar*, from *taal* *language*, *kunde* *science*.—*Telkunst* *arithmetic*, from *tel* a *number*, *kunst* *science, art*.—*Aardrijkskunde* *geography*, from *aarde* *earth*, *rijk* *realm*, *kunde* *science, &c.*

‡ *Bowring's Batavian Anthology*, 12mo. London, 1834, from which interesting little work these translations and some other poetic versions are taken.

9. The correct and emphatic version of the Scriptures, which owes its origin to the Synod of Dordrecht 1618—1619, affords a fine specimen of the expressive powers of the Dutch language. It is one of the best established versions, and the language of this translation is well calculated to express the devout and dignified emotions of the Christian.

10. The earlier the specimens of the Teutonic languages, the more striking are their affinity and analogy, which prove that they originally sprung from one source. The oldest compositions in Dutch are very similar to Low-German (*Platt-Deutsch*.)

THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE is taken from a translation of the Psalms made about A.D. 800. These Low-German Psalms, written in the time of the dynasty of Charlemagne, were published for the first time by F. H. von der Hagen Breslaw, 1816.* The manuscript of this translation is first mentioned in a letter of Lipsius to his friend Schottius, at Antwerp, dated Louvain, January 14th, 1599.† Professor A. Ypey of Groningen claims this fragment as a specimen of the old Low-German or Dutch. (*Nederduitsch*.)‡

PSALM lvi. 2—5.

2. Ginathi mi got ginathí mi. uuanda an thi gitruot sila min. In an scado fitheraco thinro sal ic gitruon untis farliet unreht.

3. Ruopen sal ik te gode hoista. got thia uuala dida mi.

4. Sanda fan himele in ginereda mi. gaf an bismere te tradon mi.

5. Santa got ginatha sina in uuarheit sina. in generida sela mina fan mitton uuelpo leono. sliep ik gidruouit. Kint manno tende iro geueepene in sceifte. in tunga iro suert scarp.

THE SAME IN MODERN DUTCH.

2. Begenadig mij, God! Begenadig mij; want op U vertrouwt mijne ziel. En in de schaduw uwer vederen zal ik vertrouwen tot dat het onregt moge voorbijgaan.

3. Roepen zal ik tot den hoogsten God, God die mij wel deed.

4. Hij zond van den hemel en verlost mij; Hij gaf aan den smaad over, die mij vertraden.

5. God zond zijne genade en waarheid; en Hij verlost mijne ziel van het midden der leeuwen welpen. Ik sliep ongerust. Kinderen der menschen; hunne tanden (waren) wapenen en schichten en hunne tong een scherp zwaard.

11. The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may, especially in its earliest form, be considered the same language. In the thirteenth century, because of the flourishing state of the Flemings, and the care of their writers to observe great purity in their diction, and to express correctly the gender and inflection of words, this improved form of the Dutch language was denominated Flemish. Even at the present day Flemish appears to be nothing more than the Dutch of the preceding century.

* Niederdeutsche Psalmen aus der Karolinger Zeit, zum ersten mahl herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von der Hagen, 8vo. Breslau, 1816.

† Opera omnia Justi Lipsii, vol. ii. p. 986, Vesaliæ, 1675.

‡ A. de Jager, Taalkundig Magazijn, No. I. p. 65, Rotterdam, 1833.

12. A LITERAL COPY OF THE CHARTER OF BRUSSELS in A.D. 1229, from the Book of Privileges, called the Book with the Hairs (*Boek met den Hairen*) from *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819—1824.

“Ic heinric bi der gratien goeds hertoghe van Brabant, Ende ic heinric sijn oudste sone wi doen u cont dit ghescrifte allen dengenen die nu syn ende die nacomende sijn. dat wi overmids vroeden rade onser mannen en der scepenen en der gesworne van bruesele desen coren hebben geset binnen Bruesele bi trouwen en de bi eede onser manne ende gemeinleec den poerteren van Bruesele Desen core te houden om gemeine orbore ende vordane meer in deser manieren.”—WILLEMS' *Verhandeling*, p. 133.

MODERN DUTCH.

“Ik Hendrik, bij de gratie Gods, hertog van Braband, en ik Hendrik, sijn oudste zoon, wij doen u weten dit geschrift aan al degenen, die nu zijn, en die nakomende zijn, dat wij, ten gevolgen van wijzen raad onser mannen en der schepenen en der gezworenen van Brussel, deze keuren hebben gezet binnen Brussel door trouw en door ede onser mannen, en gemeenlijk de Poorteren (*Burgers*) van Brussel deze keuren te houden tot algemeen gemak en voortaan meer op deze wijze.”

LITERAL ENGLISH.

“I Henry, by the grace of God, Duke of Brabant, and I Henry, his eldest son, we make (to) you known this writing to all those who now are, and who are to come, that we, in consequence of the wise counsel of our men, and of the sheriffs, and of the sworn of Brussels, these statutes have established in Brussels through the fidelity and oath of our men, and commonly the citizens (*Burghers*) of Brussels these statutes to keep, for general convenience, and for the future more in this wise.”

13. *Reinaert de Vos*, an allegorical and satirical poem, is one of the most popular works ever published. The story soon spread over the whole of Europe, by translations into almost every language. The poem was first written in the old *Flemish* dialect, affording a fine and very early specimen of the language. The Flemish manuscript is undoubtedly the original of which the famous *Low-Saxon Reineke Vos*, published at Lubeck, 1498, is a free translation. The old prose editions of *Reineke Vos*, printed at *Gouda*, 1479, and *Delft*, 1485, appear to be only a negligent translation of the Flemish poem, even preserving, in many instances, the metre and rhyme of the original. The English version, by *William Caxton*, 1481, was made from the *Delft* edition. By the indefatigable researches of Mr. J. F. Willems, it appears that the first part of the Flemish *Reinaert* was written about 1150, and by recent inquiries, as well as by the preface to his modernized Flemish *Reinaert de Vos naer de oudste beryming*, Eecloo, 1834, it is concluded that *Willem van Utenhoven*, a priest of Aerdenburg, was the real author* of the second

* *Madok* was not the author, for the name of such a writer cannot be found. In the passage where *Madok* occurs, it cannot be the name of a man; for, as *Maerlant* observes, it merely designates a poem, (*Hoffmann's Horæ Belg* i. 21, by the fertile and learned writer



part which was composed about the year 1250. Jacob van Maerlant, the father of the Flemish chroniclers and poets, so early as 1270, complains of the alterations and additions made by copyists of Reinaert's boerden, *merry jests and tricks*.

14. That some of the materials of this fine poem are taken from French works, is confessed by Willem van Utenhoven himself:

Daerom dedi de vite soeken,
Ende heeftse uten walschen boeken
In dietsche aldus begonnen.— *Willems' Pref.* p. xiv. l. 7.

Therefore did he the tricks (*of the fox*) seek,
And has them out of Welsh (*foreign*) books
In Dutch thus begun.

15. There have been many editions of this work. We have the erudite volume of Reinardus Vulpes, *Carmen epicum seculis ix et xii conscriptum*, ad fidem Codd. MSS. edidit et adnotationibus illustravit *Franciscus Josephus Mone*, *Stuttgardiae et Tubingæ*, 1832; also *Mr. O. M. Meon's* highly interesting edition of nearly all the parts of the fables and tales of the Fox, treated by *Piere de St. Cloud*, *Richard de Lison*, *Marie de France*, &c. which appeared under the title *Le Roman du Renard*, publié d'après les MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi des XIII. XIV. et XV. siècles, *Paris*, 1826, chez Treuttel et Würz, 4 vols. 8vo. avec figures. The indefatigable researches of the learned *Professor J. Grimm* are published under the title *Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, These and other numerous editions, as well as the complaint of Waltherus de Coinsi, Prior of Vic sur Aisne in his *Louanges de nostre Dame*, and *Miracles de la Vierge*, that Renard was preferred to the reading of legends, sufficiently show how many pens it has occupied, and at what an early period this celebrated poem served for entertainment and instruction. A slight comparison of all these productions with the Flemish *Reinaert de Vos* must lead to the conviction, that whatever use its author may have made of the works of his predecessors, he has far surpassed them all, and has composed a work fully deserving the praises which the most competent judges have bestowed upon it. It is important both for matter and composition; and if it were the only interesting and valuable work existing in the old Dutch, it alone would fully repay the trouble of learning that language. This poem gives a true picture of the world, with all its orders, states, conditions, passions, and characters, in an easy

Hoffmann von Fallersleben, to whom we are indebted for a very correct edition of *Reineke Vos*, from the Lubeck edition of 1498, with a valuable glossary). Besides, the article *de* is never used before Dutch proper names. That all may judge for themselves, the passage is here cited:—

“Willem die Madok maecte
Daer hi dicken omme waecte
Hem vernoide so haerde
Dat die geeste van Reinaerde
Niet te recht en es geschreven.”

Willems' Reinaert de Vos, p. XIII.

“Willem, who wrote (made) Madok,
About which he was much awake,
Annoyed himself so much
That the actions of Reinaerde
Were not correctly written.”

and flowing versification, in a rich, powerful, and sonorous language, hitherto, for want of knowing its powers, not so valued as it deserves.

16. Professor Grimm's invaluable Reinhart Fuchs is a rich mine of philology, history, and general information, that cannot fail to revive a love for the old Dutch or Flemish, which, notwithstanding all endeavours to suppress it, has still preserved its pristine vigour and strength. In the present age, the Flemish owes much to the patriotic feeling and well-directed energy of a native Fleming, *J. F. Willems, Esq.* whose exertions are above all praise.*

17. The first example is taken from *Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, printed from the Codex Comburgensis, an old Flemish manuscript preserved at Stuttgart. There is still a manuscript of it at Antwerp; there was also one at Amsterdam, which a few years ago was sold to an Englishman.† The other example is taken from the *modernised Flemish edition by J. F. Willems*, 12mo. Eecloo, 1834. These may serve to show the great affinity of the Flemish dialect with the English:

OLD FLEMISH.

Het was in enen pinxen daghe,
dat bede bosch ende haghe
met groenen loveren waren bevaen.
Nobel die coninc hadde ghedaen
sîn hof craieren over al,
dat hi waende, hadde hîs gheval,
houden ten wel groten love.
Doe quamen tes coninx hove
alle die diere, grôt ende clene,
sonder vos Reinaert allene.
hi hadde te hove so vele mesdaen,
dat hire niet dorste gaen :
die hem besculdich kent, onsiet.
also was Reinaerde ghesiet :
ende hier omme scuwedi sconinx hof,
daer hi in hadde cranken lof.

Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs, p. 116.

MODERNISED FLEMISH VERSION.

'T was omtrent de Sinxendagen.
Over bosschen over hagen
Hing het groene lenteloof.
Koning Nobel riep ten hoov'

* Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche tael en letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden, *J. F. Willems, Antwerpen*, 1819.—*Willems'* over de hollandsche en vlaemsche schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, *Antwerpen*, 1824, 8vo.

† Mr. Heber at whose sale, as I am informed by the friendly communication of Mr. Willems, it was purchased by the Belgian government, and it is now printing under the learned and judicious superintendence of Mr. Willems. A warm interest for the early literature of the Belgians has recently been revived, not only by the publications of Mr. Willems, but by Theophilus, a Flemish poem of the 14th century, and other pieces, just published by Mr. Blommaert of Ghent.

Al wie hy, om hof te houden,
 Roepen kon uit veld en wouden.
 Vele dieren kwamen daer,
 Groot en klein, een bonte schaer.
 Reinaert Vos, vol slimme treken,
 Bleef alleen het hof ontweken ;
 Want hy had te veel misdaen
 Om er heen te durven gaen.
 Die zich schuldig kent wil vluchten.
 Reinaert had er veel te duchten ;
 Daerom schuwde hy het hof,
 En dit bracht hem kranken lof.—*Willems*, p. I.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

It was upon a Whitsunday,
 When over hedge and bush so gay
 Waved the greeny leaves of spring.
 At the command of Nobel, king,
 To his court they did convene
 All whom he did faithful ween,
 Bowing with submission true.
 Then to the royal court there drew
 All the beasts, both great and small,
 But one was missing of them all,
 Renard whose misdeeds were so great
 He durst no more approach the gate :
 A guilty conscience shuns the light,
 And such was Renard's evil plight,
 That to the court no more he came,
 Where he did bear so ill a name.*—*Morrell*.

18. JACOB VAN MAERLANT is the father of the Dutch Poets. He was born at Damme in Flanders, A. D. 1235, and died in 1300. Maerlant was a layman, and distinguished as a philosopher and orator. He translated several works into Dutch rhyme, such as *The Beauties of Aristotle*, of which

MAERLANT SAYS :

Dese bloemen hebben wi besocht
 En uten Latine in Dietsche brocht
 Ute Aristotiles boeken.

IMITATED IN THE ENGLISH OF CHAUCER.

All these beauties haue we soughte,
 And out of Latin to Dutche broughte,
 From the bookes of Aristotle.

19. His famous work is, "Spiegel Historiael," or "*Historic Mirror*." In his *Leven van Franciscus*, he makes the following apology for using Flemish words.

* For the German of this passage, see *High-German*, § 56, 57 ; and *Low-German*, § 26.

MAERLANT'S FRANCISCUS.

Ende, omdat ic Vlaminc ben,
 Met goeder herte biddic hen,
 Die dit Dietsche sullen lesen,
 Dat si myns genadich wesen ;
 Ende lesen sire in somich woort,
 Dat in her land es ongehoort,
 Men moet om de rime souken,
 Misselike tonghe in bouken.

IMITATED IN THE STYLE OF CHAUCER.

For I am Flemysh, I you beseche
 Of youre courtesye, al and eche,
 That shal thys Doche chaunce peruse,
 Unto me nat youre grace refuse ;
 And yf ye fynden any worde
 In youre countrey that ys unherde,
 Thynketh that clerkys for her ryme
 Taken an estrange worde somtyme.

Bowring's Batav. Anthol. p. 25.

20. In power, extent, and population, Holland soon became the predominant province; and after the Union, the States-General was held at the Hague in this district: hence, the language of Holland became the language of the government, the learned, and the press—in short, the arbiter of what was to be considered true Dutch, and it is therefore often denominated *Hollandsche taal* or *Hollandsch*.

21. MELIS STOKE began his “*Rijmkronijk*,” or “*Poetical Chronicle*,” before the year 1296, perhaps about 1283, as it was dedicated to Count Floris the Fifth, who died in 1296.* This Chronicle was published in 1591, and again in 3 vols. 4to. 1772, by *Huydecoper*, with valuable notes. This last is by far the best edition.†

MELIS STOKE'S DEDICATION.

Dese pine ende dit ghepens
 Sendic u, Heer Grave Florens,
 Dat ghi moghet sien ende horen
 Wanen dat ghi sijt gheboren,
 Ende bi wat redenen ghi in hant
 Hebbet Zeelant ende Hollant ;
 Ende bi wat redenen dat ghi soect
 Vrieslant, dat u so sere vloect.

Huydecoper's Melis Stoke, b. i. v. 27.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The fruit of my pains, and thoughts also,
 Sir Count Florens, send I to you ;

* Ypey's *Beknopte geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Taal*, Utrecht, O. S. van Paddenburg, 1812, vol. i. p. 334.

† B. Huydecoper *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke, met Historie-Oudheid-en Taalkundige aanmerkingen*, Leyden, Johannes Le Mair, 1772, vol. i. p. 7, 8.

That you might see, and also hear,
 From whence they came that did you bear,
 And by what right, within your hand,
 You hold both Zealand and eke Holland,
 And by what right you seek yet more
 Friesland, that curses you so sore.

Morrell.

22. CHARTER OF LEYDEN, A.D. 1294.

In het Jaar, 1294.

Wy Florens, Grave van Hollant, van Zelant, ende Here van Vrieslant, maken cont alle den ghenen, die desen brief sullen sien, of horen lesen, dat wi hebben ghegheven Rutghere den Scomakere, ende Kerstanse sinen broder, derdalf morphens Lants in eghindoem, die ligghen alrenast der Burch van Leiden, ende dat vorseide Lant hevet Daniel van den Warde quite gheschouden, als dat hy't held van ons te lene.

Ghegheven als men scrivet vire ende neghentie.

Handvesten der Stad Leyden, folio, Leyden, 1759, p. 478.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In the year 1294.

We Florens, Count of Holland, of Zealand, and Lord of Friesland, make known to all those who this letter shall see, or hear read, that we have given to Rutghere the Shoemaker, and Kerstanse his brother, two and a half acres of land, in property, which lie nearest the castle of Leyden, and this aforesaid land has Daniel van den Warde quite paid, so as he held it from us in fief.

Given, as men date, four and ninety.

JAN VAN HEELU.

23. Jan van Heelu, or van Leeuwe, so called from the name of the place in Braband where he dwelt. About 1291 he wrote the chronicle of the feats of Jan I. Duke of Braband,* which has just appeared in a splendid edition with this title “*Rijmkronijk van Jan van Heelu, &c. van J. F. Willems Lid der Koninglijke Academie van Brussel. 4to. 1836.*”

JAN VAN HEELU.

Want, gelyc dat die Euerzwyn,
 Daer si moede gejaget zyn,
 Verbeiden spieten ende sweert,
 Alsoe drongen si, onuerueert,
 Jeghen die Brabantre weder,
 Dat si doen den Hertoghe neder
 Twee orsen onder hem staken.

A VERSION IN THE LANGUAGE OF CHAUCER.

As the furious boare, pursued
 By the daring hunter rude,
 Teares the earth, and, raging loudlie,
 Rushes on the hunter proudlie,
 So the fierce Brabanter then
 Driues the Hertoch back agen,
 Under him two horses stagger.

* Professor Siegenbeek's *Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, 8vo. 1826, p. 27.

24. **THE LIFE OF JESUS**, an interesting and a very useful harmony of the Gospels, most probably formed from the Vulgate, as the parables and other parts are in Dutch prose, and almost a literal Dutch translation from the Latin of this celebrated version. This early Harmony of the Gospels must be interesting to divines, while the philologist will rejoice at the discovery of this pure specimen of ancient Teutonic. The MS., written on one hundred and two leaves of coarse parchment, was preserved in the Abbey of St. Trond, and presented to Dr. Meijer, in 1828, while he was Professor in the University of Louvain. It is the opinion of his friend, Professor F. J. Mone, and of Mr. Willems of Ghent, as well as his own, that this MS. is a composition of the latter part of the 13th century. It was published with the following title:

Het Leven van Jesus.—Een Nederlandsch Handschrift uit de dertiende eeuw, met taalkundige aantekeningen, voor het eerst, uitgegeven door G. J. Meijer, Hoog-leeraar te Groningen.—*Te Groningen bij J. Oomkens*, 8vo. 1835, pp. 431.

A very short specimen from the parable of the sower will be sufficient.

Een sayere ghinc ut sayen syn saet. en also hi sayde so uil som dat saet neuen den weghe. Aldar wardt vertorden. en de voghele quamen en atent op. (Chap. 89, p. 77, l. 9.)

25. **SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE**. This is one of the first books printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster; it is in the old German character, and in a quarto form, consisting of sixty-two pages. The printing is only on one side of the leaf, the blank sides being pasted together, and the pages are without numbers. Many of the letters stand out of their connexion, and irregularly in the lines. The book has not any title, but its object is to illustrate Scripture history by means of woodcuts. It is without date, but supposed to have been printed about the year 1424. The introductory sentence will be an interesting specimen of the Dutch language about the time when it was printed:

SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE.

Dit is die prologhe vāder spieghel onser behoudenisse so wie ter rechtuaerdichet vele mēschē lerē sellē blenckē also sterrē in die ewighe ewichhede. Hier om ist dat ic tott' lerige vele mēschē dit boek heb aēgedacht te vgaderen (vergaderen).

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This is the prologue of the mirror of our redemption, such as for justification, many men shall teach to shine as stars in the everlasting eternity. Therefore it is that I, to the instruction of many men, this book have meditated to compose.

26. **EVANGELIUM**, is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, a monument of the Dutch language, and a fine specimen of typography: it was printed at *Gouda*, 1477, in 4to. The Evangelium was just preceded by *Nederduitsche Bybel*, Delft, Jacob Jacobsz (van der Meer) en Mauritius Yemantsz van Middelborch, 10 Jan. 1477, small fol.

Lk. viii. 4, 5.

4. In dien tiden doe ene grote scare vergaderde, ende uten steden quamē to thē seide hi bi ghelikenisse. 5. Hi ghinc wt saeyen die syn saet saeyet Ende als hyt saeyet. sommic hviel biden weghe. ende het wort vertreden ende die voghelen des hemels atent.

27. DAT NIEWE TESTAMENT, *Delft*, 1524, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoert toe Siet, een sayer ginc wt om te sayen, ende het geboerde onder tsayē, dattet soommich saet viel bij den wech, ende die vogelē des hemels syn gecomen, ende hebbē dat opgegetē.

28. DAT GHEHEEL NYEUWE TESTAMENT, *Thantwerpe*, 1527, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoor toe, siet, een sayer ghinc wt om te sayen. En tgebuerde onder tsayen, datt et soommich saeyt viel bey den wech, ende die vogelen des Hemels zijn gecomen ende hebben dat opgegeten.

29. BIBLIA, *tot Leyden*, 1581.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoort, siet een Zaeyer ginck wt om te zaeyen. Ende het gheschiede dat als hy zaeyde, een deel (des zaets) viel by den weech, ende de voghelen des hemels quamen ende aten dat op.

30. JACOB CATS, generally styled Father Cats, was born at Brouwershaven, a small town in Zealand, 1577, and died 1660. He is the poet of the people: everywhere practical and useful, everywhere original, and often sublime. *Bilderdijk* says—

Goede, dierbre Vader Cats,
Wat behelst ge niet al schats!

Good, beloved Father Cats,
How much treasure dost thou contain!

Gij, daerom, geeft uw liefde niet
Aen ieder die u liefde biet;
Maer eerst op alle saecken let
Eer dat gij sucht of gunste set;
Want die te licht een vriend verkiest,
Wel licht zijn vriend en al verliest.

Minne en Sinnebeelden, I. D. p. 133. 1828.

Then love not each who offers thee
In seeming truth his amity;
But first take heed, and weigh with care,
Ere he thy love and favour share;
For those who friends too lightly choose,
Soon friends and all besides may lose.

Geluckigh is de mensch die gelt en hooge staten
Kan hebben buijten sucht, en willigh achterlaten;
Kan seggen tot de pracht, tot eer, en tot de lust,
Al ben ick sonder u, soo ben ick toch gerust.

Spiegel van den ouden en nieuwen tijt, I. D. p. 539. 1828.

Oh! happy, happy he, whose generous soul can rise
Above the dross of wealth, or pomp, or vanities—
Scorn splendour, pleasure, fame; and say with honest pride,
I have ye not indeed, but yet am satisfied.—*Bowring.*

31. PIETER CORNELIUS HOOFT, born at Amsterdam, March 16th, 1581, and died 1647. Vondel said of him—

Dat Doorluchtig Hooft der Hollandsche Poeten.
Of Holland's poets most illustrious head.

He was also so eminent a prose writer as to obtain the appellation of the Tacitus of Holland.

32. HUIG DE GROOT, better known by his Latinised name Hugo Grotius, was born at Delft in 1583. He had extraordinary and precocious talents, and was a zealous Arminian. Grotius was one of those whose influence excited some of that universal attention to religion so prevalent in Holland. When imprisoned at Loevesteyn, he wrote his most celebrated poem in Dutch, "*Bewijs van de ware Godsdienst*," Evidences of the true Religion.* Though he was one of the most learned men Holland ever produced, and is deservedly eulogised for his critical as well as for his historical writings, his reputation as a poet is not very great. One short specimen is given from the conclusion of his Evidences.

Neemt niet onwaerdig aen dit werkstuk mijner handen,
O des aerdbodems markt, o bloem der Nederlanden,
Schoon Holland: laet dit zijn in plaets van mij bij u
Mijn koningin: ik toon soo als ik kan noch nu
De liefde die ik heb altijd tot u gedragen
En draeg en dragen sal voorts alle mijne dagen.—p. 136. 1728.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Receive not with disdain this product from my hand,
O mart of all the world! O flower of Netherland!
Fair Holland! Let this live, tho' I may not, with thee,
My bosom's queen! I show e'en now how fervently
I've loved thee thro' all change—thy good and evil days—
And love, and still will love, till life itself decays.

33. DIRK RAFAEL CAMPHUYSEN, a disciple of the famous Arminius, was a native of Gorkum, born in 1586, and died in 1626. He wrote a paraphrase on the Psalms, and much religious poetry. One of the most popular pieces of the Dutch poets is *Camphuysen's "May Morning."*

Wat is de Meester wijs en goed,
Die alles heeft gebouwt,
En noch in wezen blijven doet:
Wat's menschen oog aanschouwt.

* Better known in England by its Latin title, *De Veritate Religionis Christianæ*. He wrote this work in Dutch verse for fishermen, and sailors on long voyages. The Rev. J. Halbertsma says, "I have often heard old Friesian sailors reciting whole pages from this book. Grotius was afterwards induced by the learned to translate it into Latin, and it has been since translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and I believe into Arabic."

Ach ! waren alle Menschen wijs,
En wilden daar bij wel !
De Aard' waar haar een Paradijs,
Nu is ze meest een Hel.

Stichtelyke Rymen, 1727, p. 639.

What love, what wisdom, God displays
On earth, and sea, and sky,
Where all that fades and all that stays
Proclaim his Majesty !

Ah ! were the human race but wise,
And would they reason well,
That earth would be a paradise,
Which folly makes a hell.

A line is often quoted from his *Lawful Amusement*, [*Spels Mate*] :

'T is wel, goedheyts fonteyn, 't is wel al wat gy doet.

Fountain of goodness Thou—and all thou dost is well.

34. JOOST VAN DEN VONDEL was born in 1587, and lived to the age of ninety-one. He is the Dutch Shakspeare in his Tragedies : his "Lucifer" is one of the finest poems in the language, and is compared to Milton's "Paradise Lost."

VONDEL'S LUCIFER.

——— O noit volprezen
Van al wat leeft, of niet en leeft,
Noit uitgesproken, noch te spreekken ;
Vergeef het ons, en schelt ons quijt
Dat geen verbeelding, tong, noch teken
U melden kan. Ghij waert, ghij zijt,
Ghij blijft de zelve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

Forgive the praise—too mean and low—
Or from the living or the dead.
No tongue thy peerless name hath spoken,
No space can hold that awful name ;
The aspiring spirit's wing is broken ;—
Thou wilt be, wert, and art the same !

35. THE ESTABLISHED DUTCH VERSION, according to the Synod of Dordrecht, 1618-1619.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe, Ziet, een zaeijer ginch uyt om te zaeijen. 4. Ende het geschiedde in het zaeijen, dat het een [*deel zaets*] viel by den wegh, ende de vogelen des hemels quamen, ende aten het op. 5. Ende het ander viel op het steenachtige, daer het niet veel aerde en hadde : ende het ginch terstont op, om dat het geen diepte van aerde en hadde. 6. Maer als de sonne opgegaen was, soo is het verbrant geworden, ende om dat het geen wortel en hadde soo is het verdorret. 7. Ende het ander viel in de

doornen, ende de doornen wiessen op, ende verstickten het selve, ende het en gaf geen vrucht. 8. Ende het ander viel in de goede aerde, ende gaf vrucht: die opgingh ende wies, ende het een droegh dertigh, ende het ander sestigh, ende het ander hondert [*vout*].

36. As the chief object of this short account of the Dutch language and literature is philological, to show the close analogy between all the Teutonic languages, especially in their earliest form, very little of more recent literature can with propriety be introduced; but the 17th century is so splendid an era, that a few remarks and extracts must be excused in this period, and even one or two in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 17th century, Holland had its heroes in *De Ruiter* and *Tromp*: its statesmen in *Barneveldt* and the *De Wits*. Its learned writers are *Huig de Groot* [Grotius], *Daniel* and *Nicolaas Heins* [Heinsius], *P. Schryver* [Schrivenerius], *John Frederick Groenhof* [Gronovius], *Casper van Baerle* [Barlæus], *Gerard Vos* [Vossius],* and many other eminent classics. For science, *Huygens*, *Leeuwenhoek*, *Ruysch*, *Tulp*, *Swammerdam*. For its painters, it had *Rubens*, *Van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Mierevelt*, the *Teniers*, the *Van de Veldes*, *Jordaans*, *Kuyp*, the *Ostades*, *Gerard Douw*, *Mieris*, *John* and *Philip Wouwerman*, *Metsu*, *Berchem*, *Paul Potter*, *Pynaker*, the *Ruysdaels*, *Van Huysem*, *Wynants*, *Steen*; and during this period the Universities at *Groningen* in 1614, *Utrecht* in 1636, and *Gelderland*, 1648, and the celebrated school at *Amsterdam* in 1629,† were established. "The age of which we speak," says the learned *Professor Siegenbeek*, "and more especially the earlier part of it, was, in every point of view, so glorious to the Dutch nation, that it would be difficult to discover, in the history of any other people, a period of such resplendent fame and greatness."‡

37. "JACOBUS BELLAMY, born at Flushing in 1757, after gaining much applause, died at Utrecht at the early age of twenty-nine.§ A ballad of his [*Roosje*] is perhaps the most touchingly told story which the Dutch possess. It is of a maid—a beloved maid—born at her mother's death—bred up amidst the tears and kisses of her father—prattling thoughtlessly about her mother—every one's admiration for beauty, cleverness, and virtue—gentle as the moon shining on the downs. Her name was to be seen written again and again on the sands by the Zealand youths—and scarcely a beautiful flower bloomed but was gathered for her. Now in Zealand,

* Of whom Vondel said—

"Al wat in boeken steekt is in zyn brein gevaren."

Whatever is anchored in books, floated about in his brain.

† The University of Leyden was founded in 1574.

‡ Bowering's *Batavian Anthology*, p. 15.

§ Some of the beautiful little poems of *van Alphen* ought to be given, but want of room will only admit of a short eulogy from the pen of Dr. Bowering. "Van Alphen's *Poems for Children* (*Gedichtjes voor de Jeugd*) are among the best that were ever written. They are a precious inheritance for the youth of the *Netherlands*. They teach virtue in simple eloquence, and are better known in Holland, than are the hymns of Dr. Watts or Mrs. Barbauld here."—*Sketch of the Lang. and Lit. of Holland*, p. 79.

when the south winds of summer come, there comes too a delicate fish, which hides itself in the sand, and which is dug out as a luxury by the young people. It is the time of sport and gaiety—and they venture far, far over the flat coast into the sea. The boys drag the girls among the waves—and Roosje was so dragged, notwithstanding many appeals. “A kiss, a kiss, or you go further,” cried her conductor—she fled—he followed, both laughing:—“Into the sea—into the sea,” said all their companions; he pushes her on—it is deeper, and deeper—she shrieks—she sinks—they sink together—the sands were faithless—there was no succour—the waves rolled over them—there was stillness and death. The terrified playmates looked—

BELLAMY'S ROOSJE.

De jeugd ging, zwijgend, van het strand,
En zag gedurig om :
Een ieders hart was vol gevoel,—
Maar ieders tong was stom !

De maan klom stil en statig op,
En scheen op 't aaklig graf
Waar in het lieve, jonge paar
Het laatste zuchtje gaf.

De wind stak hevig op uit zee
De golven beukten 't strand ;
En schielijk was de droeve maar
Verspreid door 't gansche land.

FREE TRANSLATION.

All silently—they look'd again—
And silently sped home ;
And every heart was bursting then,
But every tongue was dumb.

And still and stately o'er the wave,
The mournful moon arose,
Flinging pale beams upon the grave,
Where they in peace repose.

The wind glanced o'er the voiceless sea,
The billows kissed the strand ;
And one sad dirge of misery
Filled all the mourning land.

Bowring's Batavian Anthol. p. 75—77.

38. WILLEM BILDERDIJK, born at Amsterdam, 1756, and died at Haarlem, December 18th, 1831, was educated for the law. He was a giant in literature and intellectual strength, the most fertile of the Dutch writers. Willem Bilderdijk is the Samuel Johnson of the Dutch.

Bilderdijk wrote on almost every subject, but poetry was his fort, and he stands in the foremost rank of the Dutch poets.*

PRAISE OF SPEECH.

O vloeibre klanken, waar, met d' adem uitgegoten,
De ziel (als Godlijk licht, in stralen afgeschoten,)
Zich-zelve in meêdeelt! Meer dan licht of melody;
Maar schepsel van 't gevoel in de engste harmony
Die 't stofloos met het stof vereenigt en vermengelt!
Door wie zich 't hart ontlast, verademt, en verengelt!
Gij, band der wezens; en geen ijdel kunstgewrocht,
Door arbeidzaam verstand met moeite en vlijt gezocht,
Maar goddelijke gift, met d' ademtocht van 't leven,
Aan 't schepsel ingestort zoo verr' er geesten zweven.

Bilderdijk's De Dieren, p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Ye flowing sounds, in which, with breath pour'd forth,
(Like Godlike light in rays) the soul imparts
Itself! surpassing light or melody;
Deep feeling's offspring, in close harmony,
Spirit and matter blending and uniting!
Thro' which the soul, unburden'd, breathes and lives
The life of angels! Thou tie of beings;
No vain attempt of human skill art thou,
By toilsome minds with pains and care sought out,
But heaven's own gift, breathed with breath of life,
Shed thro' creation, far as mind pervades.—*Morrell.*

39. The services of Professor Siegenbeek, in restoring and remodelling the Dutch language, have been so highly estimated by his country, that his system of Orthography obtained the sanction of the Dutch government in 1806. Since this time, for the sake of uniformity in expressing words, it is required that every public document should be written in strict accordance with the Professor's orthographical system.

40. A free translation of the whole Scriptures, in the modern Dutch style and orthography, was made by the learned and eloquent Professor van der Palm, of Leyden. It was published in 4to. in 1825; and, though it has not the sanction of the States-General, nor is it adopted in the churches, it is greatly esteemed, and in general use. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde, terwijl hij zaaide, viel een deel (*van het zaad*) op den weg; en de vogelen des hemels

* Though living authors scarcely come within the scope of this work, *Tollens* cannot be omitted. He is styled, "the most agreeable, the most popular living poet of Holland." An edition of ten thousand copies of three volumes of his poetry was promptly sold among a population of no more than three millions of people. This itself is no small praise, and implies no small merit, to have so happily touched the feelings of an entire nation. His power is descriptive, his characteristic is originality.—See more in *Dr. Bowring's Sketch*, p. 98.

kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En een ander deel viel in steenachtigen grond, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het schoot terstond op, omdat het geen diepte van aarde had. 6. Doch toen de zon opging, verbrandde het, en omdat het geen' wortel had, verdorde het. 7. En een ander deel viel onder de doornen; en de doornen wiessen op en verstikten het; en het bragt geen vrucht voort. 8. En een ander deel viel in de goede aarde, en bragt vrucht voort, die uitbottede en opwies; en het een droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd.

41. The established version of the Scriptures, made according to the regulations of the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619, and first published at Leyden in 1637, had its orthography modernised, according to the system of Professor Siegenbeek, by the Rev. Henry Cats, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden. Mr. Cats dying before the work was completed, it was finished by Professor van Hengel, and published in 4to. by Thieme of Arnhem, in 1834. The same passage is selected as in the last paragraph, for facility of comparison with Professor van der Palm's translation, and with the old orthography in the 34th paragraph.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde in het zaaijen, dat het ééne [*deel zaads*] viel bij den weg; en de vogelen des hemels kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En het andere viel op het steenachtige, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het ging terstond op, omdat het geene diepte van arde had. 6. Maar als de zon opgegaan was, zoo is het verbrand geworden, en omdat het geen' wortel had, zoo is het verdord. 7. En het andere viel in de doornen, en de doornen wiessen op, en verstikten hetzelve, en het gaf geene vrucht. 8. En het andere deel viel in de goede aarde, en het ééne droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd [*voudig*].

42. It is difficult to pass over many of the fine passages to be found in Feith's Old Age, [*Ouderdom*]; The Grave, [*Het Graf*], &c.; Helmers's Dutch Nation, [*Hollandsche Natie*], &c.; and also in the works of many of the old as well as the modern Dutch poets. It would be gratifying to name their divines, philosophers, and those numerous individuals excelling in science and literature; but even a list of their names would far exceed the limits of this brief sketch. A reference can therefore, only be made to those, who have professedly treated the subject more fully.* Enough has been probably advanced to prove that Holland has cast more than her share into the intellectual treasury of the world, and this must suffice for the present.

Dutch Dialects.

43. There are several dialects of the Dutch language, such as the Flemish, the Gelderic, &c. The Friesic need not be here named, as the peculiarities of the country and town Friesic are both pointed out and compared with Anglo-Saxon in IV. page xxxv.

* See note to § 1, page xci.

44. The modern Flemish dialect, according to *Mr. J. F. Willems*,* is distinguished from the Dutch,—First, by a too far-fetched inclination to express the distinctions and shades of all varying sounds and significations of words, united with a careful endeavour to preserve in the pronunciation the radical syllable. For this reason the Flemings not only double the long *e* and *o*, but when doubled they also accentuate them, as *ee*, *êê*, and *oo*. They endeavour, in all inflections of words, constantly to write *ae* or *ee*, as *plaegen to plague*; *verdraegen, beklagen, neemen, geëven, graeven*; from *plaeg plague, verdraegt he agrees, klaegt he complains*. They also try to distinguish, by orthography, all words of the same sound, but different in signification; as, *wagen to hazard, waegen to weigh, leven life, leeven to live*. They distinguish compound words by always uniting them with a hyphen, as *spraak-konst, grond-word, haeg-appel-boom, aen-nemen, aen-te-nemen*.

Secondly.—The long sound of the vowels *a, e, i, and u*, is expressed by immediately adding an *e* in syllables where the vowel is followed by a consonant. Some words are exceptions; as, *vader father; nader nearer; vergaderen to gather; kamer chamber; averechts preposterous*; where the single vowel is considered as sufficient. The *y* is considered a real vowel, and thus the Flemings have a vowel more than the Dutch. The *o* is not lengthened by the additional *e*. These two letters are pronounced short, like the French *ou*, or the German *u*.

Thirdly.—By the particular pronunciation of the *ei* or *êê* in *beêr, Dut. bier beer; peêrd, Dut. paard a horse; peêrel, Dut. paarel or parel a pearl; geêrne, Dut. gaarne, gaarn willingly, readily; rechtveêrdig, Dut. regtvaardig righteous, just; weêrd, Dut. waard dear*. To this pronunciation the Dutch object, and call it the *blaetende, bleating sound*, though in reality it appears to be the true pronunciation of the Low-Saxon.

The *modernised Flemish version* of the extract from *Reinaert de Vos* will serve as a specimen.†

45. The dialect of Gelderland will be sufficiently illustrated by the following extract, which will serve both as a specimen and an explanation of its peculiarities. *Slichtenhorst*, the writer, lived in the 16th century.

GELDERSCHE TAAL.

Geene spraek van Nederland, en koemt de Duitse moeder-tael naerder dan de Geldersse, als de welke 't eenemael mannelijk is, en de woorden volkomen wtbrengt: wtgezonderd daar de ingezeetenen aen 't Sticht van Utrecht of Holland belenden, die een botter tael hebben dan de binnen-landers. Want daar men hier golt, holt, zolt, zeght, gebruijken de anderen *gout, hout, zout*, breekende de woorden op zijn Frans, die de letter *l*, vooral in woorden van 't Latijn herkomstigh, ofte smelten ofte 't eenemael verzwijghen, gelijk in *hault, altus, hoogh, assault* en andere meer is te speuren.—*Slichtenhorst, over de Geldersche Taal. Geldersche Volks-Almanak, 1835, p. 69.*

* Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, pp. 66.

† See § 17, page xcix.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

(Dialect of Gelderland.)

No dialect of the Netherlands comes nearer to the German mother-tongue than that of Gelderland, which is singularly strong, and pronounces the words fully, except where the inhabitants border the provinces of Utrecht or Holland, who have a blunter dialect than those of the interior. For where we here (in Gelderland) say, *golt gold*, *holt wood*, *zolt salt*, the others use *gout*, *hout*, *zout*, pronouncing the words according to the French, who, particularly in words derived from the Latin, either melt (soften) or entirely omit the letter *l*, as in *hault altus high*, *assault*, and more that may be found.

Non vox, sed votum ;
Non musica chordula, sed cor ;
Non clamor, sed amor,
Clangit in aure Dei.

Niet de stemmen klaer en soet,
Maar de suchten van 't gemoet ;
Niet muzijk van 't snaeren-spel,
Maar het hart oprecht en wel ;
Niet 't geroep, maar liefde en min
Klinkt tot Godes ooren in.

Sluijter, 1660, *Geldersche Volks-Almanak*, 1835, p. 124.

46. The peculiarities of the Overijssel Dialect, with many useful documents, and a Dictionary of the chief words, are given by the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma in *Overijsselche Almanak voor Oudheid en Letteren*, 1836, published by J. de Lange, at Deventer. Want of room prevents quotations from this very interesting work.

VIL.—THE GOTHs.*

1. The Goths were of Asiatic origin, and it is supposed that they formed a part of the second wave of European population. Many centuries before our era the Goths must have been in Europe, though Pytheas,† the famous navigator born at Marseilles, is the first who

* That great pains have been taken to give an accurate and succinct account of the Goths and their literature, will be evident, when it is known that, besides many alterations, this short and still imperfect abstract has been transcribed four times. A large volume might easily have been written ; the difficulty has been in attempting to give a clear epitome. Those who wish for further information may consult "*Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum, et Langobardorum ab Hug. Grotio, partim versa, partim in ordinem digesta. Præmissa sunt ejusdem prolegomena, ubi Regum Gothorum ordo et chronologia cum elogiis. Accedunt nomina appellativa, et verba Gothica, Vandalica, Longobardica, cum explicatione. Amstelodami, 1655, in gr. 8vo.*" This is an invaluable work. See also the works cited in the following abstract. There is an article which deserves attention in Schilter's *Thesaurus*, vol. iii. p. 395, sub voce *Gothæ*.

† Strabo I. 23.

mentions them by name. Strabo* assures us, that Pytheas, about 325 before Christ, undertook a voyage to explore the amber coasts in the Baltic. He sailed to Thule, probably Tellemark on the west borders of Norway, then turned southward and passed the cape of Jutland, and proceeded eastward along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones. If credit be given to this account of Pytheas, the Goths, at this early period, had extended far over Europe, and had arrived on the coast of the Baltic. We know, upon the better authority of Tacitus,† who wrote with great precision towards the end of the first century in the christian era, that in his time the Goths were near the mouth of the Vistula.

2. According to the opinion of many Scandinavian antiquaries, the Goths who overran the Roman empire, came from Scandinavia or Sweden;‡ but Tacitus§ speaks of no Goths in Scandinavia, and only of Suiones, which is the same name that the Swen-skar (*Swedes*) apply to themselves at the present day. It is therefore more probable, as some learned Swedes|| acknowledge, that when the Goths wandered towards the west and south, some of them, in early times, crossed the Baltic and established themselves in the south of Sweden and the island of Gothland.¶ We know from Tacitus, just cited, that the Goths were in

* Strabo, the Greek geographer, who died about A.D. 25, is the chief writer recording particulars and giving quotations from the lost works of Pytheas. Strabo I. 63; II. 114.—Pliny also mentions Pytheas, Nat. Hist. xxxvii. 2; iv. 13.

† Annal. II. 62; De Mor. Ger. 43.

‡ They support their assertion by the traditions of Jornandes. Cassiodorus, the learned minister of Theodoric, the Gothic king of Italy in the 6th century, was the first who attempted to write a history of the Goths. This history consisted of twelve books, compiled from old chronicles and songs. The work of Cassiodorus is lost, and all that remains is an imperfect abridgment by Jornandes, (*Jornandes de Getarum sive Gothorum Origine, et rebus gestis, ad Castalium, cap. 3, 4, 13, &c., Leyden, 1595, 8vo.; Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. 10*) bishop of Ravenna, who states that the Goths were from Scandinavia, or the present Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. They traced the genealogies of their hereditary princes up to the race of Odin, called *Æsir*, [*Æsir pl. of the Icel. ás an Asiatic; vir Asiaticus,—Jornandes, 3, &c.; Ynglinga Saga. Wheaton Hist. p. 110,*] or Asiatic Odin, and his followers are supposed to have come from the banks of the Tanais or Don. At the present day we find in Sweden, East, West, and South Gothland, and the island near the east coast of Sweden is still called Gothland. From the south of Sweden* the Goths crossed the Baltic, and settled on the coast of Prussia, about the mouth of the Vistula. We are informed by some fragments of Pytheas, that he, being in search of the amber coasts, sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulph of Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] to Baltia, the Baltic. (*Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 2; iv. 13; Wachter's Gloss. Ger. Pref. § XLV.*) About the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180, [Ptolemy II.] from some unknown cause or other, the Goths, in vast hordes, leaving the mouth of the Vistula, and other parts, followed the course of this river, and migrated to the northern coast of the Black Sea: hence they made inroads into the Roman empire. In this way Gibbon, following Jornandes, brings the Goths in contact with the Romans.—See *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10.

§ Tacitus de Mor. Ger. 44, 45. See the judicious dissertation of Mr. Gräberg de Hemso, written in Italian and entitled "Su la Falsità dell' Origine Scandinava data di Popoli detti Barbari chi distrussero l'Impero di Roma," Pisa, 1815.

|| A. W. de Schlegel sur l'Origine des Hindous.—*Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. II. part ii. p. 408.

¶ In the preface to "*Historisch Antiquarische Mittheilungen*," published by the Copenhagen Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, it is said, that "The Goths were found not only in Scandinavia, but Germany; they are, therefore, properly designated by Gotho-Germans (Gotho-Germanen). The old northern Sagas acknowledge that Odin and his Asas first occupied and peopled Saxony, Westphalia, and different other German provinces, before they founded their government in Denmark and Sweden."—*Pref. p. iii. 1835.*

Pomerania and Prussia, near the Vistula, about A.D. 80, and in the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180. The Vandals and Burgundians are considered as belonging to this race. After conquering different smaller nations in the east of Germany and the present Poland, the Goths, sword in hand, opened themselves a way to the Lower Danube. They took possession of all the northern coasts of the Black Sea, and made inroads into the neighbouring countries, particularly into Dacia, where they settled, and divided themselves into the East and West Goths.* The Visi-Gothi, Visigoths, or, as Jornandes calls them, Vesegothæ, and others Wisigothi or West-Goths, had their name from their western situation. For the same reason the East-Goths were denominated Ostro, or Austro-Gothi.

3. The Goths having conquered and occupied the country on the north of the Black Sea, where, according to Herodotus, the Scythians had dwelt, were often called Scythians by Greek and Roman writers, to the great confusion of history.

4. The West-Goths must have been numerous on the west of the Black Sea, and have made inroads into the Roman empire, as we find them so powerful in Thracia in the time of Decius, A.D. 250, that they took and sacked Philippolis.† Even before this period, about A.D. 180, these Goths had so far increased as to occupy Dacia, the present Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

5. The Getæ, a Thracian race, who had previously inhabited Dacia, were, with the Romans still remaining in the country, amalgamised with their conquerors, the West-Goths. As the East-Goths had been confounded with the Scythians, their predecessors, so there are some who suppose that the West-Goths and the Getæ were the same nation, because they found these Goths occupying the same territory, formerly inhabited by the Getæ. Jornandes, by birth a Goth, probably with the view of exalting his nation by attributing to them all that was done by the Getæ, makes the Goths and the Getæ to be the same people. Had he only been guided by the languages of these nations, he would have seen that the Getæ must have a different origin to the Goths.‡

6. When the West-Goths settled in Dacia, they not only found remnants of Roman civilisation, but Christianity established.§ The mild but powerful influence of the christian religion soon prevailed over their cruel heathen rites; for as early as the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, the

* Zahn's *Ulphilas*, p. 2; Adelung's *Älteste Geschichte der Deutschen*, p. 202.

† Ammianus, 31, 5; Aurelius Victor, 29.

‡ Herodotus, Strabo, and Menander who was a Getian by birth, and many others, declare that the Getæ were of Thracian origin. Stephanus of Byzantium says expressly "*Γετία, ἡ χώρα τῶν Γετῶν. Ἔστι δὲ Θρακικὸν ἔθνος Getia, the country of the Getæ. It is a Thracian nation.*" — Sub voce ΓΕΤΙΑ, p. 207; *Virg. Æn.* iii. 35; *Ovid. Trist.* v. 7; *Epist. Pont.* lib. iv. *Ep.* xiii. 17. Strabo declares that the Getæ and Thracians spoke the same language, and that the Thracian and the Gothic or Old-German are quite distinct languages. See Zahn, p. 4, note a. In Adelung's *Geschichte der Deutschen* there is a long list of Thracian words, not one of which has the least resemblance to German, p. 284—290.

§ Sozomen's *Eccl. Hist.* lib. ii. 6.

christian Goths had their bishop, Theophilus, whose signature appears in the records of this celebrated council. The Ostro or Eastern Goths, having no such advantages, remained for a long time heathens. In the latter part of the 4th century, the whole of the Goths were governed by Ermanneric, one of their greatest conquerors, who subdued the western nations, and extended his empire from the river Don, through Sarmatia to the Vistula, and even to the Baltic.

7. The Visigoths or West-Goths being greatly oppressed by the Huns from the north of China or Tartary, induced Ulphilas,* their bishop, to implore the protection of the Roman emperor, Valens, in A.D. 376. He pleaded their cause successfully, and the province of Moesia was assigned to them; their innumerable tribes were then permitted to pass over the Danube.† It was from the residence which Valens gave them in Moesia, now Servia and Bulgaria, south of the Danube, that the Visigoths obtained the name of Moeso-Goths. Considering themselves oppressed in Moesia, the Goths revolted, gained several victories over the Romans, and at last under Alaric desolated the Illyrian provinces, and in A.D. 409 took and pillaged Rome. In 412 they established themselves in the south of France, and crossing the Pyrenees, fixed the seat of their empire in Spain, where they reigned nearly three hundred years. They were first weakened by the Franks, and finally subdued by the Saracens.

8. The Ostro or East-Goths, though they applied to Valens, were not permitted to enter Moesia, and were therefore subjugated by the Huns; but after liberating themselves, they embraced Christianity, and were received into Pannonia in A.D. 456, following the Visi or West-Goths into Moesia. The emperor Theodoric the Great, the hero of this nation, conquered Italy, and in A.D. 493 became the founder of a new monarchy at Ravenna. The Gothic government continued in Italy till the year 554, when it was terminated by Belisarius and Narsus under Justinian, emperor of the east. Cassiodorus,‡ the minister of Theodoric, wrote a history of the Goths, which was abridged by his secretary Jornandes.

* This name has great variety in its orthography: we find Ulphilas, Urphilas, Urphilus, Gilfulas, Gudillas, Galfilas, Gulfilas, Ulphias, Ulpas, Gulpas, Hulpas, Wulfila, &c. It is written אולפילאס Aulpilas by R. Abraham in his work entitled שלטי הגבורים. It is inflected *nom.* Ulphilas; *g.* Ulphilæ, exactly as Æneas, Æneæ, &c. after the Greek form Ουλφίλας (*Socrates' Hist. Eccles.* II. 41; IV. 33; *Theodoret.* IV. 33; *Epist.* 104; *Philost.* II. 5; *Sozomen Hist. Eccles.* VI. 37.) Some of the most eminent German scholars have recently adopted a new orthography, or as they affirm, reverted to the old Teutonic spelling, and write it Ulfila from Wulfila a little wolf, formed from *Moes. wulfs a wolf*, (*Mt.* vii. 15,) in the same manner as *magula puerulus*, (*Jn.* vi. 9,) from *magus puer*, and the diminutive *fiskila pisciculus*, from the root *fisk piscis*. (*Grimm's Deut. Gramm.* vol. iii. p. 666). This, according to the Moeso-Gothic idiom, appears quite correct as it regards the termination; but if a close adherence to the Moeso-Gothic word be followed, it ought to be as precise in the commencement as in the termination, and to be written Wulfila, not Ulfila. Rather than adopt the new mode, which appears incorrect in this particular, the old spelling is here retained, and the word is written Ulphilas Ουλφίλας, as received from the Greek ecclesiastical historians. *Canzler*, in his *Deutsche Vor und Zunamen*, thinks that Ulfila, Hulpas, &c. has some affinity with *A.-S. ulph*: *Plat. hūlp*: *Dut. hulp*: *Ger. hülfe*: *Old-Ger. hilfa*: *Dan. hjælp*: *Swed. hjälp*: *Icel. hiálp*—all denoting *help, aid, assistance*. Then, with the addition of the diminutive *ila*, we have Hulpila, or Ulfila a little help, infantine aid.

† Jornandes, 25, 26.

‡ See § 2, note (†).

9. Ulphilas,* born of Cappadocian parents,† was made bishop of the West or Moeso-Goths about A.D. 360. He was so eminent in his talents, learning, and prudence, that he had the greatest influence amongst the Goths, and thence originated the proverb “Whatever is done by Ulphilas is well done.” They received with implicit confidence the doctrines of the gospel which he enforced by a blameless life. That he might lead them to the fountain of his doctrine, he translated the Bible from the Greek into the language of the Moeso-Goths, between A.D. 360 and 380. Those who are best acquainted with the subject‡ declare that the language of this ancient translation ought not to be called Moeso-Gothic, as this name leads to the erroneous supposition that this dialect was formed in Moesia. The language of Ulphilas’s version is, in fact, the pure German of the period in which it was written, and which the West-Goths brought with them into Moesia. The term Moeso-Gothic is still retained in this work, as it at once shows that the words to which *Moes.* or Moeso-Gothic is applied are taken from the version of Ulphilas, while however the Moeso-Gothic is considered as the earliest German dialect now in existence.

10. Several fragments of Ulphilas’s celebrated translation have been discovered. The most famous is *The Codex Argenteus*, or *Silver Book*, so called from being transmitted to us in letters of a silver hue. The words appear to be formed on vellum by metallic characters heated, and then impressed on silver foil, which is attached to the vellum by some glutinous substance, somewhat in the manner that bookbinders now letter and ornament the backs of books.§ This document, containing fragments of the four gospels, is supposed to be of the 5th century, and made in Italy.|| It was preserved for many centuries, in the monastery of Werden on the river Rhur, in Westphalia. In the 17th century it was transmitted for safety to Prague; but Count Konigsmark, taking this city, the Codex Argenteus came into the possession of the Swedes, who deposited it in the library at Stockholm. Vossius, in 1655, when visiting Sweden, became possessed of it, and brought it to Holland; but Puffendorf, as he travelled through Holland in 1662, found it in the custody of Vossius, and purchased it for Count de la Gardie, who, after having it bound in silver, presented it to the Royal Library at Upsal, where it is still preserved.

11. This mutilated copy of the Four Gospels was first published with a Glossary by Junius and Marshall, in 2 vols. 4to. at Dort, 1665, from a beautiful facsimile manuscript made by Derrer, but now lost. There are two columns in each page, Gothic on the left column, and Anglo-Saxon on the right, both in their original characters, the types for which were cast at Dort. The same book, apparently

* See § 7, note (*).

† Theodoret, iv. 37; Sozomen, vi. 37; Socrates, iv. 33.

‡ See Grimm’s *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1st edit. 1819, pref. xlv. xlv.

§ Ihre’s *Ulphilas Illustratus*, edited by Büsching, Berlin, 1773; Meerman’s *Origines Typographicæ*, Hag. Comit. 2 vols. 4to. 1765, vol. i. p. 2, cap. 2.

|| In Italia scriptus fuit—Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum Specimen, 4to. pp. 1—36. Mediolani, 1819, Pref. p. iv. 12.

published with new titles, and a reprint of the first sheet in Vol. II. or Glossary, appeared again at Amsterdam in 1684. Stiernhelm sent forth an edition in Gothic, Icelandic, Swedish, German, and Latin, 4to. Stockholm, 1671. A new one was prepared by Dr. Eric Benzeliuſ, and published by Lye, 4to. Oxford, 1750, with a Latin translation, and notes below the Gothic: a short Gothic Grammar is prefixed by Lye. A learned Swede, Ihre, a native of Upsal, and afterward Professor, in 1753 favoured the literati with his remarks upon the editions of Junius, Stiernhelm, and Lye. He had constant access to the Codex, and his criticisms and remarks upon the editors' deviations from it are very valuable. All Professor Ihre's treatises on the Gothic version, and other tracts connected with the subject, were published under the following title: — J. ab Ihre scripta versionem Ulphilanam et linguam Moeso-Gothicam illustrantia, edita ab Anton. Frid. Büſching, Berolini, 4to. 1773. The Codex was again prepared and printed in Roman characters, after the corrected text of Ihre, with a literal interlineal Latin translation, and a more free Latin version in the margin, with a Grammar and Glossary by F. K. Fulda. The Glossary revised and the text corrected by W. F. H. Reinwald, published by J. C. Zahn, Weissenfels and Leipzig, 4to. 1805. One short specimen will be sufficient.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hauseith. sai. urrann sa saians du saian fraiwa seinamma. 4. Jah warth miththanei saiso. sum raihtis gadraus faur wig. jah quemun fuglos, jah fretun thata.—*Zahn's Edition*, p. 45.

Title-deed at Naples.

12. This document was discovered in modern times, and is now preserved in the archives of the church of St. Annunciata at Naples. It is defective, and written in very corrupt Latin, bearing no date, but appearing to have been written in the beginning of the 6th century, soon after the arrival of the Goths in Italy. According to this title-deed, the clergymen of the church St. Anastasia, sell some land, and ratify the sale in several Latin attestations, with four in Gothic. These four subscriptions are, as regards the language, of no importance, for they contain no new Gothic words; but they are highly valuable as affording an incontestible proof that the language and writing of the Codex Argenteus are genuine Gothic. Some have questioned whether this Codex be Gothic, but it is in the same language and the same character as these attestations, and they are written, at the period of Gothic influence in Italy, in the Gothic language and character by Gothic priests, having Gothic names; therefore the Codex Argenteus must also be Gothic.

The title-deed preserved at Naples was minutely copied by Professor Massmann. As all the published copies are very defective, he has promised shortly to give to the world a faithful facsimile.*

One attestation will be a sufficient specimen of the language.

Ik winjaifrithas diakon handu meinai ufmelida jah (andnemun) skilliggans. I.
Ego Winefridus Diaconus manu mea subscripsi et accepimus solidos 60

* See Zahn's Gothic Gospels, p. 77; Massmann's St. John, pref. p. ix.: a facsimile is given by Sierakowsky, 1810, also in Marini's tab. 118.

jah faurthis thairh kawtsjon mith diakon(a) (ala) myda unsaramma jah mith-
et antea per cautionem cum Diacono nostro et con-
 gahlaibaim unsaraim andnemun skilliggans. RK. wairth thize saiwe.
ministris nostris accepimus solidos 120 pretium horum paludum.

Title-deed at Arezzo.

13. This is a contract written on Egyptian papyrus. A deacon, Gottlieb sells to another deacon, Alamud, an estate with some buildings. This document is written in barbarous Latin, and only contains one Gothic attestation. It is contemporary with the Neapolitan document, and of equal importance: the original MS. is unfortunately lost, but the following is copied from Zahn.*

Ik guthilub^s dkn^s tho frabauhta boka fram mis gawaurhta thus dkn^s
Ego Gottlieb Diaconus hæc vendidi librum a me feci tibi Diacone
 alamoda fidwor unkjana hugsis kaballarja jah killiggans^s RLG^s andnahm jah
Alamod quatuor uncias fundi Caballaria et solidos 133 accepi et
 ufmelida.
subscripsi.

14. Knittel, Archdeacon of Wolfenbittel, in the Dutchy of Brunswick, found a palimpsest † manuscript of the 8th century, containing part of the 11th and following chapters, as far as the 13th verse of the xvth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Gothic and Latin.

This document is denominated Codex Carolinus, from Charles, Duke of Brunswick, who enabled Knittel to give his work to the world. He published it in twelve plates, 4to. 1761.‡ Republished by Ihre in Roman characters, with Latin version, notes, index, &c. pp. 90, Upsal, 1763. Again, by Manning, in the Appendix to his edition of Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, 1772. And by Büsching, Berlin, 4to. 1773.

15. Angelo Mai, while keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, discovered some fragments of Gothic in palimpsest manuscripts, and, with Count Castiglione, published the following extracts:—

Esdras ii. 28—42: Nehem. v. 13—18; vi. 14—19; vii. 1—3: Mt. xxv. 38—46; xxvi. 1—3; 65—75; xxvii. 1: Philip. ii. 22—30; iii. 1—16: Titus i. 1—16; ii. 1:

* A more circumstantial description of both these documents is given in Zahn's preface, p. 77, 78, and in the following works:—*Versuch einer Erläuterung der Gothischen Sprachüberreste in Neapel und Arezo als eine Einladungsschrift und Beilage zum Ulphilas*, von J. C. Zahn, Braunschweig, 1804. Antonius Franciscus Gorius was the first who, in the year 1731, published the document of Arezzo in the following work: *J. B. Doni Inscriptiones antiquæ nunc primum editæ notisque illustratæ*, &c. ab A. F. Gorio, Florent. 1731, folio. Professor H. F. Massman observes, that, notwithstanding the most minute investigation, he has not been able to discover the Gothic document of Arezo. (Preface to the Gothic Commentary on St. John, p. x.) It is, however, copied in No. 117 of *Gaetano Marini's Papiri Diplomatici*, &c. Romæ, 1805, folio, from the original attributed to A.D. 551, and again published in *Codice diplomatico Toscano dal antiquario Brunetti*, 11, p. 209—213, Firenze, 1833, 4to.

† *Rescript*, from *παλιν* again, and *ψαω* to wipe or cleanse. For an interesting account of the discoveries made in palimpsest MSS. see a paper by the venerable Archdeacon Nares in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 122.

‡ Friedrich Adolph Ebert, late librarian of the King of Saxony, has declared, after having collated it in the most minute manner, that this edition is the most correct copy of the MS. For want of sale many copies were used as waste paper, and the copper-plates were sold for old copper: it is therefore become very scarce. See *Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexicon* von F. A. Ebert, vol. ii. p. 992, Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1830, 4to.

Philem. i. 11—23;—A page from a Homily—A fragment of a Gothic Calendar. He concludes his small volume with a Glossary and two plates. The Gothic fragments are accompanied with a Latin version, and in the parts taken from the Scriptures the Greek text is given. This work was published with the following title :—*Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum specimen conjunctis curis ejusdem Maii et Caroli Octavii Castillionæi editum, Mediolani, 4to. 1819, pp. 1—36, Pref. xxiv.**

16. Count Castiglione again proved his zeal for Gothic literature by publishing—

Ulphilæ Gothica versio, epistolæ Divi Pauli ad Corinthios secundæ quam ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis depromptam cum interpretatione adnotationibus, glossario edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus, Mediolani, 4to. 1829.

17. Count Castiglione, rather than increase suspense by delay, most generously determined to satisfy at once the anxious wishes of the learned world, by publishing the text of the following work without preface or glossary :—

Gothicæ versionis epistolarum Divi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios primæ, ad Ephesios, quæ supersunt ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis deprompta cum adnotationibus edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus, Mediolani, Regiis typis, 1834, 4to. p. 64.

18. A commentary on parts of the Gospel according to St. John, written in Moeso-Gothic, has been published in Germany by Dr. H. Massmann, from a MS. in the Vatican.

It is a 4to. vol. of 182 pages, to which is prefixed a dedication and an account of the manuscript, in 17 pages. Then follow 34 pages of two columns in a page of the Commentary in Moeso-Gothic, printed in facsimile types. Immediately afterwards is given in 15 pages the same Moeso-Gothic, text in Roman type, in one column, and a literal Latin version in the other, with notes at the foot of the page. Then succeed an account of the proposed emendations of the MS., a short notice of the life of Ulphilas, and a complete Glossary of all the *Moes.* words not only in the text of the Commentary, but those found in Castiglione's extracts from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, first of Corinthians, and the Ephesians mentioned in the last paragraph. At the end is a copper-plate containing several facsimiles of MSS.† The full title of the work is, *Skeirein's Aiwaggeljons thairh Johannen: Auslegung des Evangelii Johannis in gothischer Sprache. Aus römischen und mayländischen Handschriften nebst lateinischer Uebersetzung, belegenden Anmerkungen, geschichtlicher Untersuchung, gothisch-lateinischem Wörterbuche und Schriftproben. Im Auftrage seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Kronprinzen Maximilian von Bayern erlesen, erläutert und zum ersten Male herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann, Doctor der Philosophie, Professor der älteren deutschen Sprache, etc. 4to. München, 1834.*

* Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 129.

† A new edition of all that is discovered of Ulphilas's translation of the Scriptures is advertised to appear in the course of this year, with this title: *Ulphilas, vet. et novi test. versionis Goth. fragmenta quæ supersunt—cum glossario et grammatica, edid. H. C. de Gabelentz et Dr. J. Loebe, 2 tom. 4to. maj. Altenburgi, Schnuphase.* See *Allgemeines Verzeichniss der Bücher der Frankfurter und Leipziger Oster-messe, 1836, p. 251.* In a critique inserted in the *Göttinger gelehrte Anzeigen*, it is mentioned that the celebrated philologist, Prof. Jacob Grimm, has been long preparing a complete edition of all the fragments of Ulphilas's version of the Bible. The original text is to be printed in the Latin character.

The Gothic begins thus :

saei frathjai áiththáu
 sôkjái Guth.
 Allái usvandidêdum.
 samana unbrûkjái vaúrthun,
 jah ju uf dáutháus
 atdrusun stáuái.

Latin version.

si est intelligens aut
 requirens Deum.
 Omnes declinaverunt.
 simul inutiles facti sunt,
 ac jam sub mortis
 inciderunt judicium.—p. 37.

19. With the extinction of the Gothic dynasties, this pure and rich German tongue, though vestiges still remain, ceased to be a prevailing dialect. Like the Scandinavian branches, the Gothic retained a distinct form for the passive voice. The Scandinavians, having little interruption from other nations, would most likely retain their grammatical forms much longer than the southern German tribes, who (from the 4th century, when the Moeso-Gothic Gospels were written, to the 8th, when we find the next earliest specimen of German) must have lost many of the old forms, and with them probably the passive voice.

VIII.—THE ALEMANNI OR SUABIANS.

1. There are various opinions about the derivation of the word *Alemanni*. It was a name given to the Suabians,* who appear to have come from the shores of the Baltic to the southern part of Germany. This locality of the Suabians is, in some measure, confirmed by the ancient name of the Baltic, Mare Suevicum, Suavian, or Suabian Sea. In the beginning of the 3rd century, the Suabians assembled in great numbers on the borders of the Roman empire, between the Danube, Rhine, and Main,† and united with other tribes. To denote this coalition or union of various nations, they were called *Alemanni various men, all men*.‡

* Schwaben (Suavi) according to Schmitthenner, Schwabe, *m. pl.* Schwaben, in *Old High-Ger.* Suab, *pl.* Suaba, and signifies *the wise, the intelligent, a person full of understanding and discernment*, from the *Old High-Ger.* sueban *to perceive, understand, know, discern, comprehend*.

† Walafridus Strabo de Vita B. Galli apud Goldastum, tom. I. rer Alemann. p. 143: Igitur quia mixti Alemannis Suevi partem Germaniæ ultra Danubium, partem Retiæ inter Alpes et Histriam, partemque Galliæ circa Ararim obsederunt.—Jornandes de rebus Geticis, cap. lv.: Theodemir Gothorum rex emenso Danubio, Suevis improvisus a tergo apparuit. Nam regio illa Suevorum ab oriente Baiobaros habet, ab occidente Francos, a meridie Burgundiones, a septentrione Thuringos. Quibus Suevis tunc juncti Alemanni etiam aderant, ipsique alpes erectas omnino regentes.

‡ *Ger.* allerley *various, different*: mann *man*. Schmitthenner says from the *Old-Ger.* allo-man *each*, in the plural alamanna *many, a nation, community*.—Von Schmid in his Suavian Dictionary, sub *Alb, alp*, informs us that alm, almand, or almand, denoted not only *a common, a pasture*, but *a mountain*; hence the people dwelling on the mountains in Austria, Tyrol, &c.

Thus increased in power, they soon ventured to make formidable inroads into the Roman territory, and not only entered the plains of Lombardy, but advanced almost in sight of Rome. They were repelled, and, in a new attack, vanquished by Aurelian.* The term Alemanni was used by foreigners as synonymous with Germans,† and, while in English they are called Germans, in French and Spanish they are to this day denominated Alemanns. This great confederacy terminated in A.D. 496, by a bloody victory of the Francic king, Clovis (Chlodovæus), at Tolbiac, near Cologne on the Rhine, the present Zullich or Zulpich.

2. The peculiarities of the Suabian or Alemannic dialect are these:

The first vowel *a* very much prevails, and the final *n* of verbs is omitted: thus they say, *saga* for *sagen* to say; *fraga* for *fragen* to ask. They change the *Ger. o* into *au*, and use *braut* for *brot* bread; *grauss* for *gross* great. For the *Ger. st*, they put *scht* (sht); they use *du bischt*, *kannscht*, for *du bist* thou art; *kannst canst*. They form diminutives in *li*, *le*, as *herzli* for *Ger. herzchen* a little heart. In the inflections of *sollen shall*, *wollen will*, the *l* is generally omitted; as, *du sottascht di doch schema*, for *du solltest dich doch schämen* thou shouldst be ashamed. The oldest Suabian and Upper German dialect contained very few rough hissing sounds. In old documents, and till the time of Emperor Maximilian I. the *sch* is rarely found. The hissing sounds begin on the borders of Italy and France, diminish in the middle of Germany, and nearly disappear in North or Low-Germany.

3. The Suabians of the present day speak in a lively and quick manner.

4. The Alemannic or Suabian dialect prevails in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and the western part of the Austrian States.

5. Some of the authors who are generally said to have written in Alemannic, and some of the early compositions in this dialect, are—

An exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720 (x. 2).—Kero, A.D. 800 (x. 7).—Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850 (x. 11).—Otfrid, A.D. 860 (x. 12).—Notker, A.D. 1020 (x. 16).—Nibelungen Lied, A.D. 1150 (x. 24).—Walter von der Vogelweide, A.D. 1190 (x. 25).—Chunrad von Kirchberg, A.D. 1195 (x. 26).—Gotfrit von Nifen, A.D. 1235 (x. 29).—Schwaben-Spiegel, A.D. 1250 (x. 31), &c.

were called Alemanni. Οι δε Αλαμανοι ειχε χρη Ασινιω Κουαδρατω επεσθαι, ανδρι Ιταλιωτη, και τα Γερμανικα ες το ακριβες αναγραφασμενω ξυνηλιδες εισιν ανθρωποι και μιγαδες· και τουτο δυναται αυτοις η επωνυμια. Alemanni, si Asinio Quadrato fides, viro Italo et Germanicarum rerum exacto Scriptori, communes sunt variis e nationibus collecti, id ipsum apud eos consignificante vocabulo.—Agathias, lib. i. Hist. p. 7.

* Gibbon, ch. xi.

† Nota, quod partes viciniore Italici, sicut sunt Bavaria, Suevia, dictæ fuerint, ab Italis primo Alemannia, et homines dicebantur Alemanni, nota secundum Orosium et Solinum, quod tunc temporis Germania et Alemania habebantur pro uno et eodem. Nam Ungaria dicebatur Pannonia, et ab Ungaria usque ad Rhenum dicebatur Germania, vel Alemania, et ultra Rhenum Gallia.—Auctor Hist. Landgrav. Thur. c. vi.; Struvii Corpus Hist. Ger. § 1; de Ger. orig. &c. p. 10, n. 22.—See II. § 2, and note (†).

IX.—THE FRANCS.

1. The Franks,* or Freemen, were a confederacy of high-spirited and independent German tribes, dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe. They were composed of the Tencteri, Catti, Sali, Bructeri, Chamavi, Chauci, &c. who occupied the modern Prussian provinces on the Rhine, Zwey-Brücken or Deux-Ponts, part of Hesse, the south of Saxony, and the northern part of Bavaria. The Franks lying to the north-east were called Salian Franks from the river Sala, and those on the Rhine were, from their situation, denominated Riparian Franks.

2. This confederation was known, under the denomination of Franks, about A.D. 240.† According to Schilter,‡ the Franks were first mentioned by Eumenius, a Latin orator, born at Autun in France, at the beginning of the 4th century. They had been harassed by the Romans; and having felt the importance of union for self-defence, they, when united, soon discovered not only an ability to resist their enemies, but in turn to invade some of the Roman territories. In the beginning of the 5th century they took possession of the west bank of the Rhine, and began to make incursions into Gaul.

3. About A.D. 420, their power extended from the Rhine nearly over the whole of Gaul, and they founded the Merovingian dynasty, under Pharamond their king, who, according to their custom, was elected by the chiefs of the nation, constituting the Francic confederacy. The Merovingian line continued for 323 years through a succession of twenty-two kings, from A.D. 428 to 751. One of the Merovingian kings, Clodwig, Chlothovecus, Clovis, Ludewig, or Lewis, subdued the Alemanni in A.D. 496; and, immediately after this conquest, he and many of his subjects made a public profession of the Christian faith by being baptized at Rheims.

4. After the Merovingian succeeded the Carolingian family, which supplied eleven kings, who held the reins of the Francic government for 236 years; then succeeded in France the Capetian line, which needs not be further noticed, as it would lead to a history of France beyond the object of this notice.

5. Pepin, the first king of the Carolingian race, seized the Francic crown in A.D. 751, and divided the kingdom between his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman. After the death of his brother, Charlemagne became sole possessor of the kingdom in 768. As some short historical

* Frank, according to Schmitthenner, signifies originally, *preceding, bold, upright, free*; hence, *der Franke the Franc.*; Old Ger. *franko*; Icel. *frackr m. francus, liber, generosus, elatus, tumidus*. Frackar *m. pl. Francones, Franci*; fracki *m. virtuosus, potens*.

† Gibbon, ch x. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, bk. 2, ch. iii.

‡ Schilter's, Gloss. to Thes. vol. iii. p. 316.

remarks* will be made when specimens of the language are introduced, it will only be necessary to observe here, that Charlemagne, after showing himself one of the greatest men that ever reigned over a most extensive empire, died in A. D. 814.

6. It is difficult to name with minuteness and precision all the writers and the compositions in the Francic dialect; but the following are generally considered as written in this idiom:—

A translation of Isidore, A. D. 800 (x. 8).—Hildibraht and Hadubrant, A. D. 730 (x. 3).—Ludwigslied, A. D. 883 (x. 14).—A Translation of Boethius, A. D. 950 (x. 18).—Willeram's Paraphrase, A. D. 1070 (x. 20).—The Praise of St. Anno, A. D. 1075 (x. 21), &c.

X.—HIGH-GERMAN, OR THE ALEMANNIC, SUABIAN, AND FRANCIC DIALECTS.

1. The translation of the Scriptures by Bishop Ulphilas, about A. D. 360, affords the earliest specimen of German. Almost four centuries elapsed between the writings of Ulphilas, and the composition of the following exhortation. When the Franks and Alemanni were converted to Christianity, their instructors not only wrote prayers, exhortations, sermons, hymns, and commentaries on the Scriptures, but also composed glossaries; thus preserving specimens of the German language in the 7th and 8th centuries.

2. AN EXHORTATION TO CHRISTIANS (*exhortatio ad plebem Christianam*) is taken from a MS. of the early part of the 8th century, originally preserved in the bishoprick of Freisingen in Bavaria, and Fulde in Hesse, but now in Munich and Kassel. It was published in *Hottinger's Historia Ecclesiastica*, vol. viii. p. 1220; in *B. J. Docen's Miscellaneen*, vol. i. p. 4—8; and in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

EXHORTATIO.

Hlosêt ir, chindô liupôstun, rihtida therâ galaupâ the ir in herzin kahucclicho hapên sculut, ir den christânun namun intfangan eigut, thaz ist chundida iuuererâ christânheitî, fona demo truhtine in man gaplâsan, fona sîn selpes jungirôn kasezzit.—*Wackernagel's Altdeut. Les.* p. 6.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Lauschet ihr, Kinder liebsten, der zucht des Glaubens, den ihr im Herzen behütlich haben sollet, (wenn) ihr den Christennamen empfangen habt, das ist Kunde eurer Christenheit, von dem Herrn eingeblasen, von seinen eigenen Jüngern gesetzt.

* See X. § 9, 10.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Listen ye, children dear, to the instruction of the belief, which you shall preserve in your hearts, (when) you have received the Christian name, that is, the knowledge of your Christianity, inspired by the Lord, (and) established by his own disciples.

3. THE HEROIC *Song, relating the combat between Hildibraht and Hadubrant*. The language of this song is Francic, with a great intermixture of the Low-German dialect. Bouterweck considers it just what one would expect from the attempt of a Low-Saxon to write Francic. Like the Wessobrunn Prayer, it is alliterative,* and ascribed to the 8th century. It was first published by *Eckard*, in *Commentariis de rebus Francorum*, vol. i. p. 864, from the Fulda manuscript, now kept at Kassel, by *Grimm*, at Kassel, 1812, and in his *Altdeutsche Wälder*, vol. ii. p. 97. A lithographic specimen of the fragment preserved at Göttingen was given by Professor Grimm in 1830. An edition appeared in 1833, by Lachmann. An explanation of the difficult passages by W. Mohr, in 12mo. pp. 16, Marburg, 1836.

<i>Old German.</i>	<i>Literal Modern German.</i>	<i>Literal English.</i>
Ik gihôrta dhat seggen,	Ich hörte das sagen,	I heard it said
.		
dhat sih urhêttun	dass sich herausforderten	that Hiltibraht and Hadubrant
ênôn muotin	einstimmig	with one voice
Hiltibraht joh Hadubrant	Hildebrand und Hadubrand	challenged
untar herjun tvêm.	unter einander.	one another.
sunufatarungôs	Sohn und Vater, wie	Son and father, when
iro saro rihtun,	sie ihren Kampfplatz be-	the (combat) place they
	stimmt	fixed,
garutun se iro gûdhamun,	thaten sie ihre Kriegshem-	their coat of war they put
	den an	on,
gurtun sih svert ana,	gürteten sich ihr Schwert	girded their sword on,
	um	
helidôs, ubar hringâ,	die Helden zum Ringen	the heroes for the fight,
	(Kampf)	
dô sie ti derô hiltju ritun.	da sie zum Kampf ritten.	when they to combat rode.
Hiltibraht gimahalta :	sprach Hildebrand :	Hiltibraht spoke :
er was hêrôro man,	er war ein hehrer Mann	he was a stately man,
fêrahes frôtôro :	Geistes weise :	of a prudent (<i>wise</i>) mind :
er frâgen gistuont	er fragen that	he did ask
fôhêm wortum	mit wenigen Worten	with few words
hver sîn fater wâri	wer sein Vater wäre	who his father was
fîreô in folche,	im Männer Volke,	among the race of men,
.		
.		
eddo hvelîhhes cnuosles	oder welches Stammes du	or of what family (<i>he was</i>)
du sîs.	seyst.	thou art.

Wackernagel, p. 14.

* The alliteration in the example is denoted by *italic* letters.

4. The following Latin hymns are ascribed to St. Ambrose, who was Bishop of Milan from A.D. 374 to 397. The German translations, made by an unknown hand, are thought to be of the 8th century. They are found in *Wackernagel's Altdeutches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

The Original Latin.

Deus qui cœli lumen es
satorque lucis, qui polum
paterno fultum brachio
præclara pandis dextera.

Aurora stellas jam tegit
rubrum sustollens gurgitem,
humectis namque flatibus
terram baptizans roribus.

Wackernagel, p. 7.

Old German Translation.

cot dû der himiles leoht pist
sâio joh leohtes dû der himil
faterlîchemu arspriuztan arme
duruheitareru spreitis zesauûn
tagarod sternâ giu dechit
rôtan ûfpurrenti uuâk
fuhtêm kauuissô plâstim
erda taufantêr tauum.

TE DEUM.*

The Original Latin.

Te Deum laudamus.
te dominum confitemur.
te æternum patrem
omnis terra veneratur.

Tibi omnes angeli, tibi cœli
et universæ potestates,
tibi cherubim et seraphim
incessabili voce proclamant.

Sanctus sanctus sanctus
dominus deus sabaoth.
pleni sunt cœli et terra
majestate gloriæ tuæ.

Wackernagel, p. 11.

Old German Translation.

thih cot lopêmês
thih truhtnan gehemês
thih êuuîgan fater
êokiuuelih erda uuirdit (êrêt).
thir allê engilâ thir himilâ
inti allô kiuualtidô
thir cherubim inti seraphim
unbilibanlîcheru stimmô forharênt.
uuîhêr uuîhêr uuîhêr
truhtin cot herrô
folliu sint himilâ inti erda
therâ meginchrefti tiuridâ thinerâ.

5. A HYMN to the honour of St. Peter, by an anonymous author of the 8th century, published from a MS. of Freisingen, in Docen's *Miscellaneen*, 2 vols. Munich, 1809: Hoffmann's *Fundgruben*, 8vo. 1 vol. Breslau, 1830.

Vnsar trohtin hat farsalt sancte petre ginuالت,
daz er mac ginerian ze imo dingenten man.

Kyrie eleyson. Christe eleyson.

Er hapet ouh mit vuortun himilriches portun,
dar in mach er skerian, den er uuili nerian.

Kirie eleison. Christe (eleison).

Fundgruben, p. 1.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Unser Herr hat verliehen St. Peter gewalt,
das er kann erhalten (den) zu ihm bittenden mann.

Κυrie ἔλεησον, Χριστε ἔλεησον.

Er hat auch mit worten (des) himmelreiches pforten,
dahin kann er bringen den er will erhalten

Κυrie ἔλεησον, Χριστε ἔλεησον.

* For a specimen of the *Te Deum*, in German of the 12th century, see § 22.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Our Lord has given St. Peter power,
 that he may preserve, the man that prays to him.
 Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy.
 He also keeps, with words, the portals of heaven's kingdom
 wherein he may take, whom he will preserve.
 Lord have mercy. Christ have mercy.

6. THE WESSOBRUNN PRAYER, so called from the MS. being first discovered in the monastery of Wessobrunn, in Bavaria. The MS. is of the latter part of the 8th century; it was published by *Professor J. Grimm* at Kassel, 1812, by *Massmann* at Berlin, 1824, and in *Wackernagel's* *Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835. The alliteration is denoted by italic letters.

<i>Old German.</i>	<i>Literal Modern German.</i>	<i>Literal English.</i>
Dat gafregin ih mit <i>f</i> irahim	Das hörte ich bey Menschen	This I heard from men
<i>f</i> iriwizzô meista,	mit Fürwitz meistem,	of most curiosity,
dat <i>e</i> ro ni was	dass Erde nicht war	that (<i>the</i>) earth was not
noh <i>û</i> fhimil,	noch Aufhimmel,	nor heaven,
noh <i>p</i> aum nohheinig	noch Baum einiger	nor any tree
noh <i>p</i> ereg ni was;	noch Berg nicht war;	nor mountain was;
ni	nicht	not
noh sunna ni scein	noch Sonne nicht schien	nor sun did shine
noh <i>m</i> âno ni liuhta	noch Mond nicht leuchtete	nor moon gave light
noh der <i>m</i> areosêo.	noch der Meersee.	nor the main (<i>sea</i>).
dô dâr niwiht ni was	Als da Nichts nicht war	when there was no wight
enteô ni wenteô,	Ende noch Wende,	end nor wend (<i>turn</i>),
enti dô was der <i>e</i> ino	und da war der eine	and then was the one
<i>a</i> lmahtico cot, &c.	allmächtige Gott, &c.	Almighty God, &c.

Wackernagel, p. 17.

7. KERO, a monk in the abbey of St. Gallen in Switzerland, made a German translation of the Rules of St. Benedict, about A.D. 800, under the title, *Interpretatio Regulæ Sancti Benedicti Thetisca*, *Schilter's* *Thes.* at the end of vol i. p. 25, and a part of it in *Graff's* *Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz*.

De Taciturnitate, chap. VI.

Tuamees. daz qhuad vvizzago qhuad ih kehalte vveka mine daz nalles
Faciamus quod ait Propheta: Dixi, custodiam vias meas, ut non
 missitue in zungun mineru sazta munde minemu kehaltida ertumbeta indi
delinqam in lingua mea: Posui ori meo custodiam: Obmutui et
 kedeomuait pim indi suuiketa fona cuateem hiar keaugit uuizzago ibu fona
humiliatus sum, et silui â bonis; hic ostendit propheta, si â
 cuateem sprahhom ofto duruh suuigalii sculi suuigeen huueo meer
bonis eloquiis interdum propter taciturnitatem debet taceri. Quanto magis
 fona vbileem vvortum duruh vvizzi dera sunta sculi pilinnan.
â malis verbis propter poenam peccati debet cessari?

Graff, p. xlviiii.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Thuen wir das, was der Weissager sagt: ich habe gesagt, ich werde bewachen, die Wege mein, dass ich nichts missethue mit meiner Zunge; ich setzte dem Munde mein eine Wache, ich bin verstummt, und gedemüthiget und schweige von den Guten. Heir zeigt der Weissager, wenn von guten Reden oft wegen der Verschwiegenheit soll geschwiegen werden, wie viel mehr von übeln Worten wegen der Strafe der Sünde soll geschwiegen werden.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Let us do what the sayer (*Prophet*) saith: I have said I will keep my ways, that I nothing misdo with my tongue: I have set a watch over my mouth, I was dumb, and humbled, and silent (even) from good; here the wise-sayer shows, if from good speeches often for taciturnity we should be silent, how much more from evil words should we cease for punishment of the sin.

8. ISIDORE, born at Carthage, was archbishop of Seville, from 600 to 636. Amongst other works, he wrote a treatise, *De Nativitate Domini*, of which a Franc is supposed to have made a translation. The MS. is preserved at Paris. It was published by *Jo. Phil. Palthen*, at Greifswald, 1706, and again in *Schilter's Thes.* at the end of vol. i. Ulm, 1728: it was also inserted by *Rostgaard* in the Danish Bibliotheca, No. 2, Copenhagen, 1738.

The following specimen of Isidore is from *Graff's Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. p. xlv. Berlin, 1834,* most carefully collated by this indefatigable scholar with the original MS. at Paris. It is to be found also in *Schilter's Thes.* p. 4 of vol. i., *Isidore*, ch. iv. 1.

Hear quhidit umbi dhea Bauhnunga. dhero dhrio heideo gotes.

Araugit ist in dhes aldin uuizssodes boohhum. dhazs fater endi sunu endi heilac geist got sii. Oh dhes sindun unchilaubun iudeo liudi. dhazs sunu endi heilac gheist got sii. bi dhiu huuanda sie chihordon gotes stimna hluda in sina berge quhedhenda. Chihori dhu israhel druhtin got dhin. ist eino got.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Hier wird gesprochen von der bedeutung der Dreieinigkeit Gottes.

Sichtbar ist in den alten bundes büchern, dass Vater und Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn. O der sündigen (thörichten) Juden leute, unglaublich dass Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn, darum weil sie hörten Gottes stimme laut auf dem berge Sinai sprechend: Höre du Israel der Herr dein Gott ist einge Gott.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Here is spoken about the signification of the Trinity of God.

It is visible, in the books of the Old Testament, that the Father and Son and Holy Ghost is God. O the sinful Jewish people, disbelieving that the Son and the Holy Ghost is God, because they heard God's voice loud on mount Sinai, saying, Hear thou, Israel, the Lord thy God is one God.

* In the preface to this laborious and learned work, from p. xxxiii. to lxxiii. there is a very valuable account of old Ger. MSS. Some specimens are given of unpublished glossaries and fragments of a translation of *Boetius de consolatione philosophiæ*, supposed to be Notker's work (in cod. 5, gall. 825) of *Mart. Capella de Nuptiis Mercurii et Philologiæ*, (in cod. 5, gall. 872,) and of Aristotle's *Organon* (in cod. 5, gall. 818). The glossaries are from the 7th to the 9th century. To give a *true idea* of the quality and state of the MSS. Graff has very properly given them with all their faults, &c. exactly as he found them.

9. CHARLEMAGNE,* who reigned from 768—814, united the German tribes, the *Franks*, *Alemanni*, *Bavarians*, *Thuringians*, *Saxons*, *Lombards*, *Burgundians*, &c. into one mighty empire, and governed all the nations from the *Eider* in the north of Germany, to the *Ebro* in Spain—from the *Baltic* sea to the *Tiber* in Italy. Arts and sciences declined more and more after the time of Gregory the Great, in 604, who himself discouraged scientific pursuits so much, that at the time of Charlemagne there was scarcely a trace of science or literature on the continent. Charlemagne arose, and obtained the aid of the most learned men of his time for the improvement of his mighty empire. A few of these eminent men may be named. *Alkuin*, an Anglo-Saxon monk, born about 732, educated at York, was well versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, theology, rhetoric, poetry, and mathematics, and was also distinguished for his piety. He died, abbot of Tours, in 804. *Theodulph* died 821, bishop of Orleans. *Eginhard*, born in Odenwalde, South Germany, wrote the History of Charlemagne, and died in 839. Schools were also established in different parts of the empire. By these means science and literature were supported in the 9th and following centuries. Charlemagne enjoined the clergy to preach in German, and to translate homilies into that language. He himself attempted to form a German Grammar, and ordered a collection of the national songs to be made, which unfortunately are lost, but we may form some judgment of them from the *Hildibraht*, a remarkable fragment of early German.

10. The successors of Charlemagne inherited his empire, but not his talents. The second son of Charlemagne, *Ludwig* or *Lewis* the pious, in the year 843, divided the empire among his three sons:—1. *Lewis* had Germany, which comprised Suabia, East Franconia, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony. Germany, from this early period to the present day, has preserved its language, its customs, and independence. 2. To *Charles*, Gallia was assigned. 3. *Lothar* received for his portion, Dauphine, Alsace, and Burgundy.

At first the *Franks*, in Gallia under Charles, spoke German, but they soon mixed it with the language of the subdued Gauls. The oaths which Charles and Lewis and their subjects took near Strasburg in 842, to protect their empire against Lothar, their eldest brother, are preserved. The grandson of Charlemagne, *Abbot Nidhart*, who died 853, in his history of the disputes of the sons, has preserved the form of the oath in German and French. It is a curious specimen of both languages at this early period.†

Charles's Oath in Francic, or Old German.

In godes minna ind in thes christiânes folches ind unser bêdherô gehaltnissi, fon thesemo dage frammordes, sô fram sô mir got geuizci indi mahd furgibit, sô haldih

* Eginharti de Vita Carolimagni commentariis, cum annotationibus Ger. Nicolai Heerkens, Groningæ, 12mo. 1755. Histoire de Charlemagne par Gaillard, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1819.

† Roquefort gloss. de la langue romane, tom. i. disc. prel. p. xx. Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835, p. 26.

tesan mînan bruodher sôsô man mit rehtû sînan bruodher scal, in thiû thaz er mig sô soma duo, indi mit Ludherem in nohheiniu thing ne gegangu, thê mînan uuillon imo ce scadhen werdhên.

LITERAL GERMAN.

In Gottes Minne und in (wegen) des christlichen Volkes und unser beider Erhaltung von diesem Tage fortan, so fern so mir Gott Weisheit und Macht giebt, so halte ich diesen meinen Bruder, so wie man mit Recht seinen Bruder soll, und dass er mir auch so thun und mit Ludherem (will ich) in keine Sache nicht gehen, mit meinem Willen ihm zu Schaden werden.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In God's love and for the christian folk and our common preservation, from this day henceforth, so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so hold I (*shall I preserve*) this my brother, so as one (*man*) by right his brother should (*preserve*) and that he to me also so may do, and with Lothar I (*will*) not enter into any thing, with my will, to be an injury to him.

The Oath of Lewis, in the Romanic, or French.

Pro deo amur et pro christian poblo et nostro commun salvament, dist di in avant, in quant deus savir et podir me dunat, si salvarai eo cist meon fradre Karlo et in adjudha et in cadhuna cosa, si cum om per dreit son fradra salvar dist, in o quid il mi altresi fazet, et ab Ludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai, qui meon vol cist meon fradre Karle in damno sit.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

For God's love and for the christian people and our common preservation from this day and henceforth, in so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so shall I assist this my brother Charles, and in assistance and in any cause so as one (*man*) by right his brother ought to assist in such a manner as he may do to me; and with Lothar I will not enter into any treaty (*placitum*) which to me, or to this my brother Charles, can be an injury.

Oath of Charles's army, in Romanic or Old French.

Si Lodhuvigs sacrament quæ son fradre Karlo jurat conservat, et Karlus meos sendra de suo part non lo stanit, si io returnar non lint pois, ne io ne neuls cui eo returnar int pois, in nulla ajudha contra Lodhuwig nun li iver.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Lewis keeps the oath which to his brother Charles he swore, and Charles my Seignior (*Lord*) on his part does not keep it, if I cannot prevent him, neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Lewis.

Oath of Lewis's army, in Francic or Old German.

Oba Karl then eid, then er sînemo bruodher Ludhuuuige gesuor geleistit, indi Ludhuuuig mîn hêrro then er imo gesuor forbrihchit, ob ih inan es iruunden ne mag, noh ih noh therô nohhein, then ih es iruunden mag, uuidhar Karle imo ce follustî ne uuirdhu.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Wenn Karl den Eid, den er seinem Bruder Ludwig schwur, leistet (hält) und Ludwig, mein Herr (den Eid), den er ihm schwur, bricht, wenn ich ihn davon abwenden (abhalten), nicht kann, (so) werden weder ich, noch deren einer, den ich davon abwenden (abhalten) kann ihm wider Karl zu Hülfe nicht seyn (beistehn).

LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Charles keeps the oath, which he swore (to) his brother Lewis, and Lewis my Lord breaks the (oath) which he swore (to) him, in case I cannot prevent him, (then) neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Charles.

11. RHABANUS MAURUS, born at Mayence in 776, became a celebrated teacher at Fulda. His attention was attracted to the German language, and, in a council at Mayence, A.D. 848, he succeeded in passing a canon that in future the clergy should preach in Romanic (*French*) or Theotisc (*German*). He died, Archbishop of Mayence, Feb. 4th, 856. Rhabanus Maurus compiled *Glossæ Latino barbaricæ de partibus humani corporis Goldast script. rerum Alemannic*, vol. i. p. 66—69.—*Glossarium Latino Theodiscum in tota Biblia V. et N. Test. Goldast. id.*

12. OTFRID belonged to the Alemanni or Suabians, and was educated at Fulda under Rhabanus Maurus. He was a Benedictine monk at Weissenburg in Alsace, a learned theologian, philosopher, orator, and poet, who flourished between 840 and 870. Otfrid wrote in rhyme a poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic, his native language, to banish the profane songs of the common people. In this work there is a disregard of chronological order, for the poet seems to have written down the circumstances as they came into his mind. The MS. was first discovered by Beatus Rhenanus in the monastery at Freisingen, near Munich; there are two other MSS., one at Heidelberg, and the other at Vienna. It was first published by *Flaccius (Illericus)*, at Basle, 1571, in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. with *Scherz's annotations*; also at Bonn in 4to. *Bonner Bruchstücke vom Otfried*, durch H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben, 1821. Again in 4to. by E. G. Graff, Königsberg, 1831, under the title of *Krist*.

Otfrid's Krist.

Séhet these fógala. thie hiar flíagent óbana.

zi ákare sie ni gángent. ioh ouh uuíht ni spínnent

Thoh ni brístit in thes. zi uuáru thoh ginúages.

ní sie sih ginérien. ioh scóno giuuerien.

Biginnet ána scouuon. thie frónisgon blúomon.

thar líuti after uuége gent. thie in themo ákare stent.

Sálonon ther rícho. ni uuátta sih gilícho.

thaz ságen ih íú in ala uuár. so ein thero blúomono thar.

Krist by Graff, ii. 22, 9: p. 165, 9.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sehet diese vögel, die hier fliegen oben.

Zum acker sie nicht gehen, und auch nichts nicht spinnen,

Doch nicht fehlt ihnen etwas, fürwahr zum genügen,

Nicht sie sich ernähren, und schön gewähren.

Beginnet anzuschauen, die herrlichen blumen

(Wo leute nach wege gehen) di in dem acker stehen:

Salomon der reiche, nicht kleidete (wattete) sich gleich mässig

Das sage ich euch in aller wahrheit, so wie eine der blumen dar.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

See these fowls, which here fly above.
 To the field they go not (i. e. *they till not*), and also nothing spin,
 Yet want not any thing, they truly have enough,
 They do not nourish themselves, nor make fine.
 Begin to look on the splendid flowers
 (After which people go) standing in the field :
 Solomon, the rich, did not dress (wadded) himself like
 (That say I to you, in all truth) one of the flowers there.

13. MUSPILLI, a fragment of an old High-German alliterative Poem on the end of the world, from a MS. of the middle of the 9th century, in the Royal Library at Munich, published by *J. A. Schmeller, Munich, 1832.*

. . . Dar ni mac denne mak andremo
 helfan uora demo muspille denne daz
 preita uusal allaz uar prinnit enti uugir
 enti luft iz allaz arfurpit; uar ist denne
 diu marha dar man dar heo mit sinen ma
 gon piehc;

Thus arranged and corrected by Schmeller.

Dar ni mac denne mâk andremo	helfan vora demo Muspille.
Denne daz preita wasal	allaz varprinnit,
enti viur enti luft	iz allaz arfurpit,
war ist denne diu marha,	dar man dar eo mit sinen mâgon piehc?

LITERAL GERMAN.

. . . . Da mag Kein Mage dem anderen
 helfen vor dem Muspille wenn die
 breite Erdfäche ganz verbrennet, und Feuer
 und Luft ist ganz verworfen; wo ist dann
 die marke, darum man hier mit seinen magen strit?

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

. . . . Then may no kindred assist the other
 for the Muspille. When the
 broad surface of the earth all is burning, and fire
 and air are all cast away; where is then
 the mark about which one has been quarrelling here with his relatives?

14. LUDWIGSLIED, a German heroic song by an unknown author, in praise of the East Francic King Lewis III. in the year A.D. 883. The MS. was originally at St. Amand, near Tournay, but it is now lost. It was published first in *Schilter's Thes.*, then by *Docen, Munich, 1813*, and in 1835 in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, p. 46.

HEROIC SONG.

Sang uuas gesungen.
 Uuig uuas bigunnen :
 Bluot skein in uangôn,
 Spilôd under vrankon.

Thâr vaht thegenô gelih,
 Nichein sô sô Hluduuig :
 Snel indi kuoni,
 Thaz uuas imo gekunni.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sang war gesungen,
Kampf war begonnen,
Blut schien in Wangen
Kämpfender Franken.

Da focht Degen (heroes) gleich
Keiner so wie Ludwig,
Schnell und kühn,
Das war ihm angeboren.

Schilter, Thes. vol. ii. p. 17.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Song was sung,
Fight was begun:
Blood shone in the cheeks
Of fighting Franks.

There fought like a hero
Not one so as Lewis,
Quick and bold,
Which was in him inborn.

15. SAXON EMPERORS. During the reign of the Saxon emperors, from 919 till 1024, literature and science made some progress. The *Ottoes* valued and loved the sciences, and patronised *Gerbert* the most learned man of their time. Gerbert became pope under the name *Silvester II.* and died 1003.

16. NOTKER wrote in the period of the Saxon emperors. The only important monument in High-German literature of this age is a translation and commentary on the Psalms by this learned monk, *Notker of St. Gallen*. He was called *Labeo*, from his broad lips. His Alemannic translation is free and natural; and, as it respects power and strength of expression, it equals the best modern translation. Notker died in 1022. His work was published in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. i.

PSALM I.

1. *Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum,*

Der man ist salig, der in dero argon rat ne gegieng.

So Adam teta, do er dero chenun rates folgeta uuider Gote, *Sicut adam fecit, cum mulieris consilium sequeretur adversus Deum.*

Et in via peccatorum non stetit.

Noh an dero sundigon uuege ne stuont.

So er teta. Er cham dar ana, er cham an den breiten uueg ter ze hello gat, unde stuont dar ana, uuanda er hangta sinero geluste. Hengendo stuont er. *Sicut idem fecit. Processit eò, processit ad viam latam qui ad Infernum ducit, et stetit ibi, namque pendebat à concupiscentia sua. Pendulus stetit.*

Et in cathedra pestilentiae non stetit.

Noh an demo suhtstuole ne saz.

Ih meino daz er richeson ne uuolta, uuanda diu suht sturet sie nah alle. So sie adamen teta, do er Got uuolta uuerden. Pestis chit latine pecora sternens (fleo niderslahinde) so pestis sih kebreitet, so ist iz pestilentia, i. e. late peruagata pestis (uuito uuallonde sterbo). *Intelligo, quod gubernare, (pro tribunali) nollet. Namque hæc pestis corripuit fere omnes, sicut Adamo fecit, quum vellet Deus fieri. Pestis dicitur Latinè, quasi pecora sternens. Quando pestis se dilatat, dicitur Pestilentia, i. e. latè pervagata pestis.*

17. After the extinction of the Saxon emperors, the line of *Salian Franks* governed in Germany from A.D. 1024 to 1125. The authors of this period generally wrote in Latin. *Adam*, called *Bremensis*, born

at Meissen, Canon at Bremen, wrote in Latin a History of the Church which gives an account of Hamburg and Bremen, from the time of Charlemagne to Henry IV. It is of great value for the history of North Germany.

18. GERMAN literature had very few monuments in the time of the Salian Franks: the language is very stiff and mixed with Latin. The few specimens of German, in this period, are translations, such as the version of *Boethius* and *Aristotle*, by an unknown monk of St. Gallen, and the paraphrase of *Canticum Canticorum* by *Willeram*. *E. G. Graff*, in his *Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. No. I. pref. p. xxxvi. 4to. Berlin, 1834, mentions a St. Gallen MS. of the 10th and 11th century, containing an old High-German translation of *Boethius Cons. philos.*, and gives a specimen of this translation. The following extract is interesting, from the additions which the monk makes to the Latin text of *Boethius*,* showing the astronomical knowledge of his time.

Boethius.

Uuir uuizen. daz tia érda daz uuázer úmbe gât. unde der fierdo téil nâhôr óbenân erbârôt íst. án démo sízzent tie ménnisken. Ter himel lêret únsih. táz iz ter fierdo téil íst. Alle die astronomiam chúnne. die bechénnent táz æquinoctialis zona den himel rêhto in zuéi téilet. unde fône íro ze dien úzerôsten polis iouuéder hâlb ében fílo íst íh méino ze demo septentrionali. unde ze demo australi. Sô ist tiu érda sínuelbíu. unde íst úns únchúnt. úbe si. úndenân erbârôt sí. óbenân dâr sí erbârôt íst. târ sízzent tie liute ab æthiopico oceano. usque ad scithicum oceanum. Tie férrôst sízzent ad austrum. die sízzent in æthiopicis insulis. tien íst tiu súnna óbe hóubete. sô si gât úzer ariete in uerno tempore. unde sô si begínnent kân in libram in autumnno.—*Graff's Sprachschatz*, pref. p. xxxvi.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We know that the water goes round the earth, and the fourth part above is bare; on it sit the men. The heaven learns (*teaches*) us that it is the fourth part. All, who know astronomy, confess that the equinoctial zone divides the heaven right in two, and that from it to the uttermost pole of each half is an equal distance, I mean to the north, and to the south. So is the earth round, and it is to us unknown, if it be bare underneath; above, where it is bare, there sit the people from the Ethiopian ocean to the Scythian ocean. The farthest sitting to the south, they sit in Ethiopian islands; to those is the sun over head, when he goes out of Aries in the spring, and when he begins to go into Libra in autumn.

19. PARABLE of the Sower, in old High-German, taken from MS. fragments of Homilies in the Imperial Library at Vienna, written at the beginning of the 11th century, and printed in *Lambersii Commentariis*, &c. 2nd edit. l. 11, p. 550: *Schilter*, vol. i. p. 76, at the end.

Lk. 8.—Unser Herro der almahtige Got der sprichet in desmi Euangelio, suenne der acchirman sait sinen samen, so fellit sumelichis pi demo uuege, unde uuiridit firtretin, oder is essant die uogile.

* *Boethius de consolatione philosophiæ*, 12mo. Lugd. Batavorum, 1656, p. 42, Prosa 7.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Translation, with an excellent English Version by Cardale, ch. xviii. 1, p. 95.

20. WILLERAM was educated at Fulda. He died 1085, abbot of the monastery Ebersberg in Bavaria, and probably composed his Paraphrase between 1070 and 1084. MSS. are preserved at Vienna, Breslaw, Stuttgard, Einsiedeln, published with this title, *Willeram Abbatis in Canticum Canticorum paraphrasis, Latina et veteri lingua Francica*, ed. P. Merula, Leyden, 1598, and by *F. Vögelin, Worms*, 1631, and in *Schilter's Thes.* Also by *Hoffman, Breslaw*, 1827.

Sage mir uuine min. uua du dine scaf uueidenes. uua du ruouues umbe mitten dag. Umbe uuaz biten ih des? Daz ih niet irre ne beginne gen. unter den corteron dinero gesellon. Kunde mir o sponse. den ih mit allen chresten minno. uuer die ueræ fidei doctores sin. die dine scaf uuisen ad pascua uitæ. unte die solich sin. daz du in iro herzen dir hereberga machest. unte sie beskirmes ab omni feruore temptationis.—*Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. p. 6, *in fine*.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Sage mir, mein Geliebter, wo du deine Schafe weidest, wo du ruhest um Mittag. Warum warte ich dessen? dass ich nicht irre noch fehl gehe unter den Hürden deiner Gesellen. Verkünde mir, o Gespons, den ich aus allen Kräften liebe, wer die veræ fidei doctores sind, die deine Schafe weisen ad pascua vitæ, und die solche sind, dass du in ihren Herzen Herberge machest und sie beschirmt ab omni fervore temptationis.

VERBAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Say to me, my beloved, where thou pasturest thy sheep, where thou restest at midday. For what ask I this? That I may not err, nor begin to go among the number of thy companions. Inform me, O bridegroom, whom I love with all might, who are the teachers of true faith, who show thy sheep to the pastures of life, and who are such that you make dwellings in their hearts, and shelter them from all heat of temptation.

21. ST. ANNO. The praises of the archbishop of Cologne, *St. Anno*, who died 1075, concludes this period. The writer is unknown, but this poem was probably composed, soon after St. Anno's death, before the end of the 11th century. It is in rhyme, and consists of forty-nine stanzas, written, as Herzog says, in the *Low-Rhinish* or *Francic* dialect (Nieder Rhinisch). Meusel calls it *Alemannic*. Fragments of this poem were first published by *Martin Opitz*, 1639, who discovered them at Breslaw. The MS. is lost. It was printed by *Schilter* and others, and in 1816 by Goldmann. All the latter editions depend on the first incorrect publication.

MAN'S INGRATITUDE.

Mit bluomin cierint sich diu lant,
mit loube dekkit sich der walt;
daz wilt habit den sinin ganc,
scône ist der vögil sanc:
ein iwelich ding die ê noch havit,
diemi got van êrist virgab:
newære die zuei gescephte,
di her gescuoph die bezziste,
die virkêrten sich in die dobeheit:
dannin huobin sich diu leith.

Wackernagel, p. 117.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Mit Blumen zieren sich die Lande,
Mit Laube decket sich der Wald,
Das Wild hat seinen Gang
Schön ist der Vogelsang;
Ein jeglich Ding das Gesetz noch hat,
Das ihm Gott zuerst gab.
Nur die zwei Geschöpfe,
Die er schuf die besten,
Die verkehrten sich in die Tollheit,
Davon erhub sich das Leid.

POETICAL VERSION.

The flow'rs adorn the fields,
 Green leaves bedeck the groves,
 The beasts their courses run,
 Soft rings the sweet bird's song :
 All things obey the laws
 That God creating gave,

Save the two latest born,
 Whom noblest, best, he framed ;
 They spurn his high command,
 And turn to folly's course,
 From hence began the pain.*

22. *Te Deum* of the 12th century.†

Prof. Graff observes that the MS. is of the 12th century. It was originally the property of the monastery of St. Maria at Windberg, and contains many very rare words and expressions. The following extract is from the MS. in the Royal Library at Munich. It is inserted in the *Diutiska* of Prof. C. G. Graff, vol. iii. No. III. p. 459.

Daz lobesanch dere saligen bischoue den si sungen
Ymnus beatorum episcoporum Ambrosii et Augustini quem cantaverunt
 deme herren wehsellichen unter in fure die becherde des uileheiteren lerares
domino vicissim inter se pro conversione preclari doctoris
 unde uateres. Dih got wir loben Dih herren wir ueriehen dih ewigen
et patris Augustini. Te deum laudamus te dominum confitemur. Te æternum
 uater elliu diu erde erwirdit. Dir alle engile dir die himile unde alle
patrem omnis terra veneratur. Tibi omnes angeli tibi cæli et universæ
 gualte Dir die guizzeneuolle. unde die minnefurige mit untuallicher stimme
potestates. Tibi cherubim et seraphim incessabili voce
 furruoffent. Heiliger heiliger heiliger herro got dere here. Volle sint himile
proclamant. Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus dominus deus sabaoth. Pleni sunt cæli
 unde erde dere magenchrefte eren diner.
et terra maiestatis gloriæ tuæ.

MINNESINGERS.‡

23. *German national poetry and prose compositions, from the 12th to the 14th century.* The Hohenstauffen or Suabian race of German emperors were great admirers and promoters of literature. Frederic I., Henry VI., Frederic II. and Conrad IV. were themselves poets, as well as the patrons of Minnesingers. A few of the chief Minnesingers and other authors will now be mentioned.

24. The *Nibelungen Lied*, or Song of the Nibelungen, is one of the most ancient and perfect Suabian epic poems. Pelegrin, bishop of Passau, who died in 991, is supposed to have collected the story of the *Nibelungen*, and to have written it in Latin by the aid of his scribe Conrad. The present poem is probably founded upon the Latin, and apparently written by Henry of Ofterdingen, about the middle of the 12th century. The following specimen and the English version are from the interesting

* This flowing and spirited translation, with some others that follow, is taken from *Lays of the Minnesingers*, 8vo. Longman, London, 1825, a valuable little work, which is full of interesting information respecting the Minnesingers, and contains many beautiful specimens of their poetry.

† See § 4, for a specimen of the *Te Deum* in German of the 8th century.

‡ Minne love, sänger singer.

work, "*Lays of the Minnesingers*," p. 114: the substance of the extract will be found in the edition of *van der Hagen*, 8vo. Berlin, 1807, p. 47, verse 1145.

SONG OF THE NIBELUNGEN.

Sam der liehte mane
Vor der sternen stat,
Der schin so lûterliche
Ab' den wolchen gat,
Dem stûnt si nu geliche
Vor maneger vrowen gût:
Des wart da wol gehôhet
Den zieren helden der mût.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

And as the beaming moon
Rides high the stars among,
And moves with lustre mild
The mirky clouds along;
So, midst her maiden throng,
Up rose that matchless fair;
And higher swell'd the soul
Of many a hero there.

25. *WALTER von der Vogelweide*, of Thurgau in Switzerland, flourished from 1190 to 1227.

SUMMER.

Do der sumer komen was,
Und die bluomen dur das gras
Wunneklich entsprungen,
Und die vogel sungen, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

'Twas summer—through the opening grass
The joyous flowers up sprang,
The birds in all their diff'rent tribes
Loud in the woodlands sang.

Minnesingers, p. 206.

26. *GRAVE CHUNRAD von Kilchberg* or *Kirchberg*, of Suabia, wrote in the latter part of the 12th century.

ON MAY.

Meige ist komen in dú lant,
Der uns ie von sorgen bant:
Kinder, kinder, sint gemant!
Wir sun schouwen wunne manigvalde;
Uf der liechten heide breit
Da hat er uns fûr gespreit
Manig bluemelin gemeit,
Erst bezeiget in dem gruenen walde;
Da hört man die nahtegal,
Uf dem bluenden rise,
Singen lobelichen schal, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

May, sweet May, again is come,
May that frees the land from gloom;
Children, children, up and see
All her stores of jollity!
On the laughing hedgerow's side
She hath spread her treasures wide;
She is in the greenwood shade,
Where the nightingale hath made
Every branch and every tree
Ring with her sweet melody.

Minnesingers, p. 141.

27. *HENRY RISPACH*, commonly styled *Der tugendhafte Schreiber the virtuous Clerk*, lived about 1207.

THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

Es ist in den walt gesungen
Das ich ir genaden klage
Dú min herze hat betwungen
Und noh twinget alle tage.

Mir ist sam der nahtegal,
Dú so vil vergebne singet,
Und ir doh ze leste bringet
Niht wan schaden ir suezer schal.

FREE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The woodlands with my songs resound,
As still I seek to gain
The favours of that lady fair
Who causeth all my pain.

My fate is like the nightingale's
That singeth all night long,
While still the woodlands mournfully
But echo back her song.

Minnesingers, p. 144.

28. WIRNT VON GRAFENBERG wrote a poem styled, *Wigalois*, about 1212. MSS. are preserved at Cologne, Leyden, Bremen, and Hamburg. A very valuable edition was published in 8vo. by *Benecke, Berlin*, 1819.

Artus Hofhaltung.

Ez was hie vor, so man seit,
Ein Kunech der ie nach Eren streit;
Des Name witen was erkant.
Britanie hiez sin Lant;
Selbe hiez er Artus.
Ze Karidol da het er Hus.
Mit solhen Freuden stunt ez do,
Daz uns daz nu machet fro.

Court of King Arthur.

Heretofore there was, as men say,
A king who always for honour fought,
Whose name was widely known.
Britain was called his land,
He himself was called Arthur.
At Karidol there had he a house,
With such delights it stood there
That it now gives us pleasure.

Herzog, p. 79.

29. GOTFRIT VON NIFEN, a Suabian nobleman, wrote about the year 1235. The following specimen is taken from *Benecke's Additions to Bodmer's Versuche über die alte schuäbische Poesie, Zürich, 1748.*

SPRING.

Nu woluf! grüssen
Wir den süssen,
Der uns büssen
Wil des winters pin;
Der uns wil bringen
Vogelin singen,
Blümen springen,
Und der sunnen schin.
Da man sach e
Den kalten sne,
Da siht man gras,
Von touwe nas,
Bruevent das
Blumen unde der kle.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

Up, up, let us greet
The season so sweet,
For winter is gone;
And the flowers are springing,
And little birds singing,
Their soft notes ringing,
And bright is the sun!
Where all was drest
In a snowy vest,
There grass is growing,
With dew-drops glowing,
And flowers are seen
On beds so green.

Minnesingers, p. 155.

30. A NOTICE of the following didactic poems in the old High-German dialect cannot be omitted. 1. Der König Tyrol von Schotten und sein sohn Fridebrant, *King Tyrol of Scotland and his son Fridebrant*. 2. Der Winsbeke an sinen sun, *Winsbeke to his son*. 3. Du(i) Winsbēkin an ir Tohter, *Winsbekin to her daughter*. These three are by unknown authors, but they most likely belong to the beginning of the 13th century. They are printed in *Schilter*, vol. ii.; and in *Manesse's Collection*. 4. Frigedanks Bescheidenheit, *Sentiments and Sentences*. Whether Frigedank be the real or fictitious name of the author, is very doubtful. The poem was written before 1230. Published by *Sebastian Brand, Strasburg, 1508, 4to.*, and lately by *W. Grimm*. These didactic poems, particularly the latter, are distinguished by elevated and philosophical views of life.

DER WINSBEKE.

Sun ellú wisheit ist ein wiht,
 Dú herze sin ertrahten kan,
 Hat er ze Gote minne niht,
 Vnd siht in niht mit vorhten an.

Schiller's Thes. vol. ii. p. 20, *in fine*.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Son all wisdom is nothing,
 (Thy heart can do without it)
 If to God it has no love,
 And do not look to him in fear.

FRIGEDANKS BESCHEIDENHEIT.

Gote dienen ane Wank
 Deist aller Wisheit Anvank.
 Der hat sich selben betrogen
 Und zimbert uf den Regenbogen.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

God serving without irresolution
 That is of all wisdom the beginning.
 He has deceived himself
 Who builds upon the rainbow.

31. SCHWABEN-SPIEGEL, or *Suabian Mirror*, the Alemannic provincial law, probably compiled in the 13th century. Published in *Schiller's Thes.* vol. ii.

Introduction to the Laws.

Herre Got himelischer Vater, durch din milte gute geschufte du den menschen mit drivaltiger wirdikeit.

2. Diu erst ist daz er nach dir gebildet ist.

3. Daz ist auch ain alz groz uuirdikeit, der dir allez menschen kunne ymmer sunderlichen danken sol, uuan dez haben uuir groz reht, Vil lieber herre himelischer Vater sit du unz zu diner hohen gothait also uuirdiclich geedelt hast.

4. Diu ander uuirdikeit ist da du Herr almächtiger Schöpfer den menschen zu geschaffen hast, daz du alle die uuelt die sunnen und den maun die sterne und diu vier elemente, fiur, uuazzer, luft, erde, die vogel in den luften, die vische in dem uuage, diu tier in dem uualde, die uuurme in der erde, golt, silber, edelgestain und der edeln uuurtze suzzer smak, der plumen liehtiu varuue, der baume frucht korn und alle creatur, daz haust du herre allez dem menschen ze nutze und ze dienst geschaffen durch die triuuue und durch die minne die du zu dem menschen hetest.

5. Diu dritt uuirdikait ist da du Herr den menschen mit geedelt hast, daz ist diu daz der mensche die uuirde und ere und freude und uuunn die du selb bist ymmer mit dir euuiclich niezzen sol.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Lord God, heavenly father, by thy kind goodness, createst thou man with threefold dignity.

2. The first is, that he after thee is formed.

3. That is such a great dignity, for which all mankind always particularly shall thank thee, for which we have great right (obligation), much beloved Lord, heavenly father, since thou to thy high Godhead hast so honourably ennobled us.

4. The second dignity to which thou, Lord, almighty Creator, hast formed man, is that thou, all the world, the sun and moon, the stars, and the four elements, fire, water, air, earth, the fowls in the air, the fish in the waves, the animals in the wood, the worms on the earth, gold, silver, and precious stones, and the sweet flavour of costly spices, the shining colour of flowers, the fruit of the trees, corn, and all creatures, hast, the Lord, created for the use and service of man, by the favour and love which thou hadst to man.

5. The third dignity with which thou, Lord, hast ennobled man is this, that man shall enjoy the dignity and honour and pleasure and delight which thou thyself art (hast) always and eternally with thee.

32. THE EDELSTEIN, or *the Gem*, a collection of fables by Boner, a Dominican monk whose name is often mentioned in documents from 1324—1349. An excellent edition of the Edelstein, with a glossary, is given by *Prof. G. F. Beneke*, of Gottingen, published at Berlin, 1816, 8vo.

Von einem Hund und einem Esel.

(*Von unbedachter Narreheit.*)

Wel rechter Tore des begert,
Des sin Nature in nicht gewert,
Der mag des wol entgelten.
Dar zu sol man in schelten,
Der sich des Dinges nimet an,
Das sin Geslechte nie gewan.
Was du Nature hat gegeben,
Dem mag der Mensch kum wider streben.

Of a Dog and an Ass.

(*Unthinking folly.*)

He (is) a complete fool, who asks
What his nature does not grant,
He may for it well suffer.
Besides that we shall blame him,
Who undertakes a thing,
Which his species never acquired.
What nature has given
Man may hardly oppose.

Herzog, p. 144.

33. The following specimens show, from the year 1400, the gradual formation of the modern German. As best indicating the change in the language, the extracts are chiefly given from the same passage of the Scriptures.

34. THE GOSPELS (*Evangelien uber al daz Jar*) from a MS. at Munich of the 13th century.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Do ein michel Menig chom zu Jesu, und von den Steten eilten zu im, do sprach er ei Bispel :) Der Ackerman gi aus seen sinen Samen.—4. Und do er ge seet, do viel ein Sam pi dem Weg und ward vertreten und gazzen in di Vogel.

35. THE EPISTLES and Gospels in High-German (Hoch-Deutsch), "*Lectiones, Epistolæ et Evangelia per annum*," A.D. 1431, from a MS. at Munich.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Do ain michel menig cham zue iesu vnd von den stetten eilten zv im do sprach er ain peichspill) der Akcherman gie aus säen seinen samen.—4. Vnd do er gesäett, do viell ain sam peij dem weg vnd ward vertreten und azzn in auch die vogel.

36. GOSPELS for every day of the year (*Evangelien auf alle Tage des Jahres*), from a MS. at Munich, about 1450. *Domin. Sexagesima.*

Lk. viii. 3.—Do ein michtl menig chom zu jhm vnd vō dē stetn eylten zu jm do sprach er ein peyspill d' ackerman gye aus sänd sein samē,—4. vnd do er gesät do viel ein samē pey dē weg vnd wart vertreten vnd gassn jn auch die vogl.

37. AIN POSTIL *uber dij Evangelij*, from a MS. at Munich, about 1460.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Vnd da das volck nū chom zu im da hueb er auf und sagt in ain peyspil vnd sprach) Es gie ain man aus zu ainen zeitn vnd sät, 4. vnd da er nu ward seen da viel ain sam zu dem weg vnd der ward vertreten vnd dartzu komen die vogel und assn den samen.

38. BIBLE in High-German (*teutsche Bibel*). One of the earliest Bibles, but without date; some say it was printed at Mayence, 1462, others at Strasburg, 1466.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hört secht der Seer gieng aus ze seen. 4. Vnd do er seet: der ein viel bey dem Weg, vnd die Vogel des Himels kamen vnd assen jn.

39. A PLENARIUM (*Sammlung der Episteln und Evangelien*), Augsburg, 1473.

Mk. iv. 3.—Er get auss der da säen will seinen samen vñ sät, 4. Vnd als er säet, das ein felt in den weg. vnd wirt verträten, vnd die Vögel des hymels die essent es auff.

40. PLENARIUM, *Augsburg*, 1474.

Mk. iv. 3.—Der ist aussgangen der da seet zu seen seinen somen,—4. Vñ als er seet da ist einer gefallen an den weg vnnd ist getreten worden, vnnd auch die vogel des himels habendt den gegessen.

41. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1476.

Mk. iv.—Hört secht d' da seet der ist aussgegange ze seen. Vnd da er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg vñ die vogel des hymels kamen vnd assen in.

42. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1487.

Mk. iv.—Hört. secht. der do seet, der ist aussgegangen ze seen. Vnd do er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vögel des hymels kamen vnd assen jn.

43. BIBLE, printed by H. Schonsperger, *Augsburg*, 1490.

Mk. iv.—Hört. sehet. der da säet. d' ist aussgegangen ze säen. Vnnd da er säet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vögel des hymels kamen vnnd assen jn.

44. GOSPELS, *Strasburg*, 1517.

Lk. viii.—Do zuomal als vil volcks gesammē kam zu Jesu, vñ vō dē stettē zu im yltē. Jn der zeit da sagt er inē ein gleichniss Der da seiet d' ist vssgangen zu seen seinen somē. Vñ als der seet da ist etlichs gefallē in dē weg, vñ ist zertrettē worden vñ die vögel des himels haben es gessen.

45. Dr. KEISERSBERG's Postil, *Strasburg*, 1522.

Am Sonnentag Sexagesimæ. Horēt (sprach der her) nement war, der d' do seyet ist vssgangē zu seyen seinē somē. Vñ so er seyt, ist d' ander som gefallē vff dē weg. (secus via, uit neben den weg. er wer sust i dē acker gefallē) vñ ist zertrettē wordē vō den wädleren, vñ die fōgel des himels seind kūmen vñ habend den vffgessen.

46. NEW TESTAMENT, *Zurich*, 1524.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörend zu, sich es gieng ein säyer vss zu säyen, vñ es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etlichs an den weg, do komend die vögel vnder dem himel vnd frassends vff.

47. BIBLE, by Dr. I. Eck, *Ingolstadt*, 1537.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, Ainer der da säiet, giëg auss: zu säien:—4. Vnd in dem er säiet. fiel etlichs an den weg, da kamen die vögel des lufts vnd frassens auf.

48. NEW TESTAMENT (*Deutssch*), *Wittenberg*, 1522.

Mk. iv. 3.—Horet zu, Sihe, Es, gieng eyn seeman aus zu seen,—4. vnd es begab sich, ynn dem er seet, fiel ettlichs an den weg, da kamen die vogel vnter dem hymel vnd frassens auf.

49. HISTORY of the Gospels (*Evangelisch Hijstori*), by Othmaren Nachtgall, Augsburg, 1525.

Mk. iv. 3.—Es was ainer ausgegangen zu seen seynen Somen,—4. Vnnder dem ainer gefallen was auff den Weg, vn̄ zertretten worden, auch hetten in die Vogel des Hymels auffgessen.

50. BIBLE, *Zurich*, 1530.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hörend zu, sihe, es gieng ein Säyer auss ze säyen,—4. vnd es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etliches an den wäg, do kamend die vögel vnder dem himel, vnd frassends auf.

51. The present German language* (*Hoch-Deutsch*) has a greater affinity to the Alemannic and Francic than to the Platt-Deutsch. This inclination towards the High-German, or southerly branch of the German dialects, arose from the influence of Luther at the Reformation. Luther was Professor of Divinity at Wittenberg, where the high dialect prevailed, and in which he wrote his translation of the Bible. The New Testament first published in 1523, and the Old Testament from 1523 to 1534, was revised and the whole Bible published from 1541 to 1545. This revised translation soon became generally known, and the numerous students that crowded Wittenberg to benefit by the lectures of Luther, and subsequently dispersed into the different provinces, carried with them this High-German version, and a predilection for this dialect. Thus High-German became generally known, and was adopted as the language of the church, the learned, and the press. This tongue spread with the Reformation, and as it advanced in extent it increased in perfection, till it has become one of the most cultivated and extensive of all the Gothic or Teutonic dialects. It not only prevails in the German confederacy, but in the north of Switzerland, Alsace, in a great part of Hungary, Transylvania, Bohemia, the kingdom of Prussia, in Schleswick, part of Jutland, and in Russia as far north as Courland. Amongst the Germans are writers of the first order in every branch of literature and science: they are most prolific in the production of new works, nor can any easily exceed them in freedom of inquiry, in labour, or erudition.

52. BIBLE, by Dr. M. Luther, *Wittenberg*, 1545.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu! Sihe, es gieng ein Seeman aus zu seen.—4. Vnd es begab sich, in dem er seet, fiel etlichs an den Weg, da kamen die Vogel unter dem Himmel vnd frassens auff.

53. DER LÄYEN Biblia, by J. Freydang, *Frankfort*, 1569.

Lk. viii.—Es gieng ein Säemann auss seim Hauss,
 Zu säen seinen Samen auss,
 Vnd etlichs fiel an weges gsetn,
 Das wurd gantzlich in staub vertretn,
 Vnd die Vögel vnder dem Himml
 Frassen das auff mit eim gewimbl:
 Auff den Felsen fiel etliches,
 Da es auffgieng verdorret es.

* For the origin of the Germans and their name, see § II. 1, 2, 3, note (†).

54. THE FROSCHMÄUSELER, oder der Frösch und Mäuse wunderbare Hofhaltung, *The court of the frogs and mice*, Magdeburg, 1595, 8vo. is one of the most remarkable epic poems. It was written by George Rolenhagen, who was born 1542, at Bernau in Brandenburg, and died 1609, when rector of the Latin school of Magdeburg. He attempts to describe eternity in the following striking allegory.

ETERNITY.

* * * *

Ewig, Ewig, ist lange Zeit.
 Wër ein Sandberg uns vorgestellt,
 Viel grösser denn die gantze Welt,
 Und ein Vogel all tausend Iahr këm,
 Auff einmahl nur ein Kornlein nem,
 Und Gott uns denn erlösen wolt,
 Wenn er das letzte Körnlein holt,
 So wër Hoffnung das uns elende,
 Zwar langsam, aber doch het ein ende.
 Nun bleiben wir in Gottes Zorn
 Ohn all Hoffnung ewig verlorn.

Chap. xiii.

ENGLISH VERSION.

* * * *

For ever and ever is a long time.
 Were a heap of sand before our eyes,
 Exceeding the whole world in size,
 And a bird ev'ry thousand years should come,
 To take but a single grain therefrom,
 And God would grant deliverance
 When the last grain were taken thence,
 We might have hope that our wretched state,
 Tho' long, might yet still terminate.
 But now beneath God's wrath we lie
 Lost, without hope, eternally.

Morrell.

55. BIBLE, Nuremberg, 1703, 1708, &c.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, es gieng ein Sæe-Mann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, in dem er säete, fiel etliches an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel unter dem Himmel, und frassens auf.

56. NEW TESTAMENT, translated by J. Maria, Passau, in Bavaria, 1752.

Mk. iv. 3. Höret : siehe, es gieng ein Sämann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, indem er säete, fiel ein Theil an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel, und frassen es auf.

57. A High-German translation of Reineke de Vos in the same metre as the Low-German of Henry van Alkmar, by *Dietrich Wilhelm Soltan*, Lüneburg, 1830. This extract will not only serve as a specimen of modern High-German, but as an example of the difference in the dialects.*

REINEKE DE VOS.

Es war an einem Mayentag,
 Wie Blum' und Laub die Knospen brach ;
 Die Kräuter sprossen ; froh erklang
 Im Hain der Vögel Lobgesang ;
 Der Tag war schön, und Balsamduft
 Erfüllte weit umher die Luft ;
 Als König Nobel, der mächtige Leu,
 Ein Fest gab, und liess mit Geschrey
 Hoftag verkünden überall.

Da kamen hin mit grossem Schall
 Viel edle Herr'n und stolze Gesellen ;
 Es war kaum möglich sie zu zählen.
 Der Kranich Lütke, Matz der Staar

Und Marks der Häher kamen sogar ;
 Denn Nobel wollte Herr'n und Sassen
 Ein frohes Gastmahl feyern lassen ;
 Darum er alles her berief,
 Was ging, was kroch, was flog, was lief,
 Thier' und Gevögel, gross und klein,
 Bis auf Reinhard den Fuchs allein,
 Der sich so frevelhaft benommen,
 Dass er nicht durft' nach Hofe kommen.

Wer Böses thut, der scheu't das Licht ;
 So ging's auch diesem falschen Wicht ;
 Er hatt' am Hofe schlimmen Geruch,
 Drum er zu kommen Bedenken trug.

* See DUTCH, VI. 17 ; and LOW-GERMAN, V. 26.

58. A free High-German translation of Henry van Alkmar's *Reineke de Vos* by *Goethe*.

Pfingsten, das liebliche Fest, war gekommen ; Es grünt und blüthen
Feld und Wald ; auf Hügeln und Höhn, in Büschen und Hecken
Uebten ein fröhliches Lied die neuermunterten Vögel ;
Jede Wiese spross von Blumen in duftenden Gründen,
Festlich heiter glänzte der Himmel und farbig die Erd.
Nobel, der König, versammelt den Hof ; und seine Vasallen
Eilen gerufen herbey mit grossem Gepränge ; da kommen
Viele stolze Gesellen von allen Seiten und Enden,
Lütke, der Kranich, und Markart der Häher und alle die Besten.
Denn der König gedenkt mit allen seinen Baronen
Hof zu halten in Feyer und Pracht ; er lässt sie berufen
Alle mit einander, so gut die grossen als kleinen.
Niemand sollte fehlen ! und dennoch fehlte der eine,
Reinecke Fuchs, der Schelm ! der viel begangenen Frevels
Halben des Hofes sich enthielt. So scheuet das böse Gewissen
Licht und Tag, es scheute der Fuchs die versammelten Herren.

59. The MODERN GERMAN of 1835 only differs in orthography from the first edition of Luther's Bible of 1545.*

High-German Provincial Dialects.

60. The following are a few specimens of the various provincial dialects spoken in Upper Germany in 1827.

61. Swiss provincial dialect in the canton *Zurich*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Losät uf, äs ischt en Ackherschmä uffs Fäld gangä ge säen.—4. Und da er gsät hät, ischt öbbis ä d' Strass gfallä, da sind d' Vögel cho und händs ufgrässä.

62. Swiss provincial dialect in the canton *Uri*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hört zuö, ksösch, a Mä ischt üssgangä go säia ; 4. und wie 'ne sait, falt'n öpis an die Strass, da sind die Vögel chö, und hand's aweg gefrässä.

63. SUABIAN provincial dialect near the *Alps*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Lösät und lûogäd, as ischt a Sayer ussi gangä z' saiid ;—4. Und wie êar g'sait hêat, ischt a Dôal uf a Wêag, g'falla, dên hênn-da d' Vögel g'noh', und ufg'frêassa.

64. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Stuttgart*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höhret me an : A Bauer ischt zum säa naus gangä ufs Feld.—4. Äbbes vom rumg' streutä Sohmä ischt uf da Weeg g'fallä, do sind d' Vögel kommä, und hends g'fressä.

65. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Ulm*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Häret zûe, séand, es ischt a Sëmâ ausganga z' sæa.—4. Und wia êr g'sät haut, do ischt a Thoil an Wêag g'fallâ, dâ sênd d' Vegel kommâ und hannds aufg' fressâ.

66. ALSACIAN dialect about *Strasburg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hêrt, sîet der Ackersmann esch üssgange zu'm Sâije.—4. Un wie er g'saijit hätt, êsch eins (ebbs) ouf de Waij g'falle ; dâ sind d' Vögel komme ounterm Himmel, un häns ouffg'frässe.

* See § 51, 52.

67. SALTZBURG dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höscht's : Schau, ös gāng à Sāmōn aus zum Sān̄.—4. Und ös gāb si, indem à sāt, völd à Doal an dem Wög, da kāmān d' Vögl und fräss'ns auf.

68. TIROLESE dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Dā hēarts à Māl zuē; às ischt à Māl a Paur zē sän aussī gāngn.—4. und às ischt g'schöch'n, wie ēar g'sānt hāt, ischt ôān Thail āffn Wög g'fāl'n, und dā hānn d' Fögl kemmen, und hāb'ns āffg'frössen.

69. BAVARIAN dialect about *Eichstadt*, 1827.

Mk. 4. 3.—Izā schau! a Baur is zum sän gangä.—4. Und do, wi-a gsāt hāt, iss epās an Wég hing'falln; dēs hābn d' Vögl wek g'fressn.

70. BAVARIAN dialect about *Munich*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Lossts enk sogng! à Moī is ā Baur aufs Sāhn' naus gangä.—4. Und wia r-a denn do g'saht hot, is e'am à Thoāi Sammā-r-ānn Weg nō gfōin; do sānn d' Vögl vonn Himmi rō kemma, und hammatn aufg'frössn.

71. BAVARIAN dialect about *Nuremberg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höirt zōu, segt, es iss a Bauer (a Säemoh) ausgangä z'sæä.—4. Und dāu hāuts es si zoutrāgn, wōi er g'sāt hāt, iss etli's an Weeg g'falln; da senn die Vügel unterm Himmel kummā und hābens āfg'fressn.

72. DIALECT about *Frankfort* on the Maine, (Sachsenhausen), 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hihrt zōu, Sich, es gung ē Mōl a Sihmann ēnausser z' sihñ.—4. Unn dō hōt sech's begāwwe, wāi ēr gesiht hōt, fāil Epās d'rvuñ ān'n Wäg; do sēnn (sain) di Vigel unnerm Hémmel kumme, unn hāwwe's uffg'fresse.

73. DIALECT of *Wetteravia*, or the district enclosed by the Sahn, Rhine, and Maine, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hirt zōu! Sich, es geng ē mohl ē Sehmann naus, der wullt sihē,—4. Önn wēi ē sēt', do fēil a Dāl uf de Wèk; dā kohme de Vigel onnerm Himmel onn frossens uf.

74. HESSIAN dialect about *Kassel*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hehrt zu, sich, es gink en Sehmann us ze sehen. 4. Un es begab sich, wie hä (he) sehte, fiel etliches uf den Wäk; do kamen de Väggel unner dem Himmel und frassens uf.

75. HIGH-SAXON dialect about *Leipsic*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hürt zu säht! 's gung ā mal a Siāmann aus zu siān.—4. Un da hā siāte, da feel eeniges an'n Wäg; da kamen de Vogel (Veggel) unggern Himmel, un frassens uf.

76. HIGH-SAXON dialect about *Ansbach*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Härt zu! sich, es gieng à Sôamā auf's Soā aus.—4. und es iss g' seheg'n, indemm ehr säte, fiel Etlichs ān den Weeg. Dôa kamm die Viegel unt'rn Himmel und frassens auf.

XI.—SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE,* INCLUDING A SKETCH OF THE LANGUAGES OF ICELAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

1. ICELAND has been supposed to be the remote *Thule* † of Virgil, Pliny, and other classical authors; but it is more probable, that when they mention Thule, they refer to part of South Norway, probably the province of Tellemark. It is denominated *Thyle* ‡ by king Alfred in his translation of Boethius, and *Thila* § in his Orosius. The cluster of islands called *Ferros* were discovered by Scandinavian navigators at an early period, and in A. D. 861, *Naddod*, a Norwegian, was driven by storms on the coast of Iceland, which, from the snow, he named *Snoeland*. Soon after, *Gardar Svarfarson*, a Swede, by circumnavigation, ascertained it to be an island, and named it *Gardarsholm*, or the island of *Gardar*;|| it has, however, become generally known by the descriptive name *Iceland*.¶

2. *Harald Hárfager*, or the Fairhaired, subduing all the petty kings of Norway, obtained the supreme power about A. D. 863, and continued king of Norway till his death in 934. Some of the independent and high-spirited nobles spurned the usurped authority of Harald, and when, in their deadly feuds, they had slain an adversary, or in some other way broken the laws, rather than submit to Harald, they fled to Iceland, a land of prodigies, where subterraneous fires burst through the frozen soil, and boiling springs shoot up amidst eternal snows; where the powerful genius of liberty, and the no less powerful genius of poetry, have given most brilliant proofs of the energies of the human mind at the remotest confines of animated nature.** Among those who first fled to this land of freedom, we have, in 874, a record of Ingolf, the son of a Norwegian Jarl, Comes, or Earl, and his brother-in-law *Hjörleif*, who landed on the promontory on the south-east coast, still called Ingolfshödi. In the next century, *Thornvald* with his son Erik, surnamed *Raudi* or the red,†† escaped to Iceland. In the space of 50 or 60 years

* This short sketch is much indebted to the important works published by THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN, a Society which claims the especial attention of Englishmen. While too much praise cannot be given to the Professors Finn Magnussen and Rafn, as well as to the late Professor Rask, and the other active members of this institution, for their erudite publications, feelings of the highest respect and the warmest gratitude must ever be excited, when the author recollects the constant literary communications, and the very friendly assistance of Dr. Rafn and Dr. Rask. An account of part of Professor Rafn's valuable works will be found in § 17, 18, and 19.

† The ultima Thule of Virgil, *Georg.* i. 30, and Pliny, iv. 16.

‡ Bt. 29, 3; Card. p. 166, 1.

§ Ors. 1, 1; Bar. p. 31, 1.

|| Islands *Landnámabók*, sive *Liber originum Islandiæ*, I. 1. *I'slendinga Sögur*, I. p. 25, 26. Schoening, *Norges Riges Historie*, vol. ii. p. 101. Wheaton's *Hist. of Northmen*, p. 17.

¶ *Icl.* is ice, land *land*. Dr. Ingram thinks, in Orosius, Bar. 25, 4, Ira-land ought to be Isa-land. *Inaugural Lect.* p. 79, note q.—Isa-land is the reading adopted by Professor Rask.

** *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.

†† *Landnámabók*, i. 6—8. Schoening, vol. i. p. 107. *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.

the inhabitable parts of Iceland were occupied by refugees from Norway, who brought with them their families and a numerous retinue of dependants. Here they were amply repaid for their hardships and toil, in this severe clime, by the full enjoyment of liberty and independence; here they imported their language, the old Danish, their rites of heathen worship, and their civil institutions. They established a great national assembly, held annually, where all freeholders had a right to be present. This assembly bore a great resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, and was called *Alþing*.* The president of this meeting was elected for life, and was denominated *Lögsögumaðr*† or Promulgator of the law. Iceland continued this species of government, or republic, for about three centuries, that is, till A.D. 1275, when it became subject to the kings of Norway. Christianity was introduced into Iceland about the end of the 10th century, and was established in 1016.

3. Iceland, in its pagan state, had a literature, a poetry, and mythology, peculiarly its own. The Icelanders preserved their learning and history in oral tradition, by means of their *Skalds*,‡ who were at once poets and historians. These Skalds were a sort of travelling minstrels, who composed and recited the praises of kings and heroes in verse, and continually migrated from one northern country to another. They were the chroniclers, and often the companions of kings, attended them in their conflicts, and thus, from their presence at the scenes they had to record, they were able to give a lively and faithful description. In the Icelandic language a list is kept of the 230 chief Skalds or poetical historians from *Ragnar Lodbrok* to *Valdemar II.* amongst whom are several crowned heads, and celebrated warriors.||

4. *A Saga-man* § recalled the memory of past events in prose narratives as the Skalds did in verse. The memory of past transactions was thus transmitted from age to age by the poets or Skalds, and the Saga-men or story-tellers, till the introduction of writing, gave them a fixed and durable record.

5. The literature, mythology, and history of the Icelanders, and the old Scandinavians in general, in their pagan and early christian state, are chiefly preserved in the poetic or elder Edda,¶ the prose or younger Edda, and the Sagas, the *Njála*, the *Heimskringla*, the *Konungsskuggsjá*, and the *Landnámabók*. A short account of these works, and their various editions, may be useful.**

* Þing in Icelandic signifies *forum, conventus, a court of justice, an assize*; and *alþing* a general meeting, or assize.

† *Icl. Lögsaga f. (gen. lögsögu) recitatio legum*, from *lög law*; *saga a telling, speaking*; *maðr a man*, the man propounding the law.

‡ Skald from *Icl. skálld a poet*.

|| Wheaton's History of Northmen, p. 51.

§ *Saga historia, narratio*; *maðr gen. manns, acc. mann man*, that is, a story-teller.

¶ Edda a grandmother, quasi prima mater ethnicæ religionis.

** A minute account of the Icelandic works which are published may be found in "*Lexicon Islandico Latino-Danicum Björnönis Haldersonii, curâ R. K. Raskii, editum Havniæ*," 4to. 1814.

6. SÆMUND SIGFUSSEN, a clergyman, born in Iceland in 1056, was the first compiler of the *Poetic Edda*. He appears to have written some of these poetic effusions from the recital of contemporary Skalds, and to have collected others from manuscripts.

The Icelandic text of the poetic Edda was published in 4to. at Copenhagen in 1787, with a Latin translation, notes, and glossary. A second volume was not printed till 1818, and a third in 1828, by *Professor Finn Magnusen*. *Professor Rask* and the *Rev. Mr. Afzelius*, in 1818, published, at Stockholm, the original of this Edda, carefully accented, and distinguishing *i* from *j*, *u* from *v*, and *ö* from *o*.

7. THE POETIC EDDA contains the *Völu-spá*,* which gives an account of the creation of the universe, and the gods and men who inhabited it. The *Gróu-galdr* or Groa's Magic Song. The *Sólarljóð* or Song of the Sun which is almost entirely Sæmund's own composition, containing ideas of a future life, evidently derived from a christian source. The *Vafprúðnis-mál*, which is a sort of poetic dialogue between Odin and a famous giant.

8. THE GRÍMNIS-MA'L, or the Song of Grímnir, describing the habitations of the deities. The *Alvis-mál*, *Hyndlu-ljóð*, &c., *Hýmnisquiða*, or the Song of Hymer, &c. Many of these poems can be traced back to the 10th, or even the 9th century.

9. THE PROSE OR YOUNGER EDDA was written by the famous *Snorre Sturleson*, who was born of a noble family in 1178, at Hvamm on the west coast of Iceland, and was murdered in 1241. The Prose Edda was, therefore, more than a century later than the Poetic.

The first edition of the Prose Edda was published in an abridged form at Copenhagen in 1665, by *Resenius*, in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin. He appended to this edition the *Völu-spá* and *Háva-mál*, two poems from the Poetic Edda. A complete edition of the original text of the Prose Edda was published at Stockholm in 1818, by Professor Rask. The Prose Edda is a course of poetical lectures, drawn up for those young Icelanders who intended to become Skalds or poets. It consists of two parts. The first part, properly called the Edda, explains the mythology of the Poetic Edda, and forms a complete northern Pantheon in the form of fables. The second part is the *Skalda* or Poetics, which is the art of poetry adopted by the Skalds. It contains a dictionary of poetic synonymes, and the whole art of versification, alliteration, species of verse, &c. In explaining the mythology, and illustrating the different species of versification, Snorre extracted the most interesting parts of the Poetic Edda, and thus contrived in the form of dialogues to give the substance of it in a more intelligible form.

10. NJA'LA, or Life of the celebrated Icclander, Njáll Þorgeirsson, and his sons. It is beautiful in style, and correct in its statements. The Icelandic text was published at Copenhagen, 1772, in 4to. and a Latin version in 1809.

11. *Snorre* may be justly called the Herodotus of the north, if we only consider his great historical work, *Heimskringla*,† or Annals of the Norwegian kings from Odin.‡

* *Völu-spá* the oracle or prophecy of vala, gen. *völu*.

† *Heims-kringla orbis terrarum*; *heimr mundus*, *kringla orbis*.

‡ In this account of the Edda and other Icelandic works, much use has been made of Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, where more satisfactory information will be found. In Mallet's Northern Antiquities there is an English translation of the Prose Edda, and many useful notes, with the Icelandic text, and an English translation of five pieces of Runic poetry, amongst which is Ragnar Lodbrok.

It was published by Peringskjöld, with a Latin and Swedish translation, in 2 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1697, and with a Latin and Danish translation by *Schöning* and *Thorlacius*, in 3 vols. fol. Copenhagen, 1777—1783, and continued by the younger *Thorlacius* and *Werlauff*, in 3 vols. 1813—1826.*

12. *KÓNUNGSSKUGGSJA*,† or Royal Mirror. This is supposed to be the work of *Sverre*, king of Norway. It is in the form of dialogue, and gives a view of human life, with practical rules for different stations. It was published in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin, by *Halfdan Einarsen*, in 4to. 1768, Sorö.

13. *THE LANDNA'MABÓK* is an account of the most remarkable events connected with the first settlement of Iceland, its revolutions, and the introduction of Christianity. This history commences in the 9th, and extends to the 12th century. It was begun by *Are Frodi*, and continued by other hands. *Are Frodi* was born in Iceland in 1067; he was the friend and fellow-student of *Sæmund*. His work is remarkable as being the earliest historical composition written in the Old Danish or northern tongue, which still remains the living language of Iceland. Only a few fragments of his works are remaining, which have been published under the title of *Schedæ*‡ and *Landnámabók*.§

14. *THE SAGAS* are very numerous. These were popular narratives, recording the lives of kings, chieftains, and noble families. To aid the memory of the *Saga-man* or *Story-teller*, he contrived to introduce the most striking metrical passages from the poems of the *Skalds*.

15. Under the well-directed patronage of *The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen*, the following works have appeared.||

FORNMANNA Sögur, vol. i.—xi.; *Oldnordiske Sagaer*, vol. i.—xi.; *Scripta Historica Islandorum*, vol. i.—vii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events out of Iceland—the history of the Norwegian kings from *Olaf Tryggvason* to *Magnus Lagabætir*, and of the Danish kings (*Knytlínga*) from *Harald Blue-tooth* to *Canute VI.*, or the period between the middle of the 10th century, and the year 1274; in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin.

16. *ÍSLENDÍNGA SÖGUR*, vol. i. ii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events in Iceland itself—*Are Frodi's Schedæ*, *Landnámabók*,¶ and *Heiðarviga-*, *Ljós-vetninga*, *Svarfdæla-*, *Vallnaljóts-*, *Vemundar ok Víga-Skútu*, and *Víga-Glúms Sagas*, in Icelandic.

17. The following works are edited by the learned Secretary of the Society, Professor *Rafn*:—*Færeyínga Saga*, or the history of the inhabitants of the Faroes; in Icelandic, the Farroe dialect, and Danish, and with a map of the islands.

18. *FORNALDAR Sögur Norðrlanda*, vol. i.—iii.; *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, vol. i.—iii., being a complete edition of the mytho-historical Sagas, recording events in

* Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 1.

† Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 2. *Kóngr* a king; *skuggsia* a mirror, *speculum*.

‡ *Are Frodi's Schedæ* were published by C. Wormius, Oxford, 1716; by A. Bussæus, Copenhagen, 1733; but most correctly by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in *Íslendinga Sögur*, vol. i.

§ Wheaton's Northmen, p. 59, 99. Müller, *Saga bibliothek*, i. p. 34. *Schedæ Ara Prestz Fróda um Ísland*, was published in 4to. pp. 26, Skálholt, 1688; *Sagan Landnáma*, in 4to. pp. 182, Skálholt, 1688. Again with a Latin version, index, &c. under the title *Islands Landnámabók*, 4to. pp. 510, Copenhagen, 1774; and in *Íslendinga Sögur*, vol. i. See § 16.

|| See Annual Report for 1834.

¶ See § 13 for the particulars of this work.

the north, assignable to the period anterior to the colonization of Iceland, or the era of authentic history; in Icelandic and Danish.

19. *KRA'KUMA'L*, sive *Epicedium Ragnaris Lodbroci*,* or Ode on the heroic deeds and death of the Danish king, Ragnar Lodbrok, in England; in Icelandic, Danish, Latin, and French. This *Krákumál* is by some called *Loðbrókarkviðu*, or the *Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok*, who is said to have reigned in Denmark and Sweden in the latter part of the 8th century.† Ragnar invaded Northumbria, and was opposed by Ella, king of Deira. This fact ascertains the date of the event, as Ella usurped the Northumbrian crown in 862, and perished in 867. Ragnar was taken prisoner, and Ella ordered him to be cast into a dungeon, where he might perish by venomous snakes.‡ This *song* is sometimes quoted as the composition of Ragnar.§ It is probable that the first twenty-three verses constituted the war-song of Ragnar and his followers. The remaining six strophes may have been composed after the king's death by his queen Aslaga, or Kráka, or by some of the contemporary or later skalds.|| This song celebrates the fifty-one depredations of Ragnar in various countries. The death of Ragnar is not only important in an historical point of view, causing his sons Halfden, Ingwar, and Ubbo to undertake an invasion which destroyed the Octarchy of England, and, for a time, dethroned Alfred; but if the song were composed by him or in his time, it will serve as a very early specimen of the Scandinavian language.¶

20. From the Old Danish (*Danska túnga*) or Scandinavian (*Norræna*), spring those languages and dialects which are spoken from the coasts of Greenland to those of Finland, from the Frozen Ocean to the Eider.** This Old Danish was, in its purest state, carried into Iceland by the first Norwegian refugees in the 9th century. Hence the Icelandic is the same language as the Old Danish, and the Icelanders, from their insular and high northern locality, have retained the *Old Danish* in such purity and with such slight variations, that it may still be considered the living language of Iceland. There is so little difference between the present writing and the most ancient records, that modern Icelandic scholars can read the oldest documents with the greatest facility.

* It was first printed in 4to. at Copenhagen, 1636, in the work of *Olaus Wormius*, in his *Runir seu Danica literatura antiquissima*, vulgo Gothica dicta. It was afterwards printed six times more by different persons in various forms before it appeared in the original, with an English translation, entitled "*Five pieces of Runic Poetry translated from the Icelandic language*," London, 8vo. 1763. These pieces were translated by Dr. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, and inserted at the end of the 2nd vol. of his translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities. The fifteenth time of its appearance was in 12mo. with the title of *Lodbrokar-Quida; or, the Death-song of Lodbroc, with a free English translation, an Islando-Latino glossary, and explanatory notes, by James Johnstone, printed [at Copenhagen by Aug. Ferd. Steen] 1782*. The twenty-seventh form in which this celebrated song has appeared is the most splendid and complete. This is by far the best edition; followed by a Latin and French translation, and a complete critical apparatus, with a minute account of every edition, and a facsimile of the first page of a manuscript found in the Royal Museum, Copenhagen, 1821. The title of this work is "*Krákumál, sive Epicedium Regnaris Lodbroci Regis Daniæ*."—Vide Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlandi, i. p. 305; Nordiske Fortids Sagaer, i. p. 282.

† Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, p. 150.

‡ Turner's Hist. of A.-S. bk. iv. ch. iii. Langb. 277.

§ Asby, Wormius, Bartholin, Stephanus, &c.; Turner, bk. iv. ch. iii. note 37.

|| Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, p. 153.

¶ See the specimen, § 25.

** Rask's Gr. of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, translated into English by Thorpe, p. 42.

Specimens of Old Danish and its dialects, from the earliest age to the present time.

21. A specimen of Old Danish composed by *Starkad the Old*, whose verses are supposed to be the most ancient of all the specimens of the *Danska Tunga* that are still extant, but the precise age of which is not ascertained,* though it was long before A.D. 645.

OLD DANISH.

Þann hefi ek manna
mennskra fundit
hríng heyjanda
hrammastan at afli.

MODERN DANISH.

Ham har jeg blandt Mænd
af Menneske-Herkomst,
blandt Stridsmænd fundet
stærkest af Kræfter.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Him have I among men
of the human race,†

among warriors, found
the strongest of body.

22. A specimen of Old Danish, composed at so remote a period in heathen times, that it is impossible now to ascertain its age. It is from the Poetic Edda.

The first verse of the Völu-spá.‡

OLD DANISH.

Hljóþs biþ ek allar
helgar kindir,
meiri ok minni
mögu Heimþallar;
vildo'at ek Valföpur
vél framteljak,
fornspjöll fíra,
þau ek fremst of-nam.

MODERN DANISH.

Lytter til min Tale,
alle hellige Væsener,
större og mindre
af Heimdals Slægt;
jeg vil fortælle
Valfaders Bedrifter
Mænds gamle Sagn,
de første jeg lærte.

Finn Magnusen, p. 31.

LATIN.

Silentium rogo omnia
Sacra entia;
Majores et minores
Posteros Heimdalli.

Velim cœlestis patris
Facinora enarrare,
Antiquos hominum sermones,
Quos primos recordor.

23. A specimen of Old Danish, composed probably during the former part of the 7th century, being the beginning of the *Bjarka-mál hin fornu*, so called after *Bödvar Bjarke*, one of king Rolf Krake's warriors, a song sung before a battle.§

* Halfdani Einari Hist. lit. Islandiæ, p. 49. This specimen is from the *Snorra Edda ásamt Skáldu*, edited by Rask, p. 311, 312.

† i.e. not of the Aser race.

‡ From the *Edda Sæmundar hins Fróða* ex recensione E. C. Rask, Holmiæ, 1818, p. 1. See the edition of the same, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners by Prof. Finn Magnusen, as also his modern Danish version of it, under the title of *Den ældre Edda*, vol. i. p. 31.

§ Published by Professor Rafn in the *Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlanda*, vol. i. p. 110. See his modern Danish version in the *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, vol. i. p. 103. This ancient song was sung at dawn of the day of the great battle of Stiklestad, A.D. 1030, in which king St. Olaf fell; vide *Fornmanna Sögur*, vol. v. p. 59, 60, and the Latin version by S. Egilsson in the *Scripta historica Islandorum*, vol. v. p. 64.

OLD DANISH.

Dagr er uppkominn,
dynja hana fjaðrar,
mál er vilmögum
at vinna erfiði;
vaki ok æ vaki
vina-höfuð,
allir hinir æztu
Adels ofsinnar.

Hár hinn harðgreipi,
Hrólfur skjótandi,
ættgóðir menn,
þeir er ekki flýja!
vekjat yðr at víni
nè at vífs rúnum,
heldr vek ek yðr at hörðum
Hildar leiki.

MODERN DANISH.

Solen er oprunden,
ryste Hanens Fjædre,
Tid er nu for Dreng
til Daad at gange;
vaager, stedse vaager,
Venner kjære,
alle I ypperste
Adils Hofsinder.

Har hin haardføre,
Rolf den Skytte,
ætgode Mænd, som
Flugt ei kjende!
eder jeg vækker ei til Viin,
ikke til Kvinders Tale,
men jeg eder til Hildes
haarde Leg nu vækker.

LATIN.

Dies exortus est,
pennæ galli strepunt,
tempus est, ut servi
opus incipiant;
vigilent, semper vigilant
amicorum capita,
præstantissimi quique
Adilsis comites.

Har, manu fortis,
Rolvus jaculator,
genere præstantes viri,
qui non fugiunt!
Ad vina vos non excito,
neque ad puellarum colloquia,
sed excito vos ad durum
Bellonæ ludum.

24. A specimen of Old Danish of about the year 770, cut in Runic characters in a flat rock at Runamo, in the parish of Hoby in Bleking, now a province of Sweden, but formerly of Denmark, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnusen.*

OLD DANISH.

ii Hültekinn ríki nam,
Garþr in hió, *nn*
U'li eit gaf
vígi O'þin rúnar!
Hríngr fáí

MODERN ICELANDIC.

Hildikinn ríki nam,
Garðr inn hjó,
O'li eið gaf
vígi O'ðinn rúnar!
Hríngr fáí

* The Danish king Valdemar the First, sent, probably at the suggestion of the historian Saxo Grammaticus, some individuals skilled in Runes to Bleking, between the years 1157 and 1182, with the view of having this inscription deciphered. His emissaries, however, failed to accomplish the object of their mission. Subsequently, and especially during the last century or two, the attempt from time to time was renewed under the auspices of some of the most learned men of the day, but their endeavours led to no more satisfactory results. It was reserved for the great Archæologist and Runologist *Finn Magnusen*, after a personal inspection of the inscription on the spot, to interpret it in its entire state in May 1834, and to determine the form of verse (the ancient *Fornyrðalag*) in which it was written. Professor Magnusen's remarks upon this subject are inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed*, vol. ii. p. 276—304; and in *Historisch-Antiquarische Mittheilungen*, herausgegeben von der Königlichen Gesellschaft für Nordische Alterthumskunde, Kopenhagen, 1835, pp. 109—117. In p. 111 of the latter work, it is recorded that Professor Finn Magnusen for more than ten months tried in vain to decipher the inscription. On the 22nd of May, 1834, by attempting to read from right to left, he immediately succeeded in deciphering the first three words, and in less than two hours he explained the whole inscription.

fall á mold !

A'lfar, ástagoð

O'la (fjái);

O'þin ok Frei

ok A'sakun

fari (fari)

fiandum varum,

unni Harald

ærin sigr !

MODERN DANISH.

Hildeckind modtog Riget,

Gard indhug (Runerne),

Ole aflagde Ed

Odin vie Runerne !

Gid Ring faae

Fald paa Muld !

Alfer Elskovsguder

Ole (forlade) !

Odin og Freij

og Asers Slægt

ödelægge (ödelægge)

vore Fjender,

unde Harald

fuldstændig Seier !

fall á mold !

A'lfar, A'stagoð

O'la fjái (hati)

O'ðinn, og Frey

og A'sakyn

fari, fari

fjandum vorum,

unni Harald

ærinn sigr !

ENGLISH.

Hildeckinn received the kingdom,

Gard hewed out (these characters),

Ole took the oath

Odin consecrate these Runes !

May Ring get

a fall on the mould ;

Elves, gods of love,

Ole hate !

Odin and Frey

and the Aser-race

destroy (destroy)

our enemies,

grant to Harald

a great victory !

25. A specimen of Old Danish from *Krákumál*, or the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok,* probably composed between A.D. 862 and 867.

OLD DANISH.

Hjuggu vèr með hjörvi !

hörð kom hríð á skjöldu,

nár fèll niðr til jarðar

á Norðimbralandi ;

varat um eina óttu

öldum þörf at frýja

Hildar leik, þar er hvassir

hjálmsstofn bitu skjómar ;

böðmána sá ek bresta,

brá því fíra lífi.

Krákumál Str. 14.

MODERN DANISH.

Svunge vi med Sværdet !

stormede Regn mod Skjolde,

Lig i Nordhumberland da

laae paa Jorden ströede ;

man ei nødtes den Morgen

Mænd til Strid at egge,

der hvor skarpe Kaarder

skare Hjelmens Flade ;

Kampmaaner saae jeg klöves,

Kæmperne misted Livet.

Rafn, p. 13.

LITERAL LATIN.

Percussimus nos cum gladio

Dura venit procella in scuta,

cadaver cecidit deorsum ad terram
in Northumbriâ terrâ.

Non erat, tempore matutino,

viris opus, ciere.

Ad Bellonæ ludum ibi anhelant,

galeæ fulcrum mordebant fulgores,

peltas lunatas vidi ego confractas,

invertit ideo virorum vita.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We hewed with swords !

Hard came the storm on our shields,

dead they fell down on the earth,
in Northumberland.

None, on that morning,

needed men to incite.

For Bellona's sharp sport,

the glittering sword split the steel-capt skull,

the moon-round shield saw I broken,

and thus men's lives were lost.

* See § 19.

26. A specimen of Old Danish of the 10th century, being the Runic inscriptions at Jellinge in Jutland, on the tumulus of king Gorm the Old, and his consort Thyre, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnusen.

OLD DANISH.

Gurmr kunugr gerði kubl þusi eft þurvi kunu sína Danmarkar-but.

Haraldr kunugr bað giorva kubl þösi eft gurm faður sin ök eft þiurvi muður sína; sa Haraldr ies van Danmörk ala ök Nurvieg ök tók kristno.

MODERN DANISH.

Kong Gorm gjorde denne Høi efter sin Kone Thyre Danmarks-Bod.

Kong Harald bad (bod) gjøre denne Høi efter Gorm, sin Fader, og efter Thyre sin Moder; den Harald som vandt al Danmark og Norge, og antog Christendommen.

Antiquariske Annaler, vol. iv. p 110—112.

MODERN ICELANDIC.

Gormr konúngr gerði kumbl þessi eftir Þýri konu sína Danmarkarbót.

Haraldr konúngr bað gjörva kumbl þessi eftir Gorm feður sinn og eftir Þýri, móður sína; sá Haraldr, er (es) vann Danmörk alla og Norveg ok tók kristni.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

King Gorm raised this barrow after (in memory of) his queen Thyre Danmarks-bod (the improver of Denmark).

King Harald bade make this barrow for his father Gorm and his mother Thyre, the same Harald who conquered all Denmark and Norway, and embraced Christianity.

27. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic of the former part of the 11th century, from Ottar Svarte's ode on king St. Olaf.

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Komtu i land ok lendir,
ládvörðr! Aðalráði,
þín naut rekka reynir
ríki eflr at slíku;
harðr var fundr, sá er færud
friðland á vit niðja
rèð ættstudill áðan
Eátmundar þar grundu.

MODERN DANISH.

Landbeskytter! du atter
Adelraad til sit Rige
førte, sligt dig Folkets
mægtige Fyrste skjlder;
haardt var Slaget, da Edmunds
Arving du indsatte
i det fredede Rige,
for behersket af Slægten.

LATIN.

Terræ custos, valens potentia!
Venisti in terram, et Adalradum
in regnum restituisti; tua ope
est usus hac in re virorum amicus.

Durus erat conflictus, quo
nepotem Jatmundi pacato
reddidisti regno; huic terræ
avita proles imperaverat antea.*

28. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, written before 1150, according to the opinion of Professor Rafn.†

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Maðr er nefndr Grímr kamban, hann bygði fyrstr Færeyjar á dögum Haralds hins hárfagra; þá flýðu fyrir hans ofríki fjöldi manna, settust sumir í Færeyjum, ok bygðu þar, en sumir leituðu til annarra eyðilanda.

MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Ajn Mävur er nevndur Grujmur Kamban, han fowr fistur at biggja Förjar, meni Häraldur hin hárfagri vár á Dövun; tá flujddi firi Owdömi hansara mengur Mävur; summir settu se uj Förjun og bigdu här, men summir lajtavu til annur Ojulond.

* Fornmanna Sögur, vol. iv. p. 50, and vol. xi. p. 185; Oldnordiske Sagaer, vol. iv. p. 47, and vol. xi. p. 164; Scripta historica Islandorum, vol. iv. p. 49.

† See Færeyinga Saga, p. 1. Improperly, by a pleonasm, called Ferroe Islands,—Islands being unnecessary, as Ferroe is derived from fær or faar, *c. a sheep*, ovis; ö, *c. an island*, insula, *pl. öer islands*, insulæ; Færoerne or Faar-öer *ovium insulæ*, in Danish commonly called the Færöer.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

A man named Grim Kamban cultivated first the Fær islands in the time of Harald the fair-haired; then (*when*) many fled from his tyranny, some settled on the Fær islands, and built houses, and some sought for other uncultivated lands.

MODERN DANISH.

Grim Kamban hed en Mand; han byggede først Færøerne i Harald Haarfagers Dage. Der vare den Gang mange, som flyede for Kongens Her-skesyge, af hvilke nogle nedsatte sig paa Færøerne, og toge sig der Bopæl, men nogle søgte til andre öde Lande.

29. A specimen of Icelandic, written about A.D. 1200, from Snorre's Edda.

ICELANDIC.

Almáttigr guð skapaði í upphafi himin ok jörð ok alla þá luti er þeim fylgja, ok síðarst menn tvá, er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evo, ok fjölgaðist þeirra kynslóð, ok dreifðist um heim allan. En er fram liðu stundir, þá újafnaðist mannfólkið, voru sumir góðir ok réttrúaðir, en miklu fleiri snerust þá eptir girndum heimsins, ok úræktu guðs boðorð.—*Snorra-Edda, Rask, Stockholm, 1818, p. 1.*

MODERN DANISH.

Den almægtige Gud skabte i Begyndelsen Himlen og Jorden og alle de Ting som dertil høre, og tilsidst to Mennesker, fra hvem Slægter nedstamme, Adam og Eva, og deres Stamme formerede sig, og udbredtes over hele Verden. Men da Tiderne lede frem, blev Menneskeslægten ulig, nogle vare gode og rettroende, men langt flere vendte sig efter Verdens Begjerligheder, og forsömte Guds Bud.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The Almighty God created, in the beginning, heaven and earth, and all the things which thereto belong, and at last, men from whom families sprung forth, Adam and Eve, and their race increased themselves and spread over all the world. But as time passed (*led*) on, the race of men became different (*unlike*), some were good and right believing, but far more turned themselves to (*after*) the desires (*lusts*) of the world, and neglected God's commandment.

30. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, as written towards the close of the 13th century, but dating from an earlier period, the year A.D. 1117, being an extract from the ancient Icelandic Law-book, entitled the Grágás (*The Gray-goose*).*

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Ef utlendir menn verða vegnir á landi hère, danskir eþr sönskir eþr norrönir, or þeirra konga veldi III. er vár túnga er, þar eigo frændr þeirra þær sakir, ef þeir eru út hère, en af öllum túngum öþrum enn af danskri túngo, þá á engi maþr hère víg-sök at sökja af frændsemis sökum, nema faþir eþr sonr eþr bróþir, oc því at eino þeir, ef þeir höfþo hère áþr víþkennzt.

LATIN.

Si exteri, Dani, Sveii, vel Norvegi e tribus illorum regum imperiis, quæ lingua nostra utuntur, oriundi his in terris intercepti fuerint, cæsi propinqui si adfuerint actionem cædis suscipere liceat. Sed alia quam Danica lingua utentium nemo propinquitatis nomine, cædis causam hic agendi jure gaudeat, nisi pater, filius vel frater, iique tantummodo, si hic antea noti fuerint.

* See *Hin forna lögbók Íslendinga sem nefnist Grágás*. Codex juris Islandorum antiquissimus qui nominatur Grágás, Hafniæ, 1829, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners, Part II. p. 71, 72.

31. Old Danish before the Calmar Union in A.D. 1397.

OLD DANISH.

Sattær war ræt thænne tvém win-
trum oc fæm ukum, síðæn Rō war wnnin
til Cristendóms af Waldemar kunungi,
oc laght til Sjalanzs biscopsdóm(s) af Wal-
demare kunungi oc Alexandær paue.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxii.

ICELANDIC.

Settr var rætt þessi tveim vetrum oc
fimm vikum, síðan Rö var unnin til Cris-
tindóms af Valdimar konúgi, oc logð til
Sjalanz biskupsdóms af Valdimari konúgi
oc Alexandri páua.

ENGLISH.

Set was this law, two winters and five weeks ; since peace was bestowed on Chris-
tianity by Waldemar the king, and a law made for Sjalans bishoprick by Waldemar
the king, and Alexander the pope.

32. Danish in 1433.

DANISH.

Wii Erick meth guths nathe Danmarks,
Suerghes, Norghes-koning göre witerlikt
alle the, thette breff see eller høre, at wi
af vor serdelis Nadhe for Hr Erick Niels-
söns wor elschelike tro mans oc radhs bö-
sculd sva oc for troscap oc willich tieniste
unne oc giue hanum . . . friihet oc frelsse
med suadane wapen . . . som her vnder
nedhen vtmaledh sta . . .

Datum 1433.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxi.

ENGLISH.

We Erick, by God's grace, king of Den-
mark, Sweden, Norway, make known to
all, who see or hear this letter, that we by
our peculiar grace for Mr. Erick Nielsöns,
our beloved faithful man and counsellor,
praying, and for fidelity and willing ser-
vices, have conferred and given him . . .
liberty and franchisement with such coat of
arms as here under beneath painted stand.

Given 1433.

33. Old Danish, from a MS. of Homilies, or meditations, belonging to
the Royal Swedish Historiographer of Hallenberg. It is without date,
but appears to be about A.D. 1450.

DANISH.

Ther æffther drogh Nichodemus then
annen spiger pa vinstræ handh, oc fæk han
sammeledes Iohannes. Sidhen foor Ni-
chodemus nether, oc foor op at ien liden
stige, och togh spigene af födærnæ, mædæn
ioseph hiolt pa ligommæt.

Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xviii.

ENGLISH.

Hereafter drew Nichodemus the other
nail from the left hand, and gave it in the
same manner to John. Afterwards Nicho-
demus went nearer, and went upon the
small steps, and drew the nails from the
feet, while Joseph held the corpse.

34. A few examples of Danish are given from the Scriptures, to faci-
litate the comparison, and thus shew the connexion of this tongue with
those of Teutonic origin. The first example is from the Danish Epistles
and Gospels, *Leipsic*, 1518, fol.

MR. iv. 3, 6.—En mand gick wd ath saa sin Sæd. Som hā saade da falt somt aff
korned hoss vegn. Oc det bleff traad bort oc sompt der aff ode fuglene i væred.

35. Bible, *Copenhagen*, 1589, fol.

MR. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til! See, der gick en Sæmand ud ad saa. Oc det skede,
i det hand saade, at noget falt hoss Veyen: Da komme Fulene under Himmelen oc
ode det.

36. Bible, 1647, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; See, der gik en Sædemand ud at saae. Og det skede i det hand saaede, at noget faldt hos Vejen; og der komme Himmelens Fugle og aaede det op.

37. New Testament, *Copenhagen*, 1717, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer (til): see, en Sædemand gik ut at saae. Og det skede, i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Veyen, og Himmelens Fugle kom og aad det op.

38. New Testament, *London*, 1827, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i det han saaede, at noget faldt ved Veien, og Himmelens Fugle kom, og aad det op.

39. As a specimen of the present Danish, a better cannot be selected than the following National Song, which is to the Danes what "God save the King" is to the English. It was written by Johannes Evald, a poet who flourished in the latter part of the last century. (Born 1743, died 1781).*

Kong Christian stod ved høien Mast
I Røg og Damp.

Hans Værge hamrede saa fast,
At Gothens Hielm og Hierne brast.
Da sank hver fiendtligt Speil og Mast
I Røg og Damp.

Flye, skreg de, flye, hvad flygte kan!
Hvo staaer for Danmarks Christian
I Kamp?

Niels Juel gav Agt paa Stormens Brag:
Nu er det Tid!

Han heisede det røde Flag,
Og slog paa Fienden Slag i Slag.
Da skreg de høit blant Stormens Brag:

Nu er det Tid!
Flye, skreg de, hver, som veed et Skiul!
Hvo kan bestaae for Danmarks Juel
I strid?

O Nordhav, Glimt, af Vessel brød
Din mørke Skye:

Da tyede Kæmper til dit Skiöd;
Thi med ham lynte Skræk og Död;
Fra Vallen hortest Vraal, som brød
Din Skye:

Fra Danmark lyner Tordenskiöld;
Hver give sig i Himlens Vold,
Og flye!

King Christian stood by the lofty mast
In mist and smoke.

His sword was hammering so fast,
Through Gothic helm and brain it passed—
Then sank each hostile hulk and mast
In mist and smoke.

Fly, shouted they, fly, he who can!
Who braves of Denmark's Christian
The stroke?

Niels Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar;
Now is the hour!

He hoisted his blood-red flag once more,
And smote the foe of the Dane full sore.†
And shouted loud through the tempest's
roar:

Now is the hour!
Fly, shouted they, for shelter fly!
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy
The power?

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel rent
Thy murky sky!

Then champions to thine arms were sent;
Terror and death glared where he went;
From the waves was heard a wail, that rent
Thy murky sky!

From Denmark thunders Tordenskiöld;
Let each to heaven commend his soul,
And fly!

* For this piece and the translation, I am indebted to my friend, H. W. Longfellow, Esq. M.A. Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University, Cambridge, America, Nov. 1835.

† "And smote upon the foe full sore."

Du Danskes Vei til Roes og Magt,
Sortladne Hav !
Modtag din Ven, som uforsagt
Tör möde Faren med Foragt,
Saa stolt, som du, mod Stormens Magt,

Sortladne Hav !

Og rask igiennem Larm og Spil,
Og Kamp og Seier föer mig til
Min Grav !

Path of the Dane to fame and might,
Dark-rolling wave !
Receive thy friend, who scorning flight
Goes to meet danger with despite,
Proudly as thou meetest the tempest's
might,

Dark-rolling wave !

And amid pleasures and alarms
And war and victory, be thine arms
My grave !

40. *The Icelandic, here called Norræni.* For facility of comparison, a few extracts are given from the Icelandic Scriptures. Nach: Thetta er hid nye Testament Jesu Christi, &c. utlogd a Norræni, &c. or *The New Testament in the Norrænn, northern, Old Danish, or Icelandic tongue*, 8vo. 1539.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine predikan, tha sagdi han til thra. Heyre thier, siaet! ein sadsædare gieck vt at saa. Thad vard tha han sadi, at sumt fiell vtan hia veginum, og tha komu fuglar loptzins og atu thad vpp.

41. Biblia thad er, öll Heilög Rituing vtlógd a Norrænu, med for-malum Mart. Lutheri, Prentad a Holum, af Ione Ionas Syne, fol. 1584, or *The Bible, in Norse or Icelandic, after the version of Luther*. Bible, Stockholm, 1584, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine Predikan, tha sagde han til thra, Heyre thier. Sia: Eirn saadsædare gieck ut at sa. Og thad vard tha han sade, at sumt fiell utan hia veigenum, og thar komu fuglar Lapisins og aatu thad vpp.

42. Stiernhelm's Gospels of Ulphilas, in *Moes., Icel., Swed., Ger., and Latin*, 4to. Stockholm, 1671.*

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Heyred til. Sia, eirn Sadmadur gieck ut ad saa. Og thad vard i thui han saade, ad sumt fiell utann hia Veigenum; og tha komu Fuglar under Him-nenum, og aatu thad upp.

43. Old Swedish can scarcely be distinguished from Danish; and Norwegian has been, from the earliest times on record, and is now, identical with Danish; but as more modern Swedish differs a little from the Danish, a few specimens may be desirable.

44. A specimen of Swedish from a document issued by king Magnus Smék in 1354.

SWEDISH.

Wi magnus, med guds nadh Sverikis konung, norghis oc skane, wiliom at thet scal allom mannom witerlikt wara, at wi aff wara serdelis nadh hafwm vnt bergx-mannomen a noreberge thænnæ ræt oc stadhga, som hær æpter følger: fförst hafwm wi stat oc skipat, at tolff skulu wara the som fore bergheno sculu standa oc thera rææt wæria oc fulfölgia i allom lutom, &c.

ENGLISH.

We Magnus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, will that it shall be known to all men that we by our peculiargrace have conceded to Bergx-man (miner) of Noreberge the right and power as hereafter follows: first have we constituted and ordained, that twelve shall be the sum, &c.

* See GOTHIC, § 11.

45. Swedish Bible, *Upsal*, 1541, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til. Sij, en Sädhesman gick vth til at sââ. Och hende sigh widh han sâdde, föll somt widh wâghen, och foghlanar vnder himmelen komo, och âto thet vp.

46. *The Swedish*, from the Gospels of Ulphilas, *Stockholm*,* 1671.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; sÿ en Sâdesman gik uth, til at sââ. Och hende sigh wid han sâdde, föll somt wid Wâgen, og Foglarna under Himmelen komo, och âto thet up.

47. Bible, 8vo. *London*, 1828.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til: Si, en Sâdesman gick ut, til at sâ. Och hände sig, wid han sâdde, föll somt wid wâgen, och foglarne under himmelen kommo, och âto thet up.

48. One of the most eminent of modern Swedish poets is Bishop Tegnér. He took the story of Frithiof from one of the old Sagas, and under the title of Frithiof's Saga, he has written in flowing verse a most interesting story of royal affection. The following extract is from the *Exile of Frithiof*, in the original Swedish, in the Norwegian or Danish translation, and with a poetical version of the Rev. W. Strong.

SWEDISH.	DANISH.	ENGLISH.
Nu sol går opp bak fjällens topp, och vinden ljuder från land och bjuder hvar våg till dans i morgonglans. På böljans toppar Ellida hoppar i fröjd åstad, men Frithiof qvad.	Nu Sol gaaer op Bag Fjeldets Top; Landvinden lyder, Hver Vove byder Den op til Dands I Morgenglands. Paa Bølgetoppe Assted de hoppe Saa fro og glad, Men Frithjof qvad.	The orb of day, Now tints the spray; From piping heights, The breeze invites Each beam and wave, To dance and lave. O'er the gay group, Ellida's poop Bounds light along; To Frithiof's wilder song.
<i>Tegnér</i> , cant. xiv. p. 113.	<i>Foss</i> , p. 135.	<i>Strong</i> , p. 187.

49. A fine passage from *The Reconciliation*, cannot be omitted: it is a description of Balder the good.

SWEDISH.
Frid var hans härski, härlek var hans blanka svärd,
och oskuld satt som dufva på hans silfverhjälm.
From lefde han och lärde, dog han och förlät,
och under fjerran palmer står hans graf i ljus.
Hans lära, sägs det, vandrar ifrån dal till dal,
försmälter hårda hjertan, lägger hand i hand,
och bygger fridens rike på försonad jord.—*Tegnér*, p. 164.

DANISH.
Fred var hans Hærraab, Kjerlighed hans blanke Sværd,
Og Uskyld sad som Due paa hans Sølverhjelms.
Fromt leved han og lærte, døde og tilgav,
Og under fjerne Palmer staaer hans Grav i Lys.
Hans Lære, siges der, gaaer vidt fra Dal til Dal,
Samsmelter haarde Hjerter, lægger Haand i Haand,
Og bygger Fredens Rige paa forsonet Jord.—*Foss*, p. 194.

* See § 42, and Gothic, § 11.

ENGLISH.

His war-cry, peace, good-will: love was his two-edged sword;
 Crest of his silver helm, sat dove-like innocence;
 Grace mark'd his life, his word: his death-sigh breath'd 'Forgive.'
 In light 'neath distant palms, far pilgrims seek his tomb.
 'Tis said his tidings walk, peace-shod from dale to dale,
 Melting the flinty heart, cementing man to man,
 Building of living stones, a temple to this God.—*Strong*, p. 303.

*Dialect of Dalecarlia.**

50. The principal dialect† of Sweden is the Dalecarlian. The Dalcarls are spoken of as the Swedish Highlanders. Inhabiting that secluded region which stretches westward from the Silian Lake to the Alps of Norway, they have preserved comparatively unchanged the manners, customs, and language of their Gothic forefathers.

"Here," says Serenius,‡ "are the only remains in Sweden of the ancient Gothic stock, whereof the aspiration of the letters *l* and *w* bears witness upon their tongues, an infallible characteristic of the Moeso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic." In another place, speaking of the guttural or aspirated *l*, he says: "Germans and Danes cannot pronounce it, no more than the aspirated *w*; for which reason this was a fatal letter three hundred years ago in these nations, when Engelbrect, a born Dalcarl, set it up for a shibboleth, and whoever could not say *Hivid hest i Korngulff*, was taken for a foreigner, because he could not aspirate the *w*, nor utter the guttural *l*."§ It is even asserted, that with their ancient customs and language the Dalcarls have preserved the use of the old Runic alphabet, although from feelings of religious superstition it was prohibited by Olaf Shätkonung at the beginning of the 11th century, and discontinued in all other parts of Sweden. This is mentioned on the authority of Näsman, who wrote in the first half of the last century.||

51. The Dalecarlian dialect is spoken in its greatest purity in Elfdalen, Mora, and Orsa, parishes of East Dalecarlia.

In West Dalecarlia it is mingled with the dialects of the Norwegian mountains, and bears the name of *Mahlungs Skinnarmâl*. The peculiarities of this jargon are these:—1. Prefixing the letter *v* to all monosyllables which begin with a vowel, as vom for om *if*; vord for ord *a word*, &c. 2. The transposition of syllables, as jasel for selja *to sell*; lata for tala *to speak*, &c. Thus they say—

Kan du lâta tæ korba, so kimi du lâvi?

Kan du tala tæ baka, so miki du vilâ?

Canst thou speak backwards, as much as thou wilt?

* Professor Longfellow, of Harvard University, Cambridge, America, who has recently returned from Sweden, was so obliging as to draw up this notice of the Dalecarlian dialect, October, 1835.

† Balbi and Malte Brun make two great divisions in the Swedish. I. *Swedish proper*, spoken in the north and east; and II. *Modern Gothic*, used in Gothland to the south.—I. SWEDISH PROPER, subdivided into 1. The dialect of Upland, 2. Norland, 3. Eastern Dalecarlian, and 4. the dialect of Finland. II. MODERN GOTHIC, divided into 1. West Gothic, 2. East Gothic, 3. Werneland, 4. Smoland, and 5. Runæ in Livonia.—*Balbi's Atlas*, Table xiii.; *Malte Brun*, bk. xcvi. vol. vi. p. 109.

‡ J. Serenius' English and Swedish Dictionary, 4to. Nyköping, 1757, Pref. p. iii.

§ Ibid. p. ii.

|| Näsman (R. E.) *Historiola Linguae Dalekarlicæ*, 4to. Upsaliæ, 1733, p. 30.

52. The inhabitants of the town of Särna, on the borders of the Norwegian Alps in East Dalecarlia, speak a mixed dialect of Dalecarlian and Norwegian; and it is said, that they understood the language spoken by certain Dutchmen, who were in the habit of visiting those mountains for the purpose of taking falcons, then used in hunting.* We are also told of a Dalecarlian boy who was taken by a Swedish ambassador to England, and who easily understood the language of the peasants of the northern counties.†

53. The three branches of the Dalecarlian dialect, as spoken in *Elfdalen*, *Mora*, and *Orsa*, differ from each other not only in the change of letters and the inflexion of words, but also in accent and pronunciation. Between those of Elfdalen and Mora the difference is not, however, very great. That of Orsa stands more apart, as may be seen by the following versions of the Lord's Prayer.

54. *Dialect of Elfdalen.*

Fad uoer, so ir i himbluma.
Hielit ir dætt nam. Tilkum dætt riki.
Ski dænn uilja, so i himblum sâ â jordi.
Uott dagli brod giæf oss i dag.
Og firilat oss uorær skulldær.
Soss uir firilatum diöm so i oss nod skilldug.
Læd int uoss i nân jælok fræstilsæ
Autâ los oss frâ uondu. Amen.

55. *Dialect of Mora.*

Fad uær so ir i himmelim.
Hællit æ dætt nam. Tilkum dett rikia.
Ske dænn uilli so i himmelim so â jordi.
Uott dagli brod giæf huâss i dag.
Firilat huâss huârær skulldur.
Sos huir firilatum diöm sâ æ huâss nâ skilldâ.
Led int huâss i nân uondan fræstilsæ.
Int' ât fræls huâss frâ illu. Amen.

56. *Dialect of Orsa.*

Falla orn, sa ir i himblim.
Hælgat uæri dætt nam. Tilkæmi dætt rikia.
Ski dæina uilju, sâ i himblum sa â jordi.
Ort dagliga brod gia huâss i dag.
Â farlât huass orær skulldær,
Skai sa ui færlatum dæm huâss skilldugær irâ.
Â inled huoss int i fræstilse.
Mæld fræls huâss frâ uându. Amen.

Norwegian.

57. For several centuries, and especially since the Danish became a fixed and regular tongue, Norwegian has been identical with Danish.

* Näsman, p. 12.

† Ibid. p. 17.

This common dialect has perhaps been as much settled and polished by Norwegians as by natives of Denmark.* As there is this identity in the Danish and Norwegian, the copious examples of the *Danska túnga* previously given, will serve also for the Norwegian, and will render further remarks unnecessary.

Ferroe Dialect.

58. A specimen of early Ferroe taken from Professor Rafn's *Færeyínga Saga*, Pref. p. iv. Thrand was one of the first inhabitants of Ferroe. Many religious verses are ascribed to him, and are still preserved by oral tradition among the inhabitants of the Ferroes. The following Creed, written down by a native Ferroe clergyman, Pastor Schröter, now Emeritus, who translated the Gospel of St. Matthew,† will serve as an example of this dialect.

FERROE DIALECT.

Gjivnir eru Ajnglar gowir [af Gudi]
Aj gengji e ajna udi,
Feru munun filgja
Fim Guds Ajnglar;
Bije e firi mār Bön,
Bera tajr tā [Bön] firi Kriste.
Singje e Sålmana sjej,
Sär Gud til Såluna mujna!

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Good angels are given by God,
I go not alone,
My steps follow
Five angels of God;
Pray I for me a prayer,
They bear it to Christ.
Sing I seven Psalms,
Sees God for my soul!

MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Gengji e aj ajna út,
fujra mār filgja,
fim Guds Ajnglar,
beri e Bön firi mār,
Bön firi Krist,
singji e Sålma sjej,
sjāji Gud til Luta mujn!

OLD ICELANDIC.

Gángat ek einn út,
fjórir mēr fylgja,
fimm guðs einglar;
ber ek bæn fyrir mēr,
bæn fyrir Kristi,
sýng ek sálma sjö,
sjái guð hluta minn!

Written about A.D. 1150.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Go I not alone out,
Four me follow,
Five God's angels,
I pray a prayer for me,
A prayer for Christ.
I sing seven Psalms,
God will see for my lot!

MODERN DANISH.

Ene jeg ei gaaer ud,
fire mig følge,
fem Guds Engle,
Bøn for mig jeg frembærer
Bøn for Christus.
syv Salmer jeg synger,
Sörge Gud for mit Bedste!

* See § 42, and Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, p. xvi.

† Evangelium St. Matthæussa å Færöisk o Dansk, Randers, 1823—8.

XII.—THE AFFINITY OF THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

1. THE Germanic languages, comprehending not only the Low and High-German, but also the Scandinavian, have a striking similarity, and are evidently of cognate origin. The short history of each language, accompanied with extracts, and a detail of their most evident peculiarities, have occupied so much space, and engaged the attention so long, that it may be desirable to advert again to their similarity. They appear as dialects of one extensive language, branches of one vigorous stock, or streams from the same copious fountain. A recollection of this will, in some degree, restore to order the confusion of Babel, and therefore very much facilitate the acquisition of languages.* An appeal to the Germanic languages will be a sufficient proof, not only of their similarity, but of their identity. This likeness and close relationship will be clearly manifest by a few examples from their vocabularies and grammatical inflections.

2. In the following examples, the *v* in the Dutch *visch* has exactly the same sound as the English *f*; hence fish has the same name in all the Germanic languages.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>A.-S.</i>	<i>Dut.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Moes.</i>	<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Swed.</i>	<i>Icel.</i>
a fish	fisc	visch	fisk	fisch	fisk-s	fisk	fisk	fisk-r
a fish's	fisc-es	visch-es†	fisk-es	fisch-es	fisk-is	fisk-s	fisk-s	fisk-s
to a fish	fisc-e	visch-e	fisk-e	fisch-e	fisk-a	fisk	fisk	fisk-i
a fish	fisc	visch	fisk	fisch	fisk	fisk	fisk	fisk
fishes	fisc-as	visch-en	fisk-ar	fisch-e	fisk-os	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-ar
fishes'	fisc-a	visch-en	fisk-a	fisch-e	fisk-e	fisk-es	fisk-ars	fisk-a
to fishes	fisc-um	visch-en	fisk-um	fisch-en	fisk-en	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-um
fishes	fisc-as	visch-en	fisk-ar	fisch-e	fisk-ans	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-a.

3. The identity of the Germanic languages will be still more evident if a few examples be taken from what has been generally called the irregular parts of these languages. It may be useful to remark, that the *Moes. A.-S.* and *Eng.* *p* or *th*, in *Dut. Dan.* and *Swed.* is changed into *d*. The *Dan.* *jeg* and *mig* are pronounced *yih* and *mih*: the *Swed.* *jag* and *mig* are sounded *yih* and *mih*.

* Classification and association are of the utmost importance in learning languages. The greater part of European tongues in the south and west are those of Germanic, and those of Roman origin. The Germanic class embraces the modern English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, &c.; the Roman or Latin comprises the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, &c. To this subject has been drawn the attention of an old friend, the Rev. W. Pulling, M.A., A.S.L. Rector of Dymchurch, Kent. He was induced to deliver in the University of Cambridge "A course of Lectures on the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, and their chief dialects, Cambridge, 1834." These interesting and valuable Lectures deserve attention, and it is greatly to be wished that Mr. Pulling may receive sufficient encouragement to carry into effect his intention of publishing a volume containing short grammars of the languages of Roman origin, to be followed by another volume comprising grammars of the Germanic tongues.

† The Dutch, &c. now generally use prepositions instead of the old terminations: thus, *Dut.* *van een visch of a fish*, instead of *visches*.

Eng. I am, be: *A.-S.* ic eom, beo: *Frs.* ik ben: *Plat.* ick bin, em: *Dut.* ik bin, em: *Moes.* ik im: *Ger.* ich bin: *Icel.* ek er, em: *Dan.* jeg er: *Swed.* jag är.—*Eng.* I was: *A.-S.* ic wæs: *Frs.* ik was: *Plat.* ick was: *Dut.* ik was: *Moes.* ik was: *Ger.* ich war: *Icel.* er var: *Dan.* jeg var: *Swed.* jag vas.—*Eng.* come, p. came, pp. come: *A.-S.* cume, p. com, pp. cumen: *Frs.* kem, p. kom, pp. kemen: *Plat.* kom, p. kwam, pp. gekomen: *Dut.* kome, p. kwam, pp. gekomen: *Moes.* quima, p. quam, pp. quuman(s): *Ger.* komme, p. kam, pp. (ge)kommen: *Icel.* kem, p. kom, pp. kominn: *Dan.* kommer, p. kam, pp. kummen: *Swed.* kommer, p. kom, pp. kommen.—*Eng.* thou: *A.-S.* þu: *Frs.* thu: *Plat.* thû: *Flem.* du: *Moes.* thu: *Ger.* du: *Icel.* þu: *Dan.* du: *Swed.* du.—*Eng.* who: *A.-S.* hwa: *Frs.* hwa: *Plat.* huie: *Dut.* wie: *Moes.* hwa(s): *Ger.* wer: *Icel.* hwa(r): *Dan.* hwô: *Swed.* hô.—*Eng.* good, better, best. *A.-S.* gód (bet), betra, betst: *Frs.* gód, better, (betere), beste: *Dut.* goed, beter, best: *Moes.* goths (god(s) or bats), batiza, batist(s): *Ger.* gut, besser, beste: *Icel.* gód(r) bettri, bestr: *Dan.* god, bedre, beste: *Swed.* god, bättre, bäst.

4. If these examples do not convince the reader that these languages are mere dialectic variations of one ancient tongue, perhaps the following declension of the pronoun of the first person may produce full conviction.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>A.-S.</i>	<i>Dut.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Moes.</i>	<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Swed.</i>	<i>Icel.</i>
I	ic	ik	ik	ich	ik	jeg	jag	ek
mine	min	mins	min	mein	meina	min	min	min
to me	me	mij	mi	mir	mis	mig	mig	mér
me	me	mij	mi	mich	mik	mig	mig	mik
we	we	wij	wi	wir	weis	wi	wi	wër
our	úre	onzer	use	unser	unsara	vor	wâr	wâr
to us	us	ons	us	uns	uns	os	oss	oss
us	us	ons	us	uns	uns	os	oss	oss.

5. In the most irregular parts of the Germanic languages, even at the present day, there is a complete correspondence, which shows that there must have been a time when the nations of Germanic origin were all united in one tribe. Some branches of this great Gothic family have not had any close intercourse or alliance for many centuries; the present similarity of their languages must then have arisen from a close anterior connexion. The period of this connexion it is not easy to specify; but it must have been very early and intimate, as the similarity is most evident in the words which designate what was most necessary, in the rudest state of society, and in those verbs generally called irregular,* and which are even now most in use. This early connexion it is very important to observe, and it is the part of scientific etymology to show it in the clearest light.

* Ten Kate's *Anleiding tot de Kenisse van de Nederduitsche Sprake*, vol. ii. p. 12, § XI.

XIII.—THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGY,* THE MANNER OF FORMING WORDS, AND AN OUTLINE OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

1. WORDS are the creation of mind. As the true philosopher looks with humble adoration, from the variety and perfection of God's visible creation to the power and goodness of the Creator, so the philosophic etymologist is constantly led, from the various forms and applications of words, to contemplate the intellectual powers in which man most resembles his Creator. The true and judicious etymologist is anxious to obtain the right meaning and application of words, and thus a good etymologist is most likely to become the best metaphysician. He is not satisfied with the common and external signification of words received from popular use, but he examines their structure, their radical, that is, their real and internal meaning, and thus endeavours to discover the reason of the application of the term. When the understanding is thus called into exercise in the formation of words, precision is not only given to expression, but the higher faculty of reason lends its powerful aid to the memory, and greatly facilitates the acquisition of a language. The etymology of a word being understood, and thus the sanction of reason obtained, neither that word nor any of its family can scarcely ever escape from the memory. The use of etymology will, however, be best proved by a few plain examples, showing the real meaning of some common words.

Acorn, *A.-S.* æceren, æcern, from æc, *ác an oak*; cern or corn *corn, the corn or fruit of the oak*.—Childhood, *A.-S.* cildhád, from cild *a child*, hád *a condition, state, a child's condition*.—Kingdom, *A.-S.* cyngdóm, cýningdóm, from cýning, *cyng a king*; dóm *power, jurisdiction, a king's jurisdiction, or dominion*.—Island, *A.-S.* ealand, from ea *water*, land *land*; *water-land, land surrounded with water*.—Sheriff, or shirereeve, *A.-S.* scir-gerefa, from scir *a share, division, shire, county*; gerefa *a reeve, governor, a governor of a shire*.—Neighbour, *A.-S.* neah-bur, from neah *near*; bur *a bower, dwelling, one who has a dwelling near*.—Righteous, *A.-S.* rihtwís, from riht *right, just*; wís *wise, right wise, honest, virtuous*.—Fosterchild, *A.-S.* foster-cild, from foster *food, nourishment*; cild *a child, a child that receives food from a person who is not its parent, &c.*

2. In looking at the first formation of words in the origin of language, it may be observed, that a knowledge of things appears to be conveyed to the mind through the medium of the five senses, especially by the sight. An idea or image of a visible object is formed in the mind by means of the eye; and the word which, when written or spoken, conveys this image

* Etymology is thus defined:—Optime Cicero *ἐτυμολογίαν*. Latine vertit *veriloquium*. Eumque merito defendit Martinius: certe verbotim non potuit melius Cicero. Nam certum est, quod *ἐτυμον* sit *verum*: et *ἐτυμολογος*, qui *το ἐτυμον λέγει*. Scaliger tamen Etymologiam sic definit, tanquam esset a *λογος ratio*. Etymologia, inquit, est vocis ratio, id est vis, qua vox a voce generatur.—*Wachter's Glos. Germ. Prolegom. VII.*

to the mind, is called a *noun*. If it be most probable that the general appearance of a material thing would be impressed on the mind before any particular part or action of the thing, then nouns* must be the primitive words in language. Every noun or thing which has an existence, must have either an action or state of being, and the word which expresses that action or state of being is denominated a *verb*. If, after the general outline of an object was formed in the mind, the attention were fixed upon its action or state of being, then verbs were formed subsequently to nouns. Thus all things material were first designated by the *noun*, while the subsequent motions of these objects were indicated by the *verb* in its simplest form.†

3. This reasoning is corroborated by the structure not only of the Germanic languages but of the Shemitic.

A few examples may be first cited from the Hebrew, where the roots of words have been generally said to exist only in the verb, from which nouns were always said to be formed. The following verbs, however, evidently spring from nouns. From אָנַח *ath a stooping*, נָטָה *nēthe to incline, bow down*;—אֵל *al power, strength*, אָלַח *ale to exercise power in injuring, to curse*;—אָן *an labour*, אָנַח *anēn to be faint with labour, to complain*;—אָפַח *ap heat, anger*, אָפַח *ape to operate as heat, to bake*;—אָרַח *ar a river, what flows*, אָרַח *are to be flowing off, to crop*, אָרַח *arēn to flow or take from, to curse*;—אָשַׁח *as fire*, אָשַׁח *asēs to be fired, angry, or grieved*;—אָתַח *at a sign, thou, the substance of a thing*, אָתַח *ate to come, come near, to approach*;—בָּדַח *bēd what is separate, a branch, desert*, בָּדַח *bēdēd to be alone*;—בָּנַח *bēn a son*, בָּנַח *bēne to build, to build up, to continue, as a son builds up or continues the family or line of his father*;—יָדַח *id a hand*, יָדַח *ide to put forth, to extend*;—עָצַח *oj a tree*, עָצַח *oje to be as a tree, to make firm or steady*.

4. In Greek some verbs appear also to be formed from nouns.

Σαλος *agitation of the sea, the sea*, σαλευω *I sea, I act as the sea, I shake, or agitate*;—αγγελος *a messenger, angel*, αγγελω *I act as a messenger, I bring information*,

* Kimkhi expressly declares הַפְעֵל יֵצֵא מֵהַשֵּׁם *the verb proceeds from the noun*. See Professor Lee's *Heb. Gram.* 8vo. London, 2nd edit. 1832, Lect. VI. Art. 144, 146; and Lect. X. Art. 182, § 2, note, for some interesting facts on this subject. "In Burman, verbs are nothing more than nouns conjugated with the pronouns."—*Id.* Lect. VI. Art. 144, § 1, note (*). See also my *Compendious Gram. of the Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. London, 1826, ch. VII. p. 57.

Locke says, "I doubt not, if we could trace words to their sources, we should find, in all languages, the names that stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible objects.—*On Human Understanding*, bk. 3, ch. I.

Notiones verborum propriæ omnes sunt corporeæ, sive ad res pertinentes, quæ sensus nostros feriunt.—*Van Lennep*, p. 7. Nec alias esse (verborum significationes) nisi corporeas, sive eas, quibus res, sensibus, exterius expositæ, designantur.—*Id. Anal.* p. 41. Mr. Richardson in *Gents. Mag.* April, 1836, p. 373.

The Germanic literati differ in opinion on this subject. Many eminent etymologists declare that the roots of all words were originally verbs. Professor J. Grimm, though of the same opinion, uses a more cautious expression, and says verbs *appear* to be the foundation of all words. (*Deutsche Gram.* II. 5.) It is true that many words originate from verbs; but it is erroneous to attempt to trace all words to verbs as their root. Professor Grimm, on the supposition that all roots were verbs, has quoted a great number of verbs as lost which probably never existed: this great investigator, adds Schmitthenner, *is certainly led astray by a false supposition*. (*Schmitthenner's Etymol. Darmstadt*, 8vo. 1833, p. 20—23.) In § 17 he says, "the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but what precedes both," &c.

† Sir Graves C. Haughton's "Inquiry into the nature of Language," prefixed to his elaborate and very learned *Dictionary of Bengali and Sanskrit*, 4to. London, 1833, p. 4.

I tell:—*αγων*, -ωνος *a combat, battle*, *αγωνια* *a conflict of mind, distress, agony*, *αγωνιαω* *I am in agony, am distressed*:—*αεθλος*, *ἀθλος* *a combat*, *αεθλευω*, *αθλεω* *I fight, combat*:—*αἷμα*, -ἄτος *the effusion of blood*, *αἷμας*, -ἄδος *blood streaming from a wound*, *αἵμασσω* *I stain with blood*:—*αἰχμη* *a spear*, *αἰχμαζω* *I fight with a spear, brandish*:—*ακμη* *the point, top, maturity*, *ακμαζω* *I grow up to maturity, ripen, &c.*

5. The root or origin of a verb in Welsh is, as the learned Dr. Davies remarked, for the most part, a noun, as *dysc doctrina*; *dyscais docui*; *câr amicus*, *carav amo*, *vel amabo*. This substantive, adds the same writer, is generally identical with the third person singular of the future indicative, (as in Hebrew the third of the preterite is the root,) or with the second of the imperative, which forms are generally the same.*

6. The Germanic languages afford many examples of verbs evidently derived from nouns.

From *A.-S. dæl*: *Plat. Dut. deel*: *Frs. del*: *Moes. dails*: *Ger. theil*: *Old Ger. deil*: *Icel. deil*: *Dan. deel*: *Swed. del a part, pars*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. dæl-an*: *Plat. del-en*: *Dut. deel-en*: *Frs. del-a*: *Moes. dail-jan*: *Old Ger. deil-an*: *Icel. deil-a*: *Dan. deel-e*: and *Swed. del-a to give a part, to separate, divide*.—From *A.-S. meolc, milc*: *Plat. Dut. melk*: *Ger. milch*: *Old Ger. miluh, milich*: *Icel. miólk*: *Dan. malk*: and *Swed. mjölk MILK, lac*, we have the following verbs in *A.-S. meolc-ean*: *Plat. Dut. melk-en*: *Ger. melk-en*: *Old Ger. melk-an*: *Icel. miolk-a*: *Dan. malk-e*: and *Swed. mjolk-a to afford or give milk, to milk, to draw milk*; *mulgere*.—From *A.-S. rec*: *Plat. Dut. rook*: *Frs. rec, rek*: *Ger. rauch*: *Icel. reykr*: *Dan. rög*: and *Swed. rök smoke, exhalatio*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. rec-an*: *Plat. Dut. rook-en*: *Frs. rek-a to smoke, dwell in, inhabit*: *Ger. rauch-en*: *Icel. reyk-ia*: *Dan. rög-e*: and *Swed. rok-a to give a smoke, to smoke, to REEK*; *fumare, exhalare*.

7. Both nouns and verbs are formed into adjectives.

Some nouns are used as adjectives without any alteration; but adjectives in *A.-S.* are generally formed by annexing to the noun or verb, *-en, -ig, -isc*, from *an, unnan, ican* or *ecan to give, add, eke*; also, *-bær bearing, producing*;—*cund born, a kind, sort*; *-ece eternal*; *-ende*; *-fæst fast, firm*; *-full full, plenty*; *-lic like*; *-sum some, part, &c.*—As *lað n. evil, mischief*; *lað adj. evil, pernicious*; *gold gold, -en add, add or join something*, as *golden þræd golden thread*; *blod blood, blodig bloody*; *wit mind, wit, witig witty*; *folc folk, folcisc like the people, plebeian*; *æppelbær apple-bearing*; *leohtbær light-bearing*; *eorðcund earthly*; *godcund divine*; *efenece coeternal*; *cennan to bear, cennende bearing*; *drincan to drink, drincende drinking*; *faran, feran to go, ferende going*; *æ law, æfæst fast in the law, firm, religious*; *tungful full of tongue, talkative*; *eorð earth, eorðlic earthlike, earthly*; *lufu love, luffic lovelike, lovely*; *lang long, langsum longsome, lasting*; *wyn pleasure, wynsum some pleasure, pleasant*.

8. Adverbs are often formed by frequently using nouns in certain cases.

Thus *hwilum awhile, now, d. of hwil time, space*; *þonces of gratitude, þonce with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, g. and d. of þanc favour, &c.*

9. The remarks in paragraphs 3 and 4 can only refer to words in their first formation. In a subsequent stage of language, many nouns have evidently had their origin from verbs, adjectives, &c.

* See Dr. Davies' *Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Rudimenta*, and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 178.

Thus *huntað* a *hunting, chase*, from *huntian* to *hunt*; *fiscoð* a *fishing*, from *fiscian* to *fish*; *gelicnes* *likeness*, from *gelic* *like*; *hrædnes* *readiness*, from *hræd* *ready*; *hrædlicnys* *readiness*, from *hrædlic* *ready, quick*; *blawung* a *blowing*, from *blawan* to *blow*; *hal* *healthy, sound*; *halig* *holy*, *haligan* to *consecrate*; *haligdom* a *sanctuary*; *halignes* *holiness*; *halgung*, *gehalgung* a *hallowing, consecration*, &c.

10. All that is here stated, as well as what is advanced in the preceding paragraphs, is the mere threshold of etymology, that which is the most evident and palpable; but perhaps it may have appeared that even this incipient knowledge is not destitute of utility. Should there be a desire to enter into the arcana of etymology, or to fathom its deep abyss, much time and attention must be devoted to the works of German philologists,* as the etymology of the Teutonic languages has been carried to great extent by some of the most able men in Germany. They have adopted the principle, and introduced much of the refinement discovered and applied by Sanscrit grammarians. Every one who investigates the subject must acknowledge there is much metaphysical nicety in their mode of treating it, and much laborious exertion to make it intelligible. Though such talents and industry certainly deserve attention, yet the great question is, whether in the western tongues these metaphysical subtleties can be made available to practical utility. The learned and indefatigable Dr. Becker, in his *German Grammar for Englishmen*, with many of his countrymen, asserts that their system is found most efficient in practice. It is, therefore, only common justice to let these erudite Germans speak for themselves, or rather to allow one to explain for the whole. A recent writer, and one of the least diffuse and most able after Professor Bopp† and Grimm, is Professor Schmitthenner, from whose *Introduction to the Short German Dictionary*‡ the following abstract of the German language is taken. The substance is only given, but where it is translated the version is as close as possible.

11. OF VOWELS. The modern German has five simple vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Three of these are radical vowels, *a, i, u*. The two others, *e* and *o*, are only shades of *a, i, u*. The *y* of the A.-S. and the old northern dialects has something analogous in a soft *u*, but it is unknown to the other German dialects. It is borrowed from the

* See *Von der Wortbildung*, in vol. ii. p. 1—923 of Professor J. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, 8vo. Göttingen, 1826.—*Die Deutsche Wortbildung* von Dr. Becker, 8vo. Frankfurt am Main, 1824, and all the other valuable publications of *Der frankfurtischen Gelehrtenvereinigung für deutsche Sprache*, Herman, Frankfurt, &c.

† Though Professor Bopp, whose general erudition, and critical knowledge of Sanscrit in particular, are universally admitted, was so obliging as to send the author a copy of his *Vocalismus* immediately on publication; it is impossible to give a clear abstract of so learned and profound a work in the short space which can be here devoted to the subject. Those, therefore, who read German, must peruse and reperuse *Vocalismus, oder Sprachvergleichende Kritiken über J. Grimm's deutsche Grammatik, und Graff's althochdeutschen Sprachschatz, mit Begründung einer neuen Theorie des ablauts* von Franz Bopp, 8vo. Berlin, 1836. An English translation of this work would be a most acceptable boon to the public. Professor Bopp goes at once to the oriental source, and with a new theory of the *ablaut*, opposed to Dr. Grimm, (see § 11) he shows how much the vocalism of the Germanic languages may be philosophically explained by the system of Indian grammarians, and proves that the *ablaut*, or change of the radical vowel, is influenced by the vowel of the termination.

‡ *Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für Etymologie, Synonymik, und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, Darmstadt, 8vo. 1834.

Greek; but in earlier times it was also used in some original German words to express *i*. It must be ascribed to the form of the epiglottis, that there can only be three original vowels, though in a variety of shades and colouring. This is a natural fact in language and grammar. All other vowels are only considered as shades and approximations. Of these three,* the vowel *a* is the easiest, most simple, and universal sound.—The radical vowels undergo various changes in the declension and formation of words.—1. By a shade changing the *i* into *e*, and the *u* into *o*; as *Moes.* niman, *Ger.* nehmen *to take*: *Moes.* giban, *Ger.* geben *to give*: *Moes.* uftô, *Ger.* oft *often*: *Moes.* fugls, *Ger.* vogel *a bird*.—2. By upsound (auflaut) or thinning of the vowel or sound, by earlier etymologists called (umlaut). If, for instance, in the inflection or formation of a radical syllable which has *a*, *o*, or *u*, and consequently a strong full vowel, an *i* is added, but which in the new German is changed into *e*, or entirely omitted; then these three vowels change into a higher but weaker sound, the *a* into *ä* or *e*, the *o* into *ö*, and the *u* into *ü*; as *adel*, *edel*: *Old Ger.* adal, edili: *ast a branch*, *æste branches*: *Gott God*, *götter gods*: *Old Ger.* kot, kotier: *blut*, *blütig*, and *blutig*: *Old Ger.* pluot, pluotic, or pluotac.—3. By change of vowels (umlaut), or change of one vowel into another, by some etymologists improperly called offsound (ablaut). In the formation of a word it thus happens that some roots of *a* go over into *i* and *u*, as *binde*, *band*, *gebunden*, properly *band*, *binde*, *gebunden*.—4. By insound (inlaut), in the Sanscrit called Guna, that is, in the formation of a word another vowel is placed before the radical vowel, like an internal augment, to denote the change which an idea undergoes. From the nature of the vowels the following law is deduced,—that the insound or guna can only proceed in the following order, *a*, *i*, *u*. *A* can be placed before *a* (*a + a*), before *i* (*a + i*), and *u* (*a + u*); *i* only before *i* (*i + i*), and before *u* (*i + u*), and *u* only before *u* (*u + u*).—According to the radical vowels, or what we call organic sounds, there can, in reality, only exist the following six diphthongs, *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ii*, *iu*, *uu*.—In the reverse series, the vowels may be also compounded, but they form, as the pronunciation directly shows, no simple diphthongs. The diphthongs in the new High-German are formed partly by shades which the radical vowels or sounds suffer, and partly according to the peculiarity of the dialect which is become the written language, as *û*, (*ô*), *ai*, *au*, (*ô*), *ei*, *eu*, and *ie*.—In pronunciation and writing, the *û* as a diphthong is put aside; but it ought to have the power of *a + a* in the explanation of words. The three simple vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, with the guna † *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ii*, *iu*, *uu*, are partly the natural and partly the historical normal sounds, and the original type of vocalism.

12. In the different dialects, the vowels, by upsound, shading, disorganization, &c. are softened and tinged different ways, but all in a certain order and according to determined rules. Thus, as the comparative zoologist is able to recognise the type of the genus in all deviations of the form of the single animal, so the comparative etymologist must be able to reduce the vocalism of the dialect to its original type, and thus comprehend it, for otherwise his perception is dark, and his whole proceeding uncertain, and vain error. Some complain that the doctrine of the guna is difficult, but nothing is more simple. In the diphthong we have only to consider the first letter as a prefix, denoting the formation, an inserted vowel equal to the insound

* A table of the changes of the radical vowels in the Germanic tongues will be found in Dr. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, vol. i. 573, 575; a table of the long vowels in p. 578.

† A table of the vowel forms, by the application of guna, in the Germanic languages may be seen in p. 59 of Schmitthenner's *Deutsche Etymologie*, 12mo. Darmstadt, 1833.

(inlaut), and the last letter as the radical vowel. In some cases, only *ie* makes an exception.

13. The modern German has the following sounds: *A*, *ä* = *ae*; *ai* = *a* + *i*; *au* = *a* + *u*; *E* = *a*, *ë*, *ei*, *ê*: *Ei* = *ai*, *i* (*i* + *i*): *Eu* = *iu*: *I* = old *iu*, *io*, *ai*, *ei*: *O* = *u*; *ô* = *au*, old *uo*, *â*; *ö* = the increased sound of *o*: *U*, *û* = gunitied *a*; *ü* the upsound of *u* and *û*.—4. By the preceding, it is clear there are only three radical vowels from which the others take their origin; thus from *A* originates *o*, *ä*, *e*, *i* (*e*), *u*, (*o*), *ü*, *ô*; *I* goes over into *e*, *ei*, (*ai*), *ie*: *U* changes into *o*, *ie*, *eu*, *au*.—Hence it is very easy, in a great number of cases, to recognize the radical vowel in a word, especially by comparing it with other words of the same family. We often find the root in verbs, as soon as the vowel of the perfect tense is divested of all its changes by guna and upsound. From *binde*, *band*, *bund* *bind*, *bound*, *bound*, we find *band* is the root. From *ritt rode*, *reiten* to *ride*, is the root *rit* a *riding*. From *fliege*, *flog* *fly*, *flew* is the root *flug* a *flight*.

14. OF CONSONANTS. The natural articulation of the consonants according to the organs, is represented in the following table.

	a. labial.	b. lingual.	c. palatine.
A. Half mute sounds.	w	h	j
	(Breathing sound, Spirans.)		
B. The sibilant (sibilans) f, s.			
C. The liquids	m	l	nr
D. The mutes (mutæ).			
aa. Simple. { soft	b	d	g
{ hard	p	t	k
bb. Aspirate. {	v	(dh)	—
	f	(th)	ch
cc. Sibilant. {	—	sz	—
	ψ	z	x.

It is evident, by this table, that in the modern *Ger.* the aspirated palatine and the sibilant labial sounds are wanting, while it has a double aspirated labial and a double sibilant lingual sound. The *q* is a double letter. The *s* possesses a double sound, the one is expressed by *s*, and the other by *sh*.

15. No root or radical word has originally a double consonant of the same kind. An original *i* in the derivation has given rise to gemination or hardening of the sound, which is found nearly in all words of the same family. In this manner originated

mm	from mj	as schemmen	from suamjan
ll	— lj	— hölle	— helja
nn	— nj	— rennen	— ranjan
rr	— rj	— sperren	— sparjan
pf (Old Ger. pph)	— phj	— hüpfen	— huphjan
tz (zz)	— zj (tj)	— setzen	— satjan
ck (Old Ger. cch)	— kj or hj	— zicke	— zikja.

This law is of great importance in etymology, showing how to reduce words with a double final letter to their roots. Instead of the double letter, we ought to put the soft simple letter; and, instead of the upsound, originated by the derivative *i*, there must be a full original vowel. Thus, for example, from *kennen* to *know*, comes the

root kan; *Old Ger.* chan; from fallen *to fall*, the root fal, *Old Ger.* val; from bücken *to bow*, the root bug—by guna biegen *to bend* (*Old Ger.* puk—piokan); from ricke *a doe*, reh (instead of rih), &c. In the old as well as in the modern *Ger.* language, a double consonant is used in writing only to express the sharpening of the consonant.

16. OF THE ROOT. The root is the simple syllable which designates the first appearance of a thing. According to its signification it has a simple vowel *a, i, u*, and a single consonant. It is often very easy to discover the root, for we need only take from the word the vowel forming the umlaut, and the guna (inlaut); the gemination, and the terminating syllables.

For example, let us take from the verb leuchten *to light*, the guna *e*, and the post-fixed syllable *ten*; then will remain luch, *Old Ger.* luh, *Lat.* luc-ere.—From fuhr (*Old Ger.* vuor) take the guna, then remains fahr (*Old Ger.* var), &c. In general, a comparison with the old form is quite necessary.

17. According to its signification the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but it is what precedes both. It is the expression of the simplest intuition by a sound, without determining any associate idea of the gender, the time, &c.

Let us take the appearance of blau,—then the root is blu, *f. Lat.* fulvus (which, however, signifies something else,) and by guna blau the expression of the sound instead of it without any further determination, whether it be a thing, a quality, or only a relation. But being in reality a quality, it is afterwards used as an adjective, and the principal word or noun bläue *blueness*, and the verb bläuen *to blue* or *to make blue*, are only derived from it by additional letters. In the same manner let us take the impression which the cry of chickens or crows produces on the ear; the simplest expression of the sound will be kra, *Old Ger.* chra. As this impression quickly vanishes, there is directly formed the verb krähen *to crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâhan; present tense ich krähe *I crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-hu, and krähte, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ta *I crew*, and also in the same manner the noun das krähen *the crowing*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-t; die krähe *the crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ja, &c. In this manner language springs up everywhere full of fine signification and inexhaustible life.

Of the formation of words by umlaut and inlaut, or by change of vowels and by guna.

18. This takes place when, for the designation of the gender, case, or time, vowels or sounds are added. The transition of the root into different words is in all cases easily understood. Let us take the root luh, *New Ger.* hell *clear, light*, then by guna (inlaut) and an added *t*, is formed liht, *New Ger.* licht (instead of liecht) *the clearness, light*; and also the *adj.* licht *light*, &c.

The determination of the signification of words and roots.

19. Language generally originates from the most simple perception of our senses. The appearances which offer themselves to the sight, not yet dimmed by any reflection, are the qualities and the relation of things

in time and space, such as, *light, dark:—black, white:—great, small:—standing, running—to rise, to fall, &c.*

20. These appearances are immediately determined or marked by the language, whether they are resting qualities, as; *blue, yellow, great, small, &c.*, or a temporal relation, as, *flows, stands, burns, smokes, &c.*, or only relations of space and number, as; *by, at, for—one, two, &c.* Things, of which the appearance only shows the special situation, the number and their relation, can only be designated by language in such a manner that it either points to their situation in space, by which pronouns originate, as, *I, he, his, that, &c.*, or it describes them by nominating their qualities and their temporal relation, as, *the bird, the floating in air.* Thus originate the names of things, and each name is originally a short description.

21. It is the task of etymology to pursue the signification now in use, through all changes, till we come to the radical signification. So we are led to a proper knowledge of the language, as a clear conception of the common signification can, in general, be only discovered in the light of the radical meaning.

22. Easy as it may be, in most cases, to find the form of the root by decomposing the words, yet it is often difficult to ascertain the original signification. Where it remains perceptible to the senses, it is immediately discovered: thus, *fliessen to flow*, from the moving on of the fluid; *wehen to blow*, from the soft movement of the air; *blau blue*, from a colour, &c. In other cases there are difficulties which can only be overcome by close investigation.

23. The doctrine of the interchange of consonants,* and that of umlaut† and guna‡ are the two gates which lead into the sanctuary of etymology. The former opens the insight into the true nature of the consonants, the latter into that of the vowels. He, then, who has a clear view of these two doctrines, has received the consecration, and can look into the interior of the sanctuary.§

* § 14.

† § 11, iii.

‡ § 11, iv.; § 12, 13.

§ It ought to be acknowledged again, that this is a very imperfect view, but the shortest and best that could be found. Those who would enter fully into the subject, must consult the original authorities quoted throughout this abstract, and especially Professor J. Grimm's invaluable *Deutsche Grammatik*, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen; Bopp's *Vocalismus*, with the works of Schmeller, Becker, Wüllner, Graff, &c. See xiii. § 10.

XIV.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

1. AFTER much consideration, the Roman character has been adopted in printing the A.-S. words, with the exception of the two peculiar letters þ and ð, an account of which will be found under p in the Dictionary. With all the prejudices of an antiquarian taste, [and an eye long familiar with the form in which the words had been accustomed to be read, in what has been called the Anglo-Saxon character, and with the difficulty of recognizing the same words when presented in a different dress, it required a strong reason to justify the rejection of the old letters. Nothing but a thorough conviction that the Roman character would be the most legible, and would best show the identity of the present English with the Anglo-Saxon, as well as the clear analogy existing in the words of all the other Germanic languages, would have led to the adoption of this type. As a table is given for the sound of the letters in the chief languages used in the Dictionary, this opportunity is taken to introduce the peculiar characters of each language.* Words from the oriental tongues being written from right to left, and difficult to express in European letters alone, are given in their original characters; but for facility of comparison they are also represented in Roman letters.

2. It was originally intended to exclude all impure Anglo-Saxon words, and to introduce none of a later date than A.D. 1100. Subsequently it was found desirable to take a wider range, and to include some terms of a more recent formation.† These are mostly from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, with their date affixed. As the authors are always quoted, the age and purity of a word can at once be seen. The radical and some other chief words are generally printed in capitals. Accents are now adopted, as they were evidently employed by the Anglo-Saxons to distinguish long from short vowels: thus, *ác an oak*, *ac but*; *ís ice*, *is is*; *þé thee*, *þe the*; *fór went*, *for for*, &c. They are only used in this Dictionary on the word and its variations standing at the head of each article, this being sufficient for all practical purposes.—That orthography is, for the most part, strictly followed which is found most frequently in the best authors: still the principal variations in the literal expression of a word are added in the order in which they vary from what is deemed the correct spelling. No fancy or presumption has been permitted in the orthography; but all authors have been allowed to answer for themselves and to appear in their own dress, without a wish to dictate the mode in which it is now presumed they ought to have written.

* See the table at the end of the Dictionary.

† As many words were omitted in the early part of the alphabet, the supplement is rendered much more extensive than would otherwise have been necessary.

A reference is constantly made to the place where the word is found, and the reader left to form his own judgment. Even verbs in -gian are inserted when they are discovered so written. Verbs with the prefixes *be-*, *ge-*, *on-*, &c., are frequently placed under the radical word; but if found in the infinitive mood, or in any form directly derived from the infinitive, such verbs are given, with a brief explanation, in the alphabetical order of the prefixes *be-*, *ge-*, &c., with a reference to the radical word for a full explanation. The majority of words have exactly the same sense with or without the prefixed *ge-*, as *nyðerian*, and *genyðerian to humble*, (*Lk. xiv, 11: Ps. xvii, 29.*)—No pains have been spared to ascertain and express the precise grammatical inflections. Every known irregularity in a word is placed in its alphabetical order, with its meaning: thus, *eóde went, delivered*, the perfect tense, is referred to the infinitive *gan to go*. If the meaning be all that is required, it is thus ascertained at once; but should the derivation and other particulars be desired, they may be found under the word to which a reference is made.

3. With the view of illustrating the Anglo-Saxon, nearly all the radical words, and a few important compounds, are followed by the parallel terms* from the cognate dialects. Synonymes without a meaning attached have the same signification as the A.-S. word under which they are brought. When it was difficult to ascertain whether the noun or verb was the radical, parallels are occasionally inserted under both. To show more clearly the analogy of cognate languages, an attempt has been made to arrange the parallel terms in the most natural order. The Low (Platt) German is generally placed first, because it is now spoken by the people who inhabit the territory formerly occupied by the Old-Saxons, the progenitors of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The Dutch and Friesic words follow, because they are of the same Low-German branch, and most similar to the A.-S. and Platt. The German then succeeds with the Alemannic from Kero, Otfrid, &c. Francic, from a translation of Isidore De Nativitate, &c. and from Willeram's Canticum Canticorum: these are followed by the Mæso-Gothic. With this Teutonic or German branch is connected the Scandinavian, including the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Old Danish or Norse. The Slavonic, Latin, Greek, and Celtic synonymes are not given unless they bear some striking affinity to the word under consideration. The following arrangement, beginning with the Low-German, and, as frequently as practicable, tracing the word through the cognate dialects, up to some oriental source,

* The author has here the pleasure of recording the exertions of a very learned and zealous friend, a native of Holstein, well acquainted with all the Teutonic and Scandinavian dialects. This erudite friend, who will not allow his name to appear, has used his utmost efforts to verify every word introduced amongst the parallels, and to give the orthography and gender correctly. The laborious work of Meidinger, entitled *Etymologische Wörterbuch* Frankfurt, am Main, 8vo. 1833, has been occasionally used. The Rev. G. Phillips, M.A. Fellow of Queens' Coll., Cambridge, has enriched the latter part of this Dictionary by his knowledge of the oriental languages, in selecting some parallel words from the Shemitic family.

will make the matter clear. This tracing of the languages upwards is nearly the reverse of the table of Japhetic languages in page viii.

- I. 1. LOW-GERMAN, Platt-Deutsch, or Old-Saxon being the dialects spoken in the northern or flat and low provinces of Germany, from which the A.-S. originally came into Britain. Written in
Heliand, A.D. 840.
Tatian's Harmony, A.D. 890.
2. Friesic, from the Asega-bôk, Hettema's Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek, &c.
3. Dutch, from Kilian, and Holtrop's Dictionaries, &c.
- II. 1. HIGH-GERMAN, modern High-German, or Hoch-Deutsch; which, since the time of Luther, has become the cultivated language of Germany.
2. Francic, which was spoken by the independent tribes dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe, is an intermediate dialect between the German and Alemannic. Written in
Hildibraht and Hadubrant, A.D. 730.
Isidore's De Nativitate, A.D. 800.
Willeram's Canticum, A.D. 1070.
3. Alemannic or Suabian, which prevailed in the southern or hilly part of Germany. Written in
Exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720.
Kero, A.D. 800.
Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850.
Otfrid, A.D. 860.
Notker, A.D. 1020.
- III. MÆSO-GOTHIC. Written in
The Gospels, A.D. 370.
- IV. SCANDINAVIAN:
 1. Danish
 2. Swedish
 3. Norwegian
 } from Dictionaries.
 4. Icelandic from Halderson's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, by Rask, 4to. 1814.
- V. THE LATIN DIALECTS are less useful in illustrating A.-S., and therefore not so frequently introduced.
 1. Italian.
 2. Spanish.
 3. Portuguese.
 4. French.
 5. Latin.
 6. Greek.
- VI. THE CELTIC DIALECTS.
 1. Welsh.
 2. Cornish.
 3. Irish.
 4. Gaelic.
 5. Armorican.
- VII. 1. Arabic.
2. Hebrew.
- VIII. 1. Persian,
2. Sanscrit.

4. The derivation immediately follows the synonymes. If the word be uncompounded in A.-S. it is occasionally traced to an oriental origin. From the danger of giving way to fancy, on the debateable ground of etymology, it has been an anxious wish and constant care rather to do too little than too much, and to avoid a dictatorial and dogmatical spirit on every point, but especially in the derivation of words. Immediately after compound terms will be found their constituent parts with their separate meanings: but such compounds as at once indicate their composition, are not analyzed; the literal sense of each part is then only given, in words which most resemble the A.-S., and for this purpose there has been no scruple in using some obsolete and modern provincial terms.

5. The synonymes and derivation were placed before the explanation, as the radical meaning of the separate parts of a word being ascertained, would naturally lead to the first sense of the compound; thus *æfest* [*æ law*, *fæst fast*, *fixed*] *fixed in the law, religious, devout*; *religiosus*. The explanation of the A.-S. is in English, one word of which is often identical with the Saxon; hence the necessity of a long paraphrastic Latin rendering is superseded, and the definition much shortened: but that this Dictionary may have the authority of Somner and Lye, and the sanction of the most important A.-S. authors, the principal significations are also added in Latin. The Latin explanation is generally the original from which the A.-S. translation was first made, and thus confirms the exact meaning on the authority of the translators, whose chief literature consisted in Anglo-Saxon versions from the Latin of Bede, Boethius, Orosius, and the Vulgate, or Latin Scriptures. In the quotations, except from the Bible, which is too well known to require it, an English translation is given, as literal as possible; but in those from Bede, and often from the Bible, the Latin is retained, as it is the original from which the Saxon version was made, and therefore the best explanation. To the English translation the Latin is appended, when it indicates the grammatical order or the inflections of the Saxon. The following is the general plan adopted in the explanation:—The radical meaning is placed first, then its various significations are numbered, and arranged in that order which appeared most accordant with the association of ideas;—each meaning, when practicable, is confirmed by quotations, with a reference to the authors by whom the word is used. Next follow the idiomatical expressions marked (¶). In selecting examples to confirm the different meanings, those have been preferred which illustrate the grammatical inflections. In the explanations and illustrations, brevity and perspicuity have always been kept in view. By these means, and a proper attention to as much economy of space as is compatible with neatness in typographical execution, more practical information is comprised in this volume than in the two folios of Lye. By the English and Latin Indexes,* the Saxon to the greater part of

* In preparing the Indexes and carrying them through the press, the obliging attentions of the Rev. J. Williamson, and Mr. O. H. Flowers, both of St. John's College, Cambridge, cannot be forgotten.

English and Latin terms may be found, the derivation and original meaning of most English words may be ascertained, and a comparison instituted with their radical cognates in the other Gothic languages.

6. Some words have been collected from old Glossaries, with a mere Latin meaning. In such cases, the only mode of discovering the real sense was by the derivation and analogy of cognate words of Teutonic origin. When this failed, there was no alternative but to translate the Latin signification into English: thus, *geman the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot*, could only be known by translating, *vola, Cot. 198*. Some words are from Somner, Benson, and Lye, for which no other authority could be found. The orthography, inflection, and meaning of these words are given, without alteration, on the responsibility of these authors.

7. As there has been a careful citation of authorities, and at the same time particular obligations expressed, very little more can be now required. A free use, without continued reference, has been made of preceding Dictionaries and Vocabularies, and of the A.-S. Grammar of an erudite friend, the late Professor Rask. Mr. Thorpe's Glossaries, appended to his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, and Apollonius, and his index to *Cædmon*, have been useful auxiliaries. Citations from *Cædmon* have always been made from Mr. Thorpe's improved text, through whom, and the kindness of Sir Nicholas Carlisle, the learned secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, the perusal of some sheets was allowed before the work was published. Amongst those to whom the greatest debt of gratitude is due, is an old and faithful friend, C. S. Cardale, Esq., known to A.-S. students by the benefit he has rendered them in publishing his elegant and correct edition of *Boethius*. This gentleman allowed the full and free use of his extensive and very valuable Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary in MS. It would be ingratitude not to mention the friendly communications of the Rev. S. Fox, or to leave unnoticed the advantages derived from his published works.* A well known collector of choice books, Mr. Bohn, was so obliging as spontaneously to lend an interleaved copy of Lye's Dictionary, with MS. notes by the late Rev. S. Henshall. The Rev. M. White, B.D. Professor of A.-S. in the University of Oxford, had given notice of his intention to prepare an A.-S. Dictionary, but being informed that this work was far advanced, Mr. White, in the most gentlemanly manner, gave up his intended publication. He has, however, taken the most lively interest in the progress of this Dictionary.

8. This work was begun with a sanguine hope of soon bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion; but it has employed every leisure hour of the compiler for more than seven years, four of which it has been in the

* The following neat and valuable publications of Mr. Fox deserve the especial notice of Anglo-Saxon students:—*Menologium, or the Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons*, 8vo. 1830. See p. xx. note No. 17.—*King Alfred's A.-S. version of Boethius, with an English translation and notes*, 8vo. 1835. See p. xix. note No. 11.

press. It is at last brought to a close ; and, though he has used all the diligence, and availed himself of every means in his power, having the patriotism, amidst many disadvantages, to print in his own country at his own expense and risk, it is far, very far from answering even his own expectations. He can, however, honestly declare that his utmost exertions have been continually made to lay before the public, in this Dictionary, a brief but comprehensive summary of the Anglo-Saxon language. The sources of information are constantly pointed out ; hence, where there are errors, there also are the means of discovering truth. Though he has always endeavoured to guard against prejudice and predilection, he is conscious that opinions have sometimes been advanced which may appear to want support. In such, and indeed in all cases, as he has stated in another place, he invites liberal criticism, being assured that, by the collision of opposite opinions, new light, if not truth, is often elicited ; and should this be the case, he will have cause to rejoice, whether it be produced by himself or by a more successful investigator.

ROTTERDAM, *January 1st*, 1837.

THE ESSENTIALS
OF
ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR,
WITH AN OUTLINE OF
PROFESSOR RASK AND GRIMM'S SYSTEMS.

P R E F A C E.

THIRTEEN years have elapsed since a zealous, but very imperfect attempt was made to divest Anglo-Saxon Grammar of its Latin incumbrances, and to offer one formed on the true genius and structure of the language in the publication of *The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar with copious Notes*, 8vo. 1823, pp. 330. Before committing this work to the press every accessible source of information was explored, and a complete English Translation made of *Angelsaksisk Sproglære ved R. K. Rask*, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817. In 1826, the most practical part of *The Elements* with such corrections and additions as naturally arose from a farther consideration of the subject, appeared with the title of *A Compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. pp. 84.* The following Essentials are given as the result of a still longer and closer investigation of the language in the preparation of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and a continued appeal to the grammar of a lamented friend, the late Professor Rask, and to the learned *Deutsche Grammatik* of Professor Grimm. It will be seen that, as information has increased, there has been a gradual approximation, in grammatical forms and accents, to the views of Professor Rask and Grimm. While there is a hope that these Essentials, referring only to Etymology, may be found the most simple and practical, a very short abstract is given of Professor Rask and Grimm's Grammars for the use of those who prefer, what may be considered the more complete systems of these celebrated men.

* See Preface to Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, p. xx. note (§) 21.

PREFACE

These papers have appeared since a review, but they are not altogether
as made to direct. The Editor's name is in the introduction, and
to this are added on the title page and arrangement of the language in the
publication of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* with copies
of the *Journal* pp. 1-100. The Editor's name is also in the preface
very accessible source of information was deposited, and a complete
English Translation and of the *Journal* pp. 1-100. The Editor's name
in Stockholm, 1817. In 1820, the most practical part of the Elements
with each section and address as naturally arose from a further
consideration of the subject appeared with the title of *A Comparative
Grammar of the Persian Language* as a separate work, 8vo.
pp. 64. The following Elements are given as the result of a still longer
and more investigation of the language in the preparation of the *Anglo-
Persian Dictionary*, and a continued appendix to the *Journal* of a translated
text, the late Professor Rank, and to the learned *Deutsche Grammatik*
of Professor Griesner. It will be seen that a revision has increased,
there has been a gradual development, of grammatical forms and accents,
to the views of Professor Rank and Griesner. While there is a hope that
these Elements, referring only to *Persian*, may be found the most
simple and practical, a new edition is given of Professor Rank
and Griesner's *Grammars* for the use of those who prefer, what may be
considered the more complete, to the *Anglo-Persian* work.

The Editor is indebted to the following for their assistance in the preparation of these papers:

THE ESSENTIALS,

&c.

1. THE Anglo-Saxon letters are *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (k), l, m, n, o, p, (q), r, s, t, u, w, x, y, þ, ð*.*

2. The letters *j, k, q, v*, and *z*, are not found in genuine Anglo-Saxon; for *k* and *q* the Anglo-Saxons used *c* and *cw*. *þ, þ* had the hard sound of *th* in *thin, thing*; and *ð, ð* soft, as *th* in *thine, smooth*.

3. All nouns, having the *nom. s.* ending in *-a, -scipe, -dóm, -end*, and *-ere*, are masculine: those having the *nom. s.* in *-nes, -um, -uð, -ð*, and *-estre*, are feminine: and those in *-ærn, -ed*, are neuter. All nouns having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *-u* are of the first declension, neuter gender. Every noun, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *as*, is masculine.—All nouns making *g. s.* in *-e* are feminine.

4. If a noun be masculine and have the *nom. s.* in *-e*, it always makes the *g.* in *-an*; it is therefore of the second declension. All other masculine nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es*, and are hence of the first declension.—All neuter nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es*, and are of the first declension, except a very few in *-e*, which are of the second declension, and have the *g.* in *-an*.—All feminine nouns having the *nom. s.* in *-e* are of the second declension, and make the *g.* in *-an*; all other feminine nouns make the *g.* in *-e*, and are of the third declension.

5. Synopsis of the declensions of nouns.

1st declension.				2nd declension.			3rd declension.	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	[e]	—	[e]	-a	-e	-e	—	-u
<i>g.</i>	-es	-es	-es	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
<i>d.</i>	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
<i>ac.</i>	[e]	—	[e]	-an	-an	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	-as	—	u	-an	-an	-an	-a	-a
<i>g.</i>	-a	-a	-a [ena]	-ena	-ena	-ena	-a	-ena
<i>d.</i>	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um.

6. The first declension, (except those in *-u*, see § 13) only comprehending *m.* and *n.* nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in *-es*. It includes almost

* The following characters have been generally called Anglo-Saxon:—

Æ a, B b, C c, D ð, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, R r, S s, T t, U u, X x, Y y, Z z, Þ þ, Ð ð.

all masculine nouns, not ending in -a or -u, such as those in -dóm, wísdóm, es; *m. wisdom*; -end (derived from participles) as Hælend, es; *m. the healer, Saviour*: -ere, fiscere, es; *m. a fisher*: -els, récel, es; *m. incense*: -ing, cyning, es; *m. a king*: -erd, -ord, -est, as hlaford, es; *m. a lord*: -að, -eð, -oð, as monað, es; *m. a month*: -scype, or -scipe, as freondscipe, es; *m. friendship*: and generally, nouns ending in -l, -m, -n, -r, as eorl, es; *m. a nobleman*: æðm, es; *m. breath*: also neuter nouns ending in a consonant, or in two or more consonants; as word, es; *n. a word*: neuters in -e and -inle; as ríce, es; *n. a kingdom*: dissyllables in -el, -ol, -en, -er; as tungel, es; *n. a star*: nouns in -ed, -et, -od, heafod, es; *n. a head*.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	smitð	end-e	stæf	word	ric-e	fæt
<i>g.</i>	smitð-es	end-es	stæf-es	word-es	ric-es	fæt-es
<i>d.</i>	smitð-e	end-e	stæf-e	word-e	ric-e	fæt-e
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	smitð-as	end-as	staf-as	word	ric-u	fat-u
<i>g.</i>	smitð-a	end-a	staf-a	word-a	ric-a	fat-a
<i>d.</i>	smitð-um	end-um	staf-um	word-um	ric-um	fat-um.

7. In this declension the *nom.* and *ac.* cases are always the same. Masculines ending in a consonant, like smitð *a smith*; and those in e like ende *an end*, are the most regular: nouns in -e are declined as if they had no e, like smitð, except in the *nom.* and *ac. s.* where it is preserved.—Monosyllables with æ before a single consonant, and before st, sc, assuming another syllable with a, o, or u, in declining, change æ into a, as in stæf *a letter*, stafas *letters*; fæt *a vat*, fatu *vats*; gæst *a guest*, gastas *guests*; but the æ is unchanged in stæfes *of a letter*, in fæte *to a vat*, or in cræft *craft*, cræftas *crafts*; because the syllables es, e, assumed in declining, do not contain a, o, or u, or because æ comes before other double consonants, than st, sc.—Dissyllables in -l, -n, -r, -d, are often contracted when a vowel follows, as tungel *a star*, *g. tungle of a star*, instead of tungeles; heáfod *a head*, *g. heáfdes of a head*.—Neuters ending in a single or double consonant as word *a word*, make the *nom.* and *ac.* in the *s.* and *pl.* all alike; but dissyllable nouns of the neuter gender ending in -el, -ol, -en, -er, diminutives in -inle and neuters ending in -e, make the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, as tungel *a star*, tunglu *stars*, ricu *kingdoms*; neuter monosyllables having the diphthong æ make the *pl.* in -u, and also change the vowel, as fæt *a vat*, *pl. nom. ac. fatu vats*.*

8. The second declension has the genitive case singular ending in -an, as witega, an; *m. a prophet*: wuce, an; *f. a week*: eære, an; *n. an ear*. All nouns having the *nom.* ending in -a are masculine, and of this declension; so also are all feminine nouns in -e, -estre, -istre, as sangistre, an; *f. a songstress*; and names of men and women in -a, as Attila, Anna, &c.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	witeg-a	wuc-e
<i>g.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>d.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>ac.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>g.</i>	witeg-ena	wuc-ena
<i>d.</i>	witeg-um	wuc-um.

9. Very few neuters have been found of this declension, eære *an ear*, and eáge *an eye*, stace *a stake*, like all neuters, make the *ac. s.* like the *nom.*, thus, *nom. ac. eære*, eáge; in the other cases they are declined exactly like wuce.

* See example in § 6.

10. Names of countries and places in -a, are sometimes indeclinable, and sometimes they take the Latin form. Európa has Euróþam, Európe, Európe (*i. e.* Europæ) in Orosius.*

11. *The third Declension*, which only includes feminine nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in e. All feminine nouns ending in a consonant, or in -u, or -o; as *wylen* or *wyln* *a female slave*, *gifu* *a gift*, *syn* *sin*, are of this declension. Nouns in -ung, *styrung*, e; *f. a motion*, and a few in -ing; those in -nis, -nes, -nys, as *gelícn*, *se*; *f. a likeness*, -uð, *geoguð*, e; *f. youth* are all feminine, and of this declension.

	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	wyln	gif-u	syn	gelícn
<i>g.</i>	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícn-se
<i>d.</i>	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícn-se
<i>ac.</i>	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícn-se
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	wyln-a	gif-a	syn-na	gelícn-sa
<i>g.</i>	wyln-a	gif-ena	syn-na	gelícn-sa
<i>d.</i>	wyln-um	gif-um	syn-num	gelícn-sum.

12. Nouns ending in a consonant make the *g. pl.* in -a, as *wylna* *of female slaves*, *synna* *of sins*; those in -u or -o have the *g. pl.* in -ena, as *gif-ena* *of gifts*, and sometimes the *ac.* in u. Those which end in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the final letter in the *g.* and all the other cases formed from it, as *sin* *sin*, *synne* *of sin*, *gelícn* *a likeness*, *gelícnse* *of a likeness*. Nouns in -ung sometimes make the *d. s.* in -a. A few words have the *ac.* like the *nom.* as *tíd* *time*, *hand* *a hand*, *miht* *might*.

Irregular Nouns.

13. The few masculine nouns which end in -u, such as, *lagu* *water*, *medu* *mead*, *sidu* *custom*, *sunu* *a son*, are thus declined: *s. nom. ac.* *sunu* *a son*; *g. d.* *sun*; *pl. nom. ac.* *sun*, *g. sun*, or *sunena*; *d. sunum*. In the *pl.* they are declined like nouns of the second declension.—A few names of nations are only used in the plural, and end in -e, as *Romane* *the Romans*, *Angle* *the Angles*, *Dene* *the Danes*. They are declined, *nom ac.* *Romane*, *g. Romana*, *d. Romanum*.

14. A few words ending in -or, and -er denoting relationship, such as *bróðor* *a brother*, *dóhter* *a daughter*, whether masculine or feminine, are thus declined *s. nom. g.* *Bróðor*; *d. bréðer*: *pl. nom. g. ac.* *bróðra*, *d. bróðrum*.

15. Some nouns chiefly monosyllables, containing the vowels a, u, ú, and ó, change those vowels in *d. s.* and *nom. ac, pl.* as *man* *a man*, in *d. s.* is *men* *to or with a man*, and *pl. nom. ac.* *men* *men*: also *fót* *a foot*, *tóð* *a tooth*, *bóc* *a book*, *bróc* *breeches*, *gós* *a goose*, *turf* *a turf*, *burh* *a castle*, *cu* *a cow*, *lus* *a louse*, *mús* *a mouse*, *módor* *a mother*, *dóhtor* *a daughter*, make in the *d. singular*, and in the *nom. and ac. pl.* *fét*, *téð*, *béc*, *bréc*, *gés*, *tyrf*, *byrh*, and *byrig*, *cy*, *lys*, *mys*, *méder*, *déhter*. They are mostly regular without change of vowel in the *g. s.* as *mannes*, *fótes*, *tóðes*, *bóce*, *bróce*, *góse*, *múse*, *turfe*; and also in the *g. and d. pl.* as *manna*, *mannum*; *fóta*, *fótum*; *tóða*, *tóðum*, *bóca*, *bócum*; *bróca*, *brócum*; *gósa*, *gósum*; *músa*, *músum*; *turfa*, *turfum*; *dóhtra*, *dóhtrum*.†

Adjectives.

16. Anglo-Saxon adjectives have variable terminations to correspond with their nouns.

* Mr. Thorpe's translation of Rask, § 65.

† See Dr. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, vol. i. p. 646, 647.

17. There is an indefinite and a definite form of declension.

18. *Synopsis of Adjective terminations.*

<i>Indefinite Adjectives.</i>				<i>Definite Adjectives.</i>			
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>			
<i>s. nom.</i>	—	—	—	<i>pl. -e</i>	<i>s. -a</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-e</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-re</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-ra</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>
<i>d.</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-re</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>-ne</i>	<i>-e</i>	—	<i>-e</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-e</i>

Indefinite Adjectives.

19. *Gód good*, *læt late*, will serve as examples of declining indefinite adjectives. All adjectives of one syllable, except when the vowel is æ before a single consonant; also those ending in -e, participles in -ende, -od, -ed; dissyllables in -el, &c., as *sóð true*, *hál sound*, *leoht light*, *niwe new*, *willende wishing*, *gehered praised*, *mycel great*, are declined like *gód good*.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>gód</i>	<i>gód</i>	<i>gód</i>	<i>pl. nom. gód-e</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>gód-es</i>	<i>gód-re</i>	<i>gód-es</i>	<i>g. gód-ra</i>
<i>d.*</i>	<i>gód-um</i>	<i>gód-re</i>	<i>gód-um</i>	<i>d. gód-um</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>gód-ne</i>	<i>gód-e</i>	<i>gód</i>	<i>ac. gód-e.</i>

20. Those that end in -e, drop the e in declining; as *niwe new*, *g. niw-es*, *niw-re*, *niw-es*. Adjectives, ending in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the consonant in declining; but one consonant is omitted before -ne, -re, -ra; as, *grim severe*, *g. m. grim-mes*, *f. grim-re*.

21. Polysyllabic adjectives formed by the derivative terminations, -ful, -ig, -isc, -leás, -lic, -sum, &c., make the *nom. s. f.* and the *nom. pl. n.* in -u; and monosyllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by æ, have the same cases in -u. The latter, when æ is followed by a single consonant, and *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, change æ into *a*; but before double consonants æ is unchanged. An example will make the matter plain: *læt late*.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>læt</i>	<i>lat-u</i>	<i>læt</i>	<i>pl. lat-e</i>	<i>lat-u</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>lat-es</i>	<i>læt-re</i>	<i>lat-es</i>	<i>læt-ra</i>	<i>læt-ra</i>
<i>d.*</i>	<i>lat-um</i>	<i>læt-re</i>	<i>lat-um</i>	<i>lat-um</i>	<i>lat-um</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>læt-ne</i>	<i>lat-e</i>	<i>læt</i>	<i>lat-e</i>	<i>lat-u.</i>

22. Dissyllables, when the inflection begins with a vowel, are often contracted; as, *hálig holy*; *g. s. m. hálg-es*, but not when the inflection begins with a consonant; as, *g. s. f. hálig-re*.

Definite Adjectives.

23. The definite declension is used when the adjective has before it a definite article, or a demonstrative or possessive pronoun. The inflections are exactly the same as nouns of the second declension.

* Professor Rask gives a distinct form for the ablative singular.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>ab. gód-e,</i>	<i>gód-re,</i>	<i>gód-e.</i>
<i>ab. lat-e,</i>	<i>læt-re,</i>	<i>lat-e.</i>

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	se gód-a	seo gód-e	þæt gód-e	<i>pl.</i> þá gód-an
<i>g.</i>	þæs gód-an	þære gód-an	þæs gód-an	þára gód-ena
<i>d.*</i>	þám gód-an	þære gód-an	þám gód-an	þám gód-um
<i>ac.</i>	þone gód-an	þá gód-an	þæt gód-e	þá gód-an.

24. Adjectives of one syllable with *æ* before a single consonant, in all cases reject the *e* from *æ*, hence the simple vowel *a* remains, or, in accordance with the rule in § 21, when a single consonant is followed by *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, *æ* is changed into *a*. *Læt late* is declined definitely, thus :

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	se lat-a	seo lat-e	þæt lat-e	<i>pl.</i> þá lat-an
<i>g.</i>	þæs lat-an	þære lat-an	þæs lat-an	þára lat-ena
<i>d.*</i>	þám lat-an	þære lat-an	þám lat-an	þám lat-um
<i>ac.</i>	þone lat-an	þá lat-an	þæt lat-e	þá lat-an.

Comparison.

25. The comparative degree is formed both definitely and indefinitely by annexing -*ra*, *m.* -*re*, *f.* -*re*, *n.* to the positive; the superlative indefinite by annexing -*ost* or -*est*, and the definite by -*esta* or -*osta*, *m.* -*este*, *f.* -*este*, *n.*, and sometimes by -*mest*, -*mæst*.

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Smæl	smæl-ra <i>m.</i> smæl-re <i>f. n.</i>	smal-ost
	<i>small</i>	<i>smaller</i>	<i>smallest</i>
<i>Definite.</i>	se smal-a	se smæl-ra seo, þæt smæl-re	se smal-esta, seo, þæt smal-este
	<i>the small</i>	<i>the smaller</i>	<i>the smallest</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	swið	swið-ra <i>m.</i> swið-re <i>f. n.</i>	swið-ost
	<i>strong</i>	<i>stronger</i>	<i>strongest</i>
<i>Definite.</i>	se swið-a	se swið-ra seo, þæt swið-re	se swið-esta, seo, þæt swið-este
	<i>the strong</i>	<i>the stronger</i>	<i>the strongest</i>
	læt	læt-ra	lat-ost or lat-emest
	<i>late</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>latest, most late</i>
	úteward	útre	ytemest
	<i>outward</i>	<i>outer</i>	<i>outermost.</i>

26. The irregular comparisons, as *gód good*, *betera better*, *betst best*, &c. will be found in the Dictionary.

27. All *adj.* in the comparative degree, and all definite superlatives, are declined like *se gód-a*; all indefinite superlatives like *gód good*.

Pronouns.

28. Personal pronouns.

	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>we†</i>	<i>ye‡</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	ic	þú	he	heo	hit ^f	<i>pl.</i> we	ge	hík
<i>g.</i>	mín	þín	his	hire ^e	his	úre ^g	eower	hira ^l
<i>d.</i>	me	þe	him ^c	hire ^e	him	us	eow	him ^m
<i>ac.</i>	me ^a	þe ^b	hine ^d	hí	hit ^f	us ^h	eow ⁱ	hík.

^a meh, mec—^b þeh, þec—^c hym—^d hyne—^e hyre—^f hyt—^g user—^h usih, usic—ⁱ eowih, eowic—^k híg, heo, hie—^l heora—^m heom.

* Professor Rask gives an express form for the ablative case.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>ab.</i> þy gód-an,	þære gód-an,	þy gód-an,
<i>ab.</i> þy lat-an,	þære lat-an,	þy lat-an.
† 1. Dual of <i>ic</i> .	‡ 2. Dual of <i>þu</i> .	
<i>nom.</i> wit, wyt <i>we two</i> .	git, gyt <i>ye two</i> .	
<i>g.</i> uncer of <i>us two</i> .	incer of <i>you two</i> .	
<i>d.</i> unc to <i>us two</i> .	inc to <i>you two</i> .	
<i>ac.</i> unc <i>us two</i> .	inc ^a <i>you two</i> .	

^a incit.

29. Sylf *self* is declined like gód indefinitely and definitely, and is added to personal pronouns in the same gender and case, as ic sylf *I myself*, mín sylfes *of myself*, me sylfum *to myself*; but the *d.* of the personal *pron.* is sometimes as in *Eng.* prefixed to the *nom.* of sylf, me-sylf *myself*, þe-sylf *thyself*, him-sylf *himself*. Definitely it signifies *the same*, as, se sylfa man *the same man*. Sometimes agen *own*, declined like the indefinite of gód *good*, is added. To his agenum *to his own*, Jn. i. 11. The reciprocal sense of *his*, as *his own* is also expressed by sín.

Adjective Pronouns.

30. Adjective pronouns are only the genitive cases of the personal pronouns taken and declined as the indefinite adjective gód. They are mín *my*, þín *thine*, uncer *our two*, ure, or user *our*, incer *your two*, eower *your*.

m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.
s. nom. mín	g. mín-es	g. mín-re	g. mín-es ^a , &c.
þín	þín-es	þín-re	þín-es, &c.
uncer	unc-res	unc-re	unc-res, &c.
úre ^b	úr-es	úre	úr-es, &c.
incer	inc-res	inc-re	inc-res, &c.
eower	eow-res	eow-re	eow-res, &c.

^a ac. míne or mínne; ^b nom. s. m. f. n. user; g. m. n. usses, f. usse; d. m. n. ussum, f. usse; ac. m. userne, f. usse, n. user; pl. nom. ac. m. f. n. usse, user; g. m. f. n. ussa; d. m. f. n. ussum.

Definite or Demonstrative Pronouns.

31. The article or definite se *the*, and the definite þes *this*, are thus declined.

m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
s. nom. se	seó	þæt	pl. þá	s. þes	þeós	þis	pl. þás ^b
g. þæs	þære	þæs	þára ^d	þises ^e	þisse ^g	þisese	þissa ⁱ
d.* þám ^a	þære	þám ^c	þám ^a	† þisum ^f	þisse ^g	þisum	þisum ^f
ac. þone ^b	þá	þæt	þá	þisne	þás	þis	þás. ^h

^a þæm—^b þæne—^c þan, þon—^d þæra—^e þisses, þesses—^f þisum, þis—^g þissere—^h þæs—ⁱ þissera.

32. The indeclinable article þe is used instead of the various cases of se, seo, þæt. Se, seo, þæt are used relatively like the English *that* for the relative hwá *who*, hwæt *what*.

Relative Pronouns.

33. The article or definitive se, seo, þæt, þe are generally used for the relative *who*, *which*. The interrogatives hwá *who?* hwæt *what?* are thus declined.

m. f.	n.
s. and pl. nom. hwá	s. hwæt
g. hwæs	hwæs
d. ^c hwám ^a	hwám ^a
ac. hwone ^b .	hwæt.

^a hwæm—^b hwæne—^c ablative hwi.

* Professor Rask makes a distinct ablative case, and says: "þy seems justly to be received as a proper *ablativus instrumenti*, as it occurs so often in this character, even in the masculine gender, as mid þy aþe *with that oath*, L. In. 53; and in the same place, in the dative, on þæm aþe *in that oath*."—Mr. Thorpe's Trans. § 147.

m.	f.	n.
ab. þy	þære	þy.
† ab. þise	þisse	þise.

34. Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc *which?* hwæðer *which of the two?* are declined indefinitely like gód *good*.

Numerals.

35. The numerals will be found in the Dictionary: A'n *one* is declined like gód *good*. Twegen *m.* twa *f. n.* two, begen *m.* bá *f. n.* both, and þry *three*, are declined thus:

<i>m.</i>	<i>f. n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f. n.</i>
<i>nom.</i> twegen	twá ^c	þry	þreó
<i>g.</i> twegra ^a	twegra ^a	þreóra	þreóra
<i>d.</i> twám ^b	twám ^b	þrym	þrym
<i>ac.</i> twégen	twá	þry	þreó.

^a twega—^b twæm—^c tú.

36. Feower *four* makes the *g.* feowera; fif *five*, six *six*, seofon *seven*, are also found in the *g.* fífa, sixa, and seofona. When used absolutely, tyn *ten* makes in *nom. ac.* tyne, and *d.* tynum; also twelf, *nom.* twelfe; *g.* twelfa; *d.* twelfum, but they are often undeclined. Twentig, and other words in -tig, are thus inflected in all genders, *nom. ac.* -tig; *g.* -tigra; *d.* -tigum. The ordinal numbers are all declined definitely like se góda, as se forma; seo, þæt forme *the first*, except oðer *second*, which has only the indefinite declension like gód *good*.

Verbs.

37. The conjugation of Anglo-Saxon verbs, like the English, is very simple.* According to the inflection, all Anglo-Saxon verbs may be divided into two classes, the one more simple and regular, the other more complex and irregular; hence, formerly called regular and irregular.

38. The most simple, regular, and prevailing mode of forming the perfect tense and perfect participle is by the addition of a syllable. Hence in Anglo-Saxon, as in the modern English, this plan universally prevails when new verbs are formed, or when verbs from a foreign language are adopted; when verbs are formed from adjectives, nouns, or from the perfect tense of complex verbs with a modified meaning. This prevalence in forming the principal parts of such verbs requires that they should be placed in the first class, especially since it is the permanent and unalterable inflection of verbs; for, though there is an increased and continued verging of complex verbs to the simple mode of formation, yet the simple or more regular class of verbs are always stable, and never assume the complex form.

39. The simple and more regular class of verbs is distinguished by having the perfect tense of two or more syllables, and the termination in -ode, -ede, -de, or -te, while the perfect participle ends in -od, -ed, -d, or -t; as, luf-ian *to love*; *p.* luf-ode; *pp.* luf-od; segel-ian *to sail*; *p.* segel-ede, or segel-ode; *pp.* gesegel-ed, gesegel-od; bærn-an *to burn*; *p.* bærn-de; *pp.* bærn-ed; met-an *to meet*; *p.* met-te; *pp.* met, or gemet.

40. The more complex and irregular verbs are known by having the perfect tense a monosyllable, ending in the last consonant coming before the infinitive -an, with a change of the vowel, and the perfect participle ending in -en, or -n; as, far-an *to go*; *p.* fór; *pp.* far-en; sing-an *to sing*; *p.* sang; *pp.* gesung-en.

* What is generally termed the passive voice has no existence in A.-S. any more than in modern English. The Anglo-Saxons wrote, he is lufod *he is loved*. Here he is, is the *ind. indef. of the neut. verb* wesan, and lufod *loved*, is the *pp.* of the verb lufian *to love*. In parsing, every word should be considered a distinct part of speech: "to a king," is not called a dative case in English, as *regi* in Latin, because the English phrase is not formed by inflection, but by the auxiliary words "to a." If auxiliaries do not form cases in English nouns, why should they be allowed to form various tenses, and a passive voice either in the English, or in its parent the Saxon? Thus, Ic mæg beon lufod *I may be loved*, instead of being called the *potential mood*, *pass.* mæg is more rationally considered a verb in the *indic. mood, indef. tense*, 1st sing. beon, the neut. verb in the *infin. mood*, after the verb mæg: lufod is the *perf. part.* of the verb lufian.

41. There are four moods—the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive, with a sort of second infinitive, and two participles. The infinitive does not admit of a preposition before it, but the second infinitive is always preceded by *tó*, as *tó etanne to eat*; it seems to be the dative case of the *infin.* *etan to eat*, which is a sort of a noun. With the neuter verb it has a passive signification, or seems to denote a duty. *Hit is tó witanne it is to be known, it must or ought to be known, Elf. Pref. Gen.*

42. There are two tenses—the indefinite and perfect. The indefinite* tense may refer either to the present period or to a future, and thus comprehend what are generally termed the present and future tenses. *Ic write I write now, or I write to-morrow.*

43. *The conjugation of a regular verb, or a verb of the simple class, § 39.*

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>infinitive.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>perfect participle.</i>
bærn-an <i>to burn,</i>	bærn-de <i>burned,</i>	bærn-ed <i>burned.</i>
luf-ian <i>to love,</i>	luf-ode <i>loved,</i>	luf-od <i>loved.</i>

They are thus conjugated :

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>do or shall burn.</i>	<i>burned or have burned.</i>	<i>if I, etc. burn.</i>	<i>if I, etc. have burned.</i>
s. ic bærn-e	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
þu bærn-st	bærn-dest	bærn-e	bærn-de
he ^a bærn-ð	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
pl. we bærn-að ^b	bærn-don	bærn-on ^d	bærn-don
ge bærn-að ^b	bærn-don	bærn-on ^d	bærn-don
hi bærn-að ^b	bærn-don	bærn-on ^d	bærn-don.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
s. bærn þu <i>burn thou,</i>	bærn-an <i>to burn,</i>	<i>indef.</i>	<i>perf.</i>
pl. bærn-að ^b ge <i>burn ye,</i>	tó bærn-enne <i>to burn,</i>	bærn-ende <i>burning,</i>	bærn-ed <i>burned.</i>

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>do or shall love.</i>	<i>loved or have loved.</i>	<i>if I, etc. love.</i>	<i>if I, etc. have loved.</i>
s. ic luf-ige	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
þu luf-ast	luf-odest	luf-ige	luf-ode
he ^a luf-að	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
pl. we luf-iað ^b	luf-odon ^c	luf-ion ^d	luf-odon ^c
ge luf-iað ^b	luf-odon ^c	luf-ion ^d	luf-odon ^c
hi luf-iað ^b	luf-odon ^c	luf-ion ^d	luf-odon ^c .

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
lufa þu <i>love thou,</i>	luf-ian or -igean <i>to love,</i>	<i>indef.</i>	<i>perf.</i>
luf-iað ^b ge <i>love ye,</i>	tó luf-ienne or -igenne <i>to love,</i>	luf-iende <i>loving,</i>	luf-od <i>loved.</i>

* Also *heo she*, *hit it*: ^b bærn-e and lufige are used when the pronoun follows the verb, as in asking a question, or commanding: but when the pronoun is omitted, or it precedes the verb -að is used: ^c also, -edon: ^d also, -an.

* The future form is the same as the present, for example: "Hi doð eow of gesomnungum, ac seo tid cymð þæt ælc þe eow ofslyhð, wenð þæt he þenige Gode *they shall put you from the synagogue: and the time shall come that every one who slayeth you, will think that he serveth God.*" St. John xvi. 2.

The words *Ic wille*, *sceal*, &c. generally signify *volition*, *obligation*, and *injunction*, rather than the *property of time*. Sometimes, however, they have some appearance of denoting time.

Remarks on the formation of Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

44. The imperative mood is formed from the infinitive by rejecting the infinitive termination -an, as, bærn-an *to burn*, bærn *burn*. If the consonant be double, after the rejection of the *infin.* an, one consonant is rejected, and *e* added; as, syll-an *to give*, sell; *imper.* syle *give*, sell. Verbs in -ian, make the *imper.* in -a, as luf-ian *to love*, luf-a *love*.

45. The *p.* tense is formed by changing the infinitive -an, or -ian, into -ode, -ede, or -de; and the *pp.* by changing -an, or -ian, into -od, or -ed: as luf-ian *to love*; *p.* luf-ode; *pp.* luf-od: segl-ian *to sail*; *p.* segl-ede; *pp.* segl-ed.

46. Verbs having the consonants *d, f, g, l, m, n, r, s, w*, and *ð*, before the infinitive termination, often contract the *p.* tense, and have only -de added instead of -ede or -ode; as, betyn-an *to shut*, betyn-de *I shut* or *have shut*; alys-an *to redeem*, alys-de *I redeemed*.

47. Verbs which end in -dan or -tan with a consonant preceding, do not take an additional *d* or *t* in the past tense; as, send-an *to send*, send-e *I sent*; ahred-dan *to liberate*, ahred-de *I liberated*; pliht-an *to plight* or *pledge*; pliht-e *I plighted* or *pledged*; set-tan *to set*, set-te *I set*. Those with *c* or *cc* change the *c* or *cc* into *h* before *t*; as, rec-can *to regard*; *p.* reh-te *regarded*.

48. When verbs have the letters *t, p, c, h, x*, and *s*, after another consonant before the infinitive -an, they often not only reject the vowel before *d* in the *p.* and *pp.*, but change *d* into *t*; as from dypp-an *to dip*, would be regularly formed dypp-ede, dypp-ed *dipped*, but they are contracted into dypde, dyppte, dyppe, dyppt, and dypt *dipped*.

49. *Formation of persons.* The first person singular is formed from the infinitive by changing -an, &c. into -e, and the second into -st, -ast, or -est, and the third into -ð, -að, -eð.

50. In the third person singular, the aspirate *ð* is changed into the soft *t*, when the infinitive ends in -dan, or -san; as, fed-an *to feed*, fet *he feedeth* or *will feed*; ræs-an *to rush*, ræst *he rusheth*: verbs in -þan or -tan receive no additional *ð*; as, cyð-an *to tell*, he cyð *he makes known*; hat-an *to name, to call*, hæst *he calls*. Verbs in -dan have the 2nd *s.* in -tst; as, send-an *to send*, þu sentst *thou sendest*,—yet sendest is sometimes found.

51. When the infinitive ends in -an with a vowel before it, the plural persons end in -iað; as, hingr-ian *to hunger*, hingr-iað *we, ye, they hunger*; wyr-ian *to curse*, wyr-iað *we, ye, they curse*; but if a consonant go before -an, then they end in -að; as, þyrst-an *to thirst*, þyrstað *we, ye, they thirst*.

52. The plural persons often end in the same manner as the first person singular, especially when the Saxon pronoun is placed after the verb: as, hwæt ete we *what shall we eat?* (See note b to § 43.)

53. If there be a double consonant in the verb, one is always rejected in forming the persons when another follows: as, spillan *to spill*, spilst *spillest*, spilð *spilleth*, spilde *spilled*. Where it would be too harsh to add *st* and *ð* to the bare root, an *e* is inserted, but only in the indefinite tense; as, nemn-an *to name*, nemn-est *namest*, nemn-eð *nameth*: the perfect is regularly formed, nem-de *named*; and so is the perfect participle, nemn-ed *named*.

54. On all occasions when *e* follows *i*, a *g* is inserted between them; hence, lufie *I love*, becomes lufige *I love*; and lufiende *loving*, becomes lufigende *loving*; *g* is also often found before an *a* or *ea*; as, sceawigan or sceawigean *to shew*, which are the same as sceawian *to shew*.

55. *Complex verbs.* Those verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination, are called complex, because the *perf.* tense is formed by various

or complex modifications or changes of the radical vowel. Though there are only about 188 complex radical verbs, they are divided into many classes, and can hardly be known without giving a complete list. It is not deemed necessary to give them here, as they are all inserted in the Dictionary. For Englishmen, such a list is not absolutely required, as almost all the A.-S. verbs which have been usually called irregular form their *p.* and *pp.* as in English, thus *ete*, *æt*, *eten eat*, *ate*, *eaten*; *gifan*, *geaf*, *gifen give*, *gave*, *given*; *writan*, *wrát*, *writen write*, *wrote*, *written*. The following rules will, however, be useful in forming the *p.* and *pp.* of these verbs.

56. Verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination when the remaining vowel is *a*, often change it into *o*, and occasionally into *eo*; and *ea* generally into *eo*, in the past tense, while the vowel in the *pp.* remains unchanged; as *infin.* *stand-an to stand*, *p.* *stód stood*; *pp.* *gestanden stood*; *infin.* *beát-an to beat*; *p.* *beot beat*; *pp.* *beáten beaten*.

57. Verbs which have *e* or *eo* before the letters *ll*, *lf*, *lg*, *lt*, *rp*, *rf*, *rg*, and the like, have *ea*—and in a few cases *æ*—in the past tense, and *o* in the *pp.*, as *delft-an to dig*; *p.* *dealf dug*; *pp.* *dolfen dug*.

58. Verbs which have *i* before the double consonants *rn*, *nn*, *ng*, *nc*, *nd*, *mb*, *mp*, &c. often change the *i* into *a* in the past tense, and into *u* in the *pp.*; as, *sing-an to sing*; *p.* *sang sang*; *pp.* *sungen sung*. Those which have *i* before a single consonant also changed the *i* into *a* in the perfect tense; the *pp.* is like the infinitive, or in *u*; as, *bít-an to bite*; *p.* *bát bit*; *pp.* *biten bitten*; *nim-an to take*; *p.* *nam took*; *pp.* *numen taken*.

59. Verbs, with *ú* or *eó* in the infinitive, have the *p.* in *eá* and the *pp.* in *o*; as, *clúf-an to cleave*; *p.* *cleáf clove*; *pp.* *clofen*; *creóp-an to creep*; *p.* *creáp crept*; *pp.* *cropen crept*.

60. *Formation of persons in complex verbs.* The personal terminations are most commonly like those in the simple or more regular verbs; the first vowel in the verb, however, is often changed in the second and third persons of the singular in the indefinite tense; but the plural persons retain the vowel of the first person singular: thus *a* is generally changed to *æ*, and sometimes to *e* or *y*;—*c*, *ea*, and *u* often become *y*, and sometimes *i*:—*ó* is converted into *é*:—*ú* or *eó* becomes *y*. The other vowels *i* and *y* are not changed. From *bac-an to bake*, we have *Ic bace I bake*, *þu bæcst thou bakest*, *he bæcð he baketh*: *pl.* *we, ge, hi bacað we, ye, they bake*. From *stand-an to stand*, we also sometimes find *Ic stande I stand*, *þu stenst thou standest*, *he stent he standeth*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi standað we, ye, they stand*. From *et-an to eat*, we have *Ic ete I eat*, *þu ytst thou eatest*, *he yt he eateth*: *we, ge, hi etað we, ye, they eat*. From *sceót-an to shoot*, are formed *Ic sceóte I shoot*, *þu scytst thou shootest*, *he scyt he shooteth*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi sceotað we, ye, they shoot*.

61. The same observations which were made on the formation of the third person of simple verbs ending in *-dan*, *-san*, *-tan*, &c. (see § 50), will be applicable here: as, *Ic ríde I ride*, *he rit or rídeð he rides*; *Ic cweðe I say*, *þu cwyst thou sayest*, *he cwyð he saith*; *Ic ceóse I choose*, *þu cyst thou choolest*, *he cyst he chooses*; and in *et-an to eat*, as in § 60.

62. The persons in the perfect tense are often formed like regular verbs; but the second person singular more frequently ends in *e*: as, from *bacan to bake*, we have the past tense *boc*, *boce*; thus *p. s.* *Ic boc I baked*, *þu boce thou bakedst*, *he, &c. boc he, &c. baked*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi bocon we, ye, they baked*.

63. Verbs which have *u* or *o* for the first vowel in the *perfect participle*, mostly have *u* in the second person singular, and all the plural persons of the *p.* tense; as in simple verbs, the third person singular is like the first: thus *p. s.* *Ic sang I sang*, *þu sunge thou sangest*, *he or heo sang he or she sung*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi sungon we, ye, they sang*.

64. Verbs, having *a* for the first vowel of the *p.* and *i* for the *pp.* make the second person *s.* and all the persons in the *pl.* of the *p.* in *i*; as, *arisan to arise*; *p. ic, he, aras I, he arose, þu arise thou arosest*; *we, ge, hi arison we, ye, they arose*.—*writan to write*; *p. ic, he wrát I, he wrote*; *þu write thou wrotest*; *we, ge, hi writon we, ye, they wrote*.

65. Verbs of one syllable, terminating in a vowel, have an *h* annexed to them; and those in *g.* generally change the *g* into *h* in all parts of the verb, as well as in the imperative mood; as *þwean to wash*; *imp. þweah wash*; *p. þwoh washed*. *Stigan to rise*; *p. stah rose*.

The conjugation of complex, or more irregular verbs.

writan to write; *p. wrát wrote*; *pp. writen written*.
standan to stand; *p. stód stood*; *pp. gestanden stood*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>I, etc. do or shall write.</i>	<i>I, etc. wrote.</i>	<i>if I, etc. write.</i>	<i>if I, etc. wrote.</i>
<i>s. ic wrít-e</i>	<i>wrát</i>	<i>wrít-e</i>	<i>writ-e</i>
<i>þu wrít-st</i>	<i>writ-e</i>	<i>wrít-e</i>	<i>writ-e</i>
<i>he^c wrít</i>	<i>wrát</i>	<i>wrít-e</i>	<i>writ-e</i>
<i>pl. we wrít-að^a</i>	<i>writ-on</i>	<i>wrít-on^d</i>	<i>writ-on^d</i>
<i>ge wrít-að^a</i>	<i>writ-on</i>	<i>wrít-on^d</i>	<i>writ-on^d</i>
<i>hi wrít-að^a</i>	<i>writ-on</i>	<i>wrít-on^d</i>	<i>writ-on^d</i>

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
<i>wrít þu write thou.</i>	<i>wrít-an to write.</i>	<i>indef. wrít-ende writing.</i>	
<i>wrít-e^e ge write ye.</i>	<i>tó wrít-anne</i>	<i>pp. writ-en written.</i>	

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>I, etc. do or shall stand.</i>	<i>I, etc. stood.</i>	<i>if I, etc. stand.</i>	<i>if I, etc. stood.</i>
<i>s. ic stand-e</i>	<i>stód</i>	<i>stand-e</i>	<i>stód-e</i>
<i>þu stenst^b</i>	<i>stód-e</i>	<i>stand-e</i>	<i>stód-e</i>
<i>he^c stent^b</i>	<i>stód</i>	<i>stand-e</i>	<i>stód-e</i>
<i>pl. we stand-að^a</i>	<i>stód-on</i>	<i>stand-on^d</i>	<i>stód-on^d</i>
<i>ge stand-að^a</i>	<i>stód-on</i>	<i>stand-on^d</i>	<i>stód-on^d</i>
<i>hi stand-að^a</i>	<i>stód-on</i>	<i>stand-on^d</i>	<i>stód-on^d</i>

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
<i>stand þu stand thou.</i>	<i>stand-an to stand.</i>	<i>indef. stand-ende standing.</i>	
<i>stand-e^e ge stand ye.</i>	<i>tó stand-anne.</i>	<i>pp. ge-stand-en stood.</i>	

^a *writ-e* and *stand-e* are used when a pronoun follows the verb, see § 43, note b.—^b Also *þu stand-est* or *þu stand-st*; *he stand-eð*.—^c Also *heo she*, *hit it*, as, *he, heo, hit stent he, she, or it stands*.—^d Also, *-en*.—^e When the pronoun is omitted, the termination is *-að*, as *wrít-að write*, *stand-að stand*. See § 43, note b.

66. The auxiliary verbs *wesan* or *beón to be*, *habban to have*,* *magan to be able*, *sceal shall*,† *wyllan to will*, *wish*, &c. need not be conjugated here, as all these will be found in the Dictionary.

* *Habban* is used with a *pp.* to express what is called in Latin the preterperfect tense; as, *ic hæbbe geset I have set* or *placed*, *posui*, for *ic sette I placed* or *have placed*.

† *Ic sceal fæstan I shall fast*; *jejunabo*: here *ic sceal* is a verb of the first person *s. indef.* and *fæstan* is in the *inf.* governed by *sceal*. See § 37, note (*), and § 42, note (*).

AN ABSTRACT

OF

PROFESSOR RASK'S ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

1. Nouns are divided into two orders. I. The Simple order. II. The Complex order.

2. I. *The Simple order* of nouns contains only words ending in an essential vowel; viz. -a in the *m.* as *steorra* a *star*; and -e in the *f.* and *n.* as *tunge* a *tongue*, and *eáge* an *eye*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.				
	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>		<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	<i>eág-e</i>	<i>steorr-a</i>	<i>tung-e</i>		<i>eág-an</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>eág-e</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>		<i>eág-an</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>eág-an</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>		<i>eág-um</i>	<i>steorr-um</i>	<i>tung-um</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>eág-an</i>	<i>steorr-an</i>	<i>tung-an</i>		<i>eág-ena</i>	<i>steorr-ena</i>	<i>tung-ena.</i>

3. II. *The Complex order* comprehends all words ending in a consonant, and some also in an unessential, -e, (for *i*) or u.

4. *2nd Declension, 1st class*, most neuters ending in a consonant; as, *leáf* a *leaf*, and word a *word*.

<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	<i>leáf</i>	word	<i>pl. leáf</i>	word
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>leáf-e</i>	word-e	<i>leáf-um</i>	word-um
<i>g.</i>	<i>leáf-es</i>	word-es	<i>leáf-a</i>	word-a.

5. *2nd Declension, 2nd class*, nearly all masculines not ending in -a or u; as, *smið* a *smith*, *ende* an *end*, and *dæg* a *day*.

<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	<i>smið</i>	<i>end-e</i>	<i>dæg</i>	<i>pl. smið-as</i>	<i>end-as</i>	<i>dag-as</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>smið-e</i>	<i>end-e</i>	<i>dæg-e</i>	<i>smið-um</i>	<i>end-um</i>	<i>dag-um</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>smið-es</i>	<i>end-es</i>	<i>dæg-es</i>	<i>smið-a</i>	<i>end-a</i>	<i>dag-a.</i>

6. *2nd Declension. 3rd class*, all feminines ending in a consonant; as, *wylen* a *female slave*, and *spræc* a *speech*.

<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>wylen</i>	<i>spræc</i>	<i>pl. wyn-a</i>	<i>spræc-a</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>wyln-e</i>	<i>spræc-e</i>	<i>wyln-a</i>	<i>spræc-a</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>wyln-e</i>	<i>spræc-e</i>	<i>wyln-um</i>	<i>spræc-um</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>wyln-e</i>	<i>spræc-e</i>	<i>wyln-a</i>	<i>spræc-a.</i>

7. *3rd Declension, 1st class*, all neuters in -e (for *i*); as, *treow a tree*, *rice a kingdom*, and *fæt a vessel*.

<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	<i>treow</i>	<i>ric-e</i>	<i>fæt</i>	<i>pl. treow-u</i>	<i>ric-u</i>	<i>fat-u</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>treow-e</i>	<i>ric-e</i>	<i>fæt-e</i>	<i>treow-um</i>	<i>ric-um</i>	<i>fat-um</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>treow-es</i>	<i>ric-es</i>	<i>fæt-es</i>	<i>treow-a</i>	<i>ric-a</i>	<i>fat-a.</i>

8. *3rd Declension, 2nd class*, all masculines in -u, which form their *pl.* in -a; also words for kindred in -or; as, *sunu a son*, *bróðor a brother*, *man a man*.

<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	<i>sun-u</i>	<i>bróð-or(er)</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>pl. sun-a</i>	<i>bróðr-a(u)</i>	<i>menn</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>sun-a</i>	<i>bréð-er</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>sun-um</i>	<i>bróðr-um</i>	<i>man-num</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>sun-a</i>	<i>bróð-or(er)</i>	<i>man-nes</i>	<i>sun-ena</i>	<i>bróðr-a</i>	<i>man-na.</i>

9. *3rd Declension, 3rd class*, all feminines in -u or -o; as, *gifu a gift*, and *denu a den*.

<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>gif-u</i>	<i>den-u</i>	<i>pl. gif-a</i>	<i>den-a</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>gif-e(u)</i>	<i>den-e(u)</i>	<i>gif-a</i>	<i>den-a</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>gif-e</i>	<i>den-e</i>	<i>gif-um</i>	<i>den-um</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>gif-e</i>	<i>den-e</i>	<i>gif-ena</i>	<i>den-ena.</i>

10. For the declension of adjectives, see § 18—27; pronouns, § 28—34; and numerals, § 35 and 36.

11. VERBS are divided into I. the Simple, and II. the Complex order.

12. I. *The Simple order of verbs* contains one conjugation and three classes. In this order the *p.* is more than one syllable, and ends in -de or -te; and the *pp.* in -d or -t.

1ST CONJUGATION.

<i>class.</i>	<i>inf.</i>	<i>indf.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1.	<i>luf-ian to love</i>	<i>luf-ige</i>	<i>luf-ode</i>	<i>geluf-od</i>
2.	<i>bærn-an to burn</i>	<i>bærn-e</i>	<i>bærn-de</i>	<i>bærn-ed</i>
3.	<i>syll-an to give</i>	<i>syll-e</i>	<i>seald-de</i>	<i>seald.</i>

1ST CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>pres. s.</i>	<i>ic lufige</i>	<i>bærne</i>	<i>syll-e</i>
	<i>þu lufast</i>	<i>bærnst</i>	<i>syll-st</i>
	<i>he lufað</i>	<i>bærnð</i>	<i>syll-ð</i>
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ge, hi lufiað</i>	<i>bærnað</i>	<i>syllað</i>
	<i>lufige</i>	<i>bærne</i>	<i>syll-e</i>
<i>p. s.</i>	<i>ic lufode</i>	<i>bærnde</i>	<i>sealde</i>
	<i>þu lufodest</i>	<i>bærndest</i>	<i>sealdest</i>
	<i>he lufode</i>	<i>bærnde</i>	<i>sealde</i>
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ge, hi lufodon(edon)</i>	<i>bærndon</i>	<i>sealdon</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>pres. s.</i>	<i>ic, þu, he lufige</i>	<i>bærne</i>	<i>syll-e</i>
	<i>we, ge, hi lufion(an)</i>	<i>bærnon(an)</i>	<i>syll-on</i>
<i>p. s.</i>	<i>ic, þu, he lufode</i>	<i>bærnde</i>	<i>sealde</i>
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ge, hi lufodon(edon)</i>	<i>bærndon</i>	<i>sealdon</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>s.</i>	<i>lufa þu</i>	<i>bærn</i>	<i>sylle</i>
<i>pl.</i>	<i>lufiað ge</i>	<i>bærnað</i>	<i>syllað</i>
	<i>lufige ge</i>	<i>bærne</i>	<i>syll-e</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>pres.</i> lufian	bærnan	syllan
<i>gerund.</i> (tō)lufigenne	bærnenne	syllanne (enne)

PARTICIPLES.

<i>act.</i> lufigende	bærnende	syllende
<i>pp.</i> (ge)lufod	bærned	seald.

13. 1st Class.* As lufian are also conjugated all verbs in -ian; as, þeowian, *pres.* þeowige, *p.* þeowode, *pp.* geþeowod to serve, clypian to call, hālgian to consecrate, hallow, macian to make, eardian to dwell, laðian to invite, fūlian to rot, fullian to baptize, wunian to dwell, getimbrian to build, neósian to spy, bletsian to bless, rícsian to govern, gitsian to desire, syngian to sin, myngian to admonish, gehýrsumian to obey.

14. 2nd Class. As bærnan are inflected all verbs derived from nouns, adjectives, and other verbs; as, belæ'wan, *pres.* belæ'we, *p.* belæ'wde, *pp.* belæ'wed to betray, adræ'fan to expel, wrégan to accuse, læ'ran to instruct, todæ'lan to divide, déman to deem, wénan to imagine, ween, fyllan to fell, drencean, drencean to give to drink, to drench, bæ'tan to bridle, weccan to awaken, alýsan to redeem, amyrran to waste, métan to meet, dyppan to dip, nemnan to name, grétan to greet, scrýdan to clothe, ræsan to rush, gán or gangan to go.

15. 3rd Class, includes those verbs not belonging to the other two classes, and yet having the *p.* of more than one syllable; as, tellan, *pres.* ic telle, *imp.* tele þu, *p.* tealde, *pp.* geteald, stellan to leap, cwellan to kill, gedwellan to mislead, þeccan to thatch, reccan to care about, secgan to say, lecgan to lay, bycgan to buy, sécan to seek, récan to care for, wyrcean to work, bringan to bring, þencan to think, þincan to seem, habban to have, willan to will.

16. Anomolous verbs—Ic, he can (þu cunne, canst) *pl.* cunnon, *inf.* cunnan, cuðe, cuðon, *pp.* cuð know.—An, ic an I grant (þu unne) *pl.* unnon, *inf.* unnan, uðe, uðon give, bestow. Also ic gean, we geunnon, geunnan, geuðe, *pp.* geunnen.—Geman, *Jn.* 16, 21, (þu gemanst, *Bt.* p. 118), *pl.* gemunon, gemunan, gemunde, gemundon remember.—Sceal (þu scealt), sculon, (sceolon), *pres. sub.* scyle, *imp.* sceolde, sceoldon shall, should.—Dear (þu dearst, *Beo.* 42), durren, *sub.* durre, dorste, dorston dare.—Pearf (þearft, *Bt.* p. 8, or þurfe, *Elf. gr.* p. 5), þurfon, *subj.* þurfe, þorfte, þorfton need. Also beþearf, beþurfon, &c.—Deáh, dugon, *inf.* dugan, dohte, *Bt.* p. 158, *Beo.* 42, þu dohtest, *Deut.* 15, 11, dohton, *Bt.* p. 40, (not dûhte) help, be good for (*Icel.* dugi).—Mæg (þu miht, *Jn.* 13, 36), magon (not mâgon), *sub.* mæge (mage), mihte, mihton or meahte, meahton may, might.—Ah (þu áge), ágon, *sub.* áge, ágan, áhte, áhton possess, own. Also the negative náh, *Elf. gr.* 2, he náh, *Jn.* 10, 12, *pl.* nágon, and *sub.* náge, *Wilk. L.* p. 160, náhte, náhtest, náhton I do not possess.—Wát, (þu wást), witon, wite, witan, wiste, wiston *supine*, witod know. Likewise the negative nát (þu nást), nyton, nyte, nytan, nyste, nystest or nestest, *Bt.* 5, 3, nyston.—Mót (þu móst) móton, móte, móste, móston must.

17. II. Complex order makes the *p.* a monosyllable with a change of vowel, and the *pp.* in -en, or -n; as,

2ND CONJUGATION.				3RD CONJUGATION.					
<i>class.</i>	<i>inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1.	et-an	ete	æt	eten <i>to eat.</i>	1.	byrn-an	byrne	barn	burnen <i>to burn.</i>
2.	læt-an	læte	let	læten <i>to let.</i>	2.	writ-an	write	wrát	writen <i>to write.</i>
3.	far-an	fare	fór	faren <i>to go.</i>	3.	sceót-an	sceóte	sceát	scoten <i>to shoot.</i>

* This abstract is taken from the English Translation of Mr. Thorpe, Svo. Copenhagen, 1830.

2ND CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.			SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
<i>pres.s.</i> ic ete	læ'te	fare	<i>p. s.</i> ic, þu, he æ'te	lete	fóre
þu ytst	læ'tst	færst	<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi æ'ton	leton	fóron
he yt	læ't	færð	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi etað	læ't-að	farað	<i>s.</i> et þu	læ't	far
<i>or</i> ete	<i>or</i> læ'te	<i>or</i> fare	<i>pl.</i> etað ge	læ'tað	farað
<i>p. s.</i> ic æ't	let	fór	<i>or</i> ete ge	<i>or</i> læ'te	<i>or</i> fare
þu æ'te	lete	fóre	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
he æ't	let	fór	<i>pres.</i> etan	læ'tan	faran
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi æton	leton	fóron	<i>gerund.</i> etanne	læ'tanne	faranne
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			PARTICIPLES.		
<i>pres.s.</i> ic, þu, he ete	læ'te	fare	<i>act.</i> etende	læ'tende	farende
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi eton	læ'ton	faron	<i>pp.</i> eten	læ'ten	faren.

18. 1st Class, conjugated like etan, contains those verbs which have a long -e or -i before a single characteristic; as, *inf.* spreca, *pres.* ic sprece, he spricð, *p.* ic spræc, we spræcon, *pp.* gesprecen to speak, wreca to revenge, treda to tread, freta to fret, metan to measure, genesan to recover, lesan to gather, biddan to bid, beg, sittan to sit, licgan to lie, ongitan to understand, gifan to give, swefan to sleep, beran to bear, teran to tear, sceran to shear, acwelan to perish, forhela to conceal, stelan to steal, niman to take.—Irregulars, geseón to see, cweðan to say, wesana to be, beón to be; for their formation, see the Dictionary.

19. 2nd Class, includes verbs which have short e and short eo in *p.* conjugated like lætan; as, *inf.* hātan, *pres.* he hæ't, *p.* ic het, we heton, *pp.* hāten to command, healdan, *pres.* he hylt, healt, *p.* ic heold, we heoldon, *pp.* healden, ondræ'dan to dread, slāpan to sleep; hōn, *p.* heng, *pp.* hangen to hang; onfon to receive, fealdan to fold, wealdan to govern, feallan to fall, weallan to boil, weaxan to grow, sceādan to divide, gesceātan, to fall to, beātan to beat, blōtan to sacrifice, hleāpan to leap, swāpan to sweep, wēpan to weep, blāwan to blow, cnāwan to know, crāwan to crow, sāwan to sow, heawan to hew, flōwan to flow, spōwan to succeed, grōwan to grow, rōwan to row.

20. 3rd Class, includes verbs which form the perfect in ó; as, wacan, *pres.* he wæcð; *p.* ic wóc, we wócon; *pp.* wacen to arise, awaken, bacan to bake, wiðsacan to deny, scacan to shake, dragan to draw, gnagan to gnaw, hlihhan to laugh, slea to slay, þweán to wash, leán to blame, wadan to wade, hlaðan to load, grafan to dig, scafan to shave, hebban to lift, steppan to step, scyppan to create, wacsan to wash, standan to stand, galan to enchant, spanan to allure, cuman to come.

3RD CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.			SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
<i>pr.s.</i> ic byrne	wríte	sceóte	<i>p. s.</i> ic, þu, he burne	write	scute
þu byrnst	wríst	scýtst	<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi burnon	writon	scuton
he byrnð	wríte	scýt	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi byrnað	wrítað	sceótað	<i>s.</i> byrn þu	writ þu	sceót þu
<i>or</i> byrne	<i>or</i> wríte	<i>or</i> sceóte	<i>pl.</i> byrnað ge	wrítað ge	sceótað ge
<i>p. s.</i> ic barn	wrát	sceát	<i>or</i> byrne ge	<i>or</i> wríte ge	<i>or</i> sceóte ge
þu burne	write	scute	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
he barn	wrát	sceát	<i>pres.</i> byrnan	writan	sceótan
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi burnon	writon	scuton	<i>gerund.</i> byrnanne	writanne	sceótanne
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			PARTICIPLES.		
<i>pr.s.</i> ic, þu, he byrne	wríte	sceóte	<i>act.</i> byrnende	writende	sceótende
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi byrnon	writon	sceóton	<i>pp.</i> burnen	writen	scoten.

21. 1st Class, comprises those verbs which have a short i (y) before rn, nn, ng, nc, nd, mb, mp; a short a (o) in the *p.* and u in the *pp.*; also those with a short e or eo

before *ll, lg, lt, rp, rf, rg*; in the *p.* *ea* (æ) short, and *o* in the *pp.*; as, *spinnan, pres.* he *spinð*; *p.* *ic span*, we *spunnon*; *pp.* *spunnen*; *yrnan to run*, *blinnan to cease*, *onginnan to begin*, *winnan to war*, *frinan or fregnan to ask*, *singan to sing*, *swingan to scourge, beat*, *springan to spring*, *ofstingan to sting, stab*, *wringan to wring*, *þringan to throng*, *drincan to drink*, *besincan to sink*, *forscrincan to shrink, wither*, *stincan to stink*, *swincan to toil*, *bindan to bind*, *findan to find*, *grindan to grind*, *swindan to vanish*, *windan to wind*, *swimman to swim*, *climban to climb*, *gelimpan to happen*, *swellan to swell*, *belgan to be wroth*, *swelgan to swallow*, *meltan to melt*, *sweltan to die*, *geldan to pay*, *helpan to help*, *gelpa to boast*, *delfan to delve*, *murnan to mourn*, *spurnan to spurn*, *gesweorcan deficire*, *beorgan to save*, *weorpan to throw*, *ceorfan to cut*, *gedeorfan to suffer*, *steorfan to die*, *hweorfan to return*, *berstan to burst*, *þerscan to thresh*, *bredan to braid*, *bregdan to braid*, *feohtan to fight*.

22. 2nd Class, includes all verbs with a hard *i* in the *pres.* and *a* in the *p.*; as, *dwinan, pres.* he *dwínð*; *p.* *ic dwán*, we *dwinon*; *pp.* *dwinen to pine, fade*, *hrinan to touch*, *scinan to shine*, *arisan to arise*, *blícan to shine*, *beswican to seduce*, *hnigan to sink, bow*, *mígan mingere*, *sígan to fall*, *stígan to ascend*, *wrígan to cover*, *bítan to bite*, *flítan to contend*, *slítan to tear, slit*, *smítan to smite*, *gewitan to depart*, *wlitan to look*, *bídan to stay, bide*, *glídan to glide*, *gnídan to rub*, *aslídan to slide*, *grípan to seize*, *toslípan to dissolve*, *belífan to remain*, *slífan to split*, *spiwan to spit, vomit*.

23. 3rd Class, bears a near resemblance to the preceding; as, *brúcan, pres.* he *brycð*; *p.* *ic breác*, we *brucon*; *pp.* *brocen to use*, *belúcan to shut up*, *súcan to suck*, *reócan to reek*, *smeócan to smoke*, *gebúgan to bow*, *dreógan to do*, *leógan to lie*, *fleógan, fleon to fly, flee*, *teógan, teon to draw*, *wreón to cover*, *geþéon to thrive*, *lútan to bow, incline*, *geótan to pour*, *fleótan to float*, *hleótan to obtain*; *sortiri, neótan to enjoy*, *þeótan to howl*, *toslúpan to dissolve*, *creópan to creep*, *clúfan to cleave*, *gedúfan to dive*, *scúfan to shove*, *ceówan to chew*, *hreówan to rue*.

AN ABSTRACT

OF

PROF. GRIMM'S* DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

Strong Masculine Nouns.

1. 1st Decl. *fisc a fish*; 2nd Decl. *hirde a shepherd*; 3rd Decl. *sunu a son*; 4th Decl. *lëóde people*.

1st. <i>fisc</i>	pl. <i>fisc-as</i>	2nd. <i>hird-e</i>	pl. <i>hird-as</i>
<i>fisc-es</i>	<i>fisc-a</i>	<i>hird-es</i>	<i>hird-a</i>
<i>fisc-e</i>	<i>fisc-um</i>	<i>hird-e</i>	<i>hird-um</i>
<i>fisc</i>	<i>fisc-as</i>	<i>hird-e</i>	<i>hird-as</i>
3rd. <i>sun-u</i>	<i>sun-a</i>	4th. —	<i>lëód-e</i>
<i>sun-a</i>	<i>sun-a</i>	—	<i>lëód-a</i>
<i>sun-a</i>	<i>sun-um</i>	—	<i>lëód-um</i>
<i>sun-u</i>	<i>sun-a</i>	—	<i>lëód-e.</i>

Strong Feminine Nouns.

2. 1st Decl. *gifu a gift*; 2nd Decl. *æðelo nobility*; 4th Decl. *dæd a deed*.

1st. <i>gif-u</i>	pl. <i>gif-a</i>	2nd. <i>æðel-o</i>	4th. <i>dæd</i>	pl. <i>dæd-a</i>
<i>gif-e</i>	<i>gif-ena</i>	<i>æðel-o</i>	<i>dæd-e</i>	<i>dæd-a</i>
<i>gif-e</i>	<i>gif-um</i>	<i>æðel-o</i>	<i>dæd-e</i>	<i>dæd-um</i>
<i>gif-e</i>	<i>gif-a</i>	<i>æðel-o</i>	<i>dæd-e</i>	<i>dæd-a.</i>

Strong Neuter Nouns.

3. 1st Decl. *word a word*, *fæt a vat*; 2nd Decl. *ric a kingdom*.

1st. <i>word</i>	pl. <i>word</i>	<i>fæt</i>	pl. <i>fat-u</i>	2nd. <i>ric-e</i>	pl. <i>ric-u</i>
<i>word-es</i>	<i>word-a</i>	<i>fæt-es</i>	<i>fat-a</i>	<i>ric-es</i>	<i>ric-a</i>
<i>word-e</i>	<i>word-um</i>	<i>fæt-e</i>	<i>fat-um</i>	<i>ric-e</i>	<i>ric-um</i>
<i>word</i>	<i>word</i>	<i>fæt</i>	<i>fat-u</i>	<i>ric-e</i>	<i>ric-u.</i>

* This abstract is taken from the Göttingen edition of 1822, vol. I. p. 638—647 : 732—735 : 895—910.

Weak Nouns.

4. A weak masculine, *hana a cock*; a weak feminine, *tunge a tongue*; a weak neuter, *eáre an ear*.

<i>m.</i> han-a	<i>pl.</i> han-an	<i>f.</i> tung-e	<i>pl.</i> tung-an	<i>n.</i> eár-e	<i>pl.</i> eár-an
han-an	han-ena	tung-an	tung-ena	eár-an	eár-ena
han-an	han-um	tung-an	tung-um	eár-an	eár-um
han-an	han-an	tung-an	tung-an	eár-e	eár-an.

Adjectives.

5. Declension of strong adjectives.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>s.</i> blind	blind(u)	blind	<i>s.</i> hwæt	hwat-u	hwæt
blind-es	blind-re	blind-es	hwat-es	hwæt-re	hwat-es
blind-um	blind-re	blind-um	hwat-um	hwæt-re	hwat-um
blind-ne	blind-e	blind	hwæt-ne	hwat-e	hwæt
<i>pl.</i> blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	<i>pl.</i> hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u
blind-ra	blind-ra	blind-ra	hwæt-ra	hwæt-ra	hwæt-ra
blind-um	blind-um	blind-um	hwat-um	hwat-um	hwat-um
blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u.

6. Weak adjectives are declined exactly like the weak nouns, see § 4 in this page, and Definite Adjectives in § 23 and 24 of the ESSENTIALS.

7. The pronouns and articles, see ESSENTIALS, § 28—31.

Verbs.

8. In strong verbs, there are twelve conjugations;* viz.

	<i>p.</i>	<i>p. pl.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1. Fēalle <i>cado</i>	fēol	fēollon	fēallen
2. Swāpe <i>verro</i>	swēop	swēopon	swāpen
3. Hleápe <i>salio</i>	hlēôp	hlēôpon	hleāpen
4. Slæpe <i>dormio</i>	slêp	slêpon	slæpen
5. Blāwe <i>spiro</i>	blēôw	blēôwon	blāwen
6. —	—	—	—
7. Gale <i>cano</i>	gôl	gôlon	galen
8. Dwine <i>tabesco</i>	dwân	dwinon	dwinen
Gripe <i>arripio</i>	grâp	gripon	gripen
9. Crēópe <i>repo</i>	creáp	crupon	cropen
10. Drēpe <i>ferio</i>	drâp	dræpon	drēpen
11. Cwēle <i>necor</i>	cwâl	cwælon	cwēlen
12. Swēlle <i>tumeo</i>	swēall	swullon	swollen
Binde <i>necto</i>	band	bundon	bunden.

* In the first edition, Professor Grimm made fourteen conjugations.

9. Terminations of strong verbs.

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	-e	-est	-eð	<i>sub. -e</i>	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-að	-að	-að	-en	-en	-en
<i>p. s.</i>	—	-e	—	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-on	-on	-on	-en	-en	-en

imp. s. — *pl.* -að; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -en.

10. Bindan to bind, and gripan to gripe.*

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	bind-e	bind-est	bind-eð	grip-e	grip-est	grip-eð
<i>pl.</i>	bind-að	bind-að	bind-að	grip-að	grip-að	grip-að
<i>p. s.</i>	band	bunde	band	grap	gripe	grap
<i>pl.</i>	bund-on	bund-on	bund-on	grip-on	grip-on	grip-on
<i>sub. pres. s.</i>	bind-e	bind-e	bind-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
<i>pl.</i>	bind-en	bind-en	bind-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en
<i>p. s.</i>	bund-e	bund-e	bund-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
	bund-en	bund-en	bund-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en

imp. s. bind, grip; *pl.* bind-að, grip-að; *inf.* bind-an, grip-an; *past. pres.* bind-ende, grip-ende; *pp.* bunden, gripen.

Weak Verbs.

11. There are two conjugations of weak verbs.

Terminations of weak verbs.

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	-e	-st	-ð	<i>sub. pres. -e</i>	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-að	-að	-að	-en	-en	-en
<i>p. s.</i>	-de	-dest	-de	-de	-de	-de
<i>pl.</i>	-don	-don	-don	-den	-den	-den.

imp. s. — *pl.* -ð; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -d.

12. First conjugation, nerian to keep. 13. Second conjugation, sealfian to anoint.

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	ner-je	ner-est	ner-eð	sælf-ige	sælf-ast	sælf-að
<i>pl.</i>	ner-jað	ner-jað	ner-jað	sælf-jað	sælf-jað	sælf-jað
<i>p. s.</i>	ner-ede	ner-edest	ner-ede	sælf-ode	sælf-odest	sælf-ode
<i>pl.</i>	ner-edon	ner-edon	ner-edon	sælf-edon	sælf-edon	sælf-edon
<i>sub. pres. s.</i>	ner-je	ner-je	ner-je	sælf-ige	sælf-ige	sælf-ige
<i>pl.</i>	ner-jen	ner-jen	ner-jen	sælf-jon	sælf-jon	sælf-jon
<i>p. s.</i>	ner-ede	ner-ede	ner-ede	sælf-ode	sælf-ode	sælf-ode
<i>pl.</i>	ner-eden	ner-eden	ner-eden	sælf-eden	sælf-eden	sælf-eden.

imp. s. ner-ë; *pl.* ner-jað; *inf.* ner-jan; *imp. s.* sælfa; *pl.* sælf-jað; *inf.* sælf-jan;
part. pres. ner-jende; *pp.* ner-ëd. *part. pres.* sælf-igende; *pp.* gesælf-od.

The Anomalous Verbs.

14. *Pres. ind. s.* ëom, ëart, is; *pl.* sind, sindon; *sub.* sî, sî, sî, or sig, or sêo; *pl.* sîn, sîn, sîn; *p.* wäs, wære, wäs; *pl.* wæron; *inf.* wësan; *imp.* wës; *pl.* wësað;

* These examples are from the first edition, 1819.

pres. part. wēsende; *pp.* gewēsen.—*Future* or *pres.* bēo or bēóm, bist, bið; *pl.* bēoð; *sub.* bēo; *pl.* bēon; *inf.* bēon; *imp.* bēo; *pl.* bēoð.—Môt, môt, môt; *pl.* môtan; *p.* môtte.—Wât, wât, wât; *pl.* witan; *p.* wiste.—Nât *nescio*, nât, nât; *pl.* nyton; *p.* nyste.—Ah *possideo*, âge? âh; *pl.* âgon; *p.* âhte.—Deáh *prosum*, duge, deáh; *pl.* dugon; *p.* dûhte.—Mäg, mēaht, mäg; *pl.* mâgon; *p.* mēahte.—Scēal, scēalt, scēal; *pl.* sculon; *p.* scēolde.—Gemon *memini*, *Beo.* 90, *pl.* gemunon; *p.* gemunde. Dēar, dēarst or durre, dēar; *pl.* durren; *p.* dorste.—þēarf, þurfe or þearft? þearf; *pl.* þurfon; *p.* þorftte.—Can, canst, or const, or cunne, can; *pl.* cunnon; *p.* cuðe.—An, unne, an; *pl.* unnon; *p.* uðe.—Wille, wilt, wille; *pl.* willað; *p.* wolde.—Nylle *nolo*, nylt, nylle; *pl.* nyllað; *p.* nolde.—Dô, dēst, dēð; *pl.* dôð; *p.* dide, didest, dide; *pl.* didon; *inf.* dôn; *pp.* gedôn.—See Dictionary for *gangan ire*, *bûan habitare*, &c.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

a. or *act.* stands for active verb.
ab. ablative case.
ac. or *acc.* accusative case.
adj. adjective.
ad calc. ad calcem at the end.
Adl. Adelung.
adv. adverb.
Ælf. Ælfredus, v. *Alf.*
Ælfr. Ælfricus, v. *Elf.*
Al. Alemannic from which the High Dutch or South German is derived.
Alb. Resp. Albini responsa ad Sigewlfi interrogationes. Bibl. Bodl. Cod. Jun. xxiii. fol. 122; xxiv. p. 300: Cod. civ. Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 5, p. 139: S. 17, p. 317, Bibl. Cott. Julius, E. 7, fol. 228.
Alf. or *Ælf.* Alfred, Ælfredus, king of England, A.D. 890.
an. anno in the year.
Apol. Apollonius, v. *Th.* *Apol.*
Arb. or *Arab.* Arabic.
Arm. Armenian.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon, or Anglo-Saxons.
A.-S.-L. Anglo-Saxon laws.
Asg. bk. The Friesic Asega book.
Asser. Asserius Menevensis, A.D. 900.
Athan. Athanasian Creed.
 — Symb. Athanas. v. Symb.
b. book.
B. v. *Brom.*
Bar. Barrington's Orosius, 8vo. London, 1773, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 13.
Bd. Venerable Bede, A.D. 730.
Bd. S. or *Sm.* Bede, by Smith, Camb. fol. 1722, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.

Bd. W. or *Wh.* Bede, by Whelock, Cambridge, fol. 1644, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.
Bel. v. *Fl.* Flemish.
Ben. Benson's vocabulary Anglo-Saxonicum, Oxford, 8vo. 1701, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.
Beng. Bengalee language.
Beo. Beowulf, by Thorkelin, 4to. Copenhagen, 1815.
Beo. K. — Kemble, London, 1833, 2nd vol. 1837, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 15.
Bl. Bilderdijk's Geslachtlijst.
Boh. Bohemian.
Box. or *Boxh.* Boxhornii Glos.
Brem. Bremish Dictionary of the Low-German dialect about Bremen, 5 vols. 1767.
Bret. Celto Breton.
Brit. British.
Brock. Brockett's Glossary of North-country words, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1825.
Brom. Bromtonus, A.D. 1330.
Bt. Boethius, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 11.
Bt. Card. Boethius, Saxon and English, by Cardale, Pickering, 8vo. London, 1829, v. *Bt.*
Bt. F. Fox's Boethius, 8vo. London, 1835, v. *Bt.*
Bt. R. or *Rawl.* Boethius, by Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, v. *Bt.*
c. chapter.
C. vel. Cot. Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2.
calc. ad calcem at the end.

Cant. Moys. or *Cant. M.* Canticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 10.
C. v. Cot.
Cd. or *Cædm.* Cædmon. The references are to the figures, within brackets, in the body of the page of Junius's edit. and to the figures, within brackets, between the columns of Mr. Thorpe's, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 7.
Cd. Jun. Junius's Cædmon, small 4to. Amsterdam, 1655, v. *Cd.*
Cd. Th. Cædmon, by Thorpe, Black & Co. London, 1832, v. *Cd.*
Cel. Celtic.
Charl. Charlemagne.
Chau. Chaucer.
Chl. Chaldee.
Chr. Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 9.
Chr. Gib. Gibson's Chronicle, 4to. Oxford, 1692, v. *Chr.*
Chr. Ing. Ingram's Chronicle, 4to. London, 1823, v. *Chr.*
C. Mt. Mk. &c. the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, &c. in the Pub. Lib. Cambridge, Wanley's Catalogue, p. 152.
Cod. Ex. Exeter MS. v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 279, but especially Conybeare's illustration of A.-S. poetry, p. 9 and 189.
Coll. Mon. or *Coll. Monast.* Colloquium Monachicum; Mr. Thorpe's Analecta, p. 101; Wanley, p. 95 and 193.
comp. comparative degree.

- Conb.* Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, 8vo. London, 1826, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 16.
- conj.* conjunction.
- Corn.* Cornish.
- Cop.* Coptic.
- Cot.* Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2. British Museum.
- C. Ps.* Cantabrigiense Psalterium: the Saxon psalms in the Public Library at Cambridge, Wanley's Cat. p. 152.
- C. R. Ben.* Cantabrigiensis Regula Benedicti, Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 6, p. 263.
- D.* Vocabularium Dewesianum, scilicet a Joh. Jocelino digestum, a Sim. D'Ewes autem Barto. descriptum, Bibl. Cott. Tit. A. 15, 16.
- d.* or *dat.* dative case.
- Dan.* Danish.
- def.* the definite declension.
- Deut.* Deuteronomy, v. *Gen.*
- Dial.* Gregory's Dialogues, translated into A.-S. by King Alfred, v. *Wanl.* p. 71, 92, 99, 130, 212.
- Doug.* or *Doug.* *Virg.* The translation of Virgil into Scottish metre, by Gawin Douglas, Bp. of Dunkeld, born 1474, died 1521.
- Dun.* the historian Sim. Dunelmensis, A.D. 1164.
- Dut.* Dutch.
- E. v.* Ethel.
- Elf.* Ælfric, an Abbot, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, died A.D. 1005. The great luminary of his age. He translated the Scriptures into A.-S., also Sermons, Grammar, &c., v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, numbers 1, 4, 8, and 10.
- Elf. Can.* Ælfric's Canons, *Wilk.* p. 153, v. *L. Can. Eccl.*
- Elf. ep.* Ælfric's Epistles, v. *Wilk.* p. 161.
- Elf. gr.* or *gl.* or *Elf. gr. Som.* Ælfric's Grammar or Glossary at the end of Somner's Dictionary, *Elf. gr.* 9, 26, is chapter 9, and xxvi. in the body of the page, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 8.
- Elf. T.* Ælfric concerning the Old and New Testament, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 1.
- Els.* Elstob (Miss) Homily of St. Gregory. The portraits of Miss E. and the Pope are beautifully engraved in the initial letters of the Homily, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 12.
- Em. l.* The Friesic Emsiger Landregt, or code of the country of Ems, A.D. 1276.
- ep. Epist.* Epistle.
- etc.* et cætera.
- Ethel.* the Latin writer Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis, A.D. 1166.
- Ethelw.* the Latin writer Ethelwerdus, A.D. 977.
- Ex.* Exodus, v. *Gen.*
- f.* Feminine, or, of the feminine gender.
- F. v. Flor.*
- Fin.* Finlandish.
- Fl.* Flemish, or Belgic.
- fl.* fluvius.
- Flor.* Florentius, a Latin Historian, A.D. 1117.
- Fr.* French.
- Franc.* Francic.
- Fr. Jud.* Fragmentum libri Judithæ, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. *Jdth.*
- Frs.* Friesic from Hettema,—with *H.* from Halbertsma.
- Frs. c.* Friesic of the cities.
- Frs. h.* Friesic of Hindelopen.
- Frs. l.* Old Friesic laws, by Wierdsma.
- Frs. v.* Friesic of the villages, or Country Friesic.
- g.* or *gen.* genitive case.
- Gael.* Gaelic, the language of the highlands of Scotland.
- Gen.* Genesis, from Thwaite's Heptateuch, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, v. *Thw.*
- Ger.* German.
- Gerv.* the Latin writer Gervasius, A.D. 1200.
- Gib.* Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, v. *Chr.*
- gl.* or *glos.* glossary.
- Gm. I. II.* or *III.* Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen, 1822, 1826, 1831: references are to vol., page, and line.
- Gm. Myth.* Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm, 8vo. Göttingen, 1835.
- Gm. Recht.* Deutsche Rechtsaltertümer, von Jacob Grimm, Göttingen, 8vo. 1828.
- Gr. Dial.* or *Greg.* Gregorii Papæ Dialogi, Saxonice redditi a Werfertho episcopo Wigorniensis. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: 1, Coll. C. C. Cant. S. 10: Cott. Otho, C. 1, fol. 136, v. Wanley, p. 70, 92, 114, 153, 168, 217, &c. v. *Dial.*
- Greg. v. Gr. Dial.*
- Grk.* Greek.
- Gr. Proem.* Gregorii Papæ Proemium, Preface to Gregory's Pastoral Care in A.-S. v. Wanley, p. 153.
- Guth.* Guthlaci monachi vita et miracula. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. D. 21.
- H.* Halbertsma, a writer on the Friesic language.
- Hag.* the Latin writer Hagustaldensis Prior, Joannes, A.D. 1180.
- Heb.* Hebrew.
- Hem.* or *Heming.* Heming's Chartulary; Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearn, 8vo. Oxon. 1723, tom. ii.
- Herb.* Herbarium, scilicet L. Apuleii Madaurensis, Saxonice redditum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: Jun. 58: Bibl. Cott. Vitellius, C. 3, fol. 19. In *Wan.* p. 73—75; 176—180, are the A.-S. names of plants, and A.-S. extracts, v. *L. M.*
- Het.* Hettema's Friesic Dictionary, with explanations in Dutch, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.
- Hexaëm.* Hexaëmeron: i. e. Homilia Saxonica de Dei opere sex diebus exacto, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 23: Wanley, p. 36; Wanley, p. 40, item 47: C. C. C. Cant. S. 6, p. 16: S. 17, p. 1: Cott. Otho, B. 10, fol. 8.
- Hic.* or *Hick.* Hickes' Thesaurus, London, 3 vols. fol. 1705, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Hind.* Hindoo, Hindostanne.
- H. Mt. Mk. &c.* Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. &c. exemplar Hattonianum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 65: Wanley, p. 76.
- Hom.* homily.
- Hom. Greg.* the Homily of St. Gregory, v. *Els.*
- Hovd.* the Latin writer Hovdenus, A.D. 1204.
- Hun.* Hungarian.
- Hun.* the Latin writer, Henr. Huntingdoniensis, A.D. 1148.
- Hymn.* Hymnarium, Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6.
- ib.* ibidem, the same.
- Icl.* or *Icel.* Icelandic.
- id.* idem, the same.
- i. e.* id est, that is.
- imp.* imperative.
- imprs.* impersonal.
- ind.* indicative mood.
- indecl.* indeclinable.

- indf.* or *indef.* indefinite tense, present and future tenses.
inf. infinitive.
Ing. Ingram, v. *Chr. Ing.*
Ing. Lect. Ingram's A.-S. Lecture, 4to. Oxford, 1807.
Ing. or *Ingul.* the Latin writer Ingulphus, A. D. 1109.
Ingul. Contin. Ingulphi Continuatores, A. D. 1486.
interjec. interjection.
Ir. Irish.
irr. irregular.
Isd. Isidore de Nativitate, translated into Francic, about A. D. 800.
It. Italian.
- Jap.* Gysbert Japicx, a Friesian poet who wrote about A. D. 1650.
Jdth. or *Fr. Jud.* Judith, a fragment of an A.-S. poem, printed as prose at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, but very properly as poetry in Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 131, v. *Thw.*
Jn. 1, 3: 7, 6, 8. St. John's Gospel, (by Junius and Marshall, 4to. Dordrecht, 1665, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 3,) 1st chap. 3rd verse: 7th chap. the 6th and 8th verse.
Job. v. *Gen.*
Jos. Joshua, v. *Gen.*
Jud. Judges, v. *Gen.*
Jun. Junius.
- Ker.* Kero an Alemannic or High-German writer about A. D. 800.
Kil. Kilian, the compiler of a Dutch Dictionary, with Latin explanations. 4to. Antwerp, 1599: Utrecht, 1777.
Kni. the Latin writer Knighton, A. D. 1395.
- l.* line.
L. Anglo-Saxon Laws, by Wilkins, fol. Lond. 1721, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 2.
L. Ænh. the Concilium Ænhamense in Wilkins's Anglo-Saxon Laws, p. 119.
L. Alf. Leges Ælfredi, *W.* p. 28.
L. Alf. Guth. Leges Ælfredi et Guthruni, *W.* p. 47.
L. Alf. pol. The second division of King Alfred's Laws, *W.* p. 34.
L. Athel. Leges Æthelstani, *W.* p. 54.
L. Can. Eccl. and *L. Elf. Can.* Liber Canonum Ecclesiasticorum, *W.* p. 153.
L. Can. Edg. Canones editi sub Eadgaro rege, *W.* p. 82.
- L. Can. Edg. conf.* Canones editi sub Eadgaro rege de confessione, *W.* p. 87.
L. Can. Edg. pen. or *pæn.* — modus imponendi pœnitentiam, *W.* p. 89.
L. Can. Edg. pen. or *pæn. magn.* — de magnatibus, *W.* p. 96.
L. Can. Edg. pol. or *Pol.* the first division of King Edgar's laws, *W.* p. 76.
L. Cnut. or *L. Cnut. Eccl.* Leges Cnuti regis, *W.* p. 126.
L. Cnut. pol. the second division of Canute's laws, *W.* p. 133.
L. Const. Liber Constitutionum, *W.* p. 147.
L. Const. Ethel. Liber Constitutionum tempore regis Æthelredi, *W.* p. 106.
L. Eccl. Liber legum Ecclesiasticarum, *W.* p. 173.
L. Edg. Leges Eadgari, p. 76.
L. Edg. pol. the first division of King Edgar's laws, *W.* p. 76.
L. Edg. sup. Legum Eadgari supplementum, *W.* p. 79.
L. Edm. Leges Edmundi regis, *W.* p. 72.
L. Edw. Leges Eadwardi, *W.* p. 48.
L. Edw. Guth. Fœdus Eadwardi et Guthruni regum, *W.* p. 51.
L. Elf. Can. Liber Ælfrici Canonum, *W.* p. 153, v. *L. Can. Eccl.*
L. Elf. ep. Ælfrici Epistolæ, *W.* p. 161.
L. Ethel. Leges Æthelredi, *W.* p. 102.
L. Ethel. Anlaf. or *Anl.* Leges Æthelredi cum Anlavo, *W.* p. 104.
L. Ethelb. Leges Æthelbirhti, *W.* p. 1.
L. Hloth. Leges Hlotharii et Eadrici, *W.* p. 7.
L. In. Leges Inæ, *W.* p. 14.
L. Lond. or *Lund.* Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ, *W.* p. 65.
L. North. pres. Northumbrensium presbyterorum leges, *W.* p. 98.
L. Wal. Senatus Consultum de Monticulis Walliæ, *W.* p. 125.
L. Wiht. Leges Wihtrædi, *W.* p. 10.
Lamb. Lambard's Anglo-Saxon laws, v. *L.*
Lanc. Lancashire.
Lap. Laplandish.
Lat. mid. Latin of the middle and later age.
Lett. Lettish.
Lev. Leviticus, v. *Gen.*
- Lin.* Linnæus.
Lip. Lipsius's Glossary, Opera Omnia Versal. 4 vols. 8vo. vol. ii. p. 988.
Lk. St. Luke's Gospel, v. *Jn.*
L.M. Liber Medicinalis, v. *Herb.* a Baldo quodam, ex scriptis Marcelli, Scribonii Largi, C. Plinii, aliorumque Medicorum Latinorum, uti censet Wanleius, compilatus, Bibl. D. Jac. Westm. v. the Titles of Chapters in A.-S. and quotations in Wanley's Cat. 176—180, 72.
L. Lambeth Psalter. v. *Lps.* and *M. Ps.*
Lps. or *L. Ps.* Lambeth Psalter, Bibl. Lambeth, 4to. 188, Art. 5.
Lup. Lupus's Sermons, in Hicke's Thes. vol. ii. p. 99. Reference to sections and lines of sections.
- m. mas.* masculine, or, of the masculine gender.
M.A. Monasticon Anglicanum.
Malm. Will. Malmesburiensis, A. D. 1140.
Mann. Manning's edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. particularly the Supplement: 2 vols. fol. v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.
Mart. Martinii Lexicon philologicum, 2 vols. fol. 1711.
Martyr. *Mart.* or *Menol.* Martyrologium, sive potius Menologium seu Calendarium poeticum, or The poetical calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, Hicke's Thes. I. p. 203, Fox, 8vo. London, 1830, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 17.
Med. ex Quadr. Medicina ex quadrupedibus, Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100, Art. 4, Jun. 58, Art. 2, Bibl. Cott. Vitell. C. 3, fol. 75: Wanley, p. 75.
Menol. the Menology, v. *Martyr.*
Menol. F. Fox, v. *Martyr.*
Mk. Mark, v. *Jn.*
Moes. Moeso-Gothic, the earliest High-German dialect yet known, preserved in the Gospels, &c. A. D. 370, v. *Jn.*
Mone. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830.
Mone. A. — the Glossary (in p. 314) of natural history. The MS. is of the 10th century, and is in the Jesuits' Library at Brussels, in 4to. No. 539.

- Mone. B.* Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830; the A.-S. Gloss. (in p. 329), on Aldhelm's Latin treatise *De laude virginitatis*, taken from the Burgundian Library at Brussels, No. 471.
- Mone C.* — the Gloss. (in p. 442) from the Brussels MS. No. 539.
- Mons. or Mons. Glos.* Monsee Glossary, so called from a Codex of the Convent Monsee, published under the title *Glossæ Monseenses*, by B. Pez, in *Thes. Anecdotorum*, nov. I. col. 319—414.
- M. Ps.* Mareschalli Psalterium; i. e. Versio Psalmorum in Bibl. Tho. Comit. Arundeliæ, nec non Comit. Mareschalli Angliæ, quam Regiæ Societati dedit Hen. Dux. Norf. Ao. 1679.
- M.S.* Manuscript.
- M.SS.* Manuscripts.
- M.S. C.* Manuscriptus codex Cantabrigiensis.
- M.S. T.* Manuscriptus codex in bibliotheca Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ.
- Mt.* Matthew, v. *Jn.*
- n. neut.* neuter, or, of the neuter gender.
- N.* Noeli (Laur.) Vocabularium; in Bibl. Bodl.
- Nat. S. Greg.* a Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, v. *Els.*
- Nath.* Nathanis Judæi legatio fabulosa ad Tib. Cæsarem; in Bibl. Publ. Cantabr. unde descripsit Junius id quod extat apographum in Bodl. Jun. 74. Art. 2.
- Nic. or Nicod.* Nicodemi pseudo-evangelium, at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, v. *Thw.*
- nn.* a noun.
- nom.* the nominative case.
- Norse.* Norse, or Old Danish, spoken throughout Scandinavia, the nearest approach to which is the Icelandic.
- Norw.* Norwegian.
- Not.* Notker's translation of the Psalms into Alemannic or High-German, about A. D. 1020.
- Num. or Numb.* Numbers, v. *Gen.*
- O. Ger.* Old High-German.
- Ors.* Orosius, by Barrington, Saxon and English, 8vo. London, 1773, v. *Bar.*
- Ot. Ott. or Ottf.* Otfrid's poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic or High-German, published by Graff, 4to. Königsberg, 1831.
- p. or P.* with figures following denotes page.
- p. or per.* perfect tense.
- par.* paragraph.
- part.* participle.
- Past.* Gregorii P. Liber de cura Pastoralis, Saxonice redditus ab Ælfredo Rege. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 88, Jun. 53, 2: Bibl. Publ. Cant. C. C. C. Cant: S. 1, Coll. Trin. Cant: Cott. Otho, B. 2, v. *Dial.* and *Gr. Dial.*
- Pecc. Med.* Peccatorum Medicina; in Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 93, unde suum desumpsit Junius, in Bodl. Jun. 59.
- Pers.* Persian.
- pl. plu.* plural.
- Plat.* Plat - Dutch, or Low-German spoken in the flat or north part of Germany.
- pæn. pen. or pn.* pœnitentia, pœnitens in the Laws, v. *L. Can. Edg. pen.*
- Port.* Portuguese.
- pp.* perfect participle.
- pr. or pref.* preface.
- prep.* preposition.
- pres.* present tense.
- Pri.* Price's edition of War-ton's History of English Poetry, 4 vols. 8vo. 1824.
- pron.* pronoun.
- Proœm. R. Conc.* Proœmium Regularis Concordiæ Anglicæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque. Edidit in notis suis ad Eadmeri historiam Novorum, p. 145, Cl. Joh. Seldenus, e Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 1.
- Prov.* Glossæ in Proverbia Salomonis; in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, Art. 2, desumptæ vero a Junio e Cott. Vesp. D. 6.
- Ps.* Psalms, by Spelman, 4to. London, 1640, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 5. The division of the Vulgate is used, which varies a little from the English division of the Psalms and verses.
- P.S.* Paraphrasis Saxonica, Cædmon's Paraphrase of Genesis, v. *Cd.*
- Ps. Th.* Psalms, by Thorpe, 8vo. Oxford, 1835.
- q.* quere, doubt.
- q.d.* quasi dicat.
- Q. v. or q. v.* Quod vide.
- R.* Reubenii Glossarium; i. e. Ælfrici Glossarii exemplar inter membranas Cl. Pet. Paul. Reubenii repertum, et a Francisco Junio integre descriptum, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, 1.
- Rab.* Rhabanus Maurus, who wrote in Alemannic or High German, about A. D. 850.
- Rawl.* Rawlinson, v. *Bt. R.*
- R. Ben.* Regulæ Benedictinæ exemplar aliud.
- R. Conc.* Regularis Concordia Angliæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque, Bibl. Bodl. Tib. A. 3: Claud, D. 3.
- resp.* responsum, answer.
- Ric.* Ricardus, Prior Hagustald, who wrote in Latin, about A. D. 1184.
- R. Mt. Mk. &c.* Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. &c. exemplar Rushworthianum, in Bibl. Bodl. v. autem Wanl. Cat. p. 82. Written about the 10th century, v. *pref.* § 21, p. x xiii.
- R. T. or R. Th. or Th. R.* Mr. Thorpe's Translation of Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.
- Rubr.* Rubric.
- Rus.* Russian.
- s. or sing.* singular.
- Sal.* Salic laws, the laws of the Franks, published by Charlemagne, A. D. 798, v. Schilter's Thes. vol. ii. p. 49.
- Sans.* Sanscrit, the ancient Hindoo language, v. *pref.* p. ix. § 20.
- sc.* scilicet, namely.
- S. C. de Mont. Wall.* Senatus Consultum de Monticulis Walliæ, v. *W.* p. 125, v. *L. Wal.*
- Schw.* Schwabenspiegel.
- Scint.* Scintillarius, sive Liber Scintillarum; i. e. Sententiarum ex S. Scriptura et Patrum libris a Beda Venerabili collectarum. Bibl. D. Jac. Westm. Excerpsit autem quædam ex his Cl. Junius, quæ extant in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 40.
- Scot.* Scottish.
- Ser. or Serm.* Ælfric's Sermon on Creation, v. Elements of A.-S. Grammar, p. 272, note (*).
- Shakes.* Shakespeare.
- Slav.* Slavonic.
- Sol. vel Solil.* Soliloquia Augustini selecta et Saxonice reddita ab Ælfredo Rege.

- Bibl. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1, unde descripsit Junius quod in Bodl. Jun. 70.
- Som.* Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.
- Somn.* Somniorum diversitas, Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 36 and 40, unde descripsit Junius quæ extant in Bodl. Jun. 43, Art. 1, 2, 3, and 44, Art. 12.
- Sp.* Spanish.
- Spen.* Spencer, the poet.
- Spl.* or *Supl.* Supplement.
- Stub.* the Latin writer Stubbes, A. D. 1360
- sub.* subjunctive mood.
- sup.* superlative degree.
- Supl.* The Supplement.
- Swd.* or *Swed.* Swedish.
- Symb.* *Athanas.* Athanasian Creed.
- Syr.* Syriac.
- Th. R.* Thorpe's translation of Rask's A.-S. Grammar, 8vo. 1830.
- Th. An.* Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, 8vo. London, 1834.
- Th. Apol.* Apollonius, of Tyre, by B. Thorpe, 12mo. London, 1834.
- Tart.* Tartaric.
- Tat.* Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels in Low - German, about A. D. 890.
- Thork.* Thorkelin's edition of Beowulf, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 15.
- Thorn,* a Latin writer, about A. D. 1390.
- Thw.* Thwaites, editor of the Heptateuch, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 10: 21, 3.
- T. Ps.* Psalterii exemplar in Bibl. Coll. S. Trin. Cant.
- T. T.* Taylor's edition of Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1829.
- Turner.* Hist. of A.-S.; the references are to the 4th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1823.
- v. vide, see.
- v. a verb.
- v. a. or act. verb active.
- v. irr. verb irregular.
- v. l. vide locum.
- v. n. verb neuter.
- V. Ps.* or *Vps.* Vossianum Psalterium. Exemplar scil. quod ab Is. Vossio accepit Fr. Junius. Extat autem in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 27.
- W.* or *Wilk.* Wilkins' A.-S. laws, v. *L.*
- W. v. Wan.*
- Wac.* or *Wach.* Wachter's *Glossarium Germanicum*, Lips. fol. 1737.
- W. B.* or *Wh.* or *Whel.* Whelock's Bede, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.
- Wan.* or *Wanl. Cat.* Wanley's Catalogue of A.-S. M.SS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hickes's *Thesaurus*, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Wel.* Welsh.
- West.* the Latin writer Mattheus Westmonasteriensis, A. D. 1377.
- Wil.* Willeram's paraphrase of the Cantic in Francic, about A. D. 1070.
- Weston.* B. D. F. R. S. (Stephen). A specimen of the Conformity of the European languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental languages, especially the Persian, London, 8vo. 1802, price 7s.

In the English and Latin Indexes the references are to the numbers and letters at the head of the page: as, Mulberries 47a, is found under number 47a, at the head of the page in the Dictionary, and the first column after a in the margin.

General Remarks upon the Gender and Declension of Anglo-Saxon Nouns.

EVERY noun, which has the *nom. s.* in -a is *m.* and makes the *g. s.* in -an. All *m.* nouns ending in a consonant, or -e, make the *g. s.* in -es: those nouns which terminate in -dóm, -els, -end, -ere, -ing, -erd, -ord, -scipe; -feld *a field, plain*; -ford *a ford*; -hám *a home*; -hlæw *rising ground*; -stede *a place*; -tun *an inclosure, a town, &c.*; likewise all nouns, making the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -as, are all *m.* and, therefore, make the *g. s.* in -es.

All *f.* nouns, which have the *nom. s.* in -e, make the *g. s.* in -an. Every *f.* noun, ending in a consonant, such as words in -ceaster *a city*; -dun *a hill*; -scir, -scyr, *a shire*; -stow *a place, &c.* has the *g. s.* in -e: indeed, every noun having the *g. s.* in -e is *f.*

All nouns, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, are *n.*, and, like all *n.* nouns, ending in a consonant, make the *g. s.* in -es.

Observations upon inflections, useful for finding words in the Dictionary.

In nouns, when *a* comes before a single consonant, or *st. sc.* followed by *a, o, or u*, and, in adjectives, when *a* comes before a single consonant followed by *a, e, o, or u*, the *nom. s.* is found by rejecting all the letters after the second consonant, or *st. sc.* and by changing *a* into *æ*: as in the nouns *fatum with vats, stafas letters, gastas guests*, by casting away *um, as, as*, and changing *a* into *æ*, we have *fæt a vat, stæf a letter; gæst a guest*, and in the adjectives, *lates, latena of late, latum to late, se smala the small, smalost smallest, se smalesta the smallest*, by taking away *es, ena, um, a, ost, esta*, and changing *a* into *æ*, we have *læt late, and smæl small*.

Synopsis of the terminations of verbs.

Simple verbs, or verbs which have the *p.* of two or more syllables.

Complex verbs, or verbs which have the *p.* a monosyllable.

		INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>		INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>
		1.*	2.*	3.*
<i>s.</i>	<i>I,</i>	-e	-ige	-e ^d
	<i>thou,</i>	-st ^a	-ast	-st, -est ^d
	<i>he,</i>	-ð ^b	-að	—, -ð, -eð
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ye, they,</i>	-að, -e	-iað, -ige	-að, -e.
		<i>perfect.</i>		<i>perfect.</i>
<i>s.</i>	<i>I,</i>	-de ^c	-ode	— ^e
	<i>thou,</i>	-dest	-odest	-e ^e
	<i>he,</i>	-de	-ode	— ^e
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ye, they,</i>	-don	-odon, -edon	-on
		SUBJUNCTIVE, <i>indf.</i>		SUBJUNCTIVE, <i>indf.</i>
<i>s.</i>	<i>if I, thou, he,</i>	-e	-ige	-e
<i>pl.</i>	<i>if we, ye, they,</i>	-on, -an	-ion, -ian	-on, en
		<i>perfect.</i>		<i>perfect.</i>
<i>s.</i>	<i>if I, thou, he,</i>	-de	-ode	-e ^e
<i>pl.</i>	<i>if we, ye, they,</i>	-don, -den	-odon, -eden	-on, en
		IMPERATIVE, &c.		IMPERATIVE, &c.
<i>s.</i>		—	-a	—
<i>pl.</i>		-að, -e	-iað, -ige	-e, -að
<i>inf. to,</i>		-enne	-igenne	-anne
<i>part. -ing,</i>		-ende	-igende	-ende
<i>pp.</i>		-ed	-od	-en.

1.* By substituting the *inf.* -an, for -e, -st, -de, &c., and prefixing the radical part of the verb, as *bærn-e, bærn-st, bærn-de*, we have the *inf. bærn-an to burn*. ^a -tst is changed into -dan in the *inf.* as *þu lætst thou leadest*, becomes *lædan to lead*. ^b -t is changed into -tan, as *he gret he greets*, becomes *gretan to greet*: -ð, after a vowel, is -ðan, as *he cyð he tells, cyðan to tell*. ^c -hte is the *inf.* -htan, or -ccan, as *p. he plithe he plighted, inf. plihtan; he rehte he cared for, inf. reccan*. In the *p.* and *pp.* -eal-, before -de, or -d, is the *inf.* -ellan; as *tealde, geteald told, inf. tellan to tell*: -eah- before -te, -t is *inf.* -eccan, as *þeah-te thatched, inf. þeccan to thatch*.

2.* By substituting -ian for -ige, -ast, -ode, &c. as *luf-ige, luf-ode*, we have *luf-ian to love*.

3.* By substituting -an for -e, -st, -est, &c., and changing the vowels of the first syllable as in the following directions, the *inf.* is found. ^d In the 1st and 2nd persons *indf.* *æ, e* are generally from *a* of the *inf.* as *þu bæcst thou bakest, he bæcð he bakes, inf. bacan to bake*: *þu stentst thou standest, he stent he stands, inf. standan to stand*: *y* is from *e, eo, or u*, as *þu ytst thou eatest, he yt he eats, inf. etan to eat*:—*þu cyst thou choosest, he cyst he chooses, inf. ceosan to choose*:—*he sycð he sucks, inf. súcan to suck*. ^e The 1st and 3rd persons end in the last consonant of the verb, and change the preceding vowel: thus, *o* and sometimes *eo* in the *p.* are from the *inf. a*; but *eo* in the *p.* is generally from *ea*; as *p. he stód he stood, from inf. standan to stand*; *p. he blew he blew, inf. blawan to blow*; *he beot he beat, inf. beatan to beat*. The *p. ea, æ*, and the *pp. o* before *ll, lf, lg, lt, rp, rf, rg, &c.* are from the *inf. e, eo, or u*; as, *p. he mealt he melted, pp. molten melted, from inf. meltan to melt*; *he stærf he died, pp. storfen died, inf. steorfan to die*; *p. cleáf clove, pp. clofen cloven, inf. clúfan to cleave*. The *a* of the *p.* and *u* or *i* of the *pp.* are from *i* of the *inf. p.* *he sang he sang; pp. sungen sung; inf. singan to sing*:—*he bat he bit, pp. biten bitten, inf. bitan to bite*.

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

A

1d A 1g AB Æ 1h ABB

^a A often interchanges with other vowels; thus, æ and a, as æc and ac *an oak*; æcer and acer *a field*; habban *to have*; ic hæbbe *I have*; stan *a stone*, stænen *stony*; lar *doctrine*, læran *to teach*; an *one*, ænig *any one*.

A and O interchange, particularly before n, in a short syllable, as mon, man *a man*; long, lang *long*; sond, sand *sand*; an, on *on*; etc.

^b A prefixed to words, sometimes denotes a negative, deteriorating, or opposite signification, as from, out, away; thus, awendan *to turn from, to subvert, from wendan to turn*; atynan *to open, expose, from tynan to enclose, hedge*; agylde, or ægilde *without payment, without amends*; amod or æmod *out of, or without mind, mad*; adon *to do away, to banish, composed of a from, don to do: for æ v. 2 i.*

^c A, prefixed, does not always appear to alter the signification; in this case, it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon; thus, arisan *to rise*; aberan *to bear*; abrecan *to break*; abitan *to bite*. The prefixed a, however, generally adds some little force, or intensity, to the original signification of the word to which it is joined.

^d A, be, for, ge, and to, are often indifferently and interchangeably prefixed to verbs, especially to perfect tenses and to perfect participles, as well as to verbal nouns. If a word, therefore, cannot be found under a, it may be sought for

under be, for, ge, or to, or rather under the first letter that remains, after rejecting these prefixes.

^e A, added to words, denotes a person, an agent, or actor, and occasionally it denotes inanimate things; as cum come thou, cuma *a person who comes, or a guest*; swic *deceive thou, se swica the traitor*; worht wrought, wyrhta *a workman, a wright*; foregeng *foregoing, foregenga a foregoer*; bead or gebed *a supplication, a praying, beada a person who supplicates or prays*; bytl *a beetle, or hammer, bytla a hammerer, a builder*; cræft *art, cræfta an artist, artificer*; geman *to assemble, gemana an assembly, a congregation*; gewuna *a custom, habit*.

^f A', aa; adv. [Frs. æ: Moes. aiw: Grk. αἰ. The original signification seems to be a flowing, referring to time, which every moment flows on, to water, etc. v. ea *a river*] Always, ever, for ever; hence the Old English AYE, ever; semper:—Ac a sceal þæt wiðerwearde gemetgian but ever must the contrary moderate, Bt. 21. Aa, oð weorulde ende always, until the end of the world, Bd. 4, 19. ¶ A world forever, Ex. 21, 6. A forð ever forth, from thence, Bt. R. p. 168.

Aac *an oak*, v. ac.

Aad *a heap*, v. ad.

Aar *honour*, v. ar.

^g Aar *morning*, v. ær.

Ab *a beam*, v. ob.

Abacen *baked*, v. bacan.

Abad *expected*, v. abidan.

Abæd, abædon *asked*, v. abiddan.

Abælige *may be angry*, v. belgan.

Abær *bore, sustulit*, v. aberan.

A'bal *Ability, power of body, strength*; robur corporis:—Cd. 25.

Abannan; pp. ed, en; v. a. [bannan from Al. ban *a prince, command*.] 1. *To command, order*; mandare. 2. *To publish, proclaim*; with ut *to order out, call forth, call together, congregate, assemble*; edicere:—1. Aban þu þa beornas command thou the children, Cd. 193. 2. Þa het se cyng abannan ut ealne þeodscipe then the king commanded to order out [to assemble] all the population, Chr. 1006.

^h Abárian; pp. ed; v. a. [bar bare, naked] *To make bare, to manifest, detect, discover, disclose*; denudare:—Þu abarast ure spræce, Jos. 2, 20.

ABBAD, abbod, abbud, es or an; pl. as or an; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. abd, abt: Grk. ἀββα: Syr. ܐܒܐ: Heb. אב, a father.] An abbot; abbas:—Se arwur þa abbad Albinus the reverend abbot Albinus, Bd. pref. Swa gebireð abbodan as becometh abbots, L. Const. W. p. 150, 27.

Abbadisse, abbatisse, abbudisse, an; f. An abbess; abbatissa:—Abbodas and huru abbatissan on mynstrum wunigean abbots, and at least abbesses, should remain in monasteries, L. Const. W. p. 150, 21: Bd. 3, 11.

Abbandun, es [abban abbot's; dun a down, hill.] Abingdon, in Berkshire:—Chr. 985.

Abbod *an abbot*, v. abbad.

Abbotrice, abbuddóm, es; m. [abbad *an abbot*; rice, dóm *a province*] *The dominion or dignity of an abbot, an abbacy*; abbatis dignitas:—Guðfrið

- on anwalde Abbuddomes fore
wæs Guthfrith presided in go-
vernment of the abbacy, *Bd.* 5,
1, 21.
- Abbud an abbot, v. abbad.
- ⁱ Abbudhád, es [abbot an abbot;
hád hood, condition] The state
of an abbot, an abbotship, v.
abbotrice, *Som.*
- Abeah, bowed down; p. of abu-
gan, bugan.
- Abealh was angry, v. belgan.
- Abeden asked, v. biddan.
- Abedende praying, v. abiddan
hence, abedende dagas rogation,
or praying days, *Mann.*
- Abedisa an abbess, v. abbadisse.
- Abegdon bowed down, v. bigan.
- Abegendlic, gebegendlic; adj.
[bigende bowing] Bending;
flexibilis, *Som.*
- Abehofian to behoove, to be fit,
or proper, v. behofian.
- Abelgan; v. a. To be angry, offen-
ded; irasci:—*Ex.* 32, 10, 29,
v. belgan.
- ^j Abeodan; p. ahead; pp. aboden;
v. a. [a, beodan to order] To
rehearse, relate, declare, to
draw out, to elicit, command;
referre:—*Þat he wolde þat*
ærende abeodan that he would
declare the errand, Ors. 4, 6.
- Aberan, abiran to bear, carry,
suffer, v. beran.
- Aberd, abered; adj. Sagacious,
crafty, cunning; callidus:—*R.*
82.
- Aberendlic; adj. [berende bear-
ing] Tolerable, that may be
borne; tolerabilis:—*Bt.* 39, 10,
R. p. 132, 15.
- ^k Aberstan to burst, break, to be
broken, v. berstan.
- Abet better, v. bet.
- Abeþecian; sub. þu abeþecige;
v. a. [a from, beþeccan to cover]
To uncover, detect, find hidden,
to discover, disclose; detegere:
—*Buton þu hit forstele oððe*
abeþecige unless thou steal it,
or find (it) hid, Bt. 32, 1.
- Abicgan, abycgan; p. abohte;
pp. aboht; v. a. [a, bycgan to
buy] 1. To rebuy, redeem, buy
again, to buy, pay for, recom-
pence; redimere. 2. To exe-
cute, perform; præstare:—1.
Friman his wer gelde abicge
a freeman shall pay his fine
money, L. Ethelb. 32. 2. *Æt-*
standen að abycgan, L. With.
W. p. 12, 8.
- Abidan to abide constantly, expect,
v. bidan.
- ^l Abiddan to ask, pray, pray to,
v. biddan.
- Abilgð an offence, v. æbylgð.
- Abilþþian to be angry, v. bel-
gan.
- Abiran to bear, v. beran.
- Absiegien prepossess, v. abysean.
- Abit prays, v. biddan.
- Abítan, bitan; p. abát; pp. abi-
ten; v. a. To bite, eat, feed,
taste; mordere:—*Gif hit wil-*
deor abitað, bere forð þat
abiten and ne agife, Ex. 22,
13. *Þu his ne abitst, Deut.*
28, 31, v. bitan.
- Abiterian, abitrian to make sour,
or bitter, v. biterian.
- Ablacod; pp. of ablacian to
blacken or make black, *Lye*, v.
blacian.
- ^m Ablæcan; pp. ed, t. To bleach,
whiten; dealbare:—*Ps.* 50, 8.
Lye.
- Ablæcnes, se; f. Apaleness, gloom;
pallor. *Herb.* 160, 4. *Lye.*
- Ablændan to blind, deaden, be-
numb, v. ablendan.
- Ablan a rest, v. blin.
- Ablan rested, v. ablinnan.
- Ablawan to blow, breathe, v.
blawan.
- Ablawung a blowing, v. blawung.
- ⁿ Ablendan, blendian; p. he
ablende, we ablendon; pp.
ablend; v. a. To BLIND, to make
blind, to darken, stupify; cæ-
care:—*Þa gylden an stanas*
ablendað þæs modes eagan
the golden stones blind the mind's
eyes, Bt. 34, 8. *Swa bioð*
ablend so are blinded, 38, 5:
Jn. 12, 40. v. blendian.
- Ableoton sacrificed, v. blotan.
- Ableow blew, v. blawan.
- Ablican, ablicgan; pp. ablicen,
ablicged; v. n. To shine, shine
forth, to appear, glitter, to be
white, to astonish, amaze; mi-
care:—*Soðlice on rihtwis-*
nysse ic ablice, Ps. 16, 17:
Elf. T. p. 35.
- Ablindan to blind, v. ablendan.
- Ablinnan to cease, fail, v. blin-
nan.
- ^o Ablisian To blush; erubescere:
—*Lev.* 26, 41.
- Ablysgung, ablysung, e; f. The
redness of confusion, shame;
pudor:—*R. Ben.* 73, *Lye.*
- Aboden told, v. abeodan.
- Abogen bowed, v. abugan.
- Abiht bought, v. abicgan.
- Abolgen angry, v. belgan.
- Aboren borne, v. aberan.
- Aborgian; pp. aborgod. To be
surety, to undertake for, to as-
sign, appoint; fidejubere:—
L. Edm. 1.
- ^p Abracod engraved, v. utaþrun-
gen.
- Abræc broke, p. of brecan.
- Abræd, abraegd drew, v. abre-
dian.
- Abreah left, defecit.
- Abrecan [a, brecan to break] To
break, vanquish, to take by storm,
to assault, destroy; expugnare:
—*Ors.* 2, 4.
- Abredian, abregdan, he abrit,
abret; p. he abraed, abraedde,
abraegd; pp. abroden abrog-
den; v. a. To open, lay open, to
draw, spread, dilate, trans-
figure, to set free, to remove,
deliver, exempt; dilatate:—
Abræd hys swurd, Mt. 26, 51.
Gif God abrit if God remove,
Bt. 39, 3. *Seo sawl bið*
abrogden, 18, 4, v. bredan,
brædan.
- ^q Abregean; p. de; pp. ed, d; v.
a. (a, bregean) To frighten,
alarm, destroy; terrere, exter-
minare:—*Bd.* 3, 16: *Ps.* 79,
14. *Lye.*
- Abreman to celebrate, v. breman.
- Abreotan, abreottan, abreoþan;
p. he abrioðpe, we abruþon,
abreoþon; pp. abrytte; v. a.
[a, breotan] To bruise, break,
destroy, kill, to destroy by neg-
lect, to frustrate, revolt; per-
dere:—*Billum abreotan with*
bills to destroy, Cd. 153. *Hi*
abruþon þa þe he toþohte they
frustrated that which he had
thought of, or determined, Chr.
1004.
- Abret, abrit takes away, v. abre-
dian.
- Abrocen broken, v. abrecan.
- Abroden, abrogden opened, freed,
taken away, v. abredian.
- Abroten; adj. Crafty, evasive, in-
sipid, silly, sluggish; vafer:—
R. 9. *Lye*, v. dwæs.
- Abroþen; adj. Degenerate, base,
cowardly, sluggish, dull, tri-
fling; degener: *A trifling man,*
a trifler; nugax:—Elf. gr. 8.
- Abroþennes, se; f. Dulness, cow-
ardice, a defect, backsliding;
ignavia, *Som.*
- Abrugdon delivered, v. abredian.
- Abrupon destroyed, v. abreotan.
- ^r Abryrdan; pp. abryrd. To prick,
sting, to be pricked in the
heart, to be grieved, contrite;
compungere:—*Ps.* 29, 14, v.
onbryrdan.
- Abryrdnes, se; f. Compunction,
contrition; contritio, *Som.*
- Abryt destroyed, v. abreotan.
- Abufan above, v. bufan.
- Abugan; p. abeah, we abugon;
pp. abugen, abogen; to bow,
bend, submit, v. bugan.
- Abulge, abulgon may offend, v.
belgan.
- Abunden; part. Ready; expedi-
tus:—*Cot.* 72.
- Abútan, abúton; prep. ac. ABOUT,
around, round about; circa:—
Þu tæcst Israhela folce ge-
mæro abutan þone munt, Ex.
19, 12, v. onbutan, ymbutan.
- Abutan-gan to walk about.
- Abuton-stodon stood about, v.
standan.
- Abyffan to mutter, v. byffan.

Abylgð *offends*, v. belgan.
 *Abyrgean, abyrgiean *To taste*; gustare, v. brygan.
 Abysean, abysgan abysgean; *sub. hi abisegien, on*; p. gode; pp. god; v. a. [a, bysgian *to busy*] *To occupy, preoccupy, prepossess*; occupare:—*Deah unþeawas oft abisegien þat mod though imperfections oft prepossess the mind, Bt. 35, 1.*
 Abysgung, e; f. *Necessary business, employment*; occupatio:—*Past. 18, 1, Som.*
 Ac; conj. [æc or eac. *imp. of eacan to eke, add,*] *But, whether*; sed:—*Ne com ic na to wurpan, ac gefyllan, Mt. 5, 17, Som.*
 A'c, aac [Plat. eke f: Dut. eik f: Frs. eek, iek: Swed. ek: Ger. eiche.] *An oak*; quercus:—*Elf. gr. 8.*
 Acægan *to name*, v. cegan.
 Acænned brought forth, v. acennan.
 Acænnednys, acænnys *nativity*, v. acennednes.
 Acærran *to avert*; acærred *averted*, v. cerran.
 Acaljan *to cool*, v. acolian.
 *ACAN, we acað; pp. acen; v. n. [Plat. aeken] *To ache, pain*; dolere:—*Acað mine eagas my eyes ache, I am dark, Elf. gr. 36, Mann.*
 Acas, acase *an ax*, v. æx.
 Accærn, accorn *an acorn*, v. æceren.
 Accutan *to prove*, v. cunnian.
 Accyn [ac oak, cyn kind] *A species of oak, ilex, Mann.*
 Acdrenc, acdrinc *oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns, Som.*
 Ace ake, pain, v. æce.
 Acealdian *to cool*, v. acolian.
 Aceapian *to buy*; aceaped *bought*, v. ceapian.
 Acearfan *to cut off*, v. ceorfan.
 Acelan *to cool*; aceled *cooled*, v. acolian.
 Acemannes-beri, -ceastre, [æce ake, mannes *man's*, ceaster or burh *a city*] *Bath, Somersetshire*:—*Æt Acemannes-beri, þat is at Baþine at Akemansbery, that is, at Bath, Chr. 973, Ing. p. 158, note, l. 10, v. Bað.*
 Acen oaken, v. æcen.
 Acen pained, v. acan.
 Acennan, þu acents, he acenð; p. acende; pp. accenned; v. a. *To bring forth, produce, beget*; parere:—*Bt. 31, 1: Gen. 3, 16: Mt. 2, 1, v. cennan.*
 *Acennedlic; adj. *Native*; natus:—*Cot. 138, Som.*
 Acennednes, acannes, acennys, acænnednys, acænnys, se; f. *Nativity, birth, generation*; ortus:—*Manega on hys acen-*

nednesse gefagniað, Lk. 1, 14: Ps. 106, 37.
 Aceocan; pp. aceocod *to suffocate, choke, Som.*
 Aceocung, e; f. *A consideration*; ruminatio, R. 99, v. ceosung.
 Aceorfan *to cut off*, v. ceorfan.
 Acer, acera *a field*, v. æcer.
 Acerran *to return*, v. cerran.
 Acerrednes *an aversion*, v. acyrrednes.
 Achsian *to ask*, v. acsian.
 Aciende Troubling, shivering, rough; horrens:—*Hymn, Lye.*
 *Acigan *to call*:—*Bd. 2, 12, v. cygan.*
 Acl; adj. *Clear, sonorous*; clarus:—*Aclum stefnum with clear voices, Cd. 171, Mann.*
 Aclænsian *to cleanse, purify*, v. clænsian.
 Aclea [ac an oak, lea, or lega a lay, meadow] *The name of a place, as Oakley*:—*Sinoð wæs gegaderod æt Aclea a synod was assembled at Acley or Oakley, Chr. 789.*
 *Acliopian *to call, to call out*, v. clypian.
 Acmistel *mistletoe of the oak*:—*L. M. 1, 36.*
 Acnised *expelled, driven out, chased away*, v. cnysan.
 Acofran *to recover*; convalescere:—*Observ. Lun. 2, Lye.*
 Acol, acul; adj. *A cold, chilled with fear, terrified*; perterritus, Mann.
 *Acolian, æcelan, acelan; p. de; pp. ed, od. *To become cold, to wax or grow cold*; frigescere:—*Mt. 24, 12.*
 Acolmod *of a fearful mind, timid.*
 Acordan; p. we acordedan. *To ACCORD, agree, reconcile*; reconciliare:—*Chr. 1119.*
 Acoren *chosen*, v. coren.
 Acorenlic; adj. *Likely to be chosen*; eligibilis:—*Past. 52, 8.*
 Acorfen *carved*, v. ceorfan.
 *Acostnod *tried*, v. costian.
 Acraeftan *To devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman*; excogitare:—*Ors. 2, 5.*
 Acreowed q. acreoped *crept over*:—*Ex. 16, 20, v. creopan.*
 Acrummen *crammed*, v. cramman.
 Acruman, acrymman; pp. men. *To crum, crumble*; friare, Som.
 Acs *an ax*, v. æx.
 Acsan-mynster, Axanminster *Aminster in Devonshire*:—*Chr. 755.*
 Acse, v. axe *ashes*, v. æx *an ax*, v. also æsc, *an ash-tree.*
 *ACSIAN, acsigan, ahsian, ascian, axian, axigean; p. de, ede, ode; pp. od. [Plat. éskén: Dut. eischen] *To ask, inquire, explore*; rogare:—*Mot ic acsian, Bd. 4, 3. Hu mæg ænig*

man acsigan, Bt. 35, 1. Ne nan ne dorste axigean, Mt. 22, 46.
 Acsung, ascung, e; f. *An asking, a question, an inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, that which is enquired about, information*; interrogatio:—*Uneaþe ic mæg forstandan þine acsunga I can scarcely understand thy questions, Bt. 5, 3. Mid ascunga by enquiries, Id. 35, 1.*
 Acucian *to revive*, v. cucian.
 Acul cold, v. acol.
 Acuman; pp. acumen. *To come to, to pursue, bear, suffer, perform, to overcome*; attingere, ferre:—*Gen. 36, 7.*
 *Acumba, acumbe, æcemba, æcumbe *Oakum, the coarse part of flax, hards, a kind of marley, or chalky clay, shales or parings*; stupa:—*R. 64, Som.*
 Acumendlic; adj. *Tolerable, bearable*; tolerabilis:—*Acumendlicre byð, Mt. 10, 15.*
 Acumendlicnes, se; f. *The possibility to bring any thing to pass*; possibilitas, Som.
 Acunnian *to prove*, v. cunnian.
 Acuron chose, v. ceosan.
 Acwæden said, v. cwæþan.
 Acwælan died, v. acwelan.
 Acwæþan *to say*, acwæð said, v. cwæþan.
 Acwalde killed, v. cwellan.
 Acwan, acwanc *quenched*, v. acwencan.
 Acweald, acwealde *killed*, v. cwellan.
 Acwelan, acwylan, cwelan, he acwilð, hi acwelað; p. acwæl; pp. acwolen; v. n. *To die, perish*; mori:—*Pa fixas acwelað, Ex. 7, 18.*
 Acwellan *to kill*, v. cwellan.
 Acwellednes, se; f. *A quelling, killing, slaying*; occisio, Som.
 *Acwencan, acwinan, cwencan; p. acwanc; pp. acwenced, acwenct, acwent, acwan, acwinnen. *To QUENCH, extinguish, to put out*; extinguere:—*Ure leohtfatu synt acwencte, Mt. 25, 8. Fyr ne byð acwenced, Mk. 9, 44. Ðæt fyr acwan wæs the fire was put out, Bd. 2, 7.*
 Acwern, wern [ac an oak, wern] *The name of an animal, a squirrel, etc.*; scirra:—*Elf. gl. Som.*
 Acwerran, acworren *drunk*, Ps. 77, 71.
 Acwæþan *to answer*, v. cwæþan.
 Acwician acwucian, gecwican; pp. acwicod, gecwicod. *To quicken, revive, to come to life, to create*; reviviscere:—*Bd. 5, 6, 12, Lye.*
 Acwillan *to kill*, v. cwellan.
 Acwinen *quenched*, v. acwencan.

Acwoellan to kill, v. cwellan.
 Acwolen dead, v. acwelan.
 Acworren drunk, v. acwerran.
 Acwucian to quicken, v. acwic-
 cian.
 Acwylan to die, v. acwelan.
 Acxan ashes, v. axe.
 Acyd said, confirmed, v. acypan.
 Acyr a field, v. æcer.
 Acyrran; p. acyrde; pp. acyrred,
 acyrd to avert, v. cyrran.
 c Acyrrrednes, acerrednes, se; f.
 A turning, aversion, a turning
 from, apostacy, backsliding,
 revolting; aversio, Som.
 A'd, aad, ade; m. [Al. od sub-
 stance, goods, Icel. aud: Heb.
 אָדָּה ode, an assembly.] A
 heap, a pile; congeries:—Bd.
 3, 16.
 Adæled divided, v. dælan.
 Adastrigan To discourage, dis-
 may, to frighten away; deter-
 rere: Hence DASTARD, a
 coward, Som.
 d Adeadan, deadian; p. ode; pp.
 od, gedead. To fail, decay or
 die, to mortify, to lay waste, to
 destroy; fatiscere:—Heb. 35,
 Som.
 Adeaf deaf, v. deaf.
 Adeafian; p. ede. To become or
 wax deaf; surdescere, Som.
 Adeafung earena a deafening of
 the ears, a deafening, Lye.
 Adel a disease, v. adl.
 Adelfan to dig, v. delfan.
 Adeliht; adj. Dirty, filthy; coe-
 nosus:—Cot. 48.
 Adelseað, adulseað A sewer, gut-
 ter, sink; cloaca, Som.
 Adelyng a prince, v. æpeling.
 Ademan To judge, doom, deem,
 try; examinare:—Bd. 4, 23.
 e Adeorcian; p. ade; pp. ad. To
 obscure, dim, darken, hide;
 obscurare, Som.
 Adesa, adese An addice or adz,
 a cooper's instrument; ascia:—
 Bd. 4, 3.
 Adihtod made, composed, v. diht-
 tan.
 Adilegian, adilgean, adylegian;
 p. ode; pp. adilegod, adilgod,
 adylegod; v. a. To abolish, to
 blot out, to destroy, to do away;
 delere:—His sawul bið adil-
 legod, Gen. 17, 14: Ex. 32,
 32, v. dilgian.
 Adimmian; p. de; pp. od, ad.
 To dim, darken, obscure, to
 make dull; obscurare:—Peah
 heoramod sie adimmad though
 their mind be obscured, Bt.
 24, 4.
 f ADL, e; pl. a, u; f. [Heb. לָדָל
 hedel, to fail] A disease, grief,
 pain, a languishing sickness,
 consumption; morbus:—Hu
 manega adla how many dis-
 eases, Bt. 31, 1: Bd. 3, 12.
 ¶ Seo mycle adl the leprosy.

Laman legeres adl the palsy,
 v. leger.
 Adl, adlic, adlige; adj. Sick, ill,
 diseased, corrupted, putrid;
 morbidus: Hence ADDLE egg:
 —Bd. 3, 2, Mann.
 Adlian To ail, to be sick, to lan-
 guish; ægrotare:—Elf. gr.
 26.
 Adlic, adlige sick, v. adl.
 Adol a disease, v. adl.
 Adolfen, dug, v. delfan.
 Adon; p. we adydon; imp. ado;
 v. a. [a from don to do] To take
 away, remove, banish; tollere:
 —Ado þas wylne, Gen. 21,
 10: Bt. 16, 1.
 Adrædan to dread, v. ondredan.
 Adræfan to drive away, v. adri-
 fan.
 Adrænct sunk, v. adrencan.
 Adreag, adreah bore, v. adreo-
 gan.
 Adred feared, v. ondredan.
 Adrefed driven, v. adrifan.
 Adreið dries, v. adrigan.
 s Adrement the herb feverfew or
 mugwort, Som.
 Adrencan; p. adrænct, adrencete;
 pp. adrenced, adroncen, ad-
 runcen, adronct; v. a. To plunge
 under, to immerge, drown;
 immergere:—Wolde hine ad-
 rencan on þære ea would
 drown him in the river, Bt. 16,
 2.
 Adreogan, gedreogan, adreo-
 han, adriogan, adriohan; p.
 adreag, adreah, we adrugon;
 pp. adrogen; v. a. To bear,
 suffer, lead, endure; pati:—
 Hi adreogan magan they may
 bear, Bt. 40, 3. Ic ne mæg
 adreohan þine seofunga I
 cannot tolerate thy lamenta-
 tions, Bt. 11, 1. ¶ Adreogan
 lif to lead a life, to live, v.
 dreogan.
 Adreogendlic; adj. Bearable,
 endurable; tolerabilis, Lye.
 Adrifan, ædrifan, adræfan; p.
 adraf, adrof, adræfde, we
 adrifon; pp. adræfed, adrifed,
 adrefed, adrifen. 1. To drive
 away, to expel, repel; expel-
 lere. 2. To drive, impel;
 agere:—1. He adræfed wæs,
 Gen. 3, 24. 2. Þa Walas
 adrifon sumre ea ford ealne
 mid scearpum pilum greatum
 innan þam wætere the Welsh
 drove all the ford of a certain
 river with great sharp piles
 within the water, Chr. Introd.
 ¶ Adrifene fatu graven or em-
 bossed vessels, R. 67, v. drifan.
 Adrigan, -ygan, -igean, -yggean,
 -iggan, -ugian, -uwian; p. ic
 adrigde, -ugode, þu adrigdest,
 we adrugodon, -uwedon; pp.
 adruged, -uwod, -uwud. To
 dry, dry up, rub dry, to wither;

siccare:—Ps. 73, 16: Gen. 8,
 11, 13, v. drigan.
 Adriogan, adriohan to bear, v.
 adreogan.
 Adrogen done, v. adreogan.
 Adronc, adroncen, adronct
 drowned, v. adrencan.
 Adrugian to dry, v. adrigan.
 Adruncen drowned, v. adren-
 can.
 Adruwian; p. adruwedon to dry
 up, v. adrigan.
 Adrygan, -yggean to dry, v. adri-
 gan.
 Adrysian to extinguish, v. drys-
 nian.
 Adulseað a sewer, sink, v. adel-
 seað.
 h Adumbian; p. ede; pp. ed; v. n.
 To hold one's peace, to keep
 silence, to become mute or
 dumb; obmutescere:—Adum-
 ba and ga of þisum men, Mk.
 1, 25.
 Adún, adúne, ofdúne adv. [a,
 dun a hill] Down, ADOWN,
 downward; deorsum:—Adun
 of þam wealle down from the
 wall, Bd. 1, 12. Þa dura
 bræcon adune broke the doors
 down, Chr. 1083. Adune a-
 setton (they) put down, de-
 posed, Bd. 4, 6. He adune
 astah, Ps. 71, 6.
 Adunweard; adv. Downward;
 deorsum:—Chr. 1083.
 i Adwæscan, dwæscan; p. -cede;
 pp. -ced adwæset; v. a. To
 quench, to put out, to staunch,
 appease; extinguere:—Smeo-
 cende flex he ne adwæseð,
 Mt. 12, 20: Bd. 2, 7, 12.
 Adwelian To seduce, to lead into
 error; seducere:—Elf. ep.
 29, Lye.
 Adwian to put out, v. dwian.
 Adydan, adyddan; p. yde; pp.
 yd; v. a. [dydan to die] To put
 to death, to destroy, kill, mor-
 tify; perdere:—Wolde hig
 adyddan would destroy them,
 Elf. T. p. 22, 19: Gen. 9, 11.
 Adylegian, adylhgian to destroy,
 v. adilegian.
 Æ, prefixed to words, like a,
 often denotes, a negative,
 deteriorating or opposite sig-
 nification, as from, away, out,
 without, etc.; thus æhiwness
 paleness, æ without, hiwnes
 hue; æmen depopulated, æ
 without, men men; æmod mad,
 æ without, mod mind; æscær
 unshorn, æ not, scær cut;
 ætynan to open, æ not, tynan
 to shut; æwena doubtful, æ
 from, wena hope. Sometimes
 æ prefixed to words does not
 appear to alter the significa-
 tion, as æbere, abare, or bare
 bare, naked; æbilgð, abyrgð,
 belgð is angry; æblece or

blæce *pale*; æaldorman, ealdorman, aldorman *an alderman*. Like a, ge, etc., æ is sometimes prefixed to perfect tenses and perfect participles without any perceptible alteration in the sense, æceled, acoled, coled *cooled*.

Æ; *f. indecl.* [*Al. Franc. e, ee, ehe a law, from a, e, æ always, flowing on for a long time, till it has become a custom, a law*] *A law, right, testament; lex*:—God him sette æ þat ys open lagu God set them laws, that is plain directions, *Elf. T. p. 10, 20. Æ Drihtnes God's law, Ps. 18, 8: Mt. 26, 28. Wircað his bebodu and his æ, Deut. 11, 1. ¶ Cristes æ the Gospel. Butan æ or utlaga an outlaw, Elf. gr. 47. Seo æftere æ Deuteronomy, Bd. 1, 27.*

Æ, æa *water*, v. ea.

Æaht *property*, v. æht.

Æall *all*, v. eal.

Æala *alas!* v. eala.

Æaldian *to grow old*, v. ealdian.

Æaldermen, æaldormen *noble-men*, v. ealdorman.

Æargian; *p. hi æargadon they were slothful*, v. eargian.

Æbbad *ebbed*, v. ebban.

Æbbung *an ebbing*. ¶ Sæ æbbung a bay; *sinus*:—*R. 67.*

Æbec *law books, books of the law*.

Æbed, æbod *an affair of law, business*.

Æber; *adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious; manifestus*:—*Se æbera þeof, L. Edg. 7.*

Æbesne *pasturage*, v. æfesne.

Æbilgað, æbiliað *vee*, v. belgan.

Æblec; *adj. Pale, wan, whitish, bleak; pallidus*, *Som.*

Æblecing, æblecnys *paleness*, v. blacung.

Æbod *a business*, v. æbed.

Æbrec [*ea water, bræc*] *A cattarrh, rheum; rheuma*, *Som.*

Æbs *a fir tree*, *Elf. gr. 5.*

Æbyld *An injury; injuria*:—*L. Cnut. pol. 37.*

Æbyligan *to be angry*, v. abelgan.

Æbylgð, æbylhð, abilgð, æbylignis, se; *f. [bylgð, v. belgan]* *An offence, a fault, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation; offensa*:—*Ors. 4, 1.*

Æc *also*, v. eac.

Æc *an oak*, v. ac.

Æcan *to eke*, v. eacan.

Æcced *acid*, v. eced.

Æccer *a field*, v. æcer.

Æce *eternal*, v. ece.

ÆCE, ece, ace; *m. [Plat. aak a disease in the finger; Ger. ach: Grk. ἄχος: Heb. אכז]*

ah, *a place for fire, heat*] *An AKE, pain; dolor*:—*Eal þat sar and se æce onwæg alæded wæs all the sore and ake were (led) taken away, Bd. 5, 3, 4.*

Æced *vinegar*, v. eced: Æced-fæt *a vessel for vinegar*, v. eced-fæt.

Æceled *cooled*, v. acolian.

Æcemba *oakum*, v. acumba.

Æcen, acen; *adj. Oaken, made of oak; quernus*:—*Cot. 165.*

ÆCER, æcyr, es; *pl. æceras, æcras; m. (Plat. Dut. Ger. akker m.: Moes. akrs: Heb. אכר akr, a farmer) A field, land, any thing sown, sown corn, corn, an ACRE; ager, seges*:—*Forþam is se æcer gehaten Acheldemah, Mt. 27, 8.*

Æcer-ceorl, æcer-mon *a field-man, a farmer, ploughman, clown.*

Æceren, æcern, æcirn [*ac an oak, corn corn*] *The corn or fruit of an oak, an ACORN, a nut; glans*:—*Gen. 43, 11.*

Æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga *Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak; ilex*:—*Elf. gr.: Som. p. 13, 48.*

Æchir *an ear of corn*, v. ear.

Æciorfan *to cut to pieces*, v. ceorfan.

Æcirnu *nuts*, v. æceren.

Æcne; *adj. Fruitful; fecundus*, *Som.*

Æcrum *with fields*, v. æcer.

Æ-cræftig *law-crafty, one skilful in law, a lawyer, pharisee.*

Æcse *an ax*, v. æx.

Æcumbe *oakum*, v. acumba.

Æcyr *a field*, v. æcer.

Æcyrf *that which is cut off, a fragment, piece*, v. cyrf, ceorfan.

Æddra, æddre, ædra, ædre [*æ water, dri dry, or drain*] 1. *A passage for liquid, a drain, hence an artery, a vein, pore, kidney, a fissure or rent; vena.* 2. *A vessel, nerve, sinew; nervus*:—1. *Æddran kidneys, Ps. 7, 10.* 2. *Ors. 3, 9.*

Æder-seax, ædre-seax *a vein knife, a lancet.*

Ædfæst [*ead substance, fæst fast, fixed*] *Goods, property; bona*:—*Ædfæst tæht to healdenne property taken to hold, a pledge, Elf. gl.: Som. p. 58.*

Ædlean *a reward*, v. edlean.

Ædra, ædre *a drain for liquid*, v. æddra.

Ædre; *adv. Directly, quickly, forthwith, by and by; confestim*:—*Menol. 259.*

Ædre-seax *a lancet*, v. æder-seax.

Ædre wegga *a drain way, a vein, an artery.*

Ædrifan *to expel*, v. adrifan.

Ædwist *substance*, v. edwist.

Ædwit *a reproach*, v. edwit.

Ædwitan *to reproach; ædwitod derided*, v. edwitan.

Æene *once*, v. æne.

Æfæst *envy*, v. æfista.

Æfdæll *a descent*, v. ofdæl.

Æfelle, afelle (*æ, fell a skin*) *Barked, peeled, skinned; decorticated*:—*R. 115.*

Æfen *even*, v. efen.

ÆFEN, æfnung, æfyn, efen, [*Plat. avend; m.: Dut. avond: Ger. abend*] *The EVEN, evening, eventide; vesper, vespera*:—*On æfen, on æfnunge or to æfen at even, in the evening, Ps. 29, 6. Heo com þa on æfnunge eft to Noe. Gen. 8, 11. ¶ Æfen-dream an evening song.—Æfen-gebed a prayer or evening duty, R. 34.—Æfengereord an evening meal, a supper, Bd. 3.7, v. æfenmete.—Æfen-gereordian (gereordian to feed) to sup, or take supper.—Æfen-gloma, glomung, glomung the evening twilight, Bd. 1, 1.*

Æfen-gyfl *a supper, Past. 1, 2, v. æfenmete.*

Æfen-hlytta *A fellow, consort, companion or mate; consors*, *Som.*

Æfen hrepsung [*æfen, hrepsung evening*] *The evening, even, Som.*

Æfenlæcan *to match*, v. efenlæcan.

Æfenlæcend *an imitator*, v. efenlæcend.

Æfenlæcð *it draweth nigh the evening; advesperascit*:—*Lk. 24, 29.*

Æfenleoð *an evening song, Cd. 151. v. æfendream.*

Æfenlic; *adj. Vespertine, of the evening; vespertinus*:—*Ps. 140, 2.*

Æfen-mete *evening meat, supper*:—*Cot. 42.*

Æfenn *the evening*, v. æfen.

Æfen-rima *twilight; crepusculum, Lye.*

Æfen-sang *an evening song.*

Æfen-scima *evening splendour, Cd. 112.*

Æfen-steorra, an; *m. The twilight star, evening star, morning star; hesperus*:—*Sesteorra þe we hatað æfen-steorra the star which we call evening star, Bt. 39, 13. Se morgen-steorra, we hatað oþre naman, æfen-steorra, Bt. 4, v. æfentungel. Æfen-þenung an even repast, a supper.*

Æfen-þeowdóm *an evening duty, attendance*:—*R. 34.*

Æfen-tide, æfen-tima; *f. The*

eventide, evening; hora vespertina:—Da æfentima wæs, Mk. 11, 11. Seo æfen-tide þæs dæges the eventide of the day, Dial. 1, 10.

Æfen-tungel the evening star, Som.

^t *ÆFER, æfre; adv. Always, EVER; semper:—Æfer ge fliton ongen God, Deut. 31, 27.*

Æfesne, æbesne Pasturage, the hire of pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns; pasnagium:—Gif mon nime æfesne on swinum if [a man] any one take pasturage on swine, L. In. 49.

Æfest, æfst, æfestig, æwfest [æ law, fæst fast, fixed] 1. Fixed in the law, religious, devout; religiosus. 2. Fastened by the law, married; matrimonio conjunctus. 3. Fixed in mind, zealous, envious, spiteful, malicious; invidus:—1. Wæs he æfest and arfæst was he devout and good, Bd. 3, 14. 2. L. Cnut. pol. 47, v. æwfestman. 3. Bd. 5, 22.

Æfestian to envy, Cot. 119.

Æfestig a contender, v. æfista, æfest.

Æfestig religious, v. æfest.

^u *Æfestlice; adv. Religiously; religiose:—Bd. 5, 13: Chr. 656.*

Æfestnes, æfæstnes, se; f. 1. Religion, devotion; religio. 2. Envy, spite, emulation; invidia:—1. He wæs mycelre æfæstnesse wer he was a man of much religion, Bd. 4, 31. 2. Som.

Æffrica, Affrican, Africa Africa, an African; Africa, Afer, Africanus.—Æffrica cynnes, Africa-cynnes of African race; genere Afer, Bd. 1, 5.

Æfgræf, æfgræfa A tax-gatherer, a collector; exactor, Som.

Æfista, æfæst, æfest, æfst, æfestig, æfstig Envy, zeal, spite, a striver, an opposer, a rival; invidia, æmulator:—Past. 13, 2, v. æfestnes.

Æfnan to perform, v. efnan.

Æfne behold, v. efne.

^v *Æfnian To grow towards evening, Dial. 1, 10, v. æfenlæcð.*

Æfre ever, v. æfer.

Æfst envy, v. æfista.

Æfstian to hasten, v. efstan.

Æfstig a contender, v. æfista.

Æf-sweorce Fruit; fructus:—Cot. 92, Lye.

Æft, eft, æfter, æftan; adv. AFTER, again, behind, afterwards; postea:—Moises cwæð æft to Israel, Deut. 28, 15. Cwæð heo eft said she again, Bd. 4, 8. Swilce ær nas ne æfter ne

cymð, Ex. 11, 6. He cymð him sylf æfter, Gen. 32, 19. Earn æftan hwit an eagle white behind, Chr. 938. ¶ Ær opðe eft ere or aft, before or after, Athan.

Æftan; prep. After, behind; post:—Lup. 8, v. bæftan.

Æftbeteht reassigned, v. eftbeteht.

Æftemest, -myst last, v. æfter, adj.

ÆFTER, efter; prep. dat. [Frs. Dan. Swed. efter: Al. after: Moes. afar: Norse aptir]

AFTER, for, on account of, according to, through, over; post:—Se þe æfter me towerd ys, Mt. 3, 11. Ne swincð he nauht æfter þam he labours not for this, Bt. 33, 2. Æfter Moyses æ, Lk. 2, 22. Æfter burgum through the city, Bt. R. p. 155:—¶ Æfter rihte justly. Æfter þam þe, Mk. 14, 28, Æfter þon þe, Bd. 3, 20, after that, after, afterwards.

Æfter after, v. æft.

Æfter, comp. re, ra; sup. mest. myst; adj. AFTER, next, second, new, last; posterus, novus:—Se æftera dæl þæs heafdes the after, or hinder part of the head, v. æfteward. Æftera dæg the next day, Lk. 13, 33. Deos boc ys æftemyst this book is the last, Elf. T. p. 31, 23.

^w *Æftera Geola January, v. geol.*

Æftera Liþa July, v. liþa.

Æfterboren; part. Born after the father's death; posthumus:—Elf. gr. 47, Som.

Æftercwæþan To speak after, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure; revocare:—Bd. 5, 2.

Æftereala after-ale, small beer, or ale, Elf. gl. p. 62.

Æfter-fæce; adv. [æfter after, and the dat. of fæc a space] Afterward, after that; postmodum, Som.

^x *Æfterfolger, es; m. A follower, a successor:—Ors. 3, 2.*

Æfterfolgiende following after.

Æfter-fylian, -filian; To follow or come after, to succeed; subsequi:—Þæs æfter-filien-dan tacnes, Ex. 4, 8.

Æfterfylging; f. A following after, a sequence; sectatio, v. æfterfylignes.

Æfterfyligend; m. One who follows, or succeeds, a follower; successor, Bd. 2, 20, v. æfter-fylian.

^y *Æfterfylignes, se; f. A following after, a succession, succeeding; successio, Som.*

Æftergan [gan to go] To follow after; subsequi:—Past. 15, 2.

Æftergencnys, se; f. [gengnys a going] Extremity; extremitas:—R. Ben. Interl. 7, Lye.

Æftergenga [genga goer; from geng or gang a walk] One who goes, or follows after, a follower; successor:—Þu me ne derige, ne minum æftergengum, Gen. 21, 23.

Æfter-gengle [q æftergenga] Successors, they who succeed, posterity, offspring; posteri, Som.

^z *Æftergengnys, se; f. Posterity, succession; posteritas, Som.*

Æfterhæpe, -hæpa [æfter after, hætu heat] Afterheat; insequens calor:—Ors. 3, 3.

Æfterhyrigean To follow another's example, to imitate, resemble; imitari:—Bd. 3, 18.

Æfterleán An after-loan, a reward, a recompence; præmium:—Cd. 4.

Æftermest aftermost, v. æfter, adj.

Æfterra second, v. æfter, adj.

Æfterran acennes regeneration, Som, v. acennednes.

Æfterran siþe secondly, v. siþe.

^a *Æfterrap, es; m. An AFTER-ROPE, a crupper; postilena:—Elf. gl. p. 59, Som.*

Æfterridan To ride after; equo insequi:—Jos. 2, 7.

Æfter-rihte according to right, justly, Som, v. rihte.

Æfter-ryne An encountering, a meeting, running against one; occursus:—Ps. 18, 7, Som.

Æftersang The after-song; posterior cantus:—Elf. ep. 1, 31, Mann.

Æftersingend an after-singer, v. singan.

Æfterspræc after-speech, v. spræc.

Æfter-spræcan To seek after, sue for, to require; petere:—Cd. 162.

Æfterspyrian, -spyrgan to enquire after, v. spirian.

^b *Æfterweardnes, se; f. Posterity; posteritas:—Cot. 149, Som.*

Æfter-wearð Being away, absent, Bd. 3, 15, Som, v. æfweard.

Æfter yldo an after age, v. yld.

Æfteward; adj. After, back, late, latter, full; posterior:—Æfteward lencten full spring, R. 95. Æfteward heafod the back of the head, R. 69.

Æftewearde; adv. Afterward, after, behind; post, pone:—Þu gesihst me æftewearde, Ex. 33, 23: ¶ On æfteward on after, behind, Deut. 28, 13.

^c *Æfþanc, es; m. Offence, displeasure, zeal; offensa:—Ps. 118, 139: æfþonca, Fr. Jud. 12.*

Æftmest last, v. æfter adj.

Æfttra dæl the last part.

Æfweard, æfward *adj.* *Absent, distant; absens:—Bd. 3, 15, v. æfterwearð, Lye.*

Æfweardnes, se; *f.* *Absence, removal, posterity; absentia:—For þinre æfweardnesse because of thy absence, Bt. 10.*

Æfwyrðla, æwyrðla, awyrðla, an. *Damage, injury, loss, the amercement for it; detrimentum:—L. In. 40, 42.*

Æfyn the evening, *v.* æfen.

Æfyrmpa [æ, fyrmþa *washing*] *Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things, or things of no value; ablutiones, quisquilæ:—Elf. gr. 13.*

^dÆg, es *plu.* ægru, ægeru; *n.* [Plat. Dut. ei *n.*: Ger. ey *n.*: Dan. eg, æg] *An egg; ovum:—Gif he bit æg, Lk. 11, 12. ¶* Ægru lecgan *to lay eggs, Som. 121. Æges hwite white of an egg.*

Æg or ge [æg is contracted from ælc *all*, as *Hickes* says, or it may be from a, aa, æ *ever*, *always* strongly enunciated] *The Swed. prefix e, the Dan. i, to some pronouns and adverbs, which signify the same as the A. S. æg, or ge; that is, ever, always; as, æghwa every one; quisque: æghwær every where; ubique: æghwile every one; quisque.*

Ægan *to own, v.* agan.

Æge fear, *v.* ege.

Æge *An island; insula:—Eþeling æge the island of nobles; Sim. Dunelm an. 888. Lye, v. ealand.*

Ægelesford Ailsford, *v.* Æglesford.

Ægewriter, es; *m.* [æ law, gewriter a writer] *A writer or composer of laws; legum conditor:—Prov. 8.*

Ægeru eggs, *v.* æg.

Ægh an eye, *v.* eage.

^eÆghwa *neut.* æghwæt or æghwæs; *pron.* [æg or ælc *all hwa who*] *Whoever, whosoever, every one; quicunque:—God æghwæs wealt God governs every thing, Bt. 35, 4.*

Æghwær, æghwar, ahwær; *adv.* *Every where; ubique:—Hi þa farende æghwar bodedon, Mk. 16, 20.*

Æghwæt *whatever; quodcunque, v.* æghwa.

Æghwæper; *pron.* *Both, each, both one and the other; uterque. ¶* Æghwæper ge—ge *both—and; et—et, Bd. 3, 13, v.* ægper.

Æghwanon, -hwonon, -hwonene, -hwanun, -hwanum; *adv.* *Every where, every way, on all sides; undique:—Hi æghwanon to hym comon, Mk. 1, 45. Ægh-*

wanone, *Elf. gr. 45. Æghwanan, Bd. 4, 19.*

Æghwar, æghwer *every where, v.* æghwær.

Æghwider, -hwyder; *adv.* *On every side, every way; quouersum:—Bd. 2, 16.*

^fÆghwile, æghwylc, ahwylc *adj.* *Every, all, all manner of, whosoever, whatsoever, every one; unusquisque, omnis:—Æghwylc dæg every day, Mt. 6, 34. Æghwilec wisan all manner of ways. Æghwilec þinga of all manners, or fashions, Som.*

Æghwonene *on all sides, v.* æghwanon.

Æghwyder *every way, v.* æghwider.

Ægift *A legal gift, restitution; legalis dos, restitutio:—Cart. Eadgif R.*

Ægyptisc *Egyptian, v.* Egiptisc
Æglæc *miserable, v.* aglæc.

Ægleaw, ægleawa, æ-gleawman, [æ law, gleaw *skilful*] *One skilful in the law, a lawyer, counsellor; legis peritus:—Pa andswarude hym sum ægleaw, Lk. 11, 45.*

Æglesburh, Ægelesbyrig, Æglesburh, Æglesbyrig. AYLESBURY, in Buckinghamshire:—Chr. 571, Ing. p. 26, 13. Manning says, "Potius Ellesborough prope Wendover."

Æglesford, Ægelesford, AYLESFORD on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent:—Chr. 455.

^gÆglesþrep AYLESTHORPE, a village near Aylesford, Kent:—Chr. 455, p. 15, note h.

Ægleswurð The village of Eylesworth, Northamptonshire:—Chr. 963.

Æglim, [æg an egg, lime lime, glew] EGG-LIME, the sticky part, or white of an egg; ovi viscum, glarea:—R. 81.

Ægn own, *v.* agen.

Ægnes þonces of his own accord, *v.* agen.

Ægnian *to own, v.* agnian

Ægru eggs, *v.* æg.

Ægsa fear, *v.* egsa.

Ægper; *pron.* *Either, each, both, uterque:—Ægper byð gehealden, Mt. 9, 17. ¶* Heora ægper *either, or both of them, each, Gen. 21, 31. On ægper hand, on ægþere healfe on either hand or half, on both sides, Ors. 1, 11, 14. On ægþre healfe weard towards both sides, Elf. gr. Ægper ge—ge, both—and; as well—as; so—as. Ægper ge heonan ge þanan both here and there, on this side and that, v.* æghwæper.

^hÆgweard a warden, keeper, guard, Beo.

Ægyldre, agilde; *adv.* [æ without,

gild payment] *Without amends; sine compensatione:—Liege he ægyldre he shall lie, or remain without amends, L. Edw. Guth. 6, W. p. 52, 33, note n.: L. Cnut. 2, 45.*

Ægylt, es; *m.* [æ a law, gylt gilt, fault] *A breach or violation of the law, a trespass, a fault; delictum:—Ps. 24, 7.*

Ægypte Egypt, *v.* Egypte.

Æhher an ear of corn, *v.* ear.

Æhiwnes, se; *f.* *Paleness, gloom; pallor, deficientia coloris:—Æhiwnes þæs lichoman paleness of the body, Herb. 160, 4, v.* ablæcnis.

Æhlyp, æt-hlyp, es; *m.* [æ law, hleap or hlyp a leap] *A transgression, breach of the law; legis transgressio:—To wite forþon æhlype to wit for the transgression, L. Athel, 1, 6, W. p. 57, 40.*

Æhsc an ax, *v.* æx.

ⁱÆht, eht, eaht, e; *f.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. echt: Frs. aet, eat: Franc. eht, æht or aht owned, *v.* agan *to own*] *Property, substance, cattle, possessions, lands, goods, riches, value, estimation; substantia, opes:—He hæfde mycele æhta, Mk. 10, 22. Esau nam ealle his æhta, and eall þat he æhte Esau took all his goods, and all that he had, or possessed, Gen. 36, 6.*

ÆHTA eahta; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Franc. acht: Moes. ahtau] EIGHT: octo:—Æhta siðe eight times. Æhte siðe twenty eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty, Chr. 1071.

Æhte had, *p.* of agan.

Æhteland, es; *n.* [æht property] *Landed property; terra possessionis:—Bd. 4, 26, v.* land.

Æhteman, nes *plu.* men; *m.* *A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman, drudge; colonus:—Laboratores sind yrðlingas and æhte men labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen, Elf. T. p. 40, 20.*

Æhtere; *m.* *An estimator, a valuer; æstimator, Lye.*

^jÆhteswan [swan a swain] *A preserver of property, a cowherd, a swineherd; fundi bubulcus, villicus, Mann.*

Æhtige the rich, Cot. 211.

Æhtung; *f.* *Estimation, valuing; æstimatio:—R. 114.*

Æhwyrfan *to turn from, avert; avertere:—Ps. 53, 5.*

Æker a field, *v.* æcer.

Æl all, *v.* eall.

Æl oil, *v.* ele.

ÆL, es; *m.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. al; *m.*: Frs. iel: Al,

al, ahl] *An EEL*; anguilla:—*Hwilce fixas gefehst þu? ælas and hacodas What fishes catchest thou? Eels and had-docks:—Cot. M. S. Tib. A. III. p. 19: Bd. 4, 13. Smæl æl a small eel, Cot. 161.*

^k *ÆL*, eal, al, awul, awel [*Plat. aal: Dut. else, els: Ger. ahl: Al. ahl, al: Norse. alur*] *An AWL, a fork, a flesh-hook; subula:—Þirlige his eare mid ale, Lev. 25, 10.*

Ælædend, es; m. [*lædend part. from læden to lead*] *A law-giver; legislator:—Ps. 9, 21.*

Ælan; p. de; pp. ed. *To oil, kindle, light, to set on fire, to bake; accendere, coquere:—Ne hi ne ælað hyra leohtfæt, Mt. 5, 15. Uton ælan us hig on fyre, Gen. 11, 3, v. onælan.*

Ælareow, es; m. [*æ law, lareow a master*] *A master of the law, one learned in the law, a lawyer, a pharisee; legis doctor:—Mt. 22, 35.*

Ælarwas pharisees or ælareowas.

Ælbeorht; adj. *All bright, all shining; fulgentissimus:—Cd. 190.*

^l *ÆLC*; adj. [*Plat. Dut. elk:*] *Each, every, every one, all; unusquisque, omnis:—Ælc god tryw byrð gode wæstmas, Mt. 7, 17. ¶ On ælcere tide at all times, Lk. 21, 36. Elces cynnes of each sort or all sorts. Ælce healfē, or ælce wise in all ways.*

Ælceald all cold, most cold.

Ælcera of each, v. ælc.

Ælcian to delay, v. elcian.

Ælcor, ælcra; adv. Elsewhere, besides, otherwise; aliter:—Elf. gr. 38: Bd. 2, 13.

Ælcræftig; adj. All-skilful, ingenious, all-virtuous, perfect; omnis habens virtutes:—Bt. R. p. 174.

Ælcumende; part. Doubtful; dubitans, Som.

Æld fire, v. æled.

Æld, ældo, ældu old, v. eald.

Ældian to put off, to delay, v. yldan.

Ælding delay, v. ylding.

Ældomen pharisees, v. aldu.

Ældro parents, v. ealdor.

^m *Ælecung An allurement, a blandishment; blandimentum:—C. R. Ben. 2, Lye.*

Æled [*Dan. ild: Swed. eld: Norse. elldr*] *Fire; ignis. ¶ Æled weccan to excite, or light a fire, Cd. 140, v. fyr.*

Ælednys, se; f. A burning; incendium, Lye.

Æleng; adj. Long, protracted, lasting, troublesome; longus, molestus:—To æleng too long, Bt. 39, 4.

Æleputa, an, [Plat. aalput, or putte: Dut. aalput, aelputi: æl an eel, pytt a pit] An EEL-ROUT. Hwilce fixas gefehst þu? Mynas and æleputan What fishes catchest thou? Minnows and eelpouts, Cot. M. S. Tib. A. III. p. 19, v. myne.

ⁿ *Ælete, æleten, alæten; part. [from alætan to let go] One let go, divorced; repudiata uxor:—L. Cnut. ecl. 7.*

Ælf an elf, fairy, v. elf.

Ælfcyn, es. A kind of elves, or fairies; ephialtum genus, Som.

Ælfe the night mare, v. ælfsidenne.

Ælfere [*Swed. elf a river, erian to dig*] *A ditch; fossa:—Cd. 146, Lye.*

Ælfremd, ælfremed; adj. Strange, foreign; alienus:—Bearn ælfremde, Ps. 17, 47.

Ælfremda, ælfremeda, an; m. [æl, eall all, fremd estranged] A stranger, foreigner; alienigena:—Des ælfremeda, Lk. 17, 18.

^o *Ælfsidenne, ælfe the night mare; incubus:—Herb. 3, 6.*

Ælfsogopa [*sogopa juice*] *Fairy influence, inspiration of the Muses; castalidum impetus:—L. M. 3, 62.*

Ælgrén adj. Full green, entirely green; perviridis:—Cd. 10.

Ælgylden; part. Gilded, golden, gilded over; deauratus:—Som. v. gildan.

^p *Ælic; adj. Belonging to law, lawful; legalis:—Bd. 1, 27.*

¶ *Tyn ælican word the ten commandments, Som.*

Ælincge, a conflagration, or burning; conflagratio, Som.

Ælinge Weariness; tedium:—Bt. pref. Cot.

Ælmihtig Almighty, v. ælmiht

Ællreord barbarous, v. ællreord.

Ællpeodignes a wandering, v. ællpeodignes.

Ællyfta the eleventh, v. endlefta.

Ælmas, ælmæsa, an; ælmæsse, ælmysse, ælmesse, plu. [Plat. allmisse f: Frs. ealmis: Dut. aelmoesse, aalmoes f: Ger. almosen: æl, eall all, mese, myse a table; all that was given from the table.] ALMS,

almsgiving; eleemosyna, agape:—Soðlice þonne þu þine ælmessan do, Mt. 6, 4.

¶ *Ælmessan dælan or syllan to give, or distribute alms.*

Ælmes lac the gift of alms.

Almes bæð an alms' bath, a bath free of cost. Ælmes dæd

ALMS' DEED. Ælmes feoh alms' money. Ælmes gedal,

or sylene alms' dole, the dealing, doling, or giving of alms.

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Ælmes georn an alms' giver, Elf. T. p. 21, 24.

Ælmæst almost, v. ealmæst.

Ælmiht Ælmihti, Ælmihtig, Ællmihtig The Almighty; Omnipotens:—Bd. 3, 15.

Ælnet an eel net.

^q *Ælpig; adj. Each, single; unicus:—Chr. 1085, v. ænlipig.*

Ælr, ælre, an elder tree, v. alr.

Æltreord, æltreordig, eallreord, eltreord, eltreordig adj. Barbarous, of a strange country or speech; barbarus:—Bd. 1, 13, Som.

Ælwald the universal ruler, Ben. v. ælwald.

Ælswa also, v. eallswa.

Ælsymle always, v. simle.

Æltæw, comp. re, ra; adj. Good, excellent, entire, sound, healthful, perfect, honest; bonus, sanus:—Næfð no æltæwne ende has no good end, Bt. 5, 2. Ful æltæwe geboren born quite [full] sound or healthy, Bt. 38, 5.

Æltæwestan Nobles; primates:—Ors. 4, 4.

^r *Æltæwllice; adv. Well, soundly, piously, perfectly; bené, Som.*

Æltæwre better, v. æltæw.

Ælpeod a stranger, v. ælpeodig.

Ælpeodelice, ælpeodiglice; adv.

From a strange country, abroad, out of a man's native soil, from far; peregrinè:—Elf. gr. 38.

The following phrases have the same signification as these adverbs:—On ælpeodignesse, Gen. 12, 10. On ælpeode, Bt. 27, 3.

Ælpeodige, elpeodige, ælpeod; f. A stranger, foreigner, pilgrim, proselyte; advena:—Bið þam ælpeodegan is to the foreigners, Bt. 27, 3.

Ælpeodig, ælpodig, elpeodin, elpeodisc; adj. Strange, foreign; exterus:—On ælpeodig folc to a foreign people, Bt. 27, 3.

¶ *Ælpeodigra manna gist-hus foreign men's guest house, an inn, R. 109.*

Ælpeodiglice from abroad, v. ælpeodelice.

Ælpeodignes, elpeodignis, se; f. A going abroad, peregrination, pilgrimage; peregrinatio:—Mt. 25, 14. On ælpeodignesse from abroad, v. ælpeodelice.

Ælpodig foreign, v. ælpeodig.

^s *Ælwald, ealwald, [eall all, wald power, rule] Universal ruler, or governor; imperium in omnia tenens:—Se ealwalda the Almighty, the Omnipotent, Cd. 14.*

Ælwiht every creature.

Æmelle; adj. Unsavoury, without taste; insipidus:—Cot. 116.

Æmelnys, æmylnys, se; *f. Loath-someness, weariness, disdain, falsehood, unfaithfulness, false dealing, treason; fastidium, Som.*
 Æmen; *adj. [æ without, man man] Unmanned, depopulated, desolate; hominibus nudus:—Ors. 2, 4.*
 *ÆMET, æmette *An EMMET, an ant; formica:—Elf. gl. 14.*
 Æmet-hwile[æmtaleisure, spare-time, hwil while, time] *Leisure, spare-time, respite; otium:—Elf. gr. 8.*
 Æmethyll *An EMMET HILL, an ant-hill; formicetum:—Past. 28, 1.*
 Æmetta rest, v. æmta.
 Æmettig idle, v. æmti.
 Æmnitta a balance; statera, *Som.*
 *Æmod; *adj. [æ without, mod mind] Out of mind, mad, dismayed, discouraged; amens:—Ors. 3, 4.*
 Æmta, emta, æmetta, an *Quiet, leisure, rest; quies:—Ic ne æmtan nabbe I have no leisure, Bt. 39, 4. Be his æmettan by his leisure, Bt. pref.*
 Æmtege free, v. æmti.
 Æmtegið is at leisure, v. æmtian.
 Æmtian, æmtigean *To be at leisure, to be vacant; otiosum esse:—Ps. 45, 10.*
 ÆMTI, æmtig, æmtæg, emtig, æmetig, emetig, æmettig; *adj. Vacant, EMPTY, free, idle; vacuus:—Seo eorpe wæs æmtig, Gen. 1, 2. Hig synd emtigne they are idle, Ex. 5, 8.*
 ¶ Æmtege wifemen *unmarried women, Past. 21, 8.*
 Æmtigean *to be at leisure, v. æmtian.*
 Æmuða [æ without, muða a mouth]; *cæcum intestinum:—R. 75.*
 *Æmyce, æmyrce; *adj. Excellent, singular; egregius:—Cot. 74.*
 Æmylnys, se; *f. Weariness; tædium:—Pref. R. Conc.*
 Æmyrian ashes; cineres, *Ben.*
 Æmytta an emmet, v. æmet.
 Æn one, v. an.
 Ænd an end, v. end.
 Ænde and, v. and.
 Ændemes, ændemest *likewise, v. endemes.*
 Ændian [Plat. endigen: *Dut. einden or eindigen*] *To END; finire:—Solil. 12.*
 Ændlefene eleven, v. endlufon.
 Ændlyfta eleventh, v. endlefta.
 Æne, æene; *adv. Once; semel:—Nu ic æne begann, Gen. 18, 31.*
 Æneg, ænegu any, v. ænig.
 *Ænette solitude; *solitudo:—Dial. 2, 3.*
 Ænfilt an anvil, v. anfilt.
 Ænforleten; *part. Clothed; amictus:—Ps. 103, 2.*

Æng any, v. ænig.
 Ænga a narrowness, v. enga.
 Ængel an angel, v. engel.
 Ængellic angelic, v. engellic.
 Ænglisc English, v. englisc.
 Ænig, æneg, ani; *adj. [Dut. eenig: Frs. ienich] ANY, any one; ullus:—Dæt ænig man ænig fæt þurh þat templ bære, Mk. 11, 16.*
 Ænige, ænigge *one-eyed, v. aneage.*
 Æniht any, v. ænig.
 Æninga entirely, v. aninga.
 Ænlep each, v. ænlipig.
 *Ænlepnes, anlepnes, se; *f. Solitude, privacy; solitudo:—Bd. 2, 12.*
 Ænlic, anlic; *adj. [an one, lic like] ONLY, solitary, singular, incomparable, excellent, golden, precious, beautiful, elegant; unicus, excellens:—He is min anlica sunu, Lk. 9, 38. He hæfde an swiþe ænlic wif he had a very excellent wife, Bt. 35, 6. Ænlices hiwes of an excellent shape, Elf. T. p. 33, 16.*
 Ænlíce, anlice; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv. ONLY, singularly, elegantly; eleganter:—Ors. 2, 4.*
 Ænlipig, ænlipug, anlipig, ænlep, anlepig, anlip, anlypi; *adj. Each, every, singular, solitary, private; singuli, solus:—Be ænlipugum mannum, Jos. 7, 14.*
 Ænlypie each, v. ænlipig.
 Ænne one, ac. of an.
 Ænot; *adj. [æ without, not use] Useless, of no use, unprofitable; inutilis, Lye.*
 A'eode afterwards happened, v. gan.
 *Æpel-sceal an apple-shale, or film about the kernels or pips.
 Æpel-tre, apple-treow, apulder, an apple-tree, v. æpl-treow.
 Æpel-treowu pomegranates; *granata:—Cot. 99, Lye.*
 ÆPL, apl, æppel, e; *pl. a [Plat. Dut. appel m: Frs. apel: Ger. apfel m: Dan. æble n: Swed. aple n.] 1. An APPLE, fruit; malum. 2. The apple, or pupil of the eye; pupilla:—1. Cd. 43. Æppla apples. Liþe æppla ripe apples, or fruit. 2. Swa swa man deð þone æpl on his eagan, Bt. 39, 10.*
 *Æppelbær; *adj. Apple bearing, fruit bearing; pomifer:—Æppelbære treow, Gen. 1, 11.*
 Æppel-cyrnla, appel-cyrnlu *A pomegranate; malogranatum:—Cot. 128, v. æpel-treowu.*
 Æppel-hus an apple-house, a place for fruit.
 Æppel-leaf an apple-leaf, v. ap-pelleaf.

Æppel-screada, or corn-æsceda *apple-parings, the chaff, or refuse of corn.*
 Æppel-treow, an apple-tree, v. æpl.
 *Æppel-tun, apple-tun, apulder-tun an apple-garden, orchard.
 Æppel-win apple-wine, cider, *Som.*
 Æppuldre, æpuldre an apple-tree, v. æpl.
 Æppuldre-tun an orchard, for æppeltun.
 ÆPS, æspe [Dut. espe f: Ger. aspe f: Dan. espetræe: Swed. asp f.] *An asp-tree, a species of poplar, a fir-tree; populus tremula:—Elf. gl. 17.*
 Æpsenys, se; *f. Disgrace, dishonour, shame; dedecus:—Scint. 56, Som.*
 Ær brass, v. ar.
 Æ'R, æron; *sup. ærost, ærst; adv. [Plat. Dut. eer: Frs. eren: Ger. ehe, eher: Al. er: Icel. ár: Moes. air early in the morning, before day, diluculum, as the Heb. אור aur, and the Grk. ηρ the morning, the time BEFORE day; and then it might denote what was antecedent, or before any other time, or before any thing] ERE, before, sooner, earlier, first, heretofore, formerly, already, some time ago, lately, just now, till, until; prius, dudum:—Gangær, Mt. 5, 24. He wæs ær þonne ic, Jn. 1, 15, 30. Æron morgen, Ex. 12, 22. Ic æron nyste I before knew not, Nic. 12, p. 6. 21. Ærost first, Gen. 19, 33. Dæt is ærost that is first, in the first place, Cod. Ex. 10. ¶ Ær þe, ærþam þe before that, Bt. 41, 3. Noht micle ær not much before, Bd. 4, 23. Hwene ær scarcely before, just before, Bt. 23. Swyþe ær very early, very soon, Mk. 16, 2.*
 *Æ'R; *prep. ERE before; ante, præ:—Ær þam flode, Mt. 24, 38. Ær þe before thee, Bt. 41, 3.*
 Æ'ra, (se æra; *def.*) ære, ærre, ærer, æror, ærur; *sup. ærest; adj. [Plat. Dut. eer, eerst] Formerly, early, superior, ancient; prior:—He wæs gyrstan dæg and þis æran dæg, Gen. 31, 5. Forlyst he his ærran god he loses his former good, Bt. 35, 6. Wurpe ærest stan, Jn. 8, 7. ¶ Æt ærestan, ærest þinga or ærest sona at first, first of all. To þam ær dæge, or mid ær dæge at the early day, first dawn, Cd. 153. On æran, on æron, or on ær dagum formerly, Ors. 1, 12. Ærn micel very much, Beo. 1, 32.*

Æra-geblond, ær-geblond, ear-gebland *the sea, the ocean, the briny deep*; mare:—Chr. 938: Bt. R. p. 158.

Æ'r-boren *first-born*, Cd. 47.

Ærcebiscop, ærcebisceop *an archbishop*.—Ærcebisceop had *the dignity of an archbishop*, v. arcebisceop, etc.

Ærcediacn *an archdeacon*, v. arcediacn.

Æ'r-dæd, es; f. *Former conduct, offence, demerit, vice*; anteactus:—Wyt witodlice bi uncer ær-dædum onfoð, Lk. 23, 41.

Æ'rdag, æ'rdæg *a former day*, v. æra.

Ærdian *to inhabit*, v. eardian.

Ærdung, ærdung-stow *a tabernacle*, v. eardung.

Ærefnan *to bear*, v. aræfnan.

^c ÆREN, æryn; *adj. Made of brass, brazen*; æreus:—Wirc ane ærenan næddran, Num. 21, 8.

Ærenbyt [byt *a butt, vessel*] Brass pan, or vessel; lenticula:—R. 26, Ben.

Ærend, ærynd [Dan. ærende f: Swed. arende n: Icel. e-rende: Norse, eirendi] *An ER-RAND, a message, an embassy, news, tiding, an answer, business, care*; nuntium:—He sent on his ærenda he sends on his errands, Bt. 39, 13. Hig lægdon ærende they imposed an errand, Chr. 1065.

Æ'rendæg [contracted for on ærran dæg on *a former day*] The day before, yesterday; pridie:—R. 96, v. dæg.

Ærend-boc *a letter*, v. ærendgewrit.

Ærend-gast *a spiritual messenger, an angel*.

Æren-geat [æren *brazen*, geat *gate*] Arpa, R. 17, Lye.

^d Ærend-gewrit, ærendwrit, ærendboc *A message, or report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary*; epistola:—Durh his ærend gewritu by his letters, Bd. pref. S. p. 472, 22.

Ærendian; p. de; pp. od; v. a. *To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings, or a message, to intercede, to plead the cause*; annuntiare:—Bd. 2, 12.

Ærend-raca, ærend-wraca, ærendwreca; m. *A messenger, ambassador, an apostle*; nuntius:—Se ærendraca nys mærra, Jn. 13, 16. Ærendracan *apostles*, R. 68. ¶ Ærendracan unnytnes *a tale-bearer*. Gesibbe ærendracan *messengers of peace*.

Ærendran *messengers*.

Ærend-secga *an errand-deliverer, a messenger*.

^e Ærendsecgian *to deliver a message*.

Ærendung; f. *A command*; mandatum:—C. R. Ben. 38.

Ærendwraca *a messenger*, v. ærendraca.

Ærendwrit *a letter*, v. ærendgewrit.

Æ'rer *former*, v. æra.

Æ'rest *first*, v. æra.

Ærest *the resurrection*, v. æryst.

Ærfe-land, *heritable land*, v. yrfeland.

Ærfesten; *adj. Full of words*; linguosus:—Ps. 139, 12.

Ærfestnys *piety*, v. arfæstnys.

Ær-geblond *the sea*, v. ærageblond.

Æ'r-gedon; *adj. Done before*; anteactus:—Bd. 1, 6, 12. v. ær-dæd.

Æ'r-genemned *before-named*.

Æ'rgód *very or exceeding good*.

Æ'r-gystrandæg *ere yesterday, before yesterday*.

^f Æriesned *scattered*; distulit:—Ps. 77, 25.

Æriht [æ *law*, riht *right*] *Right, justice, lawful*; jus, legum jus:—Cot. 113.

Æring; f. *The dawning, day-break*, C. R. Mk. 1, 35.

Ærisc *a bulrush*, v. rics.

Æ'rist *a resurrection*, v. æryst.

Æ'r-leoht, ær-tid *early light, day-break*.

Ærlest *iniquity*, v. arleasnes.

Ærlice *early in the morning*, v. arlice.

Ærm *poor*, v. earm.

Æ'r-mæl *before dinner*, v. mæl.

Æ'rmergen, ærnemorgen, ærmorgen, armorgen, ærnemorgen; m. *The morning, the early part of the morning, the early dawn, day-break*; diluculum:—Se ærnemorgen þat ys betwux þam dægræde and þære sunnan upgange *the morning, that is, betwixt the dawn and the sun's rising*, Æqu. vern. 5. ¶ On ærnemorgen *in the morning*, Mt. 20, 1.

ÆRN, e; n. [Frs. earne: Dan. arne m: Icel. ar, arn m.] *A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage*; locus, domus:—Bereð into his ærne beareth into his house, L. In. 57. Heal ærna mæst, Beo. 1, 50.

^g -ærn, -ern [from ærn *a place*] is used as a termination to some words, and denotes *a place*. Nouns ending in -ærn, or -ern are neuter; thus, Domern *a judgment-place, a judgment-hall, a court of justice*. Heddern *a hiding place, a storehouse, a cellar*. It denotes towards a place; as, -ern in English; thus, Suðern *southern*; aus-

tralis: Norðern *northern*; septentrionalis: Western *western*; occidentalis, etc.

Ærn *brazen*, v. æren.

Ærnamæst *most honourable*, v. æra superior.

Ærnan; v. a. *To let run*, v. yrnan.

Ærddedon; p. of ærendian *to go on an errand*.

Ærnemergen *the morning*, v. ærmergen.

Ærne-weg, es; m. *A course, way, broad road, or great street*; platea:—Æt sumes ærneweges ende *at the end of some course*, Bt. 37, 2.

Ærnian *to earn*, v. earnian.

Ærning, e; f. *A running, a course*; cursus:—Ða þe hiora ærninge trewað *those who are confident in their course*, Bt. 37, 2.

Ærnung, e; f. *An EARNING, stipend, hire, wages*; merces, Som.

Æron *before*, v. ær; *adv.*

^h Æ'r-onfangian *To take up before, to anticipate*; antecapere, Som.

Æror *before*, v. æra.

Ærost *first*, v. ær.

Ærra *the former*, v. æra.

Ærra geola *December*, v. geol.

Ærra lipa *June*, v. lipa ærra.

ÆRS [Plat. Dan. ars: Frs. ears] *The buttocks, the hind part*; anus, podex:—R. 46.

Ærschen *a quail*, v. erschen.

Ærst *first, for ærost*, v. ær.

Æ'r-tid *early time*, v. ær-leoht.

Ær-towearð; *adv. Before, a little before*; paulo antea, Som.

Ærur *before*, v. æra.

Ærwe *an arrow*, v. arewa.

Ærwyrð *honourable*, v. arwurð.

Æryn *brazen*, v. æren.

Ærynd *an errand*, v. ærend.

Æryndwrit *a letter*, v. ærendgewrit.

Æryr *former*, v. ære.

Æryst, ærist, ærest, arist; m. *The rising, resurrection*; resurrectio:—De god farað on lifes æryste, Jn. 5, 29.

ⁱ ÆS [Dut. aas n: Ger. az f: Frs. Al. as, az] *Meat, food*; esca:—Scint. 28, Som.

Æsc, es; m. [Frs. esk: Plat. Dut. Ger. esche f: Dan. ask, esk, esktræ: Icel. aas: Al. asche, esche: "Ind. askr baculus de fraxino," Wach.] 1. *An ASH tree, a shield or lance, a small ship, a vessel to sail or row in*, (so named from the wood of which it was made); fraxinus. 2. *A man*, (because the Norreni, or Cimbri, supposed that the first man was made of Ash, as the first woman was of Elm, v. Mall. North. Antiq. by Percy, vol. 2. p. 28—30); vir, homo. 3. *The chief of men, a leader*, (hence

the proper name *Æsc*, the name of Hengist's son, *Chr.* 455, 457.); *dux*.—1. *Ongen þa æscas against the vessels*, *Chr.* 897. 2. *Mann. 3, v. æsc-tir*.
Æsca, *æsce* *Search, inquisition, examination, enquiry, trial of, or asking after any matter, or thing; disquisitio*:—*R. Ben. pref. Som.*
Æscær; *adj.* *Without shearing, untrimmed, uncut, without tonsure; incultus*:—*L. Can. Edg.*
Æscapo; *part.* *Spared, borrowed, or separated from other affairs; subsecivus*:—*Cot. 167, Som.*
Æsc-berend, *es*; *m.* [*æsc a shield, or spear, berend a bearing*] *A lance-bearer, shield-bearer, soldier; hastifer*:—*Cd. 94.*
Æsceda *A farrago, mixture, perfume; migma*:—*R. 59, Lye.*
Æsceman, *æscman* *A pirate; pirata*:—*Cot. 155.*
Æscen [*Plat. aesch, aesk f: Ger. asch m: Dan. aeske c.*] *A vessel made of wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail, etc.; lagena*:—*Æscen þe is oðre namon hrygilebuc gecleopad an ascen, its other name is called Rigelbuc, q. back-bucket, Heming, p. 393.*
Æscen, *æscenne*; *adj.* *Ashen, ash, made of ash; fraxineus, Som.*
Æscedun, *assandun* [*æsc ash, dun a down, or hill*] *ASH-DOWN, Aston in Berkshire, ASHENDON in Bucks, etc., Chr. Ing. p. 38, 47, 100, 180.*
Æscholt *an haft, or handle of ash, Beo. 5, 22: Thork. p. 27.*
Æscian *to ask, v. acsian.*
Æscman *a pirate, v. æsceman.*
Æscplega [*plega play*] *the sport or play of lances, or spears, war; bellum*:—*Fr. Jdth. p. 24, 31.*
Æscrof [*æsc a man, rof roof, high*] *An eminent man, a nobleman; homo clarus*:—*Fr. Jdth. p. 26, 20.*—*Æscþræc*; *m.* (*þræc strength*) *strength of spear, power, a battle.*
Æscþrote, *ascþrotu* *an herb, the big-fennel, or fennel-giant*:—*Herb. 4, 1, Som.*
Æsc-tir, *æsc-tyr* *spear-glory, Cd. T. 95.*
Æscwig [*wig warlike*] *A general, an hero, a proper name*:—*Chr. 992: Gib. p. 127, 3*:—*Æscwin* [*win a friend*] *a man's friend, a proper name*:—*Chr. 495: Gib. p. 16, 11.*
Æsellend *a law-giver, v. æsyllend.*
Æsna, *æsne-mon* *a man, v. esne.*
Æsp *the asp-tree, v. æps.*
Æspen; *adj.* *ASPEN, belonging to the asp-tree; populeus, Som.*

Æspring; *f.* [*æ water, spring*] *A water-spring, a fountain; fons.*
Æst *estimation, v. est.*
Æstel, *es*; *m.* [*stel a column, division*] *An index, or table of contents ranged in columns, a label, guide, a stile, or division in wainscotting, a handle; index*:—*Elf. gr. 8, Som.*
Æswapa, *aswapa* *sweepings, dust; pergamenum, Som.*
Æswic, *æswicung* [*æ law, swic an offence*] *An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit; scandalum*:—*Ps. 48, 13.*
Æswica, *æswicend*, *es*; *An offender of the law, a deceiver, an hypocrite, apostate; legis violator, Som.*
Æswician, *æswican* *to depart from the law, to dissemble, v. swican.*
Æswicung *an offence, v. æswic.*
Æswind *idle, v. aswind.*
Æswutol *A lawyer; legisperitus, Som.*
Æsyllend, *es*; *m.* [*æ law, syl-lende giving*] *A lawgiver; legislator*:—*Ps. 83, 7.*
Æt; *prep. dat.* [*Moes. at: Heb. אֵת at, denoting nearness, approach, v. אָתָּה ate to come to*]. 1. *At, to, next, with, against, in; apud.* 2. *Of, from, because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in and about Nottingham, "Take this at me," i.e. from me; a, ab, de*:—1. *Sittende æt toll-sceamule, Mt. 9, 9. Ge ne comun æt me, Mt. 25, 43. Æt feawum wordum in few words, briefly, Bd. 3, 17. 2. Animað þat pund æt hym, Mt. 25, 28. Leorniað æt me learn by coming near me, learn at, of, or from me, Mt. 11, 29. Æt his sylfes muþe at, or from his own mouth, Bd. 3, 27. ¶ Æt handa at hand, Bd. 2, 9.*
Æt, *es*; *m.* *Meat, food; cibus*:—*R. Ben. 43, 49.*
Æt *ate, devoured, v. etan.*
Ætarn *ran, v. yrnan.*
Ætbær *shewed, v. ætberan.*
Ætbeon *to be at, to be present.*
Ætberan; *p.* *ætber* [*æt out, beran to bear*] *To BEAR OUT, to shew; præferre*:—*Cd. 202.*
Ætberstan; *p.* *ætberst*, *hi ætburston*; *pp.* *ætborsten* *To break out, or loose, to escape, to get away; erumpere*:—*Da fif cyningas ætburston, Jos. 10, 16. Ðat he þanon ætberste, L. Cnut. 2.*
Ætbredan, *he ætbryt*; *p.* *ætbræde*, *we ætbrudon*; *pp.* *ætbrodon*, *ætbreden*; *v. a.* *To take away, withdraw, set at liberty,*

to enlarge, release, rescue; tollere, eripere:—*Se deofol ætbryt þat word, Lk. 8, 12.*
Ætbredendlic *gebigednys the ablative case*:—*Elf. gr. 7.*
Ætbrodon, *ætbrudon* *taken away, v. ætbredan.*
Ætbyrstan *to break out, v. ætberstan.*
Ætclifian *to cleave to, adhere.*
Ætdon *To take away, to take; eripere*:—*L. Can. Edg. W. p. 83, 17.*
Æte *food, v. æt.*
Ætearnnis *an argument.*
Æt-ecan [*æt at, eacan to eke*] *To add, to increase; adjicere*:—*Bd. 3, 27, Lye.*
Æt-eom, *þu æt-eart*, *he æt-ys*; *v. n.* [*æt at, eom I am*] *To be present; adesse*:—*Ðat rip æt ys, Mk. 4. 29.*
Æteorian *to be wanting, v. ateorian.*
Æteowednis *a revelation.*
Æteowian, *ic æteowige*; *imp.* *æteow*, *ædeau*; *p.* *æteowde*, *atiwede*; *pp.* *æteowd* *To shew, appear, tell, declare; ostendere*:—*Ða æteowde se coccel hine, Mt. 13, 26.*
Æteowigendlice; *adv.* *Evidently, demonstratively; demonstrative, Lye.*
Æteren, *ætern* *poisonous, v. æt-trene.*
Æternes, *se*; *f.* *Venomousness, full of poison; venenositas, Som.*
Ætewung, *e*; *f.* *A shewing, manifesting, epiphany; manifestatio*:—*Elf. gl. p. 55.*
Ætfaroð *An approach, entrance, return; aditus, Beo.*
Ætfæstan *to dash against, v. æt-hræppan.*
Ætfeohstan *to fight for, or at.*
Ætfeolan; *p.* *ætfealh*, *ætfallh*, *ætfelh*, *ætfeolh*; *pp.* *ætfeallen* [*æt, feallan to fall*] *To stay, fall, lean, or insist upon, to stick to, to trust in, labour in, to happen; insistere*:—*Me soðlice ætfeolan Gode gód is, Ps. 72, 27. Ætfeolan wæccum and gebedum to continue in watchings and prayers, Bd. 4, 25.*
Ætferian *to carry out, to take away.*
Ætfolan *to persist, v. ætfeolan.*
Ætflean, *ætfeon*; *p.* *ætfleah*, *we ætflugon*; *pp.* *ætflugen* [*æt, fleogan to flee*] *To flee away, to escape by flight, to eschew; aufugere*:—*Ætfeon ne mihte, Jos. 10, 35.*
Ætflowan *To flow to, or together, to increase; affluere*:—*Gyf welan ætflowon, Ps. 61, 10.*
Ætfó, *ætfon* [*æt from, fon to take*] *To take away, to seize, claim;*

auferre:—Gif se agend hit eft ætfo if the owner afterwards claim it, *L. Hloth. 7.*
 Ætforan; *prep. dat.* [æt at, foran fore] Close before, close by, before, at; coram:—Ætforan eagan þine, *Ps. 5, 5, v. beforan.*
 Ætforan-weall the outer wall, out-works, a bulwark before a castle, *Som.*
 Ætfruman at the beginning, at first, *v. fruma.*
 Ætgædere; *adv. Together; una:*—Twa beoð ætgædere grin-dende, *Lk. 17, 35.*
 Ætgar, es; *m.* [æt, gar a dart] A short spear or javelin, a kind of dart, or other weapon to cast at the enemy; *framea, Som.*
 Ætgebrengan To bring, or lead to; adducere:—Þane ætgebrengre there adduceth, or bringeth, *L. Hloth. 7.*
 Ætgeniman; *p.* ætgenam, ætgenom; *pp.* ætgenumen To take away by force, to pluck out, to withdraw, deliver, rescue; eripere:—*Cot. 77, Som.*
 Ætgywan to shew, *v. æteowian.*
 Æð easy, *v. eað.*
 Æt-habban To retain, detain, withhold; *retinere, Som.*
 Æðan; *q.* æðen breathed; perhaps from æðian, æðian, æðigan To breathe, *v. æðian.*
 Æðel a country, *v. eðel.*
 ÆDEL, eðel; *adj.* [Plat. Ger. Dan. adelig, ædel: Dut. edel] Noble, eminent not only in blood, or by descent, but in mind; excellent, famous, singular, very young, growing fast, or quick, indigenous, natural, belonging to a country; nobilis, novellus, patrius mos:—He wæs, on his mode, æðelra þonne on woruld gebyrdum he was, in his mind, more noble, than in worldly birth, *Bd. 3, 19.* Of þam æðelestan cynne of the most noble race, *Id.* Joseph se æðela gerefa Joseph the noble reeve or governor, *Mk. 15, 43.*
 Æðelboren, eðelboren noble-born, noble, free-born, *v. freobearn.*
 Æðel-borenes, se; *f.* Nobility, generosity; nobilitas:—*Cot. 95, Som.*
 Æðelcundnes, se; *f.* Nobleness, nobility; nobilitas:—Mid micelre æðelcundnesse with great nobleness, *Bt. 19.*
 Æðelic; *adj.* Excellent, easy; egregius:—*Bd. 2, 1, 5.*
 Æðelice elegantly, *v. eaþelice.*
 Æðelin, æðeling. 1. An heir apparent to the crown, a prince, nobleman; regia soboles. 2. A ruler, governor, man; satra-

pas, homo. (There were four orders of men among the ancient Saxons; the Etheling or Noble, the Freeman, the Freedman, and the Servile.):—1. Geonga æðeling a young prince, a royal youth, *Bd. 2, 12.* Se æðelinga ealdor the sovereign prince. Be sumum Romaniscum æðelinge by a certain Roman nobleman, *Bt. 16, 2. 2. Cd. 64, 52.*
 Æðelinga igge the island of Athelney, *v. eðelinga.*
 Æðellice nobly, *v. eaðelice:*
 Æðelnys, se; *f.* Nobility; nobilitas:—*Bd. 2, 20.*
 Æðelo nobility, *v. æðel.*
 Æþer a field; *ager, Lye.*
 Æt-hide, æt-hyde put out of the hide, skinned, bowelled.
 Æt-hleapan to leap out, to flee, escape, get away.
 Æt-hlyp a transgression, *v. æhlyp.*
 ÆDM, eðm [Plat. atem, aten m: Dut. adem: Frs. asem m: Ger. athem m: Al. atum] A vapour, breath, a hole to breathe through, a smell; vapor:—*Past. 47, 3, Som. v. bræð.*
 Æðmian to raise vapour, boil, to be heated, to be greatly moved; exæstare:—*Scint. 30, Lye.*
 Æt-hræppan To rap at, to knock, or dash against; impingere, *Som. v. ætfaestan.*
 Æt-hrinan, a-hrynan; *p.* æt-hrán, æt-ran; *pp.* æt-hrinen To touch, *Mt. 8, 15, v. gehrinan.*
 Æþryt; *adj.* Troublesome, tedious; molestus:—*Equin. vern. 38, Lye.*
 Æþrytnes trouble, *v. aþrotennes.*
 Æt-hweg, æt-hwega, æt-hwegu somewhat, about, in some measure, a little, *Som. v. hwæt-hwæga.*
 Æt-hwon; *adv.* Almost; pene, *Som.*
 Æt-hyde skinned, *v. æthide.*
 Ætiewian to shew, *v. æteowian.*
 Ætlædan to lead out, drive away.
 Ætlætnes, se; *f.* Out of bounds, destruction; desolatio:—*Somn. 323.*
 Ætlicgan To lie still, or idle; inutilem jacere:—*Elf. gr. pref.*
 Ætlutian [lutan to lurk] To lie hid; latere:—*Jud. 4, 18.*
 Ætniman To take from, to take away; abripere:—*Cd. 162.*
 Ætol, ætolman, ætulman a glutton, *v. etol.*
 Ætran joined; *p.* of æt-hrinan.
 Æt-rihtost By and by, presently; *mox, Som.*
 Ætsacan; *p.* ætsoc; *v. a.* [Plat. versaken: Dut. verzaken: Dan. Swed. forsake: ætagainst,

seogan to say] To deny, disown, abjure; negare:—Hi ætsacað þæs æristes, *Lk. 20, 27.* Ðriwa þu me ætsæcst, *Mk. 14, 72.* Ða ongan he ætsacan, and swerian, *Mk. 14, 71.*
 Ætsettan, ætsittan [æt at, sittan to sit] To sit by, to remain, stay, wait; adsidere:—Ða ætsæton þa centiscan þær be-æftan, then remained the Kentish men there behind, *Chr. 905.*
 Ætsipestan; *adv.* At length, at last; tandem, *Som.*
 Ætslidan [æt off, slidan to slide] To slip, or slide away; elabi:—Hira fot ætslide, *Deut. 32, 35.*
 Ætsomne; *adv.* In a sum, at once, together, likewise, also; simul:—¶ Ealle ætsomne all, in like manner, at once, *Bd. 2, 13.*
 Ætspornan to spurn at, *v. ætspurnan.*
 Ætspringnes, se; *f.* A springing out, deviation, transgression; defectio:—*Ps. 118, 53.*
 Ætspurnan, ætspornan, ge-spurnan, spurnan, he æt-spyrnð; *p.* ic ætspearn, hi spurnon; *pp.* spornen. To stumble, strike, to spurn at, to dash or trip against, to mistake; cespitare:—Ðe læs þu þinne fot æt stane ætspeorne, *Lk. 4, 11.* He ætspyrnð, *Jn. 11, 9, 10.*
 Ætspyrning, andspurnes, se; *f.* An offence, a stumbling, stumbling block; offensio:—*R. Mt. 16, 23, Som.*
 Ætstandan; *p.* ætstod, æstod, we ætstodon; *pp.* ætstanden. To stand, stand still, to stop, to stand to, to urge; adstare, *v. standan.*
 Ætstentan To repress, quell, stop, stanch; retundere, *Som.*
 Ætswerian; *p.* ætswor; *pp.* ætsworen. [æt against, swerian to swear] To forswear, to deny with an oath; abjurare:—*L. In. 35.*
 Ætswymman [æt off, out; swimman to swim] To swim out, to swim; enatare:—*Chr. 918.*
 Ætt at, *v. æt.*
 Ætten should eat, for æton, *v. etan.*
 Ætter, ættor; poison, *v. ættrene.*
 Ætter-berend, atter-berend, a-tor-berend poison bearing, poisonous, venomous.
 Ættrene, ættern, attr, atter, attor [Plat. Dut. adder f: Frs. adder-slange: Ger. natter, otter f: Al. eiter poison] 1. Poison; venenum. 2. Hence from their poisonous nature, an adder, a snake, serpent,

viper; anguis, vipera:—1. Ættrene or attor nǣdrena, Ps. 139, 3. 2. Cyn ætterna seed of vipers, Cot. Mt. 3. 7. Cynn aterne is found in Rush Codex, Lk. 3, 7, v. attr poison, nǣddra a serpent.

Ættrian; pp. ættrod, geættrod To poison, envenom; venenare:—Pref. R. Conc.

Ætul-man a glutton, v. ætol.

Æt-unlage; adv. Unjustly, wrongfully, wickedly; injuste, Som.

Ætwæsend, ætwesend, ætweosend [æt at, wesende being; p. of wesan to be] At hand, approaching, hard by; immineans:—Cot. 107, Som.

Ætwenan, aḥwēnan [æt from, wenan to wean] To deliver from, to wean, to pluck out, to deprive of, to diminish, lessen, abate; segregare:—L. Cnut. in Epil.

Ætwesan [æt at, wesan to be] To be present; adesse:—Bd. 4, 5.

Ætwindan; p. ætwand; pp. ætwunden. To wind off, escape, flee away; aufugere:—Job. Thw. p. 165.

Ætwist substance, v. edwist.

Ætwitan to reproach, v. edwitan.

Ætwunden fled, v. ætwindan.

Ætycean; p. ætecte, ætycte; v. [æt, ycan, ecan to eke] To add to, to augment, increase; adjicere:—Bd. 4, 30.

Ætycenys, ætycnys, se; f. An increase, an addition; augmentum:—Bd. 1, 27.

Ætynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [æ not, tynan to shut] To open; aperire:—Dura heofonas he ætynde, Ps. 77, 27.

Æt-ys is present, adest; v. æt-eom.

Ætywan, ætywian to shew, v. ywan.

Ætywednes, ætywnys, se; f. A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration; ostensio:—Oð þone dæg hys ætywednessum, Lk. 1, 80.

Æven evening, v. æfen.

Ævesa fruit; fructus, Mann.

Ævestlice, ævostlice religiously, v. æfestlice.

Æufest religious, v. æfest.

Æure always, v. æfer.

ÆW, æwe [æ law]. 1. Law, what is established by law, hence wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow; matrimonium. 2. A female bound by the law of marriage, a wife, spouse; conjux:—1. Æwe brycð breaketh the marriage vow; adulteriam committit, L. Edg. 17: W. p. 90, 44. 2. Se þe hæfð æwe he who has a wife, Id. 19.

Æw; adj. Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage,

married, german; legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—Mid his æwum wife with his lawful wife, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 44, 21. Mid his dohtor æwum borenre with his daughter-in-law; cum filia sua germana, Id. l. 23. Æwe gebroðru brothers german; germani fratres, Bd. 1, 27. Æwen-broðor brother-in-law, Cot. 97.

Æwbrecca, æwbrica [æw marriage, breca a breaker] A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer, adulteress; adulter:—Se þe his æwe forlet and nymð oþer wif he bið æwbrica he who his wife leaves, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer, L. Edg. 18, W. p. 91, 3.

Æwbrece, æwbryce [æw marriage, bryce a breaking] Adultery, fornication; adulterium:—Wið æghwylcne æwbryce from all adultery, L. Cnut. 24.

Æwd, an; æwdman A juror, one who serves on a jury, a jurymen; fidejussor:—Hæbbe him in aþe oþerne æwdan godne let him have on oath another good juror, L. With. W. p. 12, 21. Mid godum æwdum by good jurors, L. Hloth. 2.

Æwe law, v. æw.

Æwel, æwell, æwylm, ea-wylm [æ or ea water, wælm boiling] A boiling up of water, a spring, fountain, head of a river; fons:—Swa sum mical æwel and diop as some great and deep fountain, Bt. 34, 1. De mæg geseon þone hluttran æwellm, Id. 35, 6.

Æwenbroðor a brother german, v. æw; adj.

Æwende, membrum virile, Som.

Æwen; adj. [æ without, wen hope] Doubtful, uncertain; dubius:—And eow bið eowre lif æwene, Deut. 28, 66.

Æwerd; adj. [æ law, werd from, werdian to corrupt] Perverse, froward, averse; perversus, Som.

Æwfest religious, v. æfest.

Æwfest-man A man restricted by law, a husband; maritus:—Yfel æwbryce þat æwfest man wið æmtige ænige forlicge, malum adulterium [est] quod uxoratus homo cum vacua ulla cœat, L. pol. Cnut. 47., v. æfest.

Æwfesten [æ, æw law, fæsten a fast] A fixed fast, a fast-day before Christmas-day; jejunium recurrens in adventu.

Æwfestnys religion, piety, v. æfestnes.

Æwfull religious, v. æfest.

Æwintre one winter, or year, v. anwintre.

Æwisc, æwist A dishonour, disgrace; dedecus:—Cwæð þat him to micel æwiste wære þat etc. Ors. 4. 6.

Æwisc; adj. Ashamed, disgraced, debased; dedecoratus:—Chr. 938.

Æwiscberend; adj. Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent; impudicus, Som.

Æwiscnys, ewiscnes, se; f. A disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence; dedecus:—Ps. 34, 30. ¶ On æwiscnesse openly, as not being ashamed to be seen; in propatulo, Cot. 110. 202.

Æwist a disgrace, v. æwisc.

Æwlic lawful, v. ælic.

Æwritere, es; m. A writer, composer or framer of laws; legum conditor:—Prov. 8, Lye.

Æwul A twig-basket for catching fish; nassa:—Elf. gl. 77, Lye.

Æwum-borenre to one lawfully born, v. æw; adj.

Æwung, on æwunge openly, abroad, in the sight of all; in propatulo, Som.

Æwylm a fountain, v. æwel.

Æwyrdla, æwyrdlea damage, v. æfwyrdla.

Æwyrp [æ from, wyrp cast, from wyrpan or weorpan to cast] A castaway, an abject, one lost; abjectus:—R. Ben. 7.

ÆX eax, acas; f. [Plat. Ger. axt f: Dut. aks f: Ottf. akus: Dan. øxe: Swed. Icel. yxa: Lat. ascia: Grk. ἀξίνη] Any thing that is brought to a sharp edge, an AXE, a hatchet, knife; securis:—Eallunga ys seo æx to þæra trywa wurtrum asett, Mt. 3, 10. Seo eax ys the ax is, L. In. 43.

Æx an axis, v. eax.

Æxe ashes, v. axe.

Æxodon asked, v. acsian.

Af of, v. of.

Afæded; part. [feded fed, from fedan to feed] Fed, nourished, brought up, educated; nutritus:—Bd. 1, 27.

Afægd, afæged, adorned, v. afægrad.

Afægniend rejoicing, as fægniende; part. of. fægnian.

Afægrad, afægd, afæged; part. Coloured, adorned, embroidered; depictus, ornatus:—Bd. 1, 25.

Afælan, gefælan To overthrow, overturn; evertere:—Ps. 105, 25.

Afællan To cast out, to oppose, offend; ejicere:—R. Mt. 18, 6, Lye.

Afæran, færan; p. æfærde, we æferdon; pp. æfæred, afered,

æfæryd *To frighten, to make afraid, to astonish, terrify; terrere:—Gen. 42, 35.*

Afærð *he goes, or shall go out, v. afaran.*

Afæstan *to fast, v. fæstan.*

Afæstla; *interjec. [Dut. vaste-lyk: Ger. festiglych: Dan. visselig: a intensive, fæst fast, la O!] O certainly! O assuredly; O certè:—Afæstla, and hi la hi, and wella wel, and þyllice oðre syndon Englisc interjectiones O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections, Elf. gr. interj., Som. p. 49, 28.*

Afæstnian, gefæstnian, FÆSTNIAN; *p. de; pp. od. [Plat. vesten: Dut. vestigen: Ger. festigen, festen: Dan. faeste] To fix, fasten, or make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe; figere:—Dat we hi þonne moton afæstnian on þe that we may fix them [our eyes] on thee, Bt. 33, 4. Afæstnod ic eom, Ps. 68, 2. Mid gewritum gefæstnod confirmed by writings, Ors. 5, 13.*

Afandelic *probable, v. afandigendlic.*

Afandian, afandigean; *p. -dode; pp. -dod, -dud, -dad, gefandod; v. a. To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience; probare:—Du afandodest heorte mine, Ps. 16, 4. La liceteras, cunne ge afandigean heofones ansyne and eorðan, humeta na afandige ge þas tide? Lk. 12, 56. Du hit hæfst afandad be þe selfum, Bt. 31, 1.*

Afandigendlic, afandelic, afandodlic; *adj. What may be tried, proved, probable; probabilis:—Scint. de prædest.*

Afandung *a trying, v. fandung.*

Afangen *taken, received, v. fon.*

Afaran, afearrian, fearran, he færð; *p. áfor; pp. afaren; v. n. To depart, to go out of, or from a place; exire:—Ps. 51, 5.*

Afaran children, *v. eafora.*

Afdæl *a descent, v. ofdæl.*

Afeallan *to fall down, v. feallan.*

Afearrian *to depart, v. afaran.*

Afecan *To receive; accipere:—He afecð me, Ps. 48, 16.*

Afed, afeded fed; *part. of afedan.*

Afedan *to feed, v. fedan.*

Afehð *receives, v. fon.*

Afelle *barked, peeled, v. æfelle.*

Afene, Afon, an; AVON, *the name of a river in Somersetshire:—East oð Afene muðan east at the Avon's mouth, Chr. 918. (Also of other rivers in differ-*

ent parts of England). Into Afenan muðan into Avon's mouth, Chr. 1067.

Afeohtan; *p. we afuhton. [a intensive, feohtan to fight] To win by assault, or force, to vanquish or conquer by fighting; expugnare:—Bd. 5, 23.*

Afeoll fell; *p. of afeallan, v. feallan.*

Afeormian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [a intensive, feormian to cleanse] To cleanse, to clean thoroughly, to purge, to wash away; emundare:—Mid besmum afeormod, Lk. 11, 25. He afeormað his þyrscel-flore, Mt. 3, 12.*

Afeormung *A cleansing, purging; purgatio, Scint. 2.*

Afeorrian *to remove, Bt. 32, 2, v. afyrran.*

Afeorsian *to depart, v. afyrsian.*

Afera *a child, v. eafora.*

Afered *frightened, v. afæran.*

Aferran *to remove, v. afyrran.*

Aferscean [a, fersc fresh] *To freshen, to become fresh; saluginem deponere:—Dær afersceað there fresheneth, Bt. 34, 6.*

Afersian *to take away, v. afyrsian.*

Afesian *to shear, v. efesian.*

Afestnian *to fix, v. afæstnian.*

Afetian; *indef. ic afetige To beat with the feet, to praise; plaudere:—Elf. gr. 31.*

Affrican, es; *m. An African; Africanus:—Regulus feaht wið Affricanas Regulus fought against Africans, Bt. 16, 2, Æffrica.*

Afgod [Plat. Dut. afgod *m.*: Ger. abgott *m.*: Dan. afgud *m.*] *An idol, an image; idolum, Som.*

Afgodnes, se; *f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images; idololatria, Som.*

Afindan *to find, v. findan.*

Afirran *to depart, v. afyrran.*

Afirsian *to take away, v. afyrsian.*

Afleotan *To float off, to scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming; despumare, Som.*

Afleow overflowed; *p. of aflowan.*

Afligan; *p. de; pp. ed, aflongen; v. a. [a, flion to flee] To drive away, put to flight; fugare:—Afliged beon to be driven away, R. Ben. cap. 48. Afliged mon an apostate, Prov. 6.*

Afligengce *A putting to flight, a driving away; fugatio, Som.*

Afliung *A fleeing; rejectio:—Metes afluung a rejecting of meat; atrophia:—R. 10.*

Aflogen *driven away, v. afligan.*

Aflowan; *p. afleow To flow from,*

to flow over; effluere:—Atna fyr afleow up Etna threw up fire, Ors. 5, 4.

Aflyg *Flight; fuga, Som.*

Aflyman, geflyman, gefleman; *p. de; pp. ed, d; v. a. To drive away, to disperse, eject, banish, scatter; fugare:—Du me aflymst, Gen. 4, 14. Banished, a banished man; fugatus, exul:—Sy he aflymed let him be banished; sit exul, L. Alf. 1, W. p. 34, 48.*

Afoed *brought up together, v. fedan.*

Afole *The soul, mind; anima, mens:—Eallum his afole with all his soul, L. Const. W. p. 147, 6, v. sawl.*

Afon *the river Avon, v. Afene.*

Afon *to receive, v. fon.*

Afongen *delivered, cast into prison; pp. of afon, v. fon.*

Afor *departed; p. of afaran.*

Afor, afre; *adj. Bitter, sour, sharp, hateful; amarus, odiosus:—Fr. Jdth. 12, Lye.*

Afora *a child, v. eafora.*

Aforfeorsod; *pp. Lengthened out, prolonged; prolongatus, Ps. 119, 5, Lye.*

Aforhtian; *p. aforhtode, afyrht; pp. aforhtod, afyrhted, afyrht. [a intensive, forhtian to fear] To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed; expavescere:—Dæ aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse, Gen. 27, 33.*

Aforð; *adv. [a always, forð forth] Always, continually, daily, still; indies:—Cot. 115.*

Aforud *higher, v. yfer.*

Afre *bitter, v. afor.*

Afrefrian *to comfort, v. frefrian.*

Afrian *to liberate, free, v. freon.*

Africa *Africa, an African. v. Æffrica.*

Africanisc, Afrisc; *adj. Belonging to Africa, African; Africanus:—Africanisca æpple a pomegranate; malum punicum, Som.*

Afrisc *African, v. Africanisc.*

Afroefred *comforted, v. frefrian.*

After *after, v. æfter.*

After-fylgean *to follow after, to prosecute.*

Afterfylgend, es; *A follower of another, a successor; successor, Som.*

Aftergenga *a follower, v. æftergenga.*

Afterra geola *January, v. æfterra geola.*

Aful *A fault; culpa, Lye.*

Afulað, afuloð *putrified, v. afylan.*

Afulan *to putrify, v. afylan.*

Afunden *found, v. findan.*

Afundennis, se; *f. An experi-*

ment, an invention, a discovery; experimentum:—*R. Ben. interl.* 59.

Afundian to find, v. findan.

Afylan, afulan; *p. ede; pp. ed, ad, od.* To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt, putrify, disgrace, condemn; inquinaire:—*L. Cnut.* 43, *W.* p. 141, 18.

^q Afyllan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* [a, fyllan to fill] To fill up, or full, replenish, satisfy; reple-re:—*Afyllað þa eorþan, Gen.* 9, 1. He ne mæg þa gitsunga afyllan he cannot satisfy the desires, *Bt.* 16, 3.

Afyllan; *indef. he afyllð, afylð; p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* [a, feol, fell; *p. of feallan to fall*] To fell, to strike, or beat down, to overturn, subvert, condemn, destroy; prosternere:—*Drihten afylð þine fynd, Deut.* 28, 7. To eorðan afyllað þe, *Lk.* 19, 44. Hu man mæg afyllan how one may overturn, *L. Cnut.* 11.

Afyrn; *p. de; pp. ed, yd; v. a.* [a, fyran castrare] To take away, castrate; castrare:—*Twegen afyryde men, Gen.* 40, 1. Afyred olfend a dromedary, a kind of swift camel; dromeda, v. afyrran.

Afyrht, afyrhted affrighted, v. aforhtian.

Afyrhto fear, v. fyrhto.

Afyrida, afyryda, afyrd, an; *m.* An eunuch, a castrated animal, a servant, a courtier; eunuchus, servus:—*Se afyrida the servant, courtier [eunuch], Gen.* 39, 1. Sealdon Josep þam afyrydan, *Gen.* 37, 36.

Afyrran, afeorran, afirran; *p. ede; pp. ed; v. a.* [a, feor, fyrr far] To remove to a distance, to take away, to take away time, to tarry, delay; amovere, elongare:—*Næddran hi afyrrað, Mk.* 16, 18. Beoð afyrrede are taken away, *Ps.* 57, 8. Afirreð takes away, 75, 12. Magon beon afeorred may be taken away, *Bt.* 32, 2. Mæg bion afyrred, *Rawl.* p. 71, note c. Ðu afeorrodyst [afirdest] fram me freond, *Ps.* 87, 19. Deað hit afirreð death shall take it away, *Bt.* 8. ¶ Aferede awæg carried away, *Cot.* 14.

Afysian, afeorsian; *p. ede; pp. ed; v. a.* [a, fysian to remove] To remove farthest away, to depart, drive away, dispel; pelle-re, propellere:—*He feorsode fram us unrihtwisnyse ure, Ps.* 102, 12. Afeorsiað, *Ps.* 72, 25. Afyrseð, *Ps.* 75, 12. Deofla afyrseð, *L. ecl. Cnut.* 4, v. afyrran, fysian.

Afyryd an eunuch, v. afyrida.

Ag Wickedness; nequitia, *Ps.* 72, 8.

Agæf returned; *p. of agefan, from agyfan.*

Agælan to hinder, *P.* 88, 34, v. gælan.

Agæled, agælwed astonished, v. gælan.

Agælend enchanting, v. galan.

Agæn gone, past, v. gan.

Agæð happens, v. agan.

Agalod loosed, dissolved, *Som.*

^r AGAN, ægan; *indef. ic age, þu age, he ah, we agan, agon, agun; p. he aht, ahte, æhte, we ahton; pp. agen; v. a.* [*Plat. egen: Frs. eigenje: Dut. eigenen: Al. eigan: Dan. eje: Icel. Norse, eiga.*] 1. To own, possess, have, obtain; possidere. 2. To make another to own, or possess: Hence to give, deliver, restore; dare in possessionem, reddere:—1. Ðat ic ece lif age, *Mk.* 10, 17. Ðe micel agan willað who desire [will] to possess much, *Bt.* 14, 2. 2. On hand agan to deliver in hand, *Ors.* 3, 11. ¶ Agan ut to have, or find it out. Lett agan ut hu fela permit to find out how many, *Chr.* 1085.

Agan gone, past, v. gan.

Agan began; *p. of aginnan.*

Agan own; proprius, v. agen.

Agangan; *p. ic, he aeode; pp. agangen, agongen.* To go from, to go, or pass by, or over; præterire:—*Cd.* 224.

Ageaf gave up; *p. of agyfan.*

Ageald rewarded; *p. of agyldan.*

Agean again, v. ongean.

Agean-feran to go again, to return

Agean-hwyrfan to turn again, to return.

Ageara, agearwa prepared, v. gearw.

Agearwian to prepare, v. gearwian.

Ageat understood; *p. of agytan.*

Ageat poured out, v. ageotan.

Agefan to give back, v. agyfan.

Agelde may pay, v. agyldan.

Agelwed astonished, v. gælan.

A'gen, ágan; *adj. [Plat. Dan. egen: Dut. Ger. eigen; pp. of agan to possess] OWN, proper, peculiar; proprius:—Secð hys agen wuldor, Jn.* 7, 18. Ic sylle min agan lif, *Jn.* 10, 15. ¶ Agenes þancas of his own accord, freely. Agen broþer own brother, *Bd.* 3, 22.

^s Agen; *prep. ac. [a, gan to go] Against; contra:—Se þe nis agen eow, Mk.* 9, 40.

Agen again; iterum, v. ongean.

Agen gone, past, v. gan.

Agen-arn met; *p. from agen-yrnan.*

Agan-bewendan; *p. de.* To turn again, return.

Agan-cuman; *p. -com; pp. -cumen* to come again.

Agan-cyrran to return again, to return; agen again, cyran to turn.

Agend, agendfrea; *m.* An owner, a possessor, a lord of a thing; proprietarius, *L. In.* 53.

^t Agendlice; *adv.* Properly, as his own; proprie, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Agene-cyre, -cyrrer own turn, one's own choice, will, or pleasure.

Agan-frige a possessor, v. agend.

Agan-gecyrran to turn again, recur.

Agan-gehwyrfan to change again, to return.

Aganlice; *adv.* Powerfully; potenter, *Som.*

Agan-nama an own name, a proper name.

^u Agennys, se; *f.* An owning, a possession, property; possessio, *Lye.*

Agensendan to send again, to send back.

Agenslaga a self-slayer, self-murderer.

Agenspræc; *f.* [agen own, spræc speech] One's own tongue, an idiom, the peculiarity of a language; idioma, *Lye.*

Agenstandan To STAND AGAINST to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder; obsistere:—*Lk.* 11, 53.

^v Agenung, agnung, ahnung, e; *f.* An OWNING, a possessing, possession, claiming as one's own, power, or dominion over any thing; possessio, dominium:—*L. Ethelb.* 10.

Agan-yrnan; *p. arn; v. a.* [agan against, yrnan to run] To run against, to meet with, to meet; occurrere:—*Hym agenarn an man, Mk.* 5, 2. Inc agenyrynð sum man, *Mk.* 14, 13.

Ageofan to give, v. agyfan.

Ageolwian [a, geolewe yellow] To make yellow, or red, to make to glitter as gold; flavescere, *Som.*

Ageomrod lamented, v. geome-ran.

Ageotan, agitan; *p. ageat, agute, aguette, þu agute, we aguton; pp. ageoted, ageted, ageoten, ageaten, agiten, agoten; v. a.* [a from, geotan to pour] To pour out, to strew, spread, spill, draw out, disperse; effundere:—*Hi aguton blod, Ps.* 78, 3.

Ageot cocor, *Ps.* 34, 3.

Aghwær every where, v. æghwær.

Agien own, v. agen.

Agieta, agita A shedder, a pourer out, a spendthrift; effusor:—*Past.* 20.

Agifan *to restore*, agifen *restored*, v. agyfan.
^w Agift; *m. A giving back, restoration; restitutio.*
 Agild *without amends*, v. ægyld.
 Agildan *to repay*, v. agyldan.
 Agiltan *to offend*, v. agyltan.
 Agiltst *thou repayest*, v. agyldan.
 Agimmed, agymmed; *part. Gemmed, set with gems; gemmatus:—Agimmed and gemmed bend a gemmed and worked crown, a diadem. Agimmed gerdel, or gyrdel, or angseta, or hringc a gemmed girdle or ring, R. 64, v. astæned.*
 Aginnan, he agynð; *p. agan; v. a. To begin, to set upon, undertake, take in hand; incipere:—And agynð beatan hys efenbeowas, Mt. 24, 49.*
 Agita *a spendthrift*, v. agieta.
 Agitan *to pour out*, v. ageotan.
 Agiten *dispersed*, v. ageotan.
 Agiten *known*, v. agytan.
 Aglac [*Plat. lak a fault*] *Misery, grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow, torment; miseria:—Cd. 184, Som.*
 Aglad *failed; p. from eglian.*
 AGLÆC, æglæc; *def. se aglæca; adj. Miserable, tormented, wicked, mischievous; miser, cruciatus:—Wið þam aglæcan among the wicked, Beo. 6, Thork. p. 34, 21.*
 Agn own, v. agen.
 Agnegan *to possess*, v. agnian.
^x Agnette *Usury; usura:—C. Lk. 19, 23.*
 Agnian, geagnian; *p. hi ahnodon; part. agnigende, ahniende; v. a. To own, to possess, to appropriate to himself; possidere:—Hu miht þu þonne þe agnian heora god how canst thou, then, appropriate to thyself their good? Bt. 14, 1. Hi ahnodon eorðan, Ps. 43, 4.*
 Agniend, ahniend *An owner, a possessor; possessor:—Gen. 14, 22.*
 Agniendlic, geagnigendlic; *adj. Possessive, pertaining to possession, or owning; possessivus, Som.*
 Agnu own, v. agen.
 Agnung *an owning*, v. agenung.
^y Agnys *Sorrow, affliction; ærumna, Ben.*
 Agolden *repaid*, v. agyldan.
 Agon, agun *they own*, v. agan.
 Agongen *passed*, v. agangan.
 Agoten, agotten *poured out*, v. ageotan.
 Agotenes, agotennys, *se; f. An effusion, a pouring, or shedding forth, out or abroad; effusio:—Agotennys teara a shedding of tears, Med. pec. 16.*
 Agræfen, agraf, agrafen *engraved, carved*, v. grafan.

Agrafenlice; *n. [agrafen carved, lice body] That which is carved, a carved image; sculptile:—Hi gebædon þat agrafenlice, Ps. 105, 19.*
 Agrisan *To dread, to fear greatly; horrere:—For helle agrise shall have dread of hell, L. eccl. Cnut. 25.*
 Agrisenlic *horrible*, v. grislic.
^z Agrof *engraved*, v. grafan.
 Agrowan [*a, growan to grow*] *To grow under, to cover; succrescere:—Seo eorðe stod mid holtum agrowen the earth was [stood] covered [overgrown] with groves [holts], Hexaem. 6, v. growan.*
 Agryndan, gryndan; *p. [Plat. Ger. grunden: Dut. gronden: a, grund the ground] To ground, to descend to the earth; ad solum descendere:—Menol. 212: Hickes's Thes. vol. 1, p. 205.*
 Agu *A pie, a magpie; pica, Ben.*
 Aguette, agute *poured out*, v. ageotan.
 Agyfan, agifan; *p. ageaf, agæf; pp. agyfen, agifen; v. a. To restore, give back, give up, return, repay; reddere:—Agyf þat þu me scealt, Mt. 18, 28. Ða het Pilatus agyfan, Mt. 27, 58. He ageaf hys gast, Jn. 19, 30, v. gifan.*
^a Agyldan, agildan, ageldan; *p. ageald, we aguldon; pp. agolden; v. a. To pay, fulfil, repay, restore, reward, offer sacrifice; solvere:—Mt. 5, 33, v. gildan.*
 Agyltan, agiltan; *p. te; pp. t; v. [a, gyltan to make guilty] To fail in duty, to commit, to become guilty, to offend, to sin against; delinquere:—Ðæt he agylte on him sylfum, Ps. 35, 1. Agyltan wið to offend, or sin against. Twegen mæn agylton wið heora hlaford, Gen. 40, 1. Ic agilte wið eow, Ex. 10, 16.*
 Agymmed *set with gems*, v. agimmed.
 Agynð *beginneth*, v. aginnan.
 Agytan; *p. ageat; pp. agyten, agiten; v. a. [a from, gytan to get] To discover, know, understand, consider; deprehendere. Gif æni man agiten wurðe if any man should be known, L. North. pres. 48. Gecyðnyssa þine ic ageat, Ps. 118, 95.*
^b AH; *adv. Whether, but; nunquid, sed:—Ps. 7, 12. Ah ne whether or not; nonne, C. Mk. 6, 3. Ah nuu now.*
 A'h has, owns; *habet, v. agan.*
 Ahabban, ahæbban; *v. [habban to have] To abstain, restrain; abstinere:—Bd. 3, 22: 5, 6, v. habban.*
 Ahældon; *declined; p. of ahildan.*

Ahafen *lifted up, puffed up*, v. ahebban.
 Ahafennes, ahafennys, *se; f. An elevation, a lifting up, a loftiness, pride, arrogance; elevatio:—Ahafennys handa minra, Ps. 140, 2: 92, 6.*
 Ahangen, ahangan *hung; pp. of ahon, v. hon.*
^c Aheardian; *p. ahyrde, ahyrte; pp. aheardod, ahyrd; v. a. [Plat. Dut. verharden: Ger. verharten: Dan. forhearte: a intensive, heardian to harden]. 1. To harden, make hard; durare. 2. To endure, continue, secure: perdurare:—1. Ic ahyrde Pharaones heortan, Ex. 4, 21. 2. Aheardað his gebod secureth his power, R. Ben. 6, 8.*
 Aheardung *A hardening; induratio, Som.*
 Aheawian; *p. aheow; pp. aheawen. [a from, heawan to hew] To hew, or cut out, to carve, make even, smooth; reseca-re:—He aheow on stane, Mt. 27, 60. Of aheawenum bordum of hewed or planed boards, Gen. 6, 14. Aheawen treow timber, Elf. gl. 17.*
 Ahebban, þu ahefst, he ahefð; *imp. ahefe; p. ic ahefde, ahof, we ahefdon; pp. ahafen, ahefen; v. a. To lift up, to raise, elevate, exalt; elevare, v. hebban.*
 Ahefednes *pride*, v. ahafennes.
 Ahefegod, ahefgad *weighed down*, v. ahefigan.
 Ahefen *elevated; pp. of ahebban.*
^d Ahefigad, ahefgad, ahefegod; *part. Weighed down, burdened, grieved; gravatus:—Ðonne hit bið ahefigad when it is weighed down, Bt. 24, 4, v. hefigan.*
 Ahefst, ahefð, v. ahebban *to raise.*
 Ahehð *shall crucify; suspendet:—Deut. 21, 22, v. hon.*
 Aheld *inclined*, v. ahildan.
 Ahencg *hung*, v. hon.
 Ahened *despised, trod upon*, v. hynan.
 Aheng *hung; hi ahengon; p. of ahon, v. hon.*
 Aheolorod; *part. Weighed, balanced; libratus, Som.*
 Aherian *to hire*, v. hyrian.
 Aherian; *v. To benefit, profit; prodesse:—Prec. ad calc. 3, Cd. l. 5.*
 Ahicgan, ahycgan *to seize, pursue earnestly; assequi, v. hicgan.*
 Ahildan, aheldan *to incline*, ahild, ahældon *inclined*, v. hyl-dan.
^e Ahildenlice; *adv. Incliningly; inclinative, Som.*
 Ahioloran *to balance*, v. heoloran.

Ahiscean *to hiss at, to mock*; irridere, *Lye*, v. hiscan.
 Ahipan *to rob*, v. hybian.
 Ahipend *A robber, an extortioner*; grassator:—*Cot.* 95, *Som.*
 Ahladan [a from, ladan to lade] *To draw out; exhaustire, Elf. gr.*
 Ahlænsud; *part. Soaked, steeped, watered, made lean; maceratus*:—*Scint.* 10, *Som.*
 Ahlas *levers, bars; vectes*:—*Past.* 22, 1, *Lye*.
 Ahleapan; *p. ahleop, hi ahleopon* [a from, hleapan to leap] *To leap up, out or upon; exilire, insilire*:—*Ors.* 3, 9.
 Ahlinode *loosed, delivered; solvit*; *p. from, a. not, hlænan for lænan to lend.*
 Ahlocan *to pull out*, v. alocan.
 Ahloh *laughed at*, v. hlihan.
 Ahlowan [a intensive, hlowan to low] *To low, or bellow again; reboare, Som.*
 Ahlytred, ahlutred; *part. Purified, scummed, refined, cleansed; purgatus*:—*Ahlutred win refined wine, Cot.* 68, v. hlyttrian.
 Ahne *whether or not*, v. ah.
 Ahnescian *to mollify*, v. anescian.
 Ahnipan; *p. ahneop; v. a. To pluck, gather; carpere*:—*Ahneop wæstem gathered the fruit, Cod. Ex.* 45. a., v. hnipan.
 Ahnodon *owned*, v. agnian.
 Ahniend *an owner*, v. agniend.
 Ahnung *an owning*, v. agenung.
 Ahnyscton *they mocked, Ps.* 79, 7, v. ahiscean.
 Aho *crucify; suspendo*:—*Elf. gr.* 26, 119, v. hon.
 Ahof *raised; p. of ahebban.*
 Ahofyn *elated; pp. of ahebban.*
 Ahoh *crucify*, v. hon.
 Aholan; *p. ede; pp. od; v. a. [a, holian to hollow] To dig; fodere*:—*Aholan ut to pluck out. Ahola hit ut, Mt.* 5, 29.
 Ahold *faithful*, v. hold.
 Aholede [p. of aholan to dig] *An engraved, or embossed work; opera lacunata, Mann.*
 Ahon *to hang, Gen.* 40, 19, v. hon.
 Ahongen *hung, Fr. Jud.* 10; *pp. of ahon*, v. hon.
 Ahorn [Plat. Dut. Ger. ahorn; m.] *A plane tree; acer platanoides, Ben.*
 Ahreaddan, ahreddan, ariddan, berædan; *p. de; pp. ahreded, ahred, arydid* [a from, hred-dan to rid] *To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, draw out, cast out, to rob; liberare, eruere*:—*Forhwy þu ariddest, Ps.* 42, 2.
 Ahreht *erect, upright; pp. of recan.*
 Ahreofod; *adj. Leprous; leprosus*:—*Martyr.* 21, *Sep.*
 Ahreosian *to rush*, v. hreosan.

Ahrepod *touched*, v. hrepan.
 Ahrrered *reared, or lifted up*, v. hreran.
 Ahrinað *will touch*, v. æt-hrinan.
 Ahruron *rushed*, v. hreosan.
 Ahrydred *robbed*, v. aðryd.
 Ahrynan *To touch; tangere*, v. æt-hrinan.
 Ahryre *should rush*, v. hreosan.
 Ahrysod *shaken, disturbed*, v. hreosan.
 Ahsa *ashes*, v. axe.
 Ahsian *to ask; part. ahsiende; p. ahsode, v. acsian.*
 A'HT, uht, auht, wiht, wuht, awiht, awuht; *pron. [Plat. icht, ichts, ichtens, echt, iht: Frs. hwat, wat, watte, hwet, het, hette: Dut. iets: Ger. etwas, v. æht] AUGHT, any thing, something; aliquid, quidquam*:—*Afandian hwæper he aht sy, oððe naht, Mr.* 16, 18. *De ahtes wæron who were of aught, of any account, or value, Chr.* 992. *Pat an man, þe himsylf aht wære, mihte faran that a man, who himself was aught, might go, Id.* 1087.
 Ahta *eight*, v. æhta.
 Ahte *owned; p. of agan.*
 Ahtihting *An intention, a purpose, an aim; intentio, Som.*
 Ahtlice; *adv. Courageously, manfully, triumphantly; viriliter, Chr.* 1071: *Gib. p.* 172, 27.
 Ahtswan *a cow-herd*, v. æhteswan.
 Ahudan [a from, huð prey] *To spoil, rob; spoliare, Mann.*
 Ahwænan *To oppress, vex, trouble; opprimere, Som.*
 Ahwæned *Weaned; ablactatus*:—*Herb.* 20, 7.
 Ahwæne *when, some time*, v. hwæne.
 Ahwær *every where*, v. æghwær.
 Ahwær-gen *every where again, continually.*
 Ahwar, ahwer, awer; *adv. Some where, any where, any wise; alicubi*:—*Jos.* 1, 18. *Ahwar on lande wheresoever, L. Edw. Guth.* 11. *Habbe ic awer have I in any wise, Bt.* 7, 3.
 Ahwerfed *turned*, v. hweorfed.
 Ahwettan *to whet*, v. hwettan.
 Ahwider *every where*, v. æghwær.
 Ahwilc; *adj. Terrible; terribilis*:—*R.* 116, *Lye*.
 Ahwonan, ahwonon; *adv. [a from, hwonan whence] From what place, whence, some where, anywhere; alicubi*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.
 ¶ Ahwonan *utan from without, outwardly, extrinsically, Bt.* 34, 3.
 Ahworfen *moved*, v. hweorfan.
 Ahwylc *whatsoever*, v. æghwylc.
 Ahwylfan, behwylfan [a inten-

sive, hwealfian to cover] *To cover over, overwhelm; obruere*:—*Ex.* 14, 27.

Ahwyrð *turns*, v. hweorfan.
 Ahycgan *to seize*, v. ahicgan.
 Ahyddon, ahyled *hidden*, v. hydan.
 Ahyldan *to incline*, v. hyldan.
 Ahyldendlice *incliningly*, v. ahildenlice.
 Ahyrd, ahyrde *hardened*, v. aheardian.
 Ahyrdincg *a hardening*, v. aheardung.
 Ahyrian, ahyroð, v. hyrian *to hire.*
 Ahyrst *fried*, v. hyrstan.
 Ahyrte *hardened; p. of aheardian.*
 Aide AID; *adjumentum, Lye.*
 Aidlian, he aydlige; *p. ede; pp. ed, ad* [adlian to fail, v. adl a disease, adilegian to abolish] *To AIL, to be sick, to languish, profane, frustrate, empty, deface, destroy; ægrotare, profanare*:—*Bd.* 5, 3.
 Aieþende *demolishing*, v. aiþan.
 Ain, aina *one*, v. an.
 Aiþan; *part. aiþende* [a from, uþian or utian to put out] *To cast out, to put out of doors; eliminare*:—*Cot.* 71, 76.
 Aisil *vinegar*, v. eced.
 Aizon, aizoon [αἰζων from αἰ always, ζωη life, always alive, or green] *The herb ay-green, sengreen, or houseleek; sempervivum, herba*:—*Herb.* 146, *Som.*
 Akauertune *the courts; atria*:—*Ps.* 83, 1, v. cafertun.
 Al an eel, v. æl.
 Al an awl, v. æl.
 Al all, v. eall.
 Aladian [a from, ladian to clear] *To excuse, to make excuse for; excusare*:—*Hu magon hi hi aladigen how can they excuse themselves, Bt.* 41, 3.
 Alæcgan *to lay away*, v. alecgan.
 Alædan; *p. de; pp. ed, æd* [a from, lædan to lead] *To lead, to lead out, withdraw, take away; educere*:—*Ic alædde þe of lande, Ps.* 80, 9. *Alæd, ælæd or alædd ic eom I am taken away, Ps.* 108, 22.
 Alæned *lent*, v. lænan.
 Alætan, alétan; *p. alét, alæt; pp. alæten; v. a. [a from, lætan to let] To let go, to lay down, cease, leave off, lose; dimittere, deponere*:—*Ich hæbbe anweald mine sawle to alætanne, Jn.* 10, 18. *Ic þataletan ne sceal I will not let that go, Solil.* 8. *Þu hine alætst thou lettest it go, Bt.* 25.
 Alætnes, se; *f. A loss, a losing; amissio*:—*Somn.* 326.

Alættan [lætan to let] To let, hinder; impedire, Som.
 Alan; v. To appear; apparere:—C. R. Lk. 11, 44.
 Alað ale, v. aloð.
 Albe; f. [Lat. alba from, albus white] An ALB, a surplice; alba, vestis sacerdotalis:—Elf. gl. 19.
 Ald, alda old, v. eald.
 Ald An age, old age; senectus, Mann.
 Aldagian; v. To grow, or wax old; Som. v. ealdian.
 Aldaht a basket, or maund; alveolum, Som.
ⁿAldefæder a grandfather, v. eald-fæder.
 Alder, es; m. An author, originator; auctor:—De alderas forlorene wæron the authors were destroyed, Bd. 2, 5, v. ealdor.
 Alderdóm authority, v. ealdor-dom.
 Aldhád [eald old, had hood] Old age; senectus, Som.
 Aldhelm [eald old, helm an helmet] ALDHELM, a name of a man; Aldhelmus, vetus galea, Lye.
 Aldian to grow old, v. ealdian.
 Aldlic old, v. ealdlic.
 Aldor life, v. aldr.
 Aldor an elder, v. ealdor.
 Aldor elder, former, v. eald.
 Aldor-apostol the chief of the apostles; apostolorum princeps:—Bd. 3, 17.
 Aldor-bana [aldr life, bana a killer] A murderer, manslayer, fratricide; homicida:—Cain was so called, Cd. 49.
 Aldor-birig [ealdor chief, burg a city] A chief city, metropolis; urbs primaria:—Bd. 1, 26.
 Aldor-déma [ealdor chief, dema a judge] A supreme judge, a prince; supremus judex:—Cd. 57.
 Aldordóm a principality, v. ealdordom.
 Aldor-duguðe A chief nobility; principalis nobilitas, v. ealdorduguðe.
^oAldor-frea A chief lord; princeps dominus:—Cd. 174.
 Aldor-gedál [aldr life, gedal a separation] A divorce, separation from life; vitæ divor-tium:—Cd. 52, Lye.
 Aldorleas; adj. [ealdor a father, leas less] Fatherless, deprived of parents; orphanus:—C. Jn. 14, 18.
 Aldorlege [eald old, orleg fate] Fate, fortune; fatum:—Cd. 179.
 Aldorlic principal, v. ealdorlic.
 Aldorman a prince, v. ealdorman.
 Aldor-nere, ealdor-nere [ealdor life, ner refuge] A life's safety,

a refuge, sanctuary, an asylum; refugium:—Cd. 117.
 Aldornes authority, v. ealdor-dom.
 Aldorpægn a principal servant, a minister, v. ealdorpægn.
 Aldor-wisa [ealdor chief, wisa a ruler] A chief director, or disposer; principalis director:—Cd. 63.
^pAldr, aldor, ealdor, ealdr [Plat. older: Ger. alter n: Dan. alder n: Swed. älter n: ældian, or yldan to put off, the imp. is æld lengthen, and comp. er more] That which is deferred or lengthened, an age, the term of a man's remaining on the earth, the life; ævum, vita:—Aldre scyldig the forfeit of life; vitæ, vel capitis reus, Cd. 196. Þonne þu of lice aldor asendest when thou sendest life from the body, Cd. 133.
 ¶ A to aldre, æfre to aldre or, in aldre for ever, Cd. 227. Ne on aldre never, Cd. 21.
 Aldr a parent, aldor parents, v. ealdor.
 Aldu, ældo-men; pl. Pharisees; pharisæi:—R. Mk. 2, 24.
 Aldur chief, as aldur-sacerdas, the chief priests, v. ealdor.
 Ald-wif an old woman, v. ealdwif.
 Aleah, aleag falsified; mentitus, p. of aleogan.
 Aleat bent down, flat; pronus:—Num. 22, 31, v. alutan.
^qAlecgan, imp. alege; p. alede, hi alledon; pp. aled, alegd alegen; v. a. [a from, lecgan to lay] 1. To place, lay down, lay along; ponere, deponere. 2. To lay aside, confine, diminish, take away, put down, depress, confute; imminuere, deprimere:—1. Hig ne mihton hine alecgan, Lk. 5, 19. 2. Godes lof alecgan to diminish God's glory, Elf. T. p. 22, 20. Godes monnes lof alegen bið good men's praise is confined, Bt. 18, 3. ¶ Alecgende part. or alecgendlice word a verb deponent, because it has deposed or left out some of its inflections.
 Alede, alledon put down, v. alecgan.
 Alefan to permit, v. alyfan.
 Alefda, alefed permitted, v. alyfan.
 Al efne [fróm al all, efne behold] Behold all! omnis ecce.
 Alegd deposed, frightened, v. alecgan.
 Alege lay down, v. alecgan.
 Alegen confined, v. alecgan.
 Aleh placed; posuit:—Beo. 1: Thork. p. 8, 54, v. alecgan.
 Alend; q. alenð or alænð lendeth; commodat:—Ps. 36, 22, v. lænan.

^rAlenian [a, lænian to be lean] To make lean, to soak; macerare:—Elf. pref. Hom. p. 4.
 Aleógan; p. aleág, aleáh; pp. alogen To lie, to tell lies, to deceive, v. leogan.
 Aler the alder; alnus, v. alr.
 Alerholt an alder wood; alnetum, v. alr.
 Alesan to redeem, v. alysan.
 Alesen chosen, v. lesan.
 Alesenis redemption, v. alysednes.
 Alet fire, combustibles; ignis, pabulum ignis:—Cd. 186, Lye.
 Aletan to cease, v. alætan.
 Aletlic; adj. Pardonable; remissibilis, Mann.
 Alewa, an [Lat. aloë: Heb. אֵילִי aeli or אֵילִים aelim the aloe trees] The aloe, bitter spices, in the plural aloes; aloe:—Brohte alewan, Jn. 19, 39.
 Alewed; adj. Weak; debilis:—R. Ben. 27.
^sAlfæt; pl. alfati A pot or kettle to boil in; coculum:—Cot. 210, Som.
 Algeats; adv. [eal all, geatas gates, ALL GATES, Chau. and Spenc.] Always, altogether; omnifariam, omnino, Som.
 Algeweorc Tinder, touchwood, a fire-steel; igniarius:—Cot. 107, 164, v. tyndre.
 Alh, alhn A temple, church, a hall; templum, basilica:—Cd. 162, v. heal.
 Alh-sted, ealh-sted [heal a hall, sted a place] A palace, a royal residence; palatia:—Cd. 209.
 Alibban to live, v. lybban.
 Alibbe, alibbend A survivor, one who lives after; superstes, Som.
 Aliefan, alifan to permit, p. ed, v. alyfan.
 Aliesan to redeem; part. aliesend, v. alysan.
 Alifian to live, v. alybban.
^tAlihtan; v. a. [a intensive, lihtan to light] 1. To enlighten; illuminare. 2. To ALIGHT, come down; desilire:—1. Hig alihton þa eorðan, Gen. 1, 15. 2. Elf. gr. 30.
 Alinnan; v. To LIN, cease, stop; cessare, Som.
 Alis loose, v. alysan.
 Alisendnes redemption, v. alysednes.
 Alisian to try, v. halsian.
 All all, v. eall.
 Allic; adj. [eall all, lic like] Universal, general, catholic; universus:—Allic geleafa the catholic, or general belief, Bd. 4, 17.
 Allinga, allunga altogether, v. eallunga.

Allwalda the Omnipotent, v. ælwalda.
 Almerige [hence the old English almerly, almoury, almry, amry, ambry, and the Norman-French ambrey, the Irish amri, the Welsh almeri a cupboard] A cupboard, a chest, an AMBRY; repositorium, scrinium, Som.
 Almes alms, v. ælmes.
 Alne an ell, v. elne.
 Alocan, alucan; p. ede; pp. aloced, alocen; v.a. [a from, loc an enclosure, or læcan to approach] To put out of an enclosure, to expose, cast out, separate, pull out, take away, root up; ejicere, avellere:—He wæs fram hym alocen, Lk. 22, 41. Aluc þu hine take him away, L. Alf. 13: W. p. 29, 33.
 *Alogen false, feigned, v. aleogan.
 Alor an alder-tree; alnus, v. alr.
 Aloten prone, submissive, v. alutan.
 ALOD, eale, eala, ealu [Dan. Swed. Icel. öl n: Norse, aul] ALE; cerevisia:—Ale and mead were the favourite drinks of the Anglo-Saxons. They had three sorts of ale. In the Chr. 852, Ing. p. 93, 16, we find, Wulfred scolde gife twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð, and ten mittan Wælsces aloð Wulfred should give two tuns full of clear ale, and ten mittan or measures of Welsh ale. Hwæt drincst þu! Eala, gif ic hæbbe, oððe wæter gif ic ne hæbbe ealu ale if I have [it], or water if I have not ale. M. S. Cott. Tib. A. iii. p. 63, v. brydeala.
 ALR [Plat. eller f: Dut. els f: Ger. erle f: Dan. alletrae n: Swed. al f. IHRE supposes this word to be derived from the Swedish word al water, because the alnus grows best in wet ground.] An ALDER-tree, a sort of birch in the north of England, called ELLER and ALLER; alnus, betula alnus. It is quite distinct from ellen the elder-tree; sambucus:—Elf. gl. 17. ¶ Alrholt an alderholt, or grove.
 Alsian to intreat, v. halsian.
 *Alsuic; conj. for eall swilc all such.
 Alswa also, v. eallswa.
 Altar [Plat. Dut. altaar m. and n: Ger. altar m: Dan. alter n: Swed. altare m: Lat. altare, from alta high, and ara a place for sacrifice] An altar; altare:—Beforan þam altare, Mt. 5, 24.

Alucan, aluccan to pull out, v. alocan.
 Alutan, anlutan; p. aleat; pp. aluten, aloten [a, lutan to bend] To bend, incline, bend, or bow down; procumbere:—Alutende he geseah, Lk. 24, 12. He aleat to eorðan he bowed to the earth, Elf. T. p. 37, 8.
 Alwalda, alwaldend, alwealda the Omnipotent, v. ælwalda.
 Alwan aloes, v. alewa.
 Alwiht every creature, Cd. 10.
 Alybban, alibban, þu alyfast; p. aleofode, hi alyfden; pp. aleofod; v. [a, lybban to live] To survive, live after, live; vivere:—Heo alyfað, Ex. 21, 22. Ic alybban ne mæg I cannot live, Nicod. 26: Thu. p. 13, 36. Heo wolde libban, Ors. 3, 6.
 *Alyfan, hit alyfð; imp. alyfe; p. alyfde, hi alyfdon; pp. alyfed; v. a. To give leave, permit, suffer, v. lyfan.
 Alyfedlic; adj. Allowable, quick; expeditus:—Alyfedlice þing an allowable thing, Elf. gr. 9, 25.
 Alyfedlice; adv. Lawfully, allowably; licite, Lye.
 Alyfednes, se; f. Permission, sufferance, leave, grant; permissio, Som.
 Alyhtnys, se; f. An enlightening, illumination, a lightness; illuminatio:—Ps. 89, 8.
 Alynian, alynnan To pull down, liberate, deliver, free from; evellere:—Alinian of rode Cristes lichaman to unfasten Christ's body from the cross. De offic diurn, et noct, Lye.
 *Alysan, lysan; p. alyside; pp. alysed; v. a. [Plat. verlossen: Dut. verlossen: Ger. erlösen: Dan. forløse: Swed. förlossa: a from, lysan to loose] 1. To let loose, free, deliver, liberate; liberare. 2. To pay for loosing, to pay, redeem, ransom; redimere:—1. Hwæper Helias wylle hine alysan, Mt. 27, 49. Ðat þu beo fram hym alysed, Lk. 12, 58. 2. Ic alyside I paid, Ps. 68, 6. His fæsten alysan, Bd. 5, 4. Broþor ne alyseð, Ps. 48, 7. God alyseð sawle mine of handa helle, Ps. 48, 16.
 Alysednys, alysnys, se; f. Redemption, a ransom; redemptio:—Weorð alysednysse sawle his, Ps. 48, 8.
 Alysend, alesend A liberator, deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—Ic lufige þe Driht alysend min, Ps. 17, 1, 48.
 Alysendlic; adj. Free, loose; solutarius:—Bd. 4, 22.
 Alystan to list, to wish, v. lystan.
 Am am; sum, v. eom.

*Amæran ute to exterminate, v. utamæran.
 Amæstan, gemæstan; p. ede; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. mesten: Ger. mästen: a from, mæst mast, the fruit of trees on which some animals are fattened, as nuts, acorns, berries: Moes. mats: Ger. mast food] To fatten; saginare:—Cod. Ex. p. 111. b. ¶ Amæst, or amæsted beon to be fattened; impinguari. Amæste fuglas, or gemæsted fugelas fattened fowls, fatlings, Cot. 16.
 Amætan to find, v. metan.
 Amang among, v. gemang.
 Amanian; p. ade, ode. 1. To admonish strongly, to fine; admonere. 2. To direct, govern, send; dirigere:—1. Se bisceop amanige, L. Athel. 26. Be gerefan þe mid riht ne amanige concerning a governor who fines not with justice, L. Edw. 5. 2. And amanige þære scyrbisceop þa bote and shall send the offering to the bishop of the shire, Edg. 3: W. p. 78, 5.
 Amansumian; p. de; pp. ed od [a, mænsumian to marry] To disjoin, excommunicate; excommunicare:—Bd. 3, 22. Amansumod, -ed excommunicated, Chr. 675. This word is opposed to mænsumian, or gemænsumian to join, or marry.
 *Amansumnung, amansumung, amænsumugge; f. Exclusion, excommunication, a curse; excommunicatio:—Mid þære amansumunge, Jos. 7, 12.
 Ambeht, embeht, ymbeht, ombiht [ymb about, æht property] A joining, collection, an office, a ministry, message, a servant; collatio, officium:—Bt. Rawl. p. 163. Ða Abraham spræc to his ombihtum then Abraham spoke to his servants, Cd. 139.
 Amber, omber, es; m. [Plat. ammer m: Dut. emmer m: Ger. eimer m: Swed. ämbar m.] A vessel to carry about liquids, having two ears, a tub; tankard; amphora:—Ors. 1, 1.
 Ambiht-hus [ambeht an office, hus house] A shop; officina:—R. Concord. 11.
 Ambiht-men, embeht-men [Dut. ambachtman m: ambeht office, men men] Persons who go about on being ordered, servants, ministers, pages; servientes, satellites:—Habbað oðre ambihitmen have other servants, L. Lib. eccl. 12.
 Ambiht-scealcas, ombihtscealcas [ambeht office, scealc a servant] The same meaning as ambihitmen above, Fr. Jud. 10.

Ambiht-smið; *m.* [ambeht, smið a workman] *An overlooker of workmen, an ambassador, L. Ethelb. 7.*

^a Ambyht a message, *v.* ambeht.

Ambyht-secg [ambyht a message, secga a sayer] *A messenger, an ambassador; nuntius:—Cd. 27.*

Ambyrne wind a prosperous wind, *Ors. 1, 1.*

Ameallud; *part.* *Emptied, brought to nought; exinanitus:—C. M. Ps. 74, 8.*

Amearcian to mark, *v.* mearcian.

Amel, *es; m.* *A vessel for holy water; amula, vas lustrale:—Cot. 2.*

Ameldian to betray, *ic* ameldige ameldod, *v.* meldian.

^b Amerian, amyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. *To examine, try, prove; examinare:—Ofer dæl sceal beon amered on þam fyre the other part shall be proved in the fire, Bt. 38, 4. Amered, amyred beon to be examined.*

Amerran to hinder, *v.* amyrran.

Amersod; *part.* [q. amansod, or amansumod, *v.* amansumian to disjoin] *Excommunicated; excommunicatus:—Gif hwa amersodne oððe utlahne healde, plihte him sylfum, L. Cnut. 64.*

Amet, amett; *part.* *Decked, adorned, clothed, furnished; ornatus, Som.*

Ametan; *p.* amæt; *pp.* ameten *To measure, v.* metan.

Amethwile [amet, hwile while] *Leisure; otium:—Elf. gr. Lye.*

Amett painted; *pictum, v.* amet.

Amiddan *To weigh, poise, ponder, esteem; appendere, Som.*

^c Amiddan in the middle.

Amolsnian to putrify, *v.* formolsnian.

Amorreascas, Amorreiscas; *pl.* *The Amorites; Amoritæi:—Gen. 15, 16.*

Ampella, ampolla, ampulla *A vial, bottle, flagon; ampulla:—Ampellan, or elefaet an oil-vat; legithum, Cot. 119. Ampellan, or crogen small vessels, Christmasories; lenticulæ:—Cot. 124.*

Ampre, ompre *A crooked swelling vein, an herb, sweet marjoram, feverfew; varix, herba quædam, ut amaracus, origanum majorana, Lin.:—L. M. p. 1. c. 39.*

Amundbræg [a from, mund a mound, protection, peace, bræga a breaker] *A peace-breaker, a disturber; pacis violator:—Chr. 1087, v. mundbrece.*

Amundian to preserve, *v.* mundian.

Amyrdran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [Plat. Dut. vermoorden: Ger. ermor-

den: Dan. myrde: Swed. mörda: a, myrðra murder] *To murder, kill; trucidare:—Dat man sy amyrdrede that one be murdered, L. Cnut. 53.*

Amyrian to examine, *v.* amerian.

^d Amyrran, amerran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* 1. *To dissipate, spend, distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil; dissipare, perdere. 2. To hinder, mislead; impedire:—1. Ða he hæfde ealle amyrrede, Lk. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyrd he hys mede, Mt. 10, 42. And eorðe wæs amyrrad, Ex. 8, 24. 2. Wela amerð and læt wealth obstructs and hinders, Bt. 32, 1.*

AN, æn, ain; *gen.* es; *def.* se ana; *seo, þæt* áne; *pron.* [Plat. Dut. een: Frs. ien: Ger. Al. Franc. ein: Moes. ains, aina, ain: Dan. Swed. en, et: Icel. einn: Norse, einr. These various forms seem to denote the beginning, the origin. Wachter says an, as a noun, significat principium, seu nascendi originem:—Hence the Al. æne a grandfather, ane a grandmother]—1. ONE; unus. 2. Alone, only, sole, another; solus—with these meanings it is used definitely, and generally written ana m, and sometimes aina, anne, anga; f. and n: ane. 3. A certain one, some one; quidam, v. sum. Sometimes, though rarely, an may be used as the English article a, an. It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article, but more like the Moes. ain, or the Lat. unus.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed, as *Peodric wæs Cristen Theodoricus fuit Christianus, Theodoric was a Christian, Bt. 1. 4. Any, every one, all; quisque:—1. An of þam, Mt. 10, 29. Ain wæs on Ispania one was in Spain, Ors. 4, 9. He is an God, Mk. 12, 29. 2. An God ys god only God is good, Mt. 19, 17: 8, 8. Ge forlæton me anne, and ic ne eom ana, Jn. 16, 32. Angum, Bt. 29, 1: Card. p. 158, 12. Ðat ge aina gebroðra hæfdon, Gen. 43, 6. 3. An man hæfde twegen suna, Mt. 21, 28. In this sense it is used as sum, as in the parallel passage, Sum man hæfde twegen suna, Lk. 15, 11. Cynric ofslogon ænne Bryttiscne cyning Cynric slew a British king, Chr. 508. Wire þe nu ænne arc, Gen. 6, 14. Ane lytle hwyle a little while, Bt. 7, 1. 4. In this sense it admits*

of a plural form, as anra gehwa, anra gehwylc every one, or literally every one of all. Swelte anra gehwylc for his agenum gilte, Deut. 24, 16. Anes hwæt, Bt. 18, 3, denotes any thing, literally any thing of all, and is used adverbially for at all, in any degree. ¶ One, other. An æfter anum one after another, Jn. 8, 9. To anum to anum from one to the other, only; duntaxat. Ðat an, or for an, Mk. 5, 36. Anne finger, and anne one finger, and then another, Ors. 2, 3. Ænne and ænne one and the other, one after another, Herb. 1, 20. Ymb an beon to agree; consentire, C. Mt. 18, 19. On an, in one, continually, Gen. 7, 12.

^e An in, *v.* on.

An give, *v.* unnan.

-an the termination of most Anglo-Saxon verbs. Mr. Turner says, "if we go through the alphabet, we shall find that most of the verbs are composed of a noun, and the syllables -an, -ian, or -gan. Of these additional syllables," he adds, "-gan is the verb of motion to go, or the verb agan to possess, and -an seems sometimes to be the abbreviation of unan, or, according to Lye, anan to give, which is probably a double infinitive like gangan to go, and that an is the original infinitive of the verb to give." Thus deagan to tinge appears to be from deag a colour, and an to give, dælan to divide: dæl-an to give apart: cyssan to kiss: cos-an to give a kiss: blostmian to blossom is blostmagan to have a flower: byan to inhabit is by-agan to have an habitation:—Hist. of A.-S. vol. ii. p. 424.

^f An is sometimes used in composition for and-, or un-, or in-, as, anweorc for andweorc: anbindan for unbindan to unbind, loosen.

Ana alone, *v.* an.

Anælan; *pp.* anæled [an, ælan to light] *To kindle, inflame, light, ANNEAL; accendere, inflammare:—Chr. 694.*

Anæpelan [un not, æpel noble] *To dishonour, degrade; ignobilem reddere:—And þonnan wyrð anæpelad oð þat he wyrð unæpele and thence becomes degraded till he is un-noble, Bt. 30, 2.*

Anan, or anum by this alone, only; d. of an.

Anawyrn [ana, wyrn a worm]

An earth-worm, an intestinal worm; lumbricus:—L. M. p. 1, c. 46.

Anbærnys, onbærning, onbærnes, se; *f. Incense, frankincense; thus:—Ps. 140, 2.*

Anbelæd introduced, v. inbelædan.

^s Anbestungnan introduced, *Past. 21, 1.*

Anbid expectation, v. anbiding.

Anbidian; *p. anbad; pp. anbiden To abide, await, v. bidan.*

Anbiding, anbidung, anbid *An ABIDING, expectation, awaiting, tarrying; expectatio:—Hwylc is abidung min, Ps. 38, 11.*

Pa wæron ærendracan on an-bide then ambassadors were in waiting, Ors. 3, 9.

Anbidude waited, v. bidan.

Anbigan, anbugan [*an, bigan to bow*] *To bow to, obey, submit; submittere:—Ors. 1, 12, v. bigan.*

Anbindan [*Dut. ontbinden: Ger. entbinden: un un, bindan to bind*] *To UNBIND, untie; absolvere:—Seo wiðerwearde anbint and gefreoð the adverse unbinds and liberates, Bt. 20.*

^b Anbiscopod; *part. Unconfirmed; non confirmatus:—To lange anbiscopod ne wurðe should not be too long [unbishopsed] unconfirmed, L. Can. Edg. 15.*

Anbryrd vexed, grieved, v. onbryrdan.

Anbryrdnes sorrow, v. onbryrdnys.

Anbugan to obey, v. bigan.

Anbyrdnys, se; *f. [un un, byrdnys bearableness, v. geanbyrdan, geanbæran] Unbearableness, resistance; resistentia:—L. Edg. p. 81.*

Anbyrignes a taste, *R. 70, v. byrignes.*

Ancenneda; *adj. Only-begotten; unigenitus:—Jn. 1, 18.*

ANCER, ancor, ancor, ancra [*Ger. anker m: Swed. ankar: Plat. Dan. Dut. anker.*] 1. *An anchor; anchora. 2. One held from the world, an anchorite, a hermit; solitarius:—1. Pin ancor is git fæst thine anchor is yet fast, Bt. 10. On ancre fæst fast at anchor, Beo. 4, 92. 2. Sleafas ancra scrud a hermit's sleeveless vest, Elf. gl. 3. p. 86.*

¹ Ancerlic; *adj. Like a hermit, anachoretic; anachoreticus, Som. Ancer-lif a hermit's life, a solitary life; vita anachoretica:—Bd. 4, 28.*

Ancer-man the ruler, or guider of a ship; *proreta:—Elf. gl. 6.*

Ancer-setl, es; *n. [ancer, setel a scat] A hermit's cell, a her-*

mitage, the dwelling of an anchorite; anachoresis:—R. 104.

Twegen halige menn on ancersetle wuniende, wæron forbærnde, Chr. 1087.

Ancer-streng *An anchor-string, a cable; anchorarius funis:—Solil. 4.*

Ancgel a hook, v. angel.

Ancmod; *adj. [ange sorrowful, mod mind] Sad, sorrowful; anxius:—R. Ben. 64.*

Ancleow [*Plat. Dut. Ger. enkel m: Swed. ankel n.*] *The ANCLE; talus:—Elf. gl. 3. Lytel ancleow a little bone, die, R. 75.*

^j Ancor an anchor. Ancorlic like a hermit, etc., v. ancor, ancorlic, etc.

Ancr, ancra an anchor, v. ancor.

Ancsum, ancsumlic troublesome, v. angsum.

Ancsumnes troublesomeness, v. angsumnes.

Ancummum; *adv. [an one, cum-mum the dat. of cum a coming] One by one, singly; singulatum:—C. Jn. 21, 25.*

Ancynne sunu an only son.

AND; *conj. [Plat. un: Frs. en, in, ende: Dut. en, ende: Ger. und: Otf. unde: Icl. end]*

AND; *et, atque, ac:—Gesceop God heofenan and eorðan, Gen. 1, 1. Cum and geseoh, Jn. 1, 46. ¶ And swa feorð and so forth, or and gehu elles and the like; et cætera.*

And against, through; contra. An inseparable preposition denotes opposition, like the *Icl. and, önd: Moes. and: Norse, and: Ger. und: and the Grk. αντι: thus, andwyrd an answer: andsacian to deny.*

^k Anda, onda, handa, an; *m. Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal; rancor, invidia:—Næfst þu nanne andan to nanum þinge thou hast not any envy to any thing, Bt. 33, 4. Hig hyne for andan sealdon, Mt. 27, 18. On minum handan in my anger, envy, Gen. 4, 23. Nyste nænne andan know not any hatred, Bt. 35, 6. ¶ For hwilcum liðrum andan for any jealousy, L. Edg. poen. 14.*

Andæg fyrst one day first, in a day's time.

Andaga, an; *m. A fixed day, a time appointed, a term; dies dictus:—Gesette me anne andagan, Ex. 8, 9.*

Andatre A shrub bearing capers; *capparis, Som.*

Andbidian to expect, v. anbidian.

Andbidung an expectation, v. anbiding.

¹ Andbita the feast of unleavened bread; *azyma:—Cot. 17, v. beorma.*

Andbyfene A quantity; *quantitas, Som.*

Andeaw; *adj. [un un, þeaw custom] Undutiful, disobedient, arrogant, presumptuous, proud; arrogans:—Scint. 46, Som.*

Andefer, an. ANDOVER, *Hants:—Hi læddon Anlaf to Andeferan, Chr. 994.*

Andefn [and, efen even] *An equality, a proportion, a measure, an amount; proportio:—Be hire andefne by its proportion, Bt. 32, 2.*

Andel-bæfetide overhastily.

Andetnys, se; *f. A confession, professing, an acknowledgment; confessio:—Andetnys don to make confession. Seo andetnes þe we deð the confession that we make, L. Lib. eccl. 30.*

^m Andetla an acknowledgment.

Andetta, an; andetter, es; *One who confesses, a confessor, an acknowledger; confessor:—Se þæs slæges andetta sy who is an acknowledger of the murder, L. Alf. 26: Bd. 1, 7.*

Andettan, ondettan; *v.a. To confess, to acknowledge, to thank; fateri:—Gifhe wille and cunne his dæda andettan if he will and can confess his deeds, L. Edg. 2. Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode I confess to Almighty God, Id. 5: Wilk. p. 88, 11. Seo andetnes þe we Gode anum andettað, deð to gode the confession that we confess to God alone tendeth to good, L. Lib. eccl. 30. Ic andette þe, Mt. 11, 25.*

ⁿ Andetter a confessor, v. andetta.

¹ Andetting a confession, v. andetnys.

Andfang an undertaker, v. anfeng.

Andfege made bald, v. andfexe, *Som.*

Andfegnessa places for receiving, receptacles; *receptacula:—Cot. 190.*

Andfenege accepted, v. anfeng.

Andfeng an assumption, v. anfeng.

Andfengend, andfenga an undertaker, v. anfeng.

Andfexe [and without, feax hair] *Baldness; calvities, Som.*

Andfindende; *part. Finding, getting; nanciscens:—Cot. 138.*

Andfon, anfon to perceive, follow, receive, v. fon.

Andgeloman, andloman; *pl. Implements, tools, utensils; instrumenta:—Cot. 104, v. geloma.*

^o ANDGET, es; *m. 1. The understanding, the intellect; intellectus. 2. Knowledge, cognizance; cognitio. 3. Sense, meaning, one of the senses;*

sensus:—1. *Pas andgites mæð the measure of the understanding, Bt. 41, 4.* 2. *Andget þe syle, Ps. 31, 10, v. ongite-nes.* 3. *Hwilum andgit of andgita sometimes meaning for meaning, Bt. pref. Þa fif andgita þæs lichoman synd, gesiht, hlyst, spræc, stæng, or stenc and hrepung the five senses of the body are sight, hearing, speech, smell, and touch, L. Modus, confit.*
Andgetfull, andgitlic; adj. Sen- sible, discerning, knowing; in- telligibilis:—Þæt ænig mon sie swa andgetfull that any man is so discerning, Bt. 39, 9.
Andgitan to understand, v. an- gytan.
Andgitfullice, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Sensibly, wisely, clearly, plainly, distinctly; intelligen- ter:—Swa swa he hit and- gitfullicost gereccan mihte as he most clearly might explain it, Bt. pref.
Andgitleas; adj. Foolish, sense- less, doltish; stolidus:—And- gitlease man sceal swingan a foolish man shall be beaten, L. Edg. poen. 16.
Andgitleaste, andgytlest Fool- ishness, senselessness; stolidi- tas, Som.
Andgitlic sensible, v. andgetfull.
Andgitlice clearly, v. andgitful- lice.
Andgyt the understanding, v. andget.
Andgytan to understand, v. an- gytan.
Andgytfull intelligible, v. and- getfull.
Andgytfullice clearly, v. andgit- fullice.
Andgytlest foolishness, v. and- gitleaste.
Andgyttol, andgytol sensible, v. andgetfull.
Andhwæðer [Ger. entweder whe- ther] Notwithstanding, but yet; attamen, Som.
Andian, ic andige, he andgað; part. andigende To envy, hate; invidere:—Ic andige on þe I envy you, Elf. gr. 41.
Andig; adj. Envious; invidus: —Scint. 15.
Andigende envying, v. andian.
Andlang; prep. g. d. ac. [Plat. Dan. Swed. langs, enlangs: Dut. onlang: Ger. entlang: and through, lang long] 1. On length, ALONG, by the side of; in longum. 2. Through, during; per:—1. Þæt wæter wyrð to ea, þonne andlang ea to sæ the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea, Bt. 34, 6. 2. Andlang þas wes- tenes, Jos. 8, 16. Onlongne

dæg, or andlangne dæg dur- ing the day, or through the day, Chr. 938: Ing. p. 142, 22.
Andleofene, andlyfene. 1. Food, sustenance, nourishment, pot- tage; victus, alimenta. 2. That by which food is procured, money, substance, wages; sti- pendia:—1. He sealde him andlyfene wið horsum, Gen. 47, 17. 2. Ealle hyre andly- fene, Mk. 12, 44. On eowrum andlyfenum, Lk. 3, 14.
Andlicnis likeness, v. anlicnes.
Andlomon, andluman, utensils, v. andgeloman.
Andmitta [mitta weight] A weight, a standard weight; ex- agium, v. mitta.
Andrædan, andredan; part. an- drædende to fear, v. ondredan.
Andræccan To relate, report, bring back; referre:—Andræccan spræc, Bt. Lye.
Andrece; adj. Twisted, squeez- ed; tortus:—Andrece fæt a pressing vat, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.
Andred, Andredes leage, An- dredes wald Andred, Andreds- ley, Andred's weald, the name of a large wood in Kent, Chr. 893: Id. an. 477: Ing. Id. an. 755. Andredes ceaster Andre- descester, a city in the same wood, Pevensey, or Pemsey Castle, Sussex, Chr. 490: Ing. p. 17, 13.
Andres ea a British island called Andersey Isle, Som.
ANDRYSN, ondrysn, ondryslic, ondrysenlic; adj. 1. Terrible, fearful, dreadful; terribilis. 2. Causing fear, venerable, re- spectable; reverendus:—1. Ondryslic on to seonne terri- ble to be seen, Bd. 2, 16. On- drysnlico gesihð a dreadful sight, Bd. 5, 19. 2. He mæg hine gedon andrysn he may make him respectable, Bt. 27, 1.
Andrysn, ondrys Terror, force, power; terror:—Ondryson halwendes eges by the power of salutary fear, Past. 49, 5, v. drysn.
Andrysnlice; adv. Fearfully, dreadfully; terribiliter:—Past. 15, 2.
Andsaca, an. A denier, a for- swearer, an opposer, an enemy; negator:—Ofer eorðan and- saca ne wæs there was not an opposer on the earth, Cd. 208. Godes andsaca an opposer, or a forsaker of God, Id. 23. Go- des andsacan, God's enemies, Id. 219.
Andsacian, andsacigan; v. To deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure; negare:—Ne mæg ic ne andsacigan I cannot deny, Bt. 10.

Andsæc, ansæce [and, sac a con- tention] A denying, refusing, an abjuring, a forswearing, re- sistance; negatio:—Be borges andsæce concerning a refusing of a pledge, L. In. 41. Butan ansæce without resistance, Chr. 796: Ing. p. 83, 5.
Andsæt; adj. [and against, sæt set, from sætan] Set against, odious, hateful, abominable; ex- osus, odiosus:—Elf. gr. 33.
Andspurnan to stumble, v. æt- spurnan.
Andspurnes an offence, v. æt- spyrring.
Andstandan [and, standan to stand] To sustain, abide, stand by, bear; sustinere, Som.
Andstandond ongean contend- ing against, R. Ben. 1.
Andswar, andswaru; f. [and against, swar from swaran to swear, anciently, to speak, or Norse, swar a speech] An AN- swer; responsum:—Hi a- fengon andsware, Mt. 2, 12. Andswaru liðe a soft answer, Scint. 77, v. andwyrd.
Andswarian, answarian, geand- swarian, onswærian, ic an- swarige; p. -sworede, swarode; pp. ed; To give an answer, to ANSWER, respond; responde- re:—Þa ne myhton hig him andswarian, Mt. 22, 46. And- swarode ic answered I, Bt. 26, 2.
Andsyn a face, v. ansyn.
Andþracian to tremble, v. an- þracian.
Andþwære; adj. [and against, þwær quiet] Perverse, froward, athwart, cross; perversus, Som.
Andtimber wood, v. antimber.
Andustrian; To hate, detest; detestari:—R. Mt. 26, 74.
Andustrung Abomination; abo- minatio:—R. Mt. 24, 15.
Andward present, v. andweard.
Andwardnys presence, v. and- weardnys.
Andweald right, power, v. an- weald.
Andweard, andward, andwerd, andwyrd, anweard; adj. Pre- sent; præsens:—Oð þisne andweardan dæg, Mt. 28, 15. On þis andweardan life in this present life, Bt. 10.
Andweardian To be present, to present, to make ready; præ- sentare, Som.
Andweardlice; adv. In the pre- sence of, present; præsentia- liter:—Þe hine andweard- lice gesawon who saw him pre- sent, Bd. 4, 17.
Andweardnes, andwardnys, se; f. Presence, presentness; præ- sentia:—Bd. 4, 25.
Andwended; part. Changed, ex- changed; mutatus, Som.

Andwendednys, se; *f. A changing, change*; mutatio:—*Ps.* 76, 10, v. onwendidnes.

Andweorc, anweorc *Matter, material, metal, cement, cause*; materia:—Andweorc to weall mortar, or other stuff of which a wall is made. To wepenne buton andweorce in weeping without a cause, *Bt.* 10. Buton anweorc without cause, *Id.* 32, 2.

Andwerd *present*, v. andweard.

Andwerdan, andwyrdan, aḡwyr-dan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [and word a word, an] *To answer*; respondere:—Abram hire andwerde, *Gen.* 16, 6: 3, 2.

^w Andwis; *adj. Expert, skilful, Som.*

Andwisnes, se; *f. Experience, skilfulness*; experientia, *Som.*

Andwlit, andwlita, andwlite, anwlita, an [Plat. antlaan: *Dut.* gelaat *n*: *Ger.* antlitz *n*: *Swed.* anlete: *Icl.* andlite: and intensive, wlite beauty, countenance] Personal appearance, a countenance, face, form; vultus:—Leoht andwlitan þines, *Ps.* 4, 7. Geseah andwlite his, *Ps.* 10, 8. Hi onfoḡ andwlitan they received form, *Bt.* 39, 5.

Andwyrd *present*, v. andweard.

Andwyrd [Plat. *Dut.* antwoord *f. n*: *Ger.* antwort: *Moes.* andawaurd: *Dan.* Frs. antwort a delivering, tradition: and word a word] An answer; responsum:—Antwyrd secgan to say, or give an answer, *Ors.* 1, 10, v. andswar.

Andwyrdan to answer, v. andwerdan.

Andwyrding A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, a conspiracy; conspiratio:—*Cot.* 46.

Andyttan to thank, v. andettan.

Ane one, v. an.

^x An-eage, anege, aneged, æn-ige, an-ige, æ-nigge; *adj.* [*Swed.* enogd: an one, eage eye] One-eyed, blind of one eye; luscus:—*Ex.* 21, 26.

Anecge; *adj. One-edged, having one edge*; unam habens aciem:—An-ecge sword a sword, *Elf. gl.* p. 66.

Anege, aneged one-eyed, v. aneage.

Aneglod nailed, fastened with nails, crucified, *Som.*, v. næglian.

Anehyrned one-horned, v. anbyrne.

Anes an agreement, v. annes.

Anes bleos of one colour; unicolor:—Anes geares of one year. Anes hiwes of the same hue or shape. Ane siḡe one time, once. Anes wana wanting of one, as anes wana twentig wanting one of twenty, nineteen.

Anescian, ahnescian to make nesh, v. hnescian.

Anfæreld A journey; iter:—*Nathan.* 2.

An-fah; *adj. Of one colour*; unicolor, *Som.*, v. fah.

Anfangen beon to be received, v. fon.

^y Anfangennes a receiving, v. onfangenes.

A'nfæld; *adj.* [Plat. eenfold: *Dan.* eenfoldig: *Swed.* enfal-dig: an one, feald fold, or plait] ONE FOLD, simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless; simplex:—Gif þin eage biḡ anfeald, *Mt.* 6, 22, v. clæn, and hluttur simple, pure. Anfeald getel the singular number, *Elf. gr.* 13, 23. Anfeald gewin single combat, *R. Ben. interl.* 1. ¶ Anfealdan stræcan those who are uniformly strict, *Past.* 42, 1, v. l.

Anfealdlice; *adv. Singly, simply, without intermission*; simplicit:—*R. Ben.* 52, *Som.*

Anfealdnes, se; *f. Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness, agreement*; simplicitas:—Ymbe þa anfealdnesse concerning the simplicity, *Bt.* 35, 5.

Anfeng, andfeng; *m.* [an, feng taken, from fon] 1. An undertaker, a defender; susceptor. 2. An assumption, a reception, taking, an undertaking; assumptio:—1. Anfeng min, *Ps.* 61, 2. Andfeng min eart þu, *Ps.* 90, 2: 45, 7. 2. Anfeng ure, *Ps.* 88, 18: *Lk.* 9, 51.

^z Anfeng, andfeng; *adj. Fit, acceptable, approved*; aptus:—Nys andfenge Godes rices, *Lk.* 9, 62. Nan witega nys andfenge, *Lk.* 4, 24, 19.

Anfeng received; *pp. of fon.*

Anfengednes a receiving, v. ofangenes.

An feþe in walking, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. feþe.

Anfilt An ANVIL; incus:—*Elf. gr.* 28.

Anfindan to discover, find, v. findan.

Anfon to follow, v. andfon.

Anforlætan To lose, relinquish, forsake; amittere:—þu nu anforlete thou hast now lost, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Anfunden found, taken, v. findan.

Anga any one, only, v. an.

^a Ang-breost [ange contracted, troubled, breost a breast] An asthma, a difficulty of breathing; asthma, *Som.*

ANGE [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. enge *f*: *Frs.* eang: *Heb.* אַנְה an oppression, or אַנְה anq to groan] Vexation, trouble, sor-

row, affliction, ANGUISH; vexatio:—þa weas þam cynge swiḡe ange on his mode then was there great sorrow to the king's mind, *Ors.* 2, 5.

Ange; *adj. Vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious*; vexatus, *Som.*

Angean again, v. ongean.

ANGEL, angl [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. Dan. angel *f. m.*] A hook, a fishing-hook; hamus:—Wurp þinne angel ut, *Mt.* 17, 27. Swa swa mid angle fisc gefangen biḡ as a fish is caught by a hook, *Bt.* 20.

Angel an angel, v. engel.

Angel-cynig an English king, v. Engel.

Angel-cynn, angel-þeod the English nation, v. Engel, cynn a race, tribe, þeod a people.

Angelic like, similar, v. gelic.

^b Angeltwecca, angeltwicca A red worm used for a bait in angling or fishing; lumbricus:—*Elf. gl.* 13.

Angemitte, for gemette found, from gemetan to find.

Angeng; *adj. Going, or wandering alone*; solivagus, *Som.*

Angenga A traveller, or passer-by; viator:—*Beo.* 6: *Thork.* p. 36, 15.

Angeræd foolish, v. ungerad.

Angestliḡnes hospitality, v. gæstliḡnes.

Angeweald power, v. gewald.

Angin; *pl. anginnu* A beginning, commencing, an attempt, an essay, opportunity; initium:—Ælc angin every beginning, *Bt.* 5, 3. Synt þæra sara anginnu, *Mt.* 24, 8. Sara angin, *Mk.* 1, 1: 13, 8.

Anginnan to begin, enter upon, v. beginnan.

Angl a hook, v. angel.

Angle the Angles, v. engle.

^c Angles-ege [æge the island, Angles of the Angles] ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English; it was anciently called Mona:—Hugo eorl wearḡ ofslagen innan Angles-ege, *Chr.* 1098.

Angeltwicce a red worm, v. angeltwecca.

Angmod; *adj.* [ange vexed, mod mind] Vexed in mind, sad, sorrowful, anxious; tristis, *Som.*

Angmodnes, se; *f. Sadness, sorrowfulness*; tristitia, *Som.*

Angnægl [ange troublesome, nægel a nail] An AGNAIL, a whitlow, a sore under the nail; dolor ad ungulum, *Mann.*

Angnes, se; *f. Sorrowfulness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish*; ærumna:—On agnyse min, *Ps.* 31, 4. Geswinc and angnyse gemetton me, *Ps.* 118, 143. Ag-

nes modes *anxiety of mind*, *Somn.* 354, v. angsumnes.
 Angolden *paid, suffered*; p. of angildan, v. gildan.
 Angol-peod *the English nation*, v. Engel-cyn.
 Angrislic *horrid*, v. grislic.
 Angrysendlice; *adv. Terribly*; *terribiliter*:—*Nicod.* 26.
^d Angset, angseta *A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, a pimple, a pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire*; *carbunculus*:—*Cot.* 157.
 Angsum, angsumlic; *adj. Narrow, straight, troublesome, hard, difficult*; *angustus*:—*Eala hu neara and hu angsum is þat geat, and se weg þe to life gelædt, and swyðe feawa synd þe þone weg finden, Mt.* 7, 14.
 Angsumian *To vex, afflict, to be solicitous*; *vexare, sollicitum esse, Som.*
 Angsumlic *troublesome*, v. angsum.
 Angsumlice; *adv. Sorrowfully*; *triste, Som.*
 Angsumnes, se; *f. Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish*; *ærumna*:—*Ps.* 118, 143. *We gesawon hys angsumnisse, Gen.* 42, 21, v. angnes.
^e Angyld, es; *n. [an one, gild a payment] A single, or simple recompence, payment, amends, satisfaction*; *simplex compensatio*:—*Mana þone þæs angyldeðs admonish that [man] of the recompence, L. In.* 22: *Wilk.* p. 18, 27. *Gyld þu þat angylde pay thou the recompence, p.* 18, 28.
 Angyn *a beginning*, v. angin.
 Angytan [an, gytan *to get*] *To find, discover, understand, know*; *invenire, intelligere*:—*Ors.* 2, 1.
 Anhafen *elevated*; *pp. of anhebban*.
 Anhaga *Alone, vacant, solitary*; *solitarius*:—*Þær se anhaga eard bihealdeð, Cod. Ex.* 57, a. 10.
 Anhagian *to be at leisure*, v. onhagian.
 Anhebban; *p. anhof*; *pp. anhafen* *To lift up*, v. onhabban.
 Anhefednes, se; *f. Exaltation*; *exaltatio*:—*C. R. Ben.* 7.
 Anhend; *adj. [Plat. Dut. eenhandig: Ger. einhandig: an one, hand hand] One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak*; *unicumanus*:—*Elf. gl.* 9.
 Anhon *to hang*, v. hon.
 Anhrædlice *unanimously*, v. anrædlice.
 Anhreosian *to rush upon*, v. onhreosian.
^f Anhydig; *adj. [un, hydeg cautious, heeding] UNHEEDING,*

immoveable, stubborn, rash; *pervicax*:—*Cd.* 199.
 Anhyldan *to incline*, v. onhyldan.
 Anhynd *one-handed*, v. anhend.
 Anhyran *To be anxious, emulous*; *æmulari*:—*Ne anhyre þu, Ps.* 36, 8, v. onhyrgan, onhyrgan.
 Anhyrned; *adj. [an one, hyrn a horn, as the Dut. eenhorn] One-horned, having one horn*; *unicornis*:—*Anhyrned deor, or anehyrned deor a one-horned deer, an unicorn*; *monoceros*:—*Elf. gl.* 12.
 Anhyrnend, es *An unicorn*; *unicornis*:—*Swa anhyrnende horn, Ps.* 91, 10. *Fram hornum anhyrnendra, Ps.* 21, 20.
 Anidde *restrained*; *pp. of anydan*.
 Anig *any*, v. ænig.
 Anige, anigge *one-eyed*, v. aneage.
 Animan; *p. anam*; *pp. anumen* [*a from, niman to take*] *To take away, remove*; *tollere*:—*Animað þat pund at hym, Mt.* 25, 28.
 Aninga, æninga, anunga; *adv. [an one, inga] One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily*; *singulatim, omnino*:—*Hogedon aninga they at once endeavoured, Jdth.* p. 25, 9.
^g Aniðerian [*a intensive, niðerian to thrust down*] *To put down, condemn, damn*; *deorsum trudere*:—*Þa wurðe he aniðrod mid Judas, Chr.* 675: *Ing.* p. 52, 11.
 Aniwan *to restore*, v. niwian.
 Ankor *an anchor, a hermit*, v. ancer.
 Anlæc *A respect, regard, consideration*; *respectus*:—*Elf. gr.* 28.
 An læste, an laste, an luste *at the instant, at the moment*; *e vestigio*:—*Cot.* 72.
 Anlætan [*an alone, lætan to let*] *To let alone, forbear, relinquish*; *relinquere*:—*Cd.* 30.
 Anlaga; *adj. Alone, solitary, without company*; *solitarius*:—*Cot.* 198.
 Anlang cempa *arranged soldiers*, v. andlang.
 Anlapum; *adv. [an one, læppan with part] With one part, at once, one by one*; *singulatim*:—*C. Jn.* 21, 25, v. ænlipig.
^h An laste *at the instant*, v. anlæste.
 Anlec *a respect*, v. anlæc.
 Anleger; *adj. [an one, leger a layer] Lying with one person*; *unicubus*:—*Anlegere wifman a woman with one husband, R.* 8.
 Anleofa *wages*, v. andleofene.
 Anlepig *each*, v. ænlipig.
 Anlepnes *solitude*, v. ænlepnes.
 Anlic *only*, v. ænlic.

Anlic, onlic; *adj. [Dut. gelyk: Ger. ähnlich: an alone, lic like] Like, similar*; *similis*:—*Forþam ys heofona rice anlic þam cyninge, Mt.* 18, 23. *Þat he bioð swiðe anlic that he is very like, Bt.* 37, 1.
 Anlice *only*, v. ænlice.
ⁱ Anlicnes, andlicnis, onlicnis, se; *f. [Dut. gelyknes f: Ger. gleichniss n.] 1. A likeness, a similitude, resemblance, an idea, an image*; *similitudo*. 2. *A statue, an idol, a stature, a height*; *statua, simulacrum*:—1. *Hwæs anlicnys ys þis? Mt.* 22, 20. *God gesceop þa man to his andlicnisse, Gen.* 1, 26, 27. 2. *Tobrec hira anlicnyssa, Ex.* 23, 24. *Ican ane elne to hys anlicnesse, Lk.* 12, 25.
 Anlifene *food*, v. andleofene.
 Anlip, anlypi, anlipig *single, solitary*, v. ænlipig.
 An luste *at the instant*, v. an læste.
 Anlutan *to incline*, v. alutan.
 Anmedla *Pride, arrogance, presumption*; *superbia*:—*Cd.* 212.
 An mitta *a measure*, v. mitta.
 Anmod, anmodlic; *adj. [Plat. eenmödig: Dut. eenmoedig: an one, mod the mind] All of one mind, unanimous, stubborn, obstinate*; *unanimus*:—*Þu soðlice man anmod, Ps.* 54, 14. *Hi ealle anmodlic, Jos.* 9, 2.
^j Anmodlice; *adv. Unanimously, with one accord*; *unanimiter*:—*Hi anmodlice comon, Jos.* 11, 4.
 Anmodnes, se; *f. Unity, unanimity*; *unitas, unanimitas, Som.*
 Anne *only*, v. an.
 Annes, annys, anes, se; *f. 1. Oneness, unity*; *unitas*. 2. *A covenant, an agreement*; *conventio*. 3. *Solitude*; *solitudo*:—1. *On þa annysse þære halgan cyrican in the unity of the holy church, Bd.* 2, 4. 2. *Ge-wearð him and þam folce on Lindesige anes þat there was with him and the people in Lindsey an agreement that—, Chr.* 1014: *Ing.* p. 193, 12. 3. *Annys þæs widgillan westenes the solitude of the wide desert, Guthl. vit.* c. 3.
 Anoða *fear, amazement*; *formido, Som.*
^k Anræd; *adj. [an one, ræd council] One-minded, unanimous, agreed, constant, persevering, prompt, diligent, vehement*; *unanimus, diligens*:—*And þonne beon hig anræde and when they be unanimous, L. In.* 77: *Wilk.* p. 27, 29. *Þis swefen ys anræde, Gen.* 41, 25. *Ealle anræde already, L. Can. Edg.*

Anrædlice, anhrædlice; *adv.* Unanimously, instantly, constantly, vehemently; unanimiter:—Hi pohton anhrædlice, Ps. 82, 5. Þe anrædlice wile his sinna geswican, L. Can. Edg. pn. 17: W. p. 96, 15.

Anrædnys, se; *f.* Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness, vehemency; concordia:—Broðerlice anrædnys brotherly unanimity, Scint. 11. Anrædnys godes weorces constancy of good works; Oct. vit. cap. Scint. 7. Opposed to twyrædnes dissention, quod v.

Anra-gehwa, anra-gehwylc every one, v. an, 4.

¹ Anreces continually, v. anstreces.

Anrin [an in, ryne a course] An inroad, incursion, assault; incursio:—Fram anrine, Ps. 90, 6.

Ansaca a denier, v. onsace, andsaca.

Ansæce a denying, v. andsæc.

Ansæt hated, v. andsæt.

Ansceat, ansceot the bowels, the intestines; exentera:—Cot. 73.

Anscod unshod, v. unsceoda.

Anscunian to shun, v. onscunian.

Anscuniendlic, anscunigendlic abominable, v. onscuniendlic.

Ansecgan [Plat. anseggen: Dut. aanzeggen: Ger. ansagen: an, secgan to declare] To affirm, avouch; affirmare:—Mon ansecgan wolde one would affirm, L. Edg. pol. 4, v. secgan.

Ansegednes, ansegdnes, se; *f.* [ansecged affirmed] A thing which is vowed, or devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice; victima:—Bd. 1, 79.

Ansendan to send, v. onsendan.

Ansettan to impose, v. onsettan.

Ansien a figure, v. ansyn.

Ansin a view, sight, v. ansyn.

^m Anspeca, [onspæca [an against, spæc a speech] A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor; persecutor, Som.

Anspel [an, spel a speech, fable] A conjecture; conjectura:—Cot. 56.

Anstandende, anstonde or munuc one standing alone, a monk; part. of anstandian.

Anstandian; *p.* anstod; *pp.* anstanden To stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm, or steadfast, inhabit, dwell; adversari, constare, habitare, Som.

Ansteled; *adj.* [Dut. eenstelig: Ger. einstielig: an one, stele a stale, or handle] One staled, having one handle or stalk; unicaulis, Som.

Anstonde a monk, v. anstandende.

Anstræcan the determinate; pertinaces:—Past. 42, 2.

Anstreces, ansreces, anreces; *adv.* [an one, the gen. of strec a stretch] Of one stretch, with one effort, continually; sine intermissione:—And foron on anstreces dæges and nihtes and went in one stretch day and night, Chr. 894: Ing. p. 119, 9. And eodon ansreces and went continually, Chr. 1010: Ing. p. 184, 25.

Ansund; *adj.* [an one, sund sound, whole] One whole, entire; integer:—Seo heofen is sinewealt and ansund heaven is circular and continued, Æqu. vern. 3.

ⁿ Ansundnes, se; *f.* Wholeness, soundness, integrity; integritas:—Ansundnesse lufigend a lover of integrity, Wan. cat. p. 292, 36.

Answarian to answer, v. andswarian.

Answæg; *adj.* [an one, swæg a sound] Of the same sound or tune, consonant, agreeable; consonus:—Answege sang, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.

Ansýn, ansin, ansien, andsyn, onsyn [Plat. anseen n: Dut. aanzien n: Ger. ansehen n: Dan. seen n: an one, siene a sight] 1. A face, countenance; vultus. 2. A view, an appearance, a sight, form, figure; aspectus, figura. 3. A thing to be looked upon, a spectacle; spectaculum:—1. Ansyne þin ic sece, Ps. 26, 13. Fægere onsyne with a fair countenance, Bd. 5, 2. 2. Mid þære ansine with the view, Bt. 22, 2. Astah lichamlicre ansyne on hine, Lk. 3, 22. Ansien þyses middan-geardes the figure of this world, Past. 51, 2. 3. Ors. 6, 7.

Ant and, v. and.

^o Antalic; *adj.* [an not, tællic wicked] Not wicked, clean, pure; immaculatus:—Æ drihtnes antalic, Ps. 18, 8.

Antecrist, anticrist antichrist, Elf. T. p. 6, 22.

Antefen; *f.* [an against, stæfen a voice, contracted into antefen, written by Chaucer antem] An ANTEM OR ANTHEM, a hymn sung in alternate parts; antiphona:—Þat hi antefn gehleoðre stæfne sungan that they sang the anthem with an harmonious voice, Bd. 1, 25: Sm. p. 487, 24.

Antfeng acceptable, v. anfeng.

Anþracian, aþracian [an intensive, þracian or þracian to fear] To fear, to be afraid, to dread; revereri, horrere:—Ps.

6, 19. Ic onginne to anþracigenne I begin to dread, Elf. gr. 35.

Anþræc, anþræclīc; *adj.* Fearful, terrible, horrible; terribilis, Som.

^p Antibre a condition, or state of things; status, Som.

Anticrist antichrist, v. antecrist.

Antimber Matter, materials, substance, a theme; materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber rude matter, Alb. resp. 15, 22, v. timber.

Antrumys an infirmity, v. untrumnes.

Antute on the contrary; e contrario, Som.

Antynan to open, v. untynan.

Anumen taken away; *pp.* of animan.

Anunga one by one, v. aninga.

Anunga Zeal, an earnest desire, envy; zelus:—R. Jn. 2, 17.

Anwadan; *p.* anwod To invade, intrude; invadere:—Hie anwod invaded them, Cd. 173, Lye.

Anwald power, v. anweald.

Anwalda a magistrate, v. anwealda.

Anwaldan to rule, v. waldan.

^q Anwaldeg; *adj.* [Plat. weldig: Dut. geweldig: Ger. gewaltig: Swed. waldig] Powerful; potens:—Se sie anwaldegost who is most powerful, Bt. 36, 5.

Anwalg, anwealg; *adj.* Entire, whole, sound; integer:—Past. 52, 2.

Anwann fought against; *p.* of anwinnan.

Anweald, anwald, wald, es; *m.* [Plat. waldt f: Dut. geweld n: Ger. gewalt f: Swed. wälde n.] Power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government; potestas:—Anweald or mihte Godes is, Ps. 61, 11. Ælc anweald on eorðan, Mt. 28, 18. He wæs of Herodes anwealde, Lk. 23, 7. On abbades anwalde, Bd. 4, 32. On his anwealde, Gen. 42, 6.

Anwealda A governor, a magistrate, a ruler, a prince, a monarch; gubernator:—Se anwealda hæfð befangene the governor hath restrained, Bt. 21.

Anwealg whole, v. anwalg.

^r Anwealglice; *adv.* Wholly, soundly; integrè:—Past. 33, 5.

Anwealgnes, se; *f.* Wholeness, soundness, entireness; integritas, Som.

Anweard present, v. andweard.

Anweardnes presence, v. andweardnes.

Anweg away, v. aweg.

Anweorc a cause, v. andweorc.

Anwig, es [an one, wig a contest] A single combat, a duel;

certainen singulare:—Hi gefuhton anwig they fought a duel, Ors. 3, 9: 3, 4, 6.
 Anwiglice; *adv.* By single combat. Anwiglice feohtende fighting in single combat, Cot. 186.
 Anwil, anwill; *adj.* [an one, will a will] Following one's wish, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn; pertinax:—*Elf. gl.* 28.
 Anwillice; *adv.* Obstinate, stubbornly, pertinaciously; pertinaciter:—Ic to anwillice winne I too pertinaciously attack, Bt. 20.
 Anwilnes, se; *f.* Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy; pertinacia:—*Past.* 32, 1.
 Anwinnan; *p.* anwann To fight against, to attack; impugnare:—Ors. 3, 7.
 An-wintre, æ-wintre; *adj.* [an one, every, winter a winter] Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year; hornus, anniculus:—*Pat* lamb sceal beon an-wintre, Ex. 12, 5.
 Anwite, es; *n.* [an one, wite a fine] A simple or single fine, a mulct or amercement; simplex mulcta:—*L. Alf.* 26: *W.* p. 41, 5.
 Anwlæta Envy; livor:—*Med. ex. quadr.* 7, 3.
 Anwlita a personal appearance, v. andwlit.
 Anwlitegan to change the form of, v. unwlitegan.
 Anwlow, anwloh; *adj.* [an without, wloh a fringe, ornament] Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured; inornatus, deformis:—*Pin* rice restende bið anwloh thy kingdom is remaining neglected, Cd. 203.
 Anwod invaded; *p.* of anwadan.
 Anwreon; *p.* anwroh; *pp.* anwrogen [an un, wreon to cover] To uncover, reveal; revelare:—*R. Ben.* 3.
 Anwrigenys, se; *f.* A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, a homily; explicatio, expositio, Som.
 Anwunigende inhabiting, v. onwunian.
 Anxsumnes anxiety, v. angsumnes.
 Anydan; *p.* de; *pp.* ded, de, anidde [a from, nydian to need, to compel] 1. To repel, thrust or beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force; repellere. 2. With ut to expel, to drive out; expellere:—1. Mid unryhte anydde wærum with injustice had been kept from, Chr. 823. 2. Ic anyde hig ut, Deut. 32, 21.
 Anywan to shew, demonstrate, v. niwian.

A of tide on a sudden, forthwith; ex tempore, Som.
 APA [Plat. Dut. aap n: Frs. ap: Swed. apa f: Icel. ape: Wel. eppa] An APE; simia:—*Elf. gl.* 3.
 Apæcan To seduce, mislead; seducere:—Gif hwa fram him apæce, L. Edg poen. 25.
 Apæran to pervert, v. forpæran.
 Aparod; *part.* Apprehended, found, taken; deprehensus:—Seo wæs aparod, Jn. 8, 3.
 Apelder-tun an apple-tree-garden, v. æpel-treow.
 Apel-treo an apple-tree, v. æpel-treow.
 Apflod; *m.* [ap up, flod a flood] An overflowing of the sea; ledō, Martyr. 20, Mart.
 Apinsian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, od, ud To ponder, weigh; ponderare:—*Past.* 53, 3.
 Apl an apple, v. æpl.
 Aplantode, ed planted, v. plantian.
 Apostata Apostacy, revolt; apostata:—*Lup. Serm.* 1, 19.
 Apostol One sent, an apostle; apostolus:—*Pæra* twelf apostola naman, Mt. 10, 2.
 Apostolic, apostollic; *adj.* Apostolical; apostolicus:—*Bd.* 1, 26.
 Appel an apple, v. æpl.
 Appel-leaf, æppel-leaf an apple-leaf, violets; pomi folium, violæ, Som.
 Appelscreada apple-parings, v. æppel-screada.
 Appl an apple, v. æpl.
 Apple-treow an apple-tree, v. æpel-treow.
 Apple-tun an orchard, v. æppel-tun.
 Aprotaman, aprotane The herb southernwood, wormwood; abrotonum [artemisia, Lin.], Som.
 Apulder An apple-tree, v. æpel-treow:—*Surmelst* apulder; q. souring apple-tree; pyrus malus, Lin.:—*Swite* apulder a sweeting apple-tree; malomellus, R. 45.
 Apuldre an apple-tree, v. æpel-tre.
 Apuldre APPLIEDORE, a village, in Kent, near Tenterden, a harbour on the coast of Devon:—Apuldre comb APPLIEDORE COMB Isle of Wight, Mann.
 Apuldur an apple-tree.
 Apullod pulled, v. pullian.
 Aquald killed, v. cwellan.
 Aqueorna a kind of ointment; scirra, Som., v. acwern.
 Aquilegia the herb columbine; aquilegia, aquileia:—Ors. 6, 36.
 AR [Frs. eren brazen, made of brass] ORE, brass, copper; æs, v. bræs. Grene ar green copper, brass; aurichalcum.

A'r, aar; *pl. g.* ára, árna [Plat. Frs. ere f: Dut. eer f: Ger. ehre f: Dan. aere: Swed. ära f: Icel. æra: Al. ar, or, ur beginning: Heb. אור aur light, splendour] 1. Glory, honour, respect, reverence; gloria. 2. Kindness, goodness, favour, use, care, benefit, power, wealth, money, riches, property, substance, support, wages; benignitas, opes, substantia:—1. Ne wolde he ænige are witan nor would he ascribe any honour, Bd. 2, 20. He sundor lif wæs foreberende eallum þam arum he a private life was preferring to all honours, Bd. 4, 11: Sm. p. 579, 8. Nyton nane are they know no respect, Bt. 35, 6. 2. Him wæs ara þearf to him was need of wealth, Cd. 97. Arra biddan to ask for power, Cd. 131. To godre are to good use, Herb. 2, 9. Eallum to are ylða bearnum for the benefit of all the sons of men, Jul. A. 2. (Vid. Price's Walton, ci. note 34). Be ealre are by all [his] wealth, Cnut. 46. Hyra ar is mæst their property is most, Ors. 1, 1. Hi are forgeafen they gave wages, Bd. 1, 15.
 A'r, es; *m.* [ær before, as Moes. airu messengers from, air before] One going before, a legate, a messenger, an angel; nuntius:—*Lædan* ut halige aras lead out holy messengers, Cd. 112. Þes ar sægeð this messenger sayeth, Cd. 32, v. ærend.
 A'r [Dan. aare: Swed. ara c: Icel. aar] An OAR; remus:—*Sume* hæfdon LX ara some have 60 oars, Chr. 897.
 Ar before, v. ær.
 Ar in marne, or ærist early in the morning, v. ær.
 Arad rode, v. ridan.
 Arade; *part.* Relieved; relevatus, Som.
 Aræcan; *p.* aræcte To reach out, extend, reach, lay hold of, hold up; attingere:—*Pat* man aræcan mihte that one could reach, Chr. 1014: Ing. p. 193, 19. Arecð or aræcð shall hold up, Ps. 145, 6.
 Aræd [a intensive, ræd counsel] Counsel, welfare, safety; consilium, salus:—*Se* aræda one who consults for safety, a patriot. Smeagende ymbe heora sawla aræd considering about their souls' welfare, L. Edm. pref. Se aræda, Romwara heretoga, se wæs hatan Brutus the patriot, the consul of the Romans, who was called Brutus, Bt. 19, v. ræd.
 Arædan, aredan, aredian; *p.* aræd, arod, arædde hi aræd-

don; *pp.* aræded, aredad [*Plat. Dut.* raden: *Dan.* raade: *Swed.* rada.—a, rædan] 1. To read, read through, peruse, tell, utter, speak; perlegere. 2. To conjecture, guess, divine, prophecy, discover, find out, examine, take counsel, care for, pursue, effect; conjectare, decernere:—1. *Pa se wisdom aræd hæfde when wisdom had spoken, Bt. 23.* Orationem arædde delivered an oration, *Bd. 4, 4.* 2. And him to cwædon; aræd, *Mk. 14, 65.* Weg aredian to discover the way, *Bt. 22, 2.* Aredian þearfum to regard, or take care for the poor, *Bd. 3, 9.* Ic þæne ræd arædige I will take that counsel, *Mod. Confit. 6.* Ceap aredian to make a bargain, *L. Edg. Wilk. p. 81, 8.* Aredan his willan to effect, or do his will, *H. in. verba. Hieremiae, v. rædan.*

* Arædnis a condition, *v.* arednes. Aræfnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, ræfnan to sustain] To bear, take away, suffer, sustain, undergo, bear in mind, to think; tolerare:—*Þe ic ærefne, Ps. 24, 5.* Aræfniende, aræfnigende; *part.* Bearing in mind, considering; expensens:—*Hom. in Nat. Dom.*

Aræfniendlic; *adj.* Possible, tolerable; possibilis, *Som.*

Aræman; *p.* de To raise, lift up, erect, elevate; excitare, erigere:—*Þa ge mihton ræddan and eow aræman on þam which ye may read, and elevate yourselves in them, Elf. T. p. 31, 15.* Arærantorear up, arærende lifting up, aræred lifted up, *v.* ræran.

* Arærnas, se; *f.* A raising, an exaltation, a restitution; exaltatio:—*Ors. 3, 1.*

Arafan [a from, reaf clothing] To unclothe, let loose, unwind; dissolvere:—*Arafan þat cliwen to unrove the clew, unwind the ball, Past. 35, 5.*

Arás arose, *v.* arisan. A'ras messengers, *v.* ar.

Arasian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad, od; *v. a.* To raise, to be laid open, discover, try, raise the hand, take hold of, raise the mind, to suspect; elevare, explorare:—*God hæfð arasod ure unriht-wisnissa, Gen. 44, 16.*

Arasod beon to be held, *v.* arasian.

Arblæd the oar-blade; palmula remi:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*

ARC, erc, earc, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Al.* ark f: *Swed.* ark m: *Moes.* arka: *Ger.* arche f: *Basq.* arc: *Wel.* arch: *Dan.* ark: *Lat.* arca a chest] A vessel to swim on water, an ARK,

a coffer, chest, hutch, bag; arca:—*Þa ætstod se arc, Gen. 8, 4.* Wirc þe nu ænne arc, *Gen. 6, 14.*

^b Arcebisceop, arcebiscop, ærcebisceop, ærcebiscop a bishop of the first class, an archbishop; archiepiscopus, *Bd. 1, 27.*

Arcebisceop-hád, ærcebisceop-hád an archbishop-hood, the degree or dignity of an archbishop; archiepiscopi gradus, vel dignitas, *Bd. 4, 6.*

Arcediacon, archidiacon, ærce-diacon. An archdeacon, a bishop's vicegerent; archidiaconus, *R. 69.*

Arcestol [arce chief, stol a stool] An archiepiscopal see, or seat; sedes archiepiscopalis, *Som.*

^c Arcræftig; *adj.* [ar respect, cræftig crafty] Skilful or quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite; morigerus, obsequens:—*Arcræftig ar a respectful messenger, a prophet, Cd. 202.*

Arde [arde honoured; *p.* of arian to honour] That which gives honour, an ensign of office, such as a pall, or staff; honoris signum:—*Ælfric arceb ferde to Rome æfter his arde Archbishop Ælfric went to Rome for his ensign of office, Chr. 997.*

Ardlice, arudlice; *adv.* [arod quick, lice] Quickly, immediately; prompte:—*Efstað nu ardlice, Jos. 2, 5.*

Are honour, *v.* ar.

Are; *m.* A court-yard; area, *Alb. resp. 48.*

Areafian; *p.* areafode; *pp.* areafod [a from, reafian to tear] To tear from, lacerate, divide; discerpere:—*Bring is areafod the sacrifice is divided, Cd. 158.*

Areah explained; *part.* of arecan, *v.* recan.

Arecan, areccan to explain, *v.* recan.

Areccan to reckon, translate, *v.* areccende recan.

^d Areccende explaining, *v.* recan. Arecð holdeth up, *v.* aræcan.

Ared counsel, *v.* aræd.

Aredad discovered; *pp.* of arædan.

Aredan to effect, to do, *v.* arædan.

Aredan to liberate, *v.* ahrædan.

Aredian to search out, *v.* arædan.

Arednes, arædnes, se; *f.* A degree, condition, covenant; consultum, conditio:—*Þære arednesse on that condition, Bd. 1, 1.*

Aredod furnished, *Som.*

Arefian to bear, *v.* aræfnan.

Areht erected; *part.* of recan.

Areosian to fall down, perish; decidere:—*Ic areose I shall fall down, Ps. 7, 4.*

Aretan, geretan; *p.* aret, geret; *pp.* aret, areted, gereted, aretten, aretne; *v. a.* [a or ge, retan to delight] To restore, invigorate, refresh, renew, inspire, repair, correct, set right; reficere:—*Hi hæfdon þatmod aret they have restored or refreshed the mind, Bt. Tit. 22.* Card. p. 8. Þu me hæfst getetne, 22, 1: Card. p. 118, 5, and aretne, 41, 2: Card. p. 374, 28, thou hast corrected me.

^e AREWA An ARROW; sagitta:—*Sume scotedon adunweard mid arewan some shot downward with arrows, Chr. 1083.*

Arewe [arewa arrow] ARROW, the name of a river in several counties, called so either from its swiftness or straightness; fluvii nomen.

Areweorð honourable, *v.* arwurð.

Arfæst; *adj.* [ar honour, fæst fast] Honest, good, virtuous, gracious, merciful; honestus, clemens:—*Wæs he se mon æfæst and ærfæst he was the religious and honest man, Bd. 3, 14: Sm. p. 539, 33.* Þat Drihten him arfæst and milde wære that the Lord might be to him merciful and mild, *Bd. 4, 31.*

Arfæstlice; *adv.* Honestly; honeste, *Som.*

Arfæstnes, arfestnys, se; *f.* Honesty, goodness, virtue, clemency; honestas, pietas:—*Þat he wæs mycelre arfæstnesse and æfæstnesse wer that he was a man of great virtue and piety, Bd. 4, 31.* Heo arfæstnisse cydde, *Jos. 6, 17.*

^f Arfæt, arfat, es; *n.* A brazen vessel; æramentum:—*Halgode þat arfæt, Lev. 8, 11.*

Arfest merciful, *v.* arfæst.

Arful; *adj.* Respectful, favourable, merciful, mild; honorabilis:—*Sy arfull, Ps. 102, 3.* Beo arful fæder and meder, *Wulfst. Par. 7.*

Arfullice; *adv.* Mildly, gently; clementer:—*Josep hig oncneow arfullice, Gen. 43, 27.*

ARG; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Franc. Dan. Swed.* arg: *Grk.* ἀργός idle: *Norse,* argur bad] Wicked, depraved, bad; pravus:—*Cneorisse yflo and arg an evil and wicked generation, v. forliger, earg.*

Argentilla, argentille Camomile; anthemischamomilla, *Lin.*:—*Elf. gr. 15.*

Ar-geotere [ar brass, geoter a pourer] A caster or pourer of brass, a melter of brass; æramentarius:—*Ors. 1, 20.*

^g Ar-geweorc Brass-work, copper-work; æramentum:—*Cot. 79.*

Arhlice *disgracefully*, v. earhlice.

Arhwate; *adj.* [æ before, most, hwata keen] *Most bold, most valiant*; fortissimus:—Oforcomon eorlas arhwate overcame most valiant earls, *Chr.* 938: *Ing.* p. 145, 26.

Arian, gearian; *part.* ende, gende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, od; *v.* a. [Plat. Dut. eeren: Ger. ehren: Dan. aere: Swed. ara: ar honour, ian] 1. *To give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration*; honorare, venerari. 2. *To regard, care for, spare, pardon, forgive*; parcere:—1. Is to arianne is to be honoured, *Bt.* 32, 2. Onsægednys lofes areð me, *Ps.* 49, 24. 2. He þearfum arede he cares for the poor, *Bd.* 3, 9. Ac arodon heora life, *Jos.* 9, 21. He arað þa godan he pardons the good, *Bt.* 41, 2. Se Cyning arian wille the king will pardon, *L. In.* 36: *Wilk.* p. 20, 38.

Arianisc; *adj.* *def.* se Arrianisca ARIAN, belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century:—Se Arrianisca gedweolda aras the Arian heresy arose, *Bd.* 1, 8.

Ariddan to rid, deliver, v. ah-ræddan.

Ariende, arigende sparing, v. arian.

^h Ariht; *adv.* [Plat. Ger. recht: Dut. regt: Dan. ret: Swed. rätt: a, riht right] *ARIGHT, right, well, correctly*; probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one considereth right, *L. Can. Edg.* 13, v. riht.

Ariman to number, arimed numbered, arimende numbering, v. riman.

Aring Honour, respect; honoratio:—Buton aringe without honour, *Ors.* 5, 10.

ARISAN; *part.* arisende, he aríst; *p.* arás, hi arison; *pp.* arisen; *v.* n. [Plat. risen: Frs. rize: Dut. ryzen, opryzen: Ger. reisen: Al. reison: Moes. urreisan or riesan: Dan. reise: Swed. resa: Norse, risa] *TO ARISE, rise, rise up, rise again*; surgere:—Ydel is eow arisan, *Ps.* 126, 3. He aras sona, *Gen.* 19, 1. Þa arison þa þri weras, *Gen.* 18, 16. Arisen was sunne, *C. Mk.* 4, 6. Þy þriddan dæge arisan, *Mt.* 16, 21.

Ariseð it behoveth; oportet, v. gerist.

Arist a resurrection, v. æryst.

Ariwe an arrow, v. arewa.

ⁱ A'rleás; *def.* se árleása; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eerloos: Ger. ehrlos: Dan. Swed. aerelös: ar

honour, leas] *Void of good, vile, impious, wicked*; impius:—Wið þam arleassestan eretice against the most wicked heretic, *Bd.* 4, 17. Forweorðað se arleasa the wicked perisheth, *Ps.* 9, 5.

^j A'rleáslice; *adv.* *Wickedly, impiously*; impie:—Ne arleaslice ic dyde fram Gode, *Ps.* 17, 23.

A'rleásnes, se; *f.* [arleas wicked] *Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety*; iniquitas:—Æfter manigo arleasnyssa heora, *Ps.* 5, 12.

A'rlic; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eerlyk: Ger. ehrlich: Dan. aerlig: Swed. ärlig: ar honour, lic] *Honourable, noble, venerable*; honorabilis:—*Bd.* 3, 7: *Ors.* 2, 7.

A'rlice; *adv.* *Honourably*; honorifice:—He wolde swiðe arlice underfon he would very honourably receive, *Bt.* 16, 2.

Arlice, ærlice; *adv.* [æ early, lice] *EARLY, betimes*; mane:—Swiðe arlice very early, *C. R. Mk.* 16, 2.

Arm an arm, v. earm.

Arm miserable, v. earm.

^k Armelu [æ early, melu moly or garlic] *The early garlic, the moly, hermel, the wild rue, or garlic*; allium moly, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 1, 64.

Armorgen early dawn, v. ærmergen.

Arna honour, v. ar.

Arnaleas void of honour, v. arleas.

Arn ran; *p.* of yrnan.

Aroda a species of herb; herbæ genus, arum:—Nim lybcornes leaf, oððe arod take a leaf of saffron, or arod, *L. M.* 1, 2, p. 102.

Arod ready, conjectured, pardoned, v. arædan, arian.

Aroda counsel, wisdom, v. aræd.

Arodlice quickly, v. ardlice.

Arodscipe Dexterity, readiness, aptness, dignity, honour; dexteritas:—*Past.* 20.

Arra of favours; facultatum, gen. plu. of ar.

Arrianisc Arian, v. Arianisc.

Arsgang [ærs anus, gang a passage] *Anus*; arsganga, Latrina, Lye.

^l Ar-smið, es; *m.* [ar brass, smið a smith] *A copper smith, a brazier, a worker in brass*; faber ærarius:—*Col. Mon.*

Arð thou art, es, v. eom.

Arþegn, arþeng, es; *m.* [ar honour, þegen a servant] *A servant or minister by his place or employment*; servus, minister honorabilis:—Cumena arþegn the servant of guests, *Bd.* 4, 31.

Arudlice quickly, v. ardlice.

Arung, e; *f.* 1. *An honouring, a reverence*; honoratio. 2. *A regarding, sparing, pardoning*; remissio, Som.

Arweorðe honourably, v. arwurðlice.

Arweorðian to honour, v. arwurðian.

Arweorðlice solemnly, v. arwurðlice.

Arweorðnes, arwyrðnes, se; *f.* arweorðung, arwurðung, e; *f.* [æ before, weorðnes honour] *Reverence, great honour, dignity, worship*; reverentia:—Bryngað Drihtne arwurðunge bring to the Lord reverence, *Ps.* 28, 2. Gif þu nu gemunan wilt eallra þara arwyrðnessa if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours, *Bt.* 8: *Card.* p. 36, 18. ¶ Mid arweorðnesse with honour, honourably.

Arwiðþe [ar an oar, wiðþe withe] *An oar-withe, a willow-band to tie oars with*; struppus:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

^m Arwunga, arwunge; *adv.* *Acting favourably, honourably, gratuitously*; gratis:—*R. Mt.* 10, 8.

Arwurð, arwyrð, arwurðlic; *def.* se arwurða, seo het arwurðe [æ before, highly, weorð worthy, or ar honour, wearð worth, honour-worth, honourable] *Highly honourable, venerable, worshipful, reverend*; honorabilis, venerandus:—Se arwurða wer the very venerable man, *Bd.* 4, 18: 5, 1. Se goda bið simle arwyrðe the good is always highly honourable, *Bt.* 39, 2. ¶ Arwurðe wuduwe or nunne a nun, *R.* 69.

Arwurðian, arweorðian, arwyrðian; *pp.* gearwurðod; *v.* [ar honour, weorðan to be, to be made] *To give honour, to reverence, celebrate, extol, worship*; honorare:—Onsægednys lofes arwurðað me, *Ps.* 49, 23. Þæt ealle arwurðigeon þone Sunu, swa swa hig arwurðigeað þone Fæder, se þe ne arwurðað þone Sunu, ne arwurðað he þone Fæder, *Jn.* 5, 23. Arwurða þinum Fæder, *Deut.* 5, 16.

Arwurðig reverend, v. arwurð.

Arwurðlic venerable, v. arwurð.

ⁿ Arwurðlice, arweorðe, arwyrðlice; *adv.* *Honourably, reverently, solemnly, mildly*; honorifice:—Swiðe arwurðlice onfangene wæron were very honourably received, *Bd.* 2, 20. Þa grete hig arwurðlice, *Gen.* 45, 4.

Arwurðung honour, v. arweorðnes.

Arwyrð *venerable*, v. arwurð.
 Arwyrðian *to reverence*, v. arwurðian.
 Arwyrðlice *reverently*, v. arwurðlice.
 Arwyrðness *dignity*, v. arweorðnes.
 Arydid *robbed*; pp. of ahræddan.
 Arynd-raca *an ambassador*, v. ærend-raca.
 Aryst *resurrection*, v. æryst.
 Arytrid *robbed*, v. arydid.
 As *brass*, v. ar.
 Asæd *said out, finished*, v. asægan.
 Asæga *to offer sacrifice*; immolare:—C. Mk. 14, 12, Lye.
 Asægan; p. asæde, asægde; pp. asæd, asægd [a out, sægan or secgan *to say*] *To speak out, relate, tell, finish speaking, conclude, end*; perloqui, eloqui:—Gif heo asæd bið if it [she] be told, related, Bd. 4, 22. Se wisdom þa þis spell asæd hæfde when wisdom had ended this discourse, Bt. 34, 8: 35, 1.
 °Asægdnis, se; f. A *mystery, sacrifice*; mysterium:—C. Lk. 8, 10: C. R. Lk. 11, 24, v. ansegednes.
 Asæled; part. [a, sæled from, sælan *to bind*] *Bound*; astrictus:—Cd. 100: 166.
 Asah *set*; p. of sigan.
 Asal, asald *an ass*, v. assa.
 Asawan *to sow*, asawen *sowed*, v. sawan.
 Asca *dust*, v. axe.
 Ascacan *to brandish*, ascaden *separated*, v. asceacan.
 Ascadian *to separate*, v. asceadan.
 Ascæafen *shaven*, v. sceafan.
 Ascære; adj. [a, scear *shears*] *Without tonsure, untrimmed*; incultus:—Peccat. Med. 8, Lye.
 Ascamian *to be ashamed*, v. scamian.
 Asce *ashes*, v. axe.
 Asceacan, ascacan; p. asceoc; pp. asceacen, asceacyn; v. a. 1. *To shake off, remove*; excutere. 2. *To forsake, desert, revolt, flee*; deserere. 3. *To shake, brandish*; vibrare:—1. Asceacað þat dust of eowrum fotum, Mr. 6, 11. 2. He asceacen wæs fram Æþelrede he had deserted from Æthelred, Chr. 1001: Ing. p. 174, 16. 3. Ascæcð sweord his, Ps. 7, 13.
 °Asceadan, ascadian; p. asceod; pp. asceaden, ascaden, asced; v. a. [a from, sceadan *to divide*] *To separate, disjoin, exclude*; separare:—And hine from nytenum asced and separated him from beasts, L. Eccles. Wilk. p. 184, 52. Hi of ciricean ge-

manan ascadene sien they from the church communion shall be excluded, L. With. Wilk. p. 10, 36.
 Asceaf *expelled*; p. of ascufan.
 Ascealian, ascilian; p. de; pp. ed, od, ascyled; v. [a from, sceal a scale] *To pull off the scales or shells, to scale, shell, expound, declare*; decorticare:—Cot. 79, Lye.
 Ascearpan *to sharpen*, v. ascyrpan.
 Asced, ascede *separated*, v. asceadan.
 Ascendan *to send*; v. asendan.
 Asceofen *expelled*, v. ascufan.
 Asceonendlic *detestable*, v. ascuniendlic.
 °Asceonia *to detest, avoid*; detestari:—R. Ben. 2, Lye.
 Asceonung *detestation*, v. ascunung.
 Asceop *gave*, v. sceapian.
 Asceortian, ascortian; p. de; pp. ed. *To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail*; breuiare, effluere:—Ten þusend geara ascortað ten thousand years will elapse, Bt. 18, 3. Ðat wæter asceortode, Gen. 21, 15.
 Asceotan; p. sceat, hi ascuton; pp. ascoten [a, sceotan *to shoot*] *To shoot, shoot through, break through, fall*; cum impetu erumpere:—Ors. 6, 36.
 Ascerpan, ascirpan; p. de; pp. ed. *To sharpen, clear from, save from*; exacuere:—Wracu ascirped cleared or saved from destruction, Bt. 20.
 Ascian *to ask*, v. acsian.
 Ascilian *to shell*, v. ascealian.
 Ascimod *shining*, Herb. 2, 31, v. sciman *to glisten*, Som.
 Ascinan *To shine forth, to be clear, evident*; clarescere:—Cuðlicor ascineð will be more truly evident; Bd. 5, 1.
 Asciran, ascyrian; p. ede; pp. ed, ud; v. a. [Plat. Dut. afscheuren: a from, sciran *to sheer*] *To cut from, to separate, divide, part, sever, excommunicate*; resecare, separare:—He ascirede Adames bearn he separated Adam's sons, Deut. 32, 8. Ascyrud beon fram mannum, Somn. 280.
 °Ascirped *cleared*, v. ascerpan.
 Ascufen *banished*, v. ascufan.
 Ascop *gave*, v. sceapian.
 Ascortian *to shorten*, v. asceortian.
 Ascræp *scraped*, v. ascreopan.
 Ascrencan; pp. ascrenct, ascruncen [a, screncan *to supplant*] *To supplant, press, stamp, squeeze, pull, shrink*; supplantare:—Past. 43, 9: 53, 5: Cot. 71.

Ascreopan; p. ascræp; pp. ed [a from, screopan *to scrape*] *To scrape off, scrape*; scalpere:—Job ascræp þone wyrms of his lice, Job. p. 166, 33.
 Ascrepan, ascrypan; p. de; pp. en. *To bear, carry, cast or vomit out*; egerere:—Cot. 71.
 Ascruncen *pressed*, v. ascrencan.
 Ascrutnian [a, scrudnian *to scrutiny*] *To search out, scrutinize, trace out*; scrutari, Som.
 Ascrypan *to cast out*, v. ascrepan.
 Ascprotu *fennel-giant*, v. æscprote.
 °Ascufan; p. asceaf; pp. ascufen, -ofen, -eofen, -eafen [a from, scufan *to shove*] *To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away*; expellere:—V. Ps. 77, 66.
 Ascunan; v. a. *To convict, accuse*; arguere:—Hwylc eower ascunað me for sinne, Jn. 8, 46.
 Ascung *a question*, v. acsung.
 Ascunian; p. de; pp. ed, od; v. a. [a away, scunian *to shun*] 1. *To avoid, shun, fly from*; evitare. 2. *To hate, detest*; detestari:—1. Mot he ascunian must he avoid, L. Cnut. 7. 2. Esau ascunode Jacob, Gen. 27, 41. Ða ascunodon hig hine, Gen. 37, 4.
 Ascuniendlic, asceonendlic; adj. *Detestable, abominable*; detestabilis:—Beforan Gode ys ascuniendlic, Lk. 16, 15.
 Ascunung, asceonung *An execration, abomination, a detestation*; execratio:—Ge geseoð þære toworpenness ascununge, Mk. 13, 14.
 Ascuton *fell down*, v. asceotan.
 Ascyled, od *taken out of the shell, shelled, declared*, v. ascealian.
 °Ascyndan [a from, scyndan *to meet*] *To separate, remove, take away, lengthen*; tollere:—Ðu ascyndest fram me freond, Ps. 87, 19.
 Ascypan *to sharpen*, v. ascyrpan.
 Ascyrian *to separate*, v. asciran.
 Ascyrigendlic; adj. [ascirigende *disjoining, from asciran*] *Disjoining, disjunctive*; disjunctivus:—Elf. gr. 44.
 Ascyrigendlice; adv. *Disjunctively, severally*; disjunctive:—Elf. gr. 44.
 Ascyrpan; p. hi ascyrpton; pp. gescyrped *To sharpen*; exacuere:—Hi ascyrpton swa swa sweord tunga heora, Ps. 63, 3. Hi ascirpan they sharpen, Bt. 34, 8.
 Ase *as*.
 Asealcan; pp. asolcen *To depress, languish, to be weak*; languescere:—Cd. 99, v. asolcen, solcen.

^u Asearian *To become dry, to sear, dry up; arescere, Som.*
 Asecan; *p. asohte; pp. asoht [a from, secan to seek] To search, seek out, enquire; requirere: —Bd. 1, 27.*
 Asecgan; *v. [a out, secgan to say] To speak out, declare, express, tell, publish, explain; edicere:—Heofonas asecað wuldor Godes, Ps. 18, 1.*
 Asecgendlic; *adj. That which may be spoken, expressible; effabilis, Som.*
 Asend, asende *sent, emitted, thrown out, v. sendan.*
 Aseowe sowed, aseowen sowed, *v. sawan.*
 Aset placed, *v. settan.*
^v Asetan *To appoint, design; destinare:—R. Conc. pref.*
 Aseted, asett, asette, *set, placed, stored, built, v. settan.*
 Aseðan *to boil, v. seoðan.*
 Aseþian *to affirm, v. seþan.*
 Asian *To put out, eject, sile; expuere:—R. Mt. 23, 24.*
 Asicyd, gesiced; *part. [a from, sucian to suck] Taken from suck, weaned; ablactatus:—Swa asicyd ofer modor, Ps. 130, 4.*
 Asigen fallen; *pp. of sigan.*
^w Asindrod *sundered, separated, severed, v. gesundrian.*
 Aslacian; *p. aslacude, aslæcte; pp. aslacad, aslæcud To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate; laxare:—Cot. 103, v. slacian.*
 Aslacigendlic; *adj. Slack, remiss; remissivus:—Elf. gr. 38, Lye.*
 Aslacigendlice; *adv. Slackly, remissly; remissè:—Elf. gr. 38, Som.*
 Aslad *slipped away, v. aslidan.*
 Aslæcte loosed, *v. aslacian.*
 Aslæcud *sent off, v. aslacian.*
 Aslægen, aslagen *struck, fixed, v. slean.*
^x Aslapen; *ddj. Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, Som.*
 Aslawian *To be heavy, dull, sluggish; torpescere:—Ors. 4, 13.*
 Aslean *to strike, v. slean.*
 Aslegen slain, *v. slean.*
 Aslidan, slidan; *p. aslād; pp. asliden To slide, or slip away, dash against; labi, elidere:—Asliden beon, Scint. 13, 24, 78.*
 Aslad, gefioll, wagað *slid, moved, waggle, Cot. 120, Lye.*
 Aslitan, aslytan; *p. aslat; pp. aslyten, asliten; v. a. [a from, slitan to slit] To cleave, rive, destroy, fail, cut off; discindere, diruere:—Aslat þa tunas ealle destroyed all the villages, Bd. 3, 16. Mildheortnysse his aslyteð of cneorysse on cynrine, Ps. 76, 8.*
 Aslogen, asloh *struck, fixed, v. slean.*

^y Aslupan *To slip away; labi:—Cd. 134.*
 Aslyteð *shall fail, v. aslitan.*
 Asmeagende enquiring; *part. of asmean.*
 Asmean; *p. asmeade; pp. asmead; v. a. 1. To search, enquire, elicit; investigare. 2. To contemplate, consider, ruminate, ponder, bethink, think; ruminare, sentire:—1. Stige mine þu asmeadest, Ps. 138, 2. 2. Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one rightly considers it, L. Can. Edg. 13, v. smean.*
 Asmiðod worked, *v. gesmiðed.*
 Asmoran, smoran; *p. de; pp. ed, od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. smooeren: Ger. schmoren: a intensive, smoran to suffocate] To strangle, stifle, smother; suffocare:—Þat ge forberen þicgan asmorod that ye forbear to eat what is strangled, L. Alf. 49: W. 33, 25. Hi hine on his bed asmoredon they smothered him on his bed, Som.*
^z Asnasan, asnaesan; *p. he asnæst; v. a. To hit, or strike against, to rush, pull out; impingere:—Gif hine mon on asnæseð if any one strike against him, L. Alf. 32: Wilk. p. 42, 15. Gif foran eagum asnæse, Id. p. 42, 16.*
 Asnydan *to cut off, v. snidan.*
 Asoden sodden, boiled, melted, *v. seoðan.*
 Asoht sought out, searched, *v. asecan.*
 Asolcen, aswolcen; *part. Idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful; remissus, ignavus:—Scint. 16.*
 Asolcennys, se; *f. Idleness, slothfulness, laziness; ignavia:—Scint. 24.*
 Aspætan, þu aspeast, aspeost; *v. To spit out; expuere:—R. C. Jn. 9, 6.*
^a Aspanan; *p. aspón, aspeón; pp. aspanen To allure, entice, Lye, v. spanan.*
 Aspaw vomited out; *p. of aspiwan.*
 Aspelian; *part. aspelinde To supply another's room, to be deputy or proxy; vicario munere fungi:—Jud. civ. Lund. p. 71.*
 Aspendan, spendan; *p. de; pp. ed [Plat. spenden: Dan. spender: Swed. spendera] To spend, lay out, bestow, employ; expendere:—Aspendan þearfum to spend on the poor, R. Ben. interl. 58. Ic aspende yfele, Elf. gr. 47.*
 Aspeon invited, secretly enticed, *v. aspanan.*
 Aspirian *to enquire, v. aspyrian.*
^b Aspiwan; *p. aspaw, aspau To spew, vomit, eject; evomere:—Cot. 78, Lye, v. spiwan.*

Aspon allured, *v. aspanan.*
 Aspretan *to sprout out, v. asprytan.*
 Asprian, sprian; *v. a. [Dut. spreien: Ger. spreiten: Swed. sprida] To display, lay before, shew; prætere:—Aspriað mildheortnysse þine, Ps. 35, 11.*
 Asprincan *to arise, v. aspringan.*
 Asprindlad; *part. Extended, or stretched out with little rods or twigs; virgulis extensus:—L. M. 2, 24.*
 Aspring a fountain, *v. spring.*
 Aspringan; *p. he, asprang, asprong, hi asprungon; pp. aspruncen; asprungen. 1. To spring up, to arise, originate, break forth; surgere, prorumpere. 2. To spring out, escape, lack, fail; deficere, imminuere:—1. Aspruncen is leoht, Ps. 111, 4. Apryngð rihtwisnys, Ps. 71, 7. Þa asprungon ealle wylspringas, Gen. 7, 11. 2. Þon aspringað miht min, Ps. 70, 10. Asprang gast min, Ps. 76, 3.*
 Aspruncen arisen, *v. aspringan.*
^c Asprungennes, se; *f. An eclipse, a deficiency, want, misery; eclipsis, defectio:—Sunnan or monan asprungennes an eclipse of the sun or moon, Som. Asprungynes nam me, Ps. 118, 53.*
 Asprytan; *pp. yted, yttan To sprout out, v. sprytan.*
 Aspyligan; *v. [Plat. afspölen: Dut. afspoelen: Ger. abspülen] To cleanse, wash, purify; abluere:—Swin nyllað aspyligan on hluttrum wæterum swine will not wash in pure waters, Bt. 37, 4.*
^d Aspyrgeng *A curious invention; inventio:—Cot. 186.*
 Aspyrian; *v. To seek, search, explore, trace, discover, explain; investigare:—L. Ethel. 2: Wilk. p. 63, 3, Lye.*
 Assa; *gen. an; eosol, es [Plat. Ger. esel: Al. esel, esil: Dut. ezel: Moes. asil; Dan. aesel: Swed. äsna. Icel. esne: Wel. asen: Lat. asinus] An ass; asinus:—Wilde assa a wild ass. Anbidiað eow her mid þam assum, Gen. 22, 5. Gif þu gemete þines feondes assan, Ex. 22, 4. Uppan assan folan sittende, Jn. 12, 15. And xx ass myrena and 20 of mare asses or she asses, Gen. 32, 15.*
 Assald an ass, *v. assa.*
 Assandun *Ashdown, v. Æscesdun.*
^e Assedun; *adj. [axe, or asce ashes, dun dun or grey colour] Ashdun of a dun or dark colour; dosinus, cinereus:—R. 79, Lye.*

Assirige *Assyria*; Ors. 2, 5.
 Ass-myra a *she-ass*, v. assa.
 Ast *A kiln*; siccatorium:—R. 109, v. cyn.
 Astælan [a out, stælan to steal] To steal out, to creep on, to seduce; obrepere:—*Pat me næfre deofol on astælan ne mæge that the devil may never secretly creep on me* [seduce me], *L. Can. Edg. Confes.* 9: *Wilk.* p. 88, 49.
 Astæned; part. Set with precious stones; gemmatus:—*Astæned gyrdel a girdle set with stones*, *Cot.* 201, *Lye*, v. agimmed.
 Astærfed; part. Starved out, dried up, withered, or killed as a plant or shrub; exsiccatus:—*R. Mt.* 15, 13.
 Astah, astahg ascended, v. astigan.
 † Astandan; p. he astod, we astodon To stand out, remain long, endure, last, continue, rise up; durare:—*Hig astodon they urged*, *Lk.* 23, 23.
 Astellan, asteallan; p. astealde; pp. asteald; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. stellen: Dan. stille: Swed. ställa] 1. To appoint, undertake, establish, ordain, decree, confirm; resolve upon; statuere. 2. To give, afford, yield, give away, to go out; præbere, v. stellan:—1. *Crist hit astealde and tæhte Christ established and taught it*, *Hom. in dedic. Eccles.* Astealde gewin [he] undertook the war, Ors. 2, 5. Done fleam ærest astealde *Purcytel Thurkytel first undertook the flight*, *Chr.* 1010: *Ing.* p. 185, 8. Asteald to bysne established for an example, Ors. 2, 4. 2. Astellan bysene to give an example, *Past.* 3, 1.
 Astemnian; p. nde; pp. ned [a from, stemn a foundation] To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect; condere:—*De hi sylf astemnedon which they themselves built*, *Bd. Pref. Sm.* p. 472, 17.
 Astenct; part. Scattered, dispersed, dissipated, routed; dissipatus, *Som.*
 Asteped left childless, v. stepan.
 ‡ Astepnes, se; f. A privation; oratio:—*Cot.* 187.
 Astepte orphans, *V. Ps.* 108, 8.
 Astereð moves, v. astyrian.
 Astered disturbed, v. astyrian.
 Asterion The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form; astericum:—*Herb.* 61.
 Astifian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed To stiffen, grow, or wax stiff; obri-gere:—*Cot.* 146. His sine astifode his sinew stiffened, *Gen.* 32, 32.
 Astifician, astifecian; v. a. To

eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate; eradicare. *Pat he astificige unþeawas that he exterminate vices*, *Bt.* 27, 1.
 † Astigan, astigð, astihð; imp. astih; p. astáh, astág, astáh; pp. astiht To go or come from, v. stigan.
 Astignes, se; f. An ascent, ascending; ascensus:—*Ps.* 103, 4.
 Astihcest; q. astagest, astahest thou removedst, v. astigan.
 Astiht separated, v. astigan.
 Astintan; p. de; pp. ed, astynt To blunt, to make dull, to stint, assuage; obtundere:—*Scint.* 12: *Cot.* 101.
 Astirian to move, v. astyrian.
 Astiðian; p. ðude; pp. ðed [a intensive, stið hard, ian] To become hard, dry, dry up, wither; indurare arescere:—*Astiðude swa swa tigde miht min my strength dried up as a tile*, *Ps.* 21, 14.
 Astod urged; p. of astandan.
 † Astondnes, se; f. An existence, a subsistence; subsistentia:—*Ana God on þrym astondnessum one God in three subsistences*, *Bd.* 4, 17: *Sm.* p. 585, 38.
 Astorfen; part. Starved, like a dead body; cadaverosus:—*Wanl.* p. 43, 17.
 Astreccan, astrecan, astræcan; p. astrehte; pp. astreht; v. a. [Plat. uutstrekken: Dut. uitstrekken: Ger. aussrekken: Dan. udstræke: Swed. utsträcka: a out, streccan to stretch] To stretch out, to extend, prostrate, or lay low, to prostrate one's self, bow down; prostrare extendere:—*De leas he astrecce his hand*, *Gen.* 3, 22. *Pa feoll Abram astreht to eorðan*, *Gen.* 17, 3. *Astrehte hine to eorðan*, *Gen.* 18, 2.
 † Astregdan; q. astregan; p. astregde; pp. astregd [a out, stregan to sprinkle] To sprinkle, scatter, strew; aspergere:—*Ps.* 50, 8, *Lye*.
 Astreht prostrated, v. astreccan.
 Astrengd malleable, *R.* 15; perhaps astreht, *Lye*.
 Astrican; v. To strike, smite; percutere, *Som.*
 Astrienan, astrynan; p. astryn-de; v. a. To engender, procreate, v. strynan.
 Astrihilthet [astre a house, hold a master, þeowet a fine] A fine levied on a house-holder; compensatio facta a domino mansionis, *L. Edw. Con.* 30, *Mann.*
 Astundian To ASTOUND, grieve, suffer grief, to bear; dolere; *R. Ben.* 36.
 Astyfecige; q. astificigeto terminate, v. astifecian.

Astyltan; v. To astonish; stupescere, *Lye*.
 Astyndende blunting, *Lye*.
 † Astyrian to stir, v. stirian.
 Astyrrred starred, *Scint.* 58.
 Astyrung a motion, v. stirung.
 Asuab erred, v. aswifan.
 Asuand weakened, v. aswindan.
 Asuanian to languish, v. aswindan.
 † Asundran, asundron; adv. ASUNDER, apart, alone, privately; seorsim:—*He hys leorning cnihtum asundron rehte*, *Mk.* 4, 34, v. sunder.
 Asungen sung, v. singan.
 Asuond weakened, v. aswindan.
 Asurian; p. de; pp. ed, od. To be, or become sour, tart, bitter; acescere:—*Cot.* 10, 177.
 Aswæfan, aswæft; q. aswapan, he aswapeð, aswæpð; p. asweop; pp. aswapan; v. To sweep away, to cleanse; abstergere:—*Past.* 36, 8. v. swapan.
 Aswærunga Modesty, bashfulness, confusion; modestia:—*Ps.* 43, 17, v. scama.
 Aswanian to languish, v. aswindan.
 Aswapa sweepings, v. æswapa.
 Aswarcod; part. Confounded, dismayed, abashed; confusus:—*Ps.* 70, 26.
 Aswarnian. *Pat hi aswarnian that they be confounded*, *Ps.* 85, 16, v. awarnian.
 Aswearc languished, failed, v. geswearcan.
 † Asweartian; p. ede; pp. ed, od To blacken, darken, to be made SWARTHY or black, obscured, darkened; denigrari:—*Asweorted seo heofen the heaven darkened*, *Æqu. vern.* 11, 39.
 Aswefian; p. fede; pp. fed [a intensive, swefian to sleep] 1. To sooth, appease, set at rest; sopire. 2. To strike with astonishment, to be stunned, made insensible; percutere:—1. *Bd.* 3, 15. 2. *Swyrdum aswefede*, *Fr. Jud. Thw.* p. 26, 11.
 Aswefecad driven out, v. aswyfecian.
 Aswellan to swell, v. swellan.
 Asweltan to die, depart, v. sweltan.
 Aswengde shaken, v. swengan.
 Asweotole clearly, v. sweotole.
 † Aswican to deceive, v. swican.
 Aswifan; p. asuab To wander out of the way, to stray; exorbitare, v. swifan.
 Aswind, æswind; adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle; iners:—*Cot.* 108.
 Aswindan; p. aswand; pp. aswunden; v. 1. To languish through dulness, to enervate, pine, consume away; tabescere. 2. To decay, perish, dis-

solve; *consumere*:—1. Hwge swa aswundene sion *why are ye so enervated*, *Bt.* 40, 4. 2. Pylæs ealle gesceafta aswindað *lest all creatures perish*, *Bt.* 33, 4. Aswindan me dyde anda min, *Ps.* 118, 139, v. swindan.
 Aswundung *Idleness, sloth*; *desidia, Som.*
 ° Aswipan; *pp.* aswopen *To sweep, scour, clean, or brush away*; *verrere, Som.*
 Aswogen; *part.* Overgrown, covered over, choked; *obductus*:—*Past.* 52, 9.
 Aswolcen *idle*, v. asolcen.
 Aswollen *swollen*, v. aswellen.
 Aswond, aswonden *weakened*, v. aswindan.
 Aswondennes *sloth*, v. aswundennes.
 Aswopen *swept*, v. aswipan, aswæfan.
 Asworetan; v. *To breathe, sigh*, v. sworetan.
 Aswunan *To swoon*; *deficere animo, Som.*
 Aswunden *weakened, slothful*, v. aswindan.
 Aswundenlice; *adv.* Slothfully, segniter, *Som.*
 Aswundennes, se; *f.* Slothfulness, idleness; *inertia*:—*Fram ussa tida aswundennysse, Bd.* 3, 5.
 Aswyfecian; *pp.* aswefecad *To pull up by the roots, to eradicate*; *eradicare, v. astifecian.*
 P Aswylegan; v. *To soil, sully, deface, disgrace*; *devenustare, Som.*
 Aswyðerad *burdened, aggravated*, v. swyðran.
 Asyndrian; *part.* asundrigende, ic asyndrige; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, od [a from, syndrian to sunder, part] *To put ASUNDER, to separate, disjoin, sever*; *separare*:—*Ic com asyndrian, Mt.* 10, 35, v. syndrian.
 Asyndrung *A division, separation, divorce*; *divortium*:—*Cot.* 68.
 ATA, ate, atih [Frs. ôat] OATS, tares, darnel, cockle; *avena fatua, Lin.*:—*Wilde ata wild oats, C. Mt.* 13, 30, 38. Atan or lasor tares; *zizania, Cot.* 204. Pat acer-sæd aten the acre-seed of oats, *Chr.* 1124, v. coccel.
 Atæfran, atifran; *pp.* atefred, atifred, atiefred *To depict, paint*; *depingere*:—*Past.* 21, 3.
 Athærst *escaped*, v. ætberstan.
 Ate oats; *avena, v. ata. Urine*; *lotium, Som.*
 Ateah took off, v. ateon.
 Atefred painted, v. atæfran.
 Ategar a javelin, v. ætgar.
 Atelan to reckon, v. tellan.

Atelic; *adj.* Deformed, foul, ill-favoured, corrupt, shameful; *deformis*:—*Bd.* 4, 32, v. atol.
 Atellan to tell out, number, v. tellan.
 Atelucost or atelicost; *sup.* of atelic foul.
 Atemian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a intensive, tamian to tame] *To make very tame or gentle, to tame*; *domare*:—*Past.* 46.
 Aten oats; *avenæ, v. ata.*
 r Atendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; v. [a intensive, tendan to tind] *To set on fire, kindle, enrage, inflame*; *incendere*:—*Hi atendon heora here-beacna they lighted their camp-beacons, Chr.* 1006. Hi mid fyre atendan wolden they would set it on fire, *Chr.* 994.
 Atendend *An incendiary, inflamer, exciter*; *accensor*:—*Scint.* 78, *Lye.*
 Atendinge *A fire-brand, an incentive, a provoking*; *incentivum*:—*Scint.* 81, *Lye.*
 Ateon, ation; ic ateo, he atihð, ateahð, we ateoð; *p.* þu ateoðest, atuge, he ateh ateah, we atugon; *pp.* atihð, atogen [a from, teon to tow, or draw] 1. *To draw, move, draw or pluck out, attract*; *trahere.* 2. *To employ, dispose of, treat*; *disponere*:—*Hi ne mihton hyt ateon, Jn.* 21, 6. Mid atogenum swurde, *Numb.* 22, 22. 2. Hu hig sceoldon þæs Halendes wurð ateon how they should dispose of the Saviour's price, *Mt.* 27, 7. Ateoh hyne swylce broðer treat him as a brother, *Scint.* 60: *Nicod.* 14. ¶ Used with prepositions thus: Ateon fram or of to draw from, *Deut.* 13, 10. Ateon to to draw to, attract. Men beoð atihðe to gesælþum men are attracted to happiness, *Bt.* 32: 1. *Tit.* 32: *Ps.* 118, 131. Ateon ut to draw out, *Ors.* 5, 13, v. teon.
 Ateorian, æteorian, aterian, atiarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed. *To fail, tire, corrupt*; *desistere*:—*Him æteorode se mete, Jos.* 5, 12, v. geteorian.
 Ateorigendlic; *adj.* Defective, lacking, frail, brittle, ruinous; *defectivus*:—*H. in die Pasch.* p. 3, *Som.*
 Ateorung a failing, a tiring, v. geteorung, *Som.*
 Ateowad, ateowed; *part.* Shown, made known; *ostensus, Som.*
 Ater poison, v. ættrene.
 Ateran; *pp.* ed [a from, teran to tear] *To tear from, seize, fatigue*; *diripere*:—*R.* 87.
 Ater-drinca, ator-drinc, attor-drinca *A poisonous potion or*

drink, bile; *potio venenata*:—*Cot.* 24.

Aterian to fail, v. ateorian.

Aterlaðe, atorlað, atterlaðe; m. *The herb betony, penny grass*; *venenifuga, gallicrista, betonica*:—*Cot.* 24.

t Aterlic; *adj.* [ater a serpent, v. ættrene, lic] *Snakelike, horrible, terrible, gorgonian*; *gorgoneus*:—*Cot.* 98, v. biter.

AÐ, -es; m. [Frs. Dut. eed, eet] *An oath, a swearing*; *juramentum*:—*Þu agyltst þine aðas, Mt.* 5, 33. Ða behet he mid aðe, *Mt.* 14, 7, 9. ¶ Að syllan to take an oath, to swear.
 Aþanon from thence; inde, *Som.*

Aðbrice; m. *A breaking of an oath, perjury*; *perjurium*:—*Wulf.* 8.
 Aðburstan [að an oath, berstan to burst] *To break an oath, to perjure*; *perjerare*:—*Gif him aðburste wære, L. Edw.* 3.

u A þe, a þy; *conj.* Therefore, so far that, so much; *idcirco*:—*It more properly means ever the, as a þy or a þe deorwyrðran ever the more precious, Bt.* 14, 2. A þy ma ever the more, *Bt.* 40, 2. A þy betera ever the better, *Bt.* 13, v. þy.

Aþed skinned, v. æthide.

Aðe-gehat an oath, v. að-gehat.

Aþegen; *part.* Full, stuffed out; *distentus*:—*Cot.* 63.

Aþencan to recollect, devise, invent, *Ors.* 1, 10, v. þencean.

Aþenian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; v.a. [a out, þenian to stretch] 1. *To stretch out, extend*; *extendere.* 2. *To prostrate*; *prostrernere.* 3. *To expand, apply, stretch*; *expandere*:—1. Aþene þine hand, and he hi aþenede, *Mt.* 12, 13. 2. Hi aþenedon hi, *Mt.* 2, 11. 3. Bogan his he aþenede, *Ps.* 7, 13. Aþenian mod to apply the mind, *Bd.* 4, 3, *Lye, v. þenian.*

v Aþenung *An extending, extension*; *extensio, Som.*

Aþeodan; *p.* de; *pp.* aþeodd, aþied [a from, þeodan to join] *To disjoin, separate*; *disjungere*:—*Aþeodde from Gode, Gr. Dial.* 2, 16.

Aþeostriað darken; aþeostrod darkened, v. aþystrian.

A'ðer, oððe either, v. aðor, oððe.

Aþexe a lizard, newt; lacerta, *Som.*

Aðfultum [að an oath, fultum a helper] *One who supports by an oath, who will swear for another, a witness*; *sacramentalis*:—*Þe aðfultum næbbe, L. Cnut.* 5.

Að-gehat, aðe-gehat, es; n. [að an oath, gehat a promise] *A sacred pledge, an oath, sacrament*; *sacramentum*:—*R.* 13.

Apied separated, v. *apeodan*.
Apierran To wash off or away, rinse, make clean, purge, clear; diluere:—*Past.* 13, 1.
Apiestrode obscured, v. *apystrian*.
^w*Apindan*; pp. *apinden*, *apunden* To puff up, swell, inflate; intumescere:—He þa þone apundenan sæ gesmylte he then calmed the enraged sea, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. *þindan*.
Apindung A swelling or puffing up; tumor, *Som.*
Apinnod, *apynned thinned*, made thin, v. *þinnian*.
Apistrod obscured, v. *apystrian*.
Aplans þat beorg Mount Atlas; Atlas mons:—*Ors.* 1, 1.
Apnyid pilled; *expilatus*, v. *apryd*.
Apoht [a out, þoht a thought] A thinking out, an excogitation, a device, an invention; commentum:—*Cot.* 35, *Som.*
Apolian to sustain, endure, v. *þolian*.
^x*Aðolode* Whole, not cut, or parted; integer, *Som.*
Aðor, *auðer*, *awðer*; pron. Either, the one or the other, other, both; alteruter, uterque:—And seþe aðor fulbrece and he who violates another, *L. Cnut.* 2. On aðrum on both, *Cot.* 214. On aðre hand on either hand, *Ors.* 1, 14. Þissa twega yfela auðer ricsað of these two evils, either reigns, *Bt.* 6.—*Naðor* neither.
Aðor; adj. Higher, former; sublimior:—*Cd.* 228.
Aðor, *auðer*, *aðor*, *oððe* either, or; sive, v. *oððe*.
Aþracian to fear, v. *anþracian*.
Aþræste wrested, *Cot.* 73, v. *þræstan*.
Aþræt Irksomeness; tedium, *Som.*
Aþrawen, *geþrawen*; part. Thrown out, twisted, wreathed, twined, wound; projectus, contortus:—*Aþrawenan* gold þræddas twisted gold thread. *Aþrawenum* þrædum with thrown thread, *Cot.* 50, v. *þrawan*.
^y*Aþreotan*; indef. hit *apryt*; p. *apriet*; pp. *aproten*, *apriet* To loathe, disdain, be weary of; tædio afficere; also actively, to tire, weary, warn; monere:—Me *apryt* it wearies me, I am weary, *Elf. gr.* 33. Hwi ne læte ge eow þonne *apreotan* why then suffer ye [it] not to warn you, *Bt.* 32, 2. Þat ic þe hæbbe *apriet* that I have wearied thee, *Bt.* 39, 12.
Aþroten loathed, v. *apreotan*.
Aþrotennes, *aprotenes*, se; f. Tedium, loathsomeness, wearisomeness; tedium:—*Cot.* 91, *Som.*

Aþrotsum; adj. Troublesome, irksome, wearisome; tædiosus:—*Aþrotsum* is is weary, *Cot.* 188.
Aþroxen; part. Spoiled, robbed, disarmed; spoliatus, *Som.*
Aþrunge; part. Concealed; celatum:—*Cot.* 33, *Lye.*
Aþrunten, *aprunten*; part. Molested, infested, annoyed; infestatus:—*Cod. Ex.* 109, b. l. 10.
Aþryd, *ahrydred*; part. Wrested, wrung, driven out, robbed, pilled; expressus:—*Cot.* 73, *Som.*, v. *atredan*.
^z*Aþrysemian*; v. To choke, suffocate, stifle; suffocare:—*Ors.* 5, 4.
Aþryt wearies, v. *apreotan*.
Að-stæf an oath; juramentum:—*Ps.* 104, 8.
Að-swar, *aðswara* A solemn oath, an oath; juramentum:—*Jos.* 9, 18. ¶ *Aðsware* pytt the well of the oath, *Beersheba*, *Gen.* 46, 1.
Að-swaring, *að-swerung* An oath; juramentum:—*Ps.* 104, 8: *Chr.* 1070.
Aðswearian; v. To devote, dedicate; devotare:—*Cot.* 64.
Aðswerung an oath, v. *aðswaring*.
Aðswird an oath; juramentum:—*Ps.* 104, 8.
Aðsyllan; v. To take an oath; jurare, *Som.*
^a*AþUM* A son in law, a daughter's husband, a brother in law, a sister's husband; gener; sororis, ut et patris, sororis maritus:—*Hæfst* þusun a oðþe *aþum*, *Gen.* 19, 12. To his twam *aþumum*, *Gen.* 19, 14. For to þam cyng his *aþume* went to the king his sister's husband, *Chr.* 1091.
Aþunden swollen, v. *apindan*.
Aþundennes, se; f. A tumour, a swelling; tumor:—*Geswel* þat is *aþundennesse* a swelling, that is a tumour, *Herb.* 2, 17.
Aþwægen washed, v. *apwean*.
Aþwænan to take away, v. *ætwenan*.
Aþwat as, na *aþwat* him shall not disappoint him, *Ps.* 131, 11.
^b*Aþwean* To wash from, cleanse, baptize, anoint; lavare:—*Aþweah* me, *Ps.* 50, 3, v. *þwean*.
Að-wed A solemn oath, sacrament; sacramentum:—*R.* 13.
Aþwegen washed, v. *þwean*.
Aþweran; v. To beat, move, or shake together; agitare, *Som.*
Aþwog, *aþwogen*, *aþwoh* washed, v. *þwean*.
Aþwyrdan to answer; *aþword* answered, v. *andwerdan*.
Að-wyrð; adj. Worthy of an oath, worthy of credit; dignus qui juret:—*Gif* he *aðwyrðe* bið if he be oath-worthy, *L. In.* 46.
Aþy therefore, v. *aþe*.
Aþyd skinned, v. *æthide*.

Aþylgian; p. ode To support, sustain; sustinere:—*Ps.* 129, 4, 5.
^c*Aþystrian*, *apeostrian*; p. ode, ade; pp. *aþystrod* To obscure, darken, to become dark, eclipse; obscurare:—*Syn* *aþystrode* eagan heora, *Ps.* 68, 28. Þonne *apeostriað* ealle steorran then the stars become dark, *Bt.* 9. Byð sunne *aþistrod*, *Mk.* 13, 24. Her sunne *aþystrode* here the sun was eclipsed, *Chr.* 538.
Aþywan; p. de; pp. ed To lead or drive from, to discard; ejicere:—*Ors.* 6, 36, v. *aweg*.
Aþywian, *atywian*; v. To appear, shew; apparere:—*Ps.* 77, 14, v. *þywan*.
Atiarian to want, v. *ateorian*.
Atifran to paint; atiefred or atiefred painted, v. *atæfran*.
Atih tares, *C. Mt.* 13, 27, v. *ata*.
Atiht, *atihta* attracted, intent upon, v. *ateon*.
Atihting Intention, an aim; intentio, *Scint.* 6, 7.
Atillan to touch, v. *getillan*.
^d*Atimbrian*, *atymbran* To erect, build; ædificare:—*Het* *atymbran* þa burgh ordered the town to be built, *Chr.* 643, v. *timbrian*.
Ation of to draw out, v. *ateon*.
Atiwede appeared, v. *æteowian*.
Atogen drawn, v. *ateon*.
Atol, *atola*, *atoll*, *atollic*, *atelic* deformed, foul, v. *atelic*.
Ator poison; ator-bærend poisonous; ator-cræft the art of poisoning; ator-drinc a poisonous drink, v. *ættrene*, *ater*, *atterberend*, &c.
Atorfian to boast, v. *torfian*.
Atorlað Betony; betonica, v. *aterlaðe*.
Atredan; pp. *aþryd* To tread, twist or extort from or out; extorquere:—*L. Can.* Edg.
Atrendlod; part. Trundled, rolled; volutatus:—*Bt.* *Rawl.* p. 155, v. *trændel*.
Atter poison; atter-berend poisonous, v. *attr*, *ætter-berend*.
^e*Atter-coppa*, an; [attr poison, copp a cup, a head] A spider; aranea:—*Ps.* 38, 15. ¶ *Attercoppa*n-bite a spider-bite, spider-wort, a sort of herb.
Atter-laðe avoiding poison, v. *aterlaðe*.
Attor poison; attor-drinca poisonous drink, v. *ættrene*, *aterdrinca*.
Attor-laðe penny grass, v. *aterlaðe*.
Attr, *attre* [v. *ættrene*] Poison, the herbsnakeweed, or dragon wort; venenum:—¶ *Drenc* wið *attre* a drink or potion against poison; theriaca, *R.* 12. *Attre* gemæled spoken with poi-

son, quarrels, *Cot.* 124. Fleogend attre flying poison, a disease, *L. M.* p. 1, cap. 25.

^f Attred, od; part. Poisoned; venenatus:—*Ors.* 3, 9.

Atuge drawn out, v. ateon.

Atymbran to build, v. timbrian.

Atynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a not, tynan to hedge] To open, lay open, leave out, shut out, exclude; aperire:—*Atyn us*, *Lk.* 13, 25. Ic atynde muð minne, *Ps.* 38, 13.

Atyrian to fail, v. ateorian.

Atywe shewed, v. apywian.

Auht any thing, v. aht.

Aurnen run out, passed, v. ayrnan.

Auðer other, v. aðor.

Auðer either, v. oððe.

A'WA; adv. Always; semper:—Awa to aldre for ever, *Cd.* 220, v. aldr.

^s Awacian, gewacan, on-wacan; indef. ic awacige; p. awacode; pp. cod. To weaken, to grow weak, or effeminate, to languish, decline, fail, relax, to be indolent; infirmari, deficere:—Awacode mid langre ealdunge weakened with old age, *Gr. Dial.* 2, 15. Awaciað on þære costnunge timan, *Lk.* 8, 13. Gif hy þær ne gewacodan if they relaxed not there, *Ors.* 3, 4.

Awacod, softened, awaked, v. awacan, awæcnian.

Awæcan to awake, arise, take origin, to be born, v. wæcan.

Awæcnian, onwæcnian, awacian; p. code, cnede, cenede; pp. cod, cned, cened. 1. To AWAKE, arouse, revive; experge facere. 2. To stir up, originate, arise, vegetate; excitare, ortum ducere:—1. Swilce of he-fegum slæpe awacode, *Gen.* 45, 26. He eft awacenede he again revived, *Bd.* 5, 12. 2. Of þam frumgarum folc awæcniað from these patriarchs shall spring people, *Cd.* 104. Eall heora gewinn awæcnedon ærest fram Alexandres epistole all their contests first arose from Alexander's letter, *Ors.* 3, 11.

Awægan, awregan; p. gde; pp. ged, gen; v. To deceive, delude, frustrate, disappoint; eludere:—Awæged nedo þu wedd make not thou a vain [deluded] treaty, *Hymn.* Awægune yrfebec a useless will, *Cot.* 116, v. l.

^h Awæged void, useless, v. awægan.

Awægen, awægun vain, v. awægan.

Awæh vegetated, v. awæcan, wæh.

Awæh weighed out, v. wægan.

Awæht aroused, v. aweccan.

Awæht Wearied; defessus:—*Hymn.* *Cot.* 157, *Lye.*

Awælian To revolve, suffer, vex; revolvere:—*R. Mt.* 28, 2. Awæled vexed, v. wæled.

Awændan to turn from, v. awendan.

Awærde A stupid, foolish man; fatuus:—*R.* 9, v. awerdan.

Awærgda reviled, v. awyrian.

Awæscen washed, v. wæscan.

Awæstan to destroy, eat up, v. awestan.

Awanian to diminish, v. wanian.

ⁱ Awannan; p. ede; pp. od. To make wan or pale; pallescere:—*Dial.* 1, 2.

Awar; adv. Somewhere; alicubi, *Som.*

Awariged; part. Accursed; execrandus, *Som.*

Awarnian; v. To confound; confundere:—*Ps.* 85, 16, v. aswarnian.

Awarpen cast out, v. aworpan.

Aweaht awakened, v. aweccan.

Aweallan, he awylð; p. aweol; pp. aweallen To boil or bubble up, to break forth, issue, flow, stream or gush forth; ebullire, erumpere:—Þa fruman aweallað Deorwentan streames the sources of the Derwent's stream flow forth, *Bd.* 4, 29. Wylle aweolle a spring issued forth, *Bd.* 5, 10.

Aweardian; v. To defend, ward, protect; tueri:—Hi hi sylf aweardedon they defended themselves, *Ors.* 5, 3.

Awearpan to cast away, v. aweorpan.

^j Aweb The cross threads in weaving, called the woof, or weft; subtegmen:—*Cot.* 161.

Aweccan, he awecð; imp. awec, awece; p. awehte, awæhte, aweahte, hi awehton; pp. aweht, awæht; v. a. 1. To awake from sleep, arouse, stir up, excite, consider; expergefacere. 2. To awake from death, to revive, raise up; resuscitare. 3. To produce, beget, raise up children; gignere:—1. Hig awehton hyne, *Mk.* 4, 38. Hatung awecð saca hatred awaketh strife, *Scint.* Heo awehte hine, *Judg.* 16, 19. Þa awæhte heo þa sweostera then awoke she the sisters, *Bd.* 4, 23. 2. Ic hine awecce, *Jn.* 6, 40. Swa se Fæder awecð þa deadan, *Jn.* 5, 21. Awecceað deade raise up [awake] the dead, *Mt.* 10, 8. 3. He mæg bearn aweccan, *Lk.* 3, 8, (aweccan, *Mt.* 3, 9.) he can raise up children. Ðæt he hys broðor sæd awecce, *Lk.* 20, 28, v. weccan.

Awece arouse, v. aweccan.

^k Awecgan to shake, *Job. Thw.* p. 167, 33, v. wecgan.

Awecð rouses, v. aweccan.

Awed mad, v. awedan.

Awedan, awoedan; p. awedde; pp. awed, aweden, v. n. To be mad, to rage, to be angry, to go or wax mad, to revolt, apostatize; in furorem agi:—Awedan þa nytena the cattle became mad, *Ors.* 5, 10, *Som.*, v. wedan.

Awefen, aweuen; part. Woven; textus:—*Jn.* 19, 23, v. wefan.

Aweg, anweg; adv. [a from, wæg a way] AWAY, out; (this is its meaning both in and out of composition); auferendi vim habet:—Þa eode he aweg, *Mt.* 19, 22. Ge drehnigeað þone gnæt aweg, *Mt.* 23, 24. He hi raðe aweg apywe he quickly drove them away, *Ors.* 6, 36.

^l Awegadrifan To drive or chase away; expellere:—*Ps.* 35, 13, v. drifan.

Awegaferian To leave entirely; evehere:—*Cot.* 205.

Awegalucan [aweg away, alocan to expose] To shut or lock out, to separate; discludere:—*Cot.* 67, *Som.*

Awegan; p. de; pp. ed, yd, en. To turn aside or away, move from, dissuade, lift up, balance, weigh, to weigh as an anchor, to agitate, shake; avertere, agitare:—Mod bið aweged of his stede the mind is moved from his place, *Bt.* 12. Winde aweged hreod a reed shaken [wagged] by the wind, *Mt.* 11, 7, v. aweccan.

Aweganumen; part. Taken away; sublatus:—*Jn.* 20, 1.

Awegawylt; part. [awylt rolled, from awylian] Rolled away; revolutus:—*Mk.* 16, 4.

Awegbæran; v. To bear, carry or convey away; asportare:—*Elf. gr.* 47.

Awegcuman; p. com; hi awegcomon; pp. cumen To go away, to leave, escape; dimittere:—Sume awegcomon some went away, *Ors.* 3, 3: 4, 1.

Awegde weighed, v. awegan.

Aweged shaken, v. awegan.

^m Awegen weighed as in a balance, v. awegan.

Aweggan To go away; abire:—Ongan aweggan began to go away, *Bd.* 4, 22.

Aweggeniman; v. To take away; auferre, *Som.*

Aweggewitan; p. gewat; pp. gewiten To go away, to depart; discedere:—Ic eom aweg-gewiten I am passed away, *Ors.* 2, 4.

Aweggewitenes, se; f. A going away, a departure; abscessio:—*Bd.* 4, 12.

Aweglætan To let go away, send

away; dimittere:—*L. Pol. Cnut.* 26.
 Awegonwendan; *v. To move away, to remove, to wend or wind away; divertere:—Ps.* 65, 19.
ⁿAwegweorpan *To cast or throw away; abjicere, Som.*
 Awegyd *shaken, v. awegan.*
 Aweht *aroused, v. aweccan.*
 Awehte *revived; p. of aweccan.*
 Awehtnes, *se; f. An awaking, a stirring up, excitation, quickening, encouraging; excitatio: Bd.* 5, 12.
 Awel *an awl, v. æl.*
 Awenan; *p. ede; pp. ed To wean; ablactare:—Awened beon to be weaned, Bd.* 1, 27.
 Awendan, awændan; *p. awende, awent; pp. awend, awended, awoend; v. a. To turn, change, translate, depart, pervert; avertere:—Gen.* 19, 26, *v. wendan.*
 Awendedlic, awendelic, awendendlic; *adj. Moveable, changeable, alterable, mutable; mobilis:—Albin. resp.* 42, *Som.*
^oAwendednys, *se; f. A change, alteration; commutatio:—Ps.* 54, 22: 88, 50.
 Awendelicnes, *se; f. Mutableness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy; mutabilitas, Som.*
 Awend-gewrixl *on the other side; versâ vice, Som.*
 Awendincg *An overthrowing, a change, ruin; subversio:—Scint.* 61.
 Awend-spræce *to oðrum hiwe, a word changed to another [hue] meaning, Metaplasma. Som.*
 Awened *weaned, v. awenan.*
 Aweodian; *v. a. To weed, root or rake up, to destroy; sarculare:—Þat man aweodige unriht that one should root up injustice, L. Pol. Cnut.* 1.
 Aweol *flowed forth, v. aweallan.*
 Aweorpan, awyrpan, awurpan; *p. awarep, þu awurpe, hi awurpon; pp. aworpen; v. a. [a from, weorpan to throw] To throw or cast down, to degrade, to cast away or off, cast out, reject, divorce; abjicere:—Þu awurpe hi, Ps.* 72, 18. *Þa woldan senatus hine aweorpan then would the senate degrade him, Ors.* 3, 10. *Ne aweorp þu me, Ps.* 70, 10. *Ic awurpe deoflu, Mt.* 12, 28. *Þat mannes sunu gebyreð beon aworpen, Mk.* 8, 31. *Aworpen wif a divorced wife. Aworpen mon an apostate man, Past.* 47, 1. *Used also with the prepositions on into, as awurpan on to cast into, Mt.* 13, 50. *Fram from, Mt.* 5, 29, 30. *Ut out, Mt.* 13, 48. *Under below, Bt.* 37, 4.

^pAweorpnis, *se; f. A divorce, a bill of divorce; repudium:—R. Mt.* 19, 7.
 Aweorðan, he awyrð; *p. awareð; v. n. [a not, weorðan to be] Not to be, to vanish, spoil; evanescere:—Gif þat sealt awyrð if the salt be not, exist not, or be vanished, Mt.* 5, 13.
 Aweosung, *e; f. The being, essence, or subsistence of a thing; subsistentia:—Cot.* 170.
 Aweox *waxed, increased, v. we-axan.*
 Awepan *To wipe out, cleanse; abstergere, Lye, v. wipian.*
 Awer *any where, v. ahwar.*
 Aweran *to wear, v. weran.*
 Awerdan, awyrdan; *p. de; pp. ded, awerde, awærde, awyrd; v. To injure, deprive, vanish, hurt, spoil, forbid; vapidus fieri, vitiari:—Gif spreac awyrd weorð if speech be injured, L. Ethl.* 52, *v. awærde.*
 Awerdnys, awyrdnys, *se; f. Downfal, injury, loss, ruin; labes:—Elf. gr.* 13.
 Awered *worn, v. weran.*
 Awered *protected, v. awerian.*
 Awerged *cursed, v. awyrian.*
^qAwerian *To protect, defend, guard, despise; defendere:—Ors.* 3, 9, *v. werian.*
 Awerpan *to cast away, v. aweorpan.*
 Awersian *To make worse; deterius facere:—Cart. Edwardi R. Lye, v. wyrrian.*
 Awest; *adj. or part. Waste, void, deserted; desertus:—Þæt eall seo þeod awest awareð that all the country was [waste] deserted, Ors.* 3, 9.
 Awestan; *p. he aweste, hi aweston; pp. ed; v. a. [a intensive, westan to waste] To waste, to lay waste, eat up, destroy, reduce, demolish, depopulate; vastare:—And hi aweste, Jos.* 10, 39. *Swa swa oxa gewunað to awæstenne gærs, Numb.* 22, 4. *Hi ealle Egypta aweston, Ors.* 1, 10. *Þe burh awested wæs, Ors.* 2, 2.
^rAwestendnes, *se; f. A wasting, a laying waste; vastatio, Som.*
 Awestnis, awoestenis, *se; f. Destruction, desolation; desolatio:—R. Mt.* 21, 20.
 Aweuen *woven, v. awefen.*
 Awht *ought, v. aht.*
 Awidlan *To defile, profane; violare:—C. Mt.* 12, 5.
 Awierdan *To corrupt, spoil; corrumpere:—He awiert þæt mod he corrupts the mind, Past.* 53, 5, *Lye, v. awyrian.*
 Awiergda, awierged *cursed, v. awyrian.*
 Awiht *any thing, v. aht.*
 Awildan; *pp. dod To become*

wild or fierce; sylvescere:—Off. Epis. 7, *Som.*
 Awilled; *part. Well boiled, or sodden; decoctus:—Awilled meolc boiled milk, pottage, Cot.* 168. *Awilled hunig pure honey, Herb.* 1, 20. *Awilled wine, awylled win, awyrd win or cyren new wine, just pressed from the grape, or new wine boiled till half evaporated, Cot.* 62, 168, *v. awylian, cæren.*
^sAwinnan *To labour, contend, fight, overcome, conquer; laborare:—Cot.* 211, *v. winnan.*
 Awint *wound, wove, stript; p. of windan.*
 Awirged *execrable, cursed, v. awyrian.*
 Awirgean *to destroy, v. awyrian.*
^tAwirgnis *slander, v. awyrgeðnys.*
 Awisc-ferinend *Publicans; publicani:—Cot.* 204, *v. æwisc.*
 Awisnian *To be dry, to become dry, WIZZEN; arescere:—C. Lk.* 8, 6.
 Awlættan; *p. te. To defile; fædare:—Hymn. Mod. Confit.* 1.
 Awo *always, v. awa.*
 Awoc *awoke, arose, v. wæcan.*
 Awodian *to root up, v. aweodian.*
 Awædan *to be mad, v. awedan.*
 Awænd *returned; reversus, Lye, v. awendan.*
 Awærdan *to forbid, C. Lk.* 18, 16.
 Awæstednis *destruction, v. awestendnes.*
 Awæstenis *destruction, v. awestenis.*
 Awogod *Woody; petitus, Som., v. wogan.*
^uAwoh; *adv. [a out, wo, woh a turning, an error] AWRY, unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as mid woh or woge, with injustice, or unjustly; tortè, oblique, malè:—Gif mon þat trod awoh drife if one wrongfully pursue the [tread] footstep, L. Wal.* 1. *Ær awoh to somne gedydon before unjustly joined [done] together, L. Edm.* 9.
 Awolde *would, for wolde, from wyllan.*
 Aworden *done, v. weorðan.*
 Aworden; *part. [awyrden, from awyrian to curse] Execrated, cursed; reprobatus:—Þu awordena thou, the cursed; racha, Mt.* 5, 22.
 Awordold *for ever, v. weorold.*
 Aworpan *to reject, aworpen cast away, v. aweorpan.*
 Aworpenlic; *adj. Damnable; damnabilis:—Past.* 52, 8.
 Aworpenes, aworpennys, aworpenes, *se; f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving; abjectio:—Ps.* 21, 5.
^vAworðane *The cast away, the heathen; ethnici, Lye.*

Awoxe *Should sift*; *cribraret*:—

C. R. Lk. 22, 31, Lye.

Awraeste *extorted*, v. awrestan.

Awrat *wrote*, v. awritan.

Awrað *bound up*, v. awriðan.

Awrecan; v. *To revenge, avenge, vindicate, defend, free*; *ulcisci*:—*Gif hine hwa awrecan wille, L. Athel. 20, v. wrecan.*

Awreccan; p. *awrehte*; pp. *awreht*; v. a. *To arouse, awake, revive*; *resuscitare*:—*Ic wylle gan and awreccan hyne of slæpe, Jn. 11, 11, v. aweccan.*

Awrecen; *adj. One banished, driven away*; *extorris*:—*Cot. 212, 5, Lye, v. wrec.*

Awregan *to deceive*, v. awægan.

Awregennes *a discovery*, v. awrigenes.

Awreon, awrion, awrihð; p. *ic*, *he*, *awreah*, þu *awruge*, *we awrugon*; pp. *awrogen*, *awrigen*; v. a. [*a not, wreon to cover*] *To uncover, discover, disclose, open, reveal*; *revelare*:—*Se Sunu hit awreon wyle, Lk. 10, 22. Syn awrigene be revealed, Lk. 2, 35, v. wreon.*

^wAwrestan; p. *awraeste* *To wrest from, to extort*; *extorquere*:—*Cot. 78.*

Awrepian; p. *ode*; pp. *ed*; v. a. *To support, underprop, sustain, lean upon*; *sustentare*:—*Augustinus fram Gode awreped wæs Augustin was sustained by God, Bd. 2, 3. He mid his crycce hine awrepiende ham becom he, with his crutch supporting him, came home, Bd. 4, 31.*

Awridan; v. *To originate, generate*; *pullulare, Lye, v. wri-dan.*

Awrigde *cursed*, v. awyrian.

Awrigen *revealed*, v. awreon.

Awrigenes, awregennes, se; f. *A discovery, revelation*; *revelatio*:—*Lk. 2, 32.*

Awringen; p. *awrang*; pp. *awrunge* *To wring out, to squeeze out, express*; *exprimere*:—*Cot. 196.*

Awrion *to uncover*, v. awreon.

^xAwritan; p. *awrat*; pp. *awriten*; v. a. [*a from, writan to write*] *To write out, transcribe, draw out, describe, dispose, write, publish*; *transcribere, describere*:—*Eall ic awrat I transcribed all, Bd. 5, 23. Geræde worde ic awrat in simple speech, [prose] I transcribed, Id. Nu hæbbe we awriten þære suð now have we described the south, Ors. 1, 1. Hi bæron alicnysse Hælendes on brede afægde*

and awritene they bore the Saviour's likeness ornamented [figured] and drawn on a tablet, Bd. 1, 25.

Awriðan; p. *awrað*; pp. *awriðen*; v. a. *To loose; solvere; to deliver from an injury, as a wound; hence to bind up; alligare*:—*His wunda awrað bound up his wounds, Bd. 4, 22, v. wriðan.*

Awriðþe *A strap*; *struppus*:—*R. 103, v. strop.*

Awruge *revealedst*, v. awreon.

Awrunge *wrung*, v. awringen.

Awuht *ought*, v. aht.

Awðre, awðer *another*, v. aðor.

Awul *an awl*, v. æl.

^yAwunden *woven*, v. windan.

Awunian *to abide, remain, inhabit, to be wont*, v. wunian.

Awunnen *fought*, v. winnan.

Awurpan *to cast away*, v. aweorpan.

Awurtwarude *rooted up*; *exterminavit*:—*Ps. 79, 14.*

Awyht *something*, v. aht.

^xAwylian; p. *hi awylton*; pp. *awylten*, *awyltn*, v. a. *To roll, roll away, revolve*; *volutare*:—*Þat hig awylton þone stan, Gen. 29, 3. Awylt rolled away, Lk. 24, 2.*

Awylð *shall spring forth*, v. aweallan.

Awyndwian *To blow away*; *ventilare*:—*Ps. 43, 7.*

^xAwyrcan *To do, effect*; *facere*:—*L. Hloth., v. wyrcan.*

Awyrdan *to hurt*; *awyrd hurt*, v. awerdan.

Awyrdla *damage*, v. æfwyrdla.

Awyrgd *cursed*, v. awyrian.

Awyrgedlic; *adj. Wicked, evil; malignus*:—*Awyrgedlic geþanc a wicked thought, Nicod. 20: Thw. p. 10, 11.*

Awyrgednys, awirgednys, awirgnis, se; f. *A cursedness, wickedness, a curse, reviling; malignitas*:—*Deut. 11, 29, v. wyrgednes.*

Awyrgendlic; *adj. Detestable, abominable*; *detestabilis*:—*Nathan. 7.*

^xAwyrian, awirian, awirgean; p. *awirgede*, *awrigde*; pp. *awyrgeð*, *awyrgeð*, *awirgeð*, *awiergeð*, *awiergeð*, *awergerð*, *awærgd*; v. a. [*a, wirian, wirgian to curse*] *To curse, execrate, revile, corrupt, destroy*; *execrari, maledicere*:—*Nelle ic awirgean þa eorðan, Gen. 8, 21. Gewitað ge awyrgeð fram me, Mt. 25, 41. He hine sylfne hæfde awirgeð he had destroyed himself, Ors.*

6, 36. Awrigde hine, *C. Mt. 27, 5. The perfect participle signifies execrable, wicked, detestable, execrabilis*:—*Gewitað nu awirgede woruld sorga depart now execrable worldly cares, Bt. 3.*

Awyryn; *adv. [perhaps for ahwær] Any where, in any place*; *allicubi*:—*Menol. 193: Hickes' Thes. vol. i. p. 205.*

Awyrrpan *to cast away*, v. aweorpan.

Awyrd exist *not*, v. aweorðan.

Awyrdian *To give honour, glorify; glorificare*:—*Cant. Moys. Lye.*

^bAwyrtwolian; p. *ode*; pp. *od*, *ud*; v. a. [*a out, wyrtwalian to root, to fix roots*] *To root up, eradicate, extirpate, exterminate*; *eradicare*:—*Ælc plantung byð awyrtwalod, Mt. 15, 13. Þelæs ge þone hwæte awyrtwalian, Mt. 13, 29.*

Awystelian [*a, wistlian to whistle*] *To hiss, to lisp, whistle*; *sibilare, Som.*

Axan *for oxan oxen*, v. oxa.

Axan *ashes*, v. axe.

Axanminster *Aminster, Devon*, v. acsanmynster.

Axbaken; *part. Baked in ashes; subcinericius*:—*Gr. Dial. 1, 11.*

Axe, æxe, ahsa, axsa, an [*Frs. yeske: Dut. asch*] *Ash, ashes; cinis, cineres*:—*Swa swa dust and axe as dust and ashes, Bt. 33, 4. On þære stowe þe man þa axan git, Lev. 1, 16. Ahsan [axan] swa swa hlaf ic æt, Ps. 101, 10.*

^cAxian *to ask*, v. acsian.

Axiendlic, axigendlic; *adj. Enquiring, inquisitive; interrogativus, Som.*

Axigean *to ask*, v. acsian.

Axode *asked*, v. acsian.

Axsa *ashes*, v. axe.

Axung *inquiry*, v. acsung.

Aydlian *to fail*, v. aidlian.

Aydlige *fails*, v. aidlian.

Ayrnan, he ayrd; p. *aarn*, *hi aurnon*; pp. *aurnen* [*a out, yrnan to run*] *To run over, to pass or go over, passed, gone; præterire. Swa neah wæs þusend aurnen so near was a thousand gone, Chr. 971. Aurnenre tide in or at a declining time, the time being far spent or gone. Aurnen bið is run out, passed, Som.*

Ayttan [*a from, ytan, ytian for utian to out*] *To expel, drive out; expellere*:—*He þa aytte þa Swegen ut he then drove Sweyne out, Chr. 1047.*

B

12f

B A D

12h

B Æ C

12j

B Æ H

^dThe sound of B is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that B interchanges with the other labials F, P, and V, and with U: Ic hæbbe *I have*, he hæfð *he hath*. When words are transferred into modern English, B is sometimes represented by V; as *Beber*, or *befor a beaver*; *Ifig*, or *iuig ivy*; *Ober*, or *ofer*, *ouer over*; *Ebolstan*, *efolstan to blaspheme*; *Fot*, *uot a foot*; *Ebul evil*; b or bb is sometimes omitted or superseded by f, p, u or v; as *Ic lybbe I live*, *lif life*; *Diobul for deofl a devil*.

Bá, bu; *gen. begra*; *dat. bam*; *acc. bá*; *adj. Both*, v. *begen*.

Bac a back, found in composition, v. bæc.

BACAN, ic bace, þu bæcst, he bæcð; *p. ic bóc*, *we bócon*; *pp. bacen*; *v. a. [Plat. Dut. bakken: Frs. backe: Ger. backen] To BAKE*; *pinsere:—Fif bacað on anum ofene, Lev. 26, 26. Hi bocon þat melu, Ex. 12, 39.*

Bacberend *Taking on the back, taking secretly as a thief; in furto deprehendens, Mann.*

Bacen baked, v. bacan.

Bachilers; *m. BACHELORS*; *bacalaurei, Lye.*

Bacslitol; *m. [bac a back, slitol or slite a slit, cut, or bite] A slanderer, backbiter; detractor:—Off. reg. 15. Opposed to wærsagol.*

^fBA'D, báde; *f. A pledge, stake, a thing distrained; pignus:—Gif bad genumen sy-þonne begyte þa bade ham if a pledge be taken—then shall he obtain the pledge home again, or back, L. Wal. 3, v. wædd.*

Bad expected; *p. of bidan.*

Baddan-byrig [*Baddan for Bieda, Biedda, or Beda a Saxon chief, Chr. 501, byrig a burg, town, place of defence*] BAD-BURY, *Dorsetshire, formerly Baddanburgum, Chr. 901.*

Badian; *v. a. 1. To pledge, to*

lay in, or to pawn; pignerare.

2. *To seize on, or take for a distress, or by way of a pledge; pignus auferre:—1. Som. 2. Of ægþran stape on oþer man mot badian, L. Wal. 2.*

BÆC [*Plat. Norse, bak: Al. back: Frs. to bek backwards*]

A BACK; *tergum:—Þa wendon hi me heora bæc to then turned they their back to me, Bt. 2. ¶ On bæc, Jn. 6, 66: and under bæc, Ps. 43, 12: at his back, behind, backward, v. under-bæc. Clæn bæc hæbban to have a clean back, to be free from deceit, L. Alf. Guth. Gang on bæc, Mt. 4, 10. Ga on bæc, Mk. 8, 33. GANG, or go behind, or away.*

^eBæcbord [*Plat. Dut. bakboord*] *The larboard, or left-hand side of a ship when looking towards the prow, or head; navigii sinistra pars:—Burgenda land wæs us on bæcbord the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard, or left, Ors. 1, 1.*

Bæce a beech tree, v. boc.

Bæcere; *m. [Plat. Dut. bakker m.: Ger. bäcker m.] A BAKER*; *pistor:—R. 50, Lye.*

Bæc-ering [*bæc a back, iren, eren iron*] *A gridiron; craticula, Som.*

Bæc-ern [*bæc from, bacan to bake, ern, or æren a place*] *A baking place, a bakehouse; pistrinum:—Elf. gl. 22.*

Bæcestre, bæcistr, or bæcistre, an; *m. f. 1. A woman who bakes; pistrix. 2. Because men performed that work which was originally done by females; this occupation is sometimes denoted by a feminine termination; hence, a baker; pistor:—1. Som. 2. Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre, Gen. 40, 1, 2, 16, 20.*

^hBæchus A BAKEHOUSE; *pistrinum:—Elf. gl. 22, v. bæcern.*

Bæcling used adverbially; *thus, On bæcling backward, Ps. 113, 3, v. bæc, under-bæc.*

Bæcslitol a backbiter, v. bacslitol.

Bæcst bakest, v. bacan.

Bæcð bakes, v. bacan.

Bæcþearm, es; *m. [bæc a back, þearm a gut] The entrails; anuslonganum:—Cot. 15, 163.*

Bæcþearmas the bowels; exta-

les, *Elf. gr. 13. Bæcþearmes utgang morbus, fortasse, ani procidentia, Som.*

Bæd prayed, v. biddan.

Bædd a bed, v. bed.

Bædde *A thing required, tribute; exactum:—Cot. 73.*

Bæddel *An animal uniting two sexes, a wether; hermaphroditus, vervex:—R. 76, Lye.*

Bæddryda bedridden, v. beddredda.

Bædel a beadle, v. bydel.

Bædend; *m. A vehement, or earnest persuader, a solicitor, stirrer; impulsor:—Cot. 115, Som.*

Bædeweg, bædewig a contest, v. beado.

ⁱBædling, es; *m. [bæd or bedd a bed, ling from, linigan to lie]*

1. *A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed; homo delicatus. Bædlingas effeminate, Cot. 71. 2. A carrier of letters, as if derived from bæd a prayer, or command, ling from linigan or lingan to lie, lie under, tend, bring; tabelarius.*

Bædt commanded, v. biddan.

Bædþearm; *mentera, pars hominis:—R. 76, f.*

Bædzere, bæzere, bæzera; *m. A baptist, baptizer; baptista:—R. Mt. 3, 1: 16, 14. An impure word for fulluht. quod, v.*

Bæfta; *m. The after part, the back; tergum:—Ic geseah þone bæftan I saw thy back, Gen. 16, 13.*

Bæftan, be-æftan, beftan; *prep. dat. [be by, æftan after] 1. After, behind; post, pone. 2. Without; sine:—1. Gang bæftan me, Mt. 16, 23. 2. Bæftan þam hlaforde without the master, Ex. 22, 14: Mt. 16, 27.*

Bæftan, bæfta; *adv. After, hereafter, afterwards; postea:—Git synd fif hungor ger bæftan, Gen. 45, 11. He ana belaf þær bæfta, Gen. 32, 24.*

Bægeras, bægðware; *plu. The Bavarians; Bavarii, or the Boiari, or Bajuvarii, [viri e Bojis oriundi, Wachter.] whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Bayern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria. Mid Bægerum with the Bavarians, Chr. 891. Syn-*

don Bægðware are the Bavarians, Ors. 1, 1.

Bæh a crown, v. beag.

BÆ'L, beel *A funeral pile, or fire in which dead bodies were burned*; rogus:—*Cd.* 140. Bælfyr *the fire of the funeral pile*, *Cd.* 138. Bæl-blyse *a blaze of the funeral pile*, *Cd.* 162.

BÆLC, bealceten. 1. A BELCH; eructatio. 2. *The stomach, pride, arrogance; superbia.* 3. *A covering; tegmen, v. balc:—1. Mann.* 2. Bælc forbigde *pride, bowed, diminished*, *Cd.* 4. Swete to bealcetenne *sweet or pleasant to the stomach*, *Bt.* 21, 1. 3. Bælce ofer-brædde *with a covering overspread*, *Cd.* 146.

^k Bælded; *part. Animated, encouraged, emboldened; animatus, Som.*

Bældu *Confidence; fiducia:—R. Mt.* 14, 27, *Lye.*

Bælfyr *a funeral fire, v. bæl.*

BÆLG, bælig, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. balgm: Frs. v. bealg: Moes. balgs] A BULGE, budget, bag, purse, BELLY; bulga:—Cot.* 27. ¶ Beanbelgas *bean-shells. Blast-belg [Dut. blaas-balg] blast-bag, bellows. Met-bælg a wallet for meat.*

Bælnis; *f. An injury; injuria:—C. Mt.* 20, 13, *Lye.*

Bæm for bam; *dat. of ba both, v. ba, began.*

BÆNCE, benc, banc [*Plat. Dut. Ger. bank f: Dan. Swed. baenk*] 1. A BENCH, *form; scamnum.* 2. *A bed, bedstead, the side of a bed; lectus, Som.*

BÆND, bend, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Icel. band m. and n: Frs. bōan: Frs. h. biend: Dan. baand n: Moes. bandi—band, binde, bint from, bindan to bind]* 1. A BAND, *any thing that tieth, bindeth or bendeth; vinculum.* 2. *A crown, chapel, ornament for females; diadema:—1. On bendum in bonds, or prison, Mt.* 11, 22. 2. Bend mid golde gescrud *a crown or diadem decked with gold*, *R.* 64.

Bændan to bind, *v. bindan.*

¹ BÆR, bære, beer, bere [*Plat. baar, böre f: Frs. v. bier: Dut. baar f: Ger. bahre f: Dan. baare c: Al. para: Per. بير bir*] 1. A BIER; *feretrum.* 2. *A portable bed; grabatus:—1. Elf. gl.* 26. 2. *Bd.* 5, 19.

Bær bore; *portavit; p. of beran.*

Bær bear; *nudus, v. bar.*

-bær, -bære, -bor *an adjective termination from the perfect tense of beran to bear, produce; or from the Teutonic bar, fruit, a production, producing, bearing: Ger. Dan. -bar: Per. بر*

-ber: *as wæstmær fruitbearing, fruitful. Æppelbær apple-bearing; pomifer:—and hornbær horn-bearing; corniger, Elf. gr.* 8. Leoht-bær *bearing light, v. bora.*

Bæræden; *part. [be, hreddan to rid] Rid of, BERIDDEN, deprived, driven away; privatus, Som.*

Bærcearm, or snædel *the bowels, R.* 74, *v. bærcæarm, snædel.*

Bærdisc, es; *m. [bær bier, disc a dish, table] A frame on which several dishes were brought in at once and set upon the table, a course, service; ferculum:—Elf. gl.*

Bærefot, bærfot; *adj. BAREFOOT, or that goeth barefooted; nudipes:—Peccat. Med.* 8.

^m Bærlice; *adv. Openly, nakedly, BARELY; palam, Som.*

Bærm a bosom, *v. bearm.*

Bærman, nes; *nom. plu. bærmenn; d. bærmannum; m. A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter; bajulus:—Pa bærmenn gesetton heora fotlæst the porters set their footstep, Jos.* 3, 3, 14.

Bærn a barn, *v. bern.*

Bærnan, forbærnan, onbærnan; *p. bærnede, hi berenedon; pp. bærnede; v. a. [barn burned; p. of byrnan] To kindle, light, set on fire, TO BURN, burn up; accendere, exurere:—Bærnað nu cower blacern light now your lamp, Bd.* 4, 8. Pa ceafu he forbærnað, *Mt.* 3, 12. Hy onbærdon hit they set it on fire, *Ors.* 4, 1, *v. byrnan.*

Bærnes, bærnis, se; *f. A burning; incendium:—Bd.* 1, 6.

Bærnet, bærnitt, bernet *A combustion, burning up; combustio:—Gen.* 22, 9, *v. bærnis.*

Bærning, bærning; *f. A BURNING; adustio:—Bærninge wið bærnige burning for burning, Ex.* 21, 25.

Bærs, bears [*Plat. Dut. baars: Ger. bars: Al. baers, bars, barsch*] *A perch; perca, lupus:—R.* 101, *Som.*

Bærst burst; *pp. of berstan.*

^a Bærstlað broke, burst; *crepuerit:—Cot.* 39.

Bærsuinig, -suinih, -sunnig, -synnig, -synnig, -suining, beor-swinig [*bær bare, open from bar naked, open; synnig, or Norse, syndugr a sinner*] *An offender, a sinner, a public sinner, a publican; peccator:—C. Mt.* 18, 17.

Bærw a grove, *v. bearw.*

BÆST [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. bast m. n.*] *The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made; tilia. In Plat. and Dut. bast*

signifies a rope; because the inner part of the lime tree was most used for making ropes, bæst came to denote not only the bark, but probably the linden, or teil tree, v. lind.

Bæsten rap *A linden, or bast rope, a rope made of the fibres of the linden tree; tiliaceus funis:—Hig þa hine gebundon mid twam bæstenum rapum, Jud.* 15, 13.

Bæstere a baptizer, *v. bædzere.*

Bæswi [*basu purple*] 1. *A scarlet robe; coccinum, Cot.* 208. 2. *A scarlet, or crimson colour; coccineus, Cd.* 210, *Som.*

Bæt a bat, *v. bat.*

^o Bætan; *p. bæted or bætte; v. a. To bridle, rein in, restrain, curb, bit; frænare:—Esolas bætan, Cd.* 138.

BÆTE, gebæte, bitol, gebætel; *n. [Icel. bitill: Dut. byt or bit: Norse, bit] A BIT of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness; lupatum, frænum:—Pæt gebetel of ateah took the bridle off, Bd.* 3, 9. Mid þam gebætum with the trappings, *Bd.* 3, 14, *v. bridel.*

BÆÐ, bað, es; *plu. baðo; n. [Icel. Al. Ger. Dut. bad] A BATH; balneum:—Bd.* 1, 1: 2, 5. On hatum baðum in hot baths, *Bd.* 4, 19.

Bæðhus, es *A BATH-HOUSE, a bath enclosed; thermarum domus:—R.* 55.

Bæðian to bathe, *v. baðian.*

Bæð-stede, or -stow *A place of baths; thermarum locus:—R.* 55, and 109.

Bæðweg, es; *m. [bæð a bath, water; wæg a way, wave] A wave of the sea, the sea; oceani fluctus, mare:—Bæðweges blæst a blast, or wind of the sea, a sea breeze, the south wind. Suðwind is so called, Cd.* 158.

Bæting, beting, e; *f. A cable, a rope, any thing that holds, or restrains; funis, retinaculum:—Lætan þa bætinge to slip the cable, Bt.* 41, 3.

Bættan beaten down; *straverunt:—Cot.* 208, *Lye, v. beatan.*

Bætte restrained, *v. bætan.*

Bæzera, bæzere *a baptizer, v. bædzere.*

^p Balc, an [*Dut. balk: Ger. balken: Swed. bielka: Icel. bialki*] 1. A BALK, *a heap, a ridge; porca, terra inter duos sulcos congesta.* 2. *A beam, roof, covering, BALCONY; trabs, v. bælc:—1. On balcan legan to lay in heaps, Bt.* 16, 2. 2. *Wachter and Mann.*

Balcettan to belch, *v. bealcan.*

Bald, beald; *adj.* [*Al.* bald: *Ital.* baldo: *Moes.* balth: *Norse.* balda] BOLD, 'audacious, adventurous; audax:—*Bd.* 1. 12.

Bald, bold; as the incipient, or terminating syllable of proper names denotes *bold, courageous, honourable*; audax, virtuosus:—Baldewin, Balduin from bald, and win a contest, battle. Cuthbold, Cuðbald from cuð or cuða known, well known, and bold. Eadbald or Eadbald happily bold, from ead or eadig and bald.

Baldlice boldly, *v.* bealdlice.

Baldor [the comp. of bald is baldor more bold, courageous, honourable, hence] A prince, ruler; princeps, dominus:—thus, Gumena baldor a ruler of men, *Cd.* 128: *Fr. Jud.* p. 8, 24. Rinca baldor, *Idem*, p. 26, 21. Wigena baldor a prince of warriors, *Id.* p. 22, 5.

Baldra bolder, *v.* bald.

Baldsam, es [*Dut.* balsem: *Moes.* balsam: *Ital.* balsamo: *Heb.*

בַּעַל שֶׁמֶן bol smin the chief of oils, *Amos.* 6, 6.] Balsam, balm; balsamum:—*Bd.* 3, 8.

Balew, beal, balo, balewa, bealo, bealu, bealew, bealw, es [*Moes.* balwei: *Icel.* bola: *Norse.* baul, bol: *Heb.* בָּלִי bli wasting, destruction] 1. BALE, evil, misery, torment, mischief, danger, a mark of injury, lividness, destruction; malum, exitium: 2. Depravity, wickedness, the devil; pravitas:—1. Beornende bealo burning, torment, *Cd.* 214. Mannum to beala destruction to men, *Chr.* 1075. 2. Bealwes gast the spirit of wickedness, the devil, *Cd.* 228.

Balew, bealu, &c.; *adj.* 1. Miserable, severe, deadly; miser: 2. Depraved, wicked; scelestus:—1. Bealu siðe a miserable lot, *Cd.* 143. 2. Bealowe gast a wicked ghost or spirit, *Cd.* 229. Mid balo cræftum with wicked crafts or arts, *Bt. Rawl.* p. 190. Balewe geþoh-tas wicked thoughts, *Cd.* 224.

Ballice boldly, *v.* bealdlice.

Balo misery, *v.* balew.

Balsames blæd The balsam's fruit; carpobalsamum:—Balsames tær the tear or juice of the balsam tree; opobalsamum, *R.* 48.

Balsminte BALSAM-MINT, spear-mint, water-mint; sisymbrium: *q.* mentha aquatica, *Lin.* *R.* 43.

Balzame balsam, *v.* baldsam.

Bám with both; *dat.* of ba, began.

BAN, es; *plu.* bân; *m.* [*Al.*

Icel. bein: *Franc.* bein, bain, pein: *Frs.* v. ban, bien: *Dut.* Swed. been] A BONE; os:—Dis ys nu ban of minum banum, *Gen.* 2, 23. Moises nam Josepes ban mid him, *Ex.* 13, 19. Hi synt innan fulle deadra bana, *Mt.* 23, 27. Ban mine my bone, *Ps.* 6, 2. Banes bite a bit or fragment of bone, *L. Ethel.* 36. Bana the hip or huckle bones, *Cot.* 42.

Bāna, an [*Icel.* bani slaughter; *Al.* ban: *Dan.* bane] 1. A killer, murderer, manslayer; interfactor. 2. Destruction, the undoing, BANE; pernicies:—1. Hy næfre his banan folgian noldan they never would follow his murderer, *Chr.* 755. 2. *Som.* and Lye, *v.* aldorbana, broðrbana, feorhbana, ordbana.

Bánbeorg, es; *m.* [ban a bone, beorg a defence: old *Dut.* beenberghe boots: hence banbeorgas] Boots, buskins, greaves; ocreæ:—*Cot.* 17, 145, *v.* ban-rift.

Bánbrice [ban a bone, bric or brice a breaking] A BONE-BREACH, a breaking, or fracture of a bone; ossis fractura:—*q.* the plant anthericum ossifragum, *Lin. Herb.* 15, 13.

BANC [*Fr.* Armor, banc: *Frs.* v. bank: *Al.* *Dut.* bank: *Dan.* bank: *Swed.* bänk: *Ital.* banco] A bench, bank, hillock: tumulus, *Som.*

Bancorena burh, bancorna by-rig [banc a bank, an elevation, chor a choir, burh or byrig a burg or city] Bangor, in Wales; civitas Bangor, *Som.*

Bancope [ban bone; coþa disease] An erysipelas, a burning ulcer, *St. Anthony's fire*; ignis sacer:—Bancope, þatis oman, *Liber. Medicus*, p. 1, c. 39, *v.* oman.

Band bound, *v.* bindan.

Banda a band, *v.* bonda.

Bánfag; *adj.* [ban bone, fag changeable] Mortal, deadly; lethifer:—*Beo.* c. 11, 145.

Bánhús, es The bone-house, the breast, the body; ossea domus, pectus:—He þa banhus gebrocen hæfde he the bone-house, the breast, or body, hath broken, *Beo.* c. 43, 21. Hence banhuses weard the body's guard, the mind, *Cd.* 169.

Bannan to command, *v.* abannan.

Bannuccamb [camb a comb] A wool-comb; pecten textorium:—*R.* 3.

Bánrift, banryft [ban bone, rift a cover] Boots, greaves; ocreæ:—*Cot.* 174, *v.* ban-beorg.

Bansegn [*Al.* bann an edict, segn a sign] A banner, an ensign;

vexillum:—*Cot.* 23, *v.* treu-teru.

Bánwærc, es; *n.* [ban a bone, wærc or weorc work, pain] Grief, pain, or ache in the bones; dolor ossium, *Som.*

Bánwyrft [ban bone, wyrft an herb] Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed; viola, centauria minor:—*R.* 24: *Herb.* 141. There is also Seo greate banwyrft, *R.* p. 3, c. 8.

Baorm bosom, *v.* bearm.

BAR, es; *m.* [*Frs.* *Dut.* beer: *Ger.* Not. eber: *Al.* bær: *Heb.* בָּעִיר boir a brute or gluttonous animal, from בָּעַר to consume] A BOAR; aper:—*Elf.* gl. 13, *v.* wild-bar, tam-bar.

BAR, bær; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Al.* *Dan.* bar: *Frs.* v. bear: *Norse.* ber: *Heb.* בָּרַח bar to open, make evident] BARE, naked; nudus:—On barum son-dum on bare sands, *Bt.* 34, 10.

Barbacan, barbycan An outwork, a promontory; antemurale, *Lye.* Barenian; *p.* hi barenodon, barendon To make bare; denu-dare se:—Sand barenodon, *Cd.* 166.

Barm a bosom, *v.* bearm.

Barn burned, *v.* byrnan.

Barocscire the bare oak shire or BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, *Brompt.* p. 801. It was written most commonly by the Anglo-Saxons—Bar-ruc, Bearruc, and Bearwuc-scire, *Chr.* 860.

BARON A man; homo, *Lye.*

Barspere, barspreote [bar boar, spere spear] A BOAR SPEAR; venabulum:—*Elf.* gr. 6.

Barð [*q.* bærs] A kind of fish; dromo:—*R.* 103, *Lye.*

Basing A short cloak, a cloak; chlamys, pallium:—Ic geseah wurm readne basing I saw a purple [worm or shell-fish red-dened] cloak, *Jos.* 7, 21. The name of a place, BASING, old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire. Wið þone here æt Basingum with the army at Basing, *Chr.* 871.

Basnian; *v.* To expect; expectare:—*C. R. Lk.* 23, 35.

Basnung Expectation; expectatio:—*C. R. Lk.* 21, 26.

Baso, basu. 1. Purple; purpura:—*Cot.* 85. 2. A kind of colour mixed with blue and purple; indicum, *Som.*, *v.* brun baso, wealth-baso.

Basterne The people of Sarmatia in Europe or upper Hungary; Bastarnæ, *Lye.*

Basu; *adj.* Purple; purpureus:—Basu hæwen of purple co-

lowr or hue, of scarlet or crimson colour, Cot. 117, Som.
 Basuian *To be clad in purple; purpurâ vestiri, Som.*
 Baswe *a scarlet robe, v. bæswi.*
 Baswon stan [basu purple, stan stone] *A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour; topazium:—Ps. 118, 127.*
 BAT, batt A BAT, club, staff or stick; fustis, *Lye.*
 BAT, bæť, bate [*Al. bot: Frs. v. bôt: Dut. boot: Swed. bæť*] A BOAT, ship, vessel; linter:—*Elf. gr.*
 Bât bit; momordit, v. bitan.
 Batan *To BAIT or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook; inescare, Som., v. bitan.*
 Bate Contention; contentio:—*R. Ben. 21.*
 Bað a bath, v. bæð.
 Bað or Baðan ceaster *The city of Bath, Somersetshire, so called from its baths, Chr. 577, v. Ace-mannes ceaster.*
 * Baðian, beðian, ic beðige or be-ðyge; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. *To BATHE, wash, foment, cherish; lavare:—Seldon heo baðian wolde she would seldom bathe or wash, Bd. 4, 19. Hi baðedon þone lichoman they washed the body, Bd. 4, 19. Baðienda manna hus the house of bathing men, R. 55.*
 Baðo baths, v. bæð.
 Batswan A BOATSWAIN; scaphiarius, proreta, *Lye.*
 Bâtwa, buta, butu, butwu; adj. [bâ both, twá two] BOTH THE TWO, both. Batwa Adam and Eue, *Cd. 37: Gen. 26, 35, v. begen.*
 Batweard [bat boat, weard keeper] *Keeper or commander of a ship; navis custos, Beo.*
 † Be, bi, big; prep. dat. [*Moes. bi: Swed. bi, be: Al. bei: Frs. Dut. Icel. by: Ger. bey.* The prepositions be, bi, big are perhaps the imperative mood of big-an, bi-an, by-an to inhabit, occupy, possess, or from by or bye, a place occupied, or an habitation, all which denote nearness to one; in this case the primary signification would be proximity, nearness]
 1. BY, near to, to, at, in, upon, about, with; juxta, prope, ad, secus, in. 2. Of, from, about, touching, concerning; de. 3. For, because of, after, according to; pro, propter, secundum. 4. Beside, out of; e, ex:—1. Be wege by the way, *Mk. 8, 3.* Be þam strande upon the strand or shore, *Mt. 13, 48.* Ne be hlafe anum, ac be ælcon worde, *Mt. 4, 4.* 2. Be þam cilde

concerning the child, *Mt. 2, 8.* Ahsiað be ealdum dagum, *Deut. 4, 32.* Be hlisan of or about fame, *Bt. Titles, 19, 20 21: Card. p. 8.* 3. He sette worde be worde he set word for word, *Bt. pref. Card. p. 2: pref. 1, 4.* 4. Be þam wege beside the way, *Bt. 40, 5.* ¶ Be anfealdum single. Be twi-fealdon twofold, *Ex. 22, 4.* Be þam mæstan at the most. Be þam þe as, *Gen. 3, 6.*
 Be- [*Ger. be*] is often used as a prefix. When prefixed to verbs, be- frequently expresses an active signification, as behabban to surround; began-gan to perform or dispatch, &c. Sometimes be- prefixed indicates no perceptible variation in the sense; as belifan to be remaining, or over and above, begyrdan to begird or gird, as in sprengan and besprengan to sprinkle, or besprinkle. The same observation will apply to the prefixes a-, for-, ge-, to-, &c. Some words are not now found in their simple state, but only occur with these prefixes; as belifan, gelic, arisan, &c. This preposition is used, with little variety, by all Gothic nations, as *A. S. by-an, big-an, bycg-an, beg-an: Moes. bau-an: Swed. bo, bo-a, bu-a: Icel. by-a, bigg-a: Al. big-en, bu-en: Ger. bau-en: Dut. bouw-en,* denoting to prepare, to build, to inhabit, to occupy, or possess, to exercise, to practice, to perambulate, to place, to manure, to till, to observe, to worship, to clothe, to repair; *Jamieson's Herm. Scyth. p. 57.*
 BEACEN, beacn, becn, becn [*Frs. v. beaken: Dut. baecke: Ger. bake*] A BEACON, a sign, a token; signum:—*Ps. 77, 48.*
 † Beacenstan, beacnetorr [beacen beacon, stan stone, torr tower] *A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone or tower whereon to set the beacon fire; specula, pharus:—To beacne torr, Cd. 80.*
 Beacneng, beacnung, bycnung. 1. A BECKONING or nodding; nutus:—*Cot. 139.* 2. A speaking by tropes or figures; tropologia:—*Cot. 201, Som.*
 Beacne-torr a beacon-tower, v. beacen-stan.
 Beacnian to beckon, v. bicnian.
 Beacniendlic allegorically, v. bycnendlic.
 Bead a table, v. bord.
 Bead a prayer, v. gebed.
 Beád commanded, v. beodan.
 Beada A counsellor, a persuader,

an exhorter or intreater; suator, *Som.*
 † Beado, beadow, beadu, beaduw Battle, war, slaughter, cruelty; bellum:—*Fr. Jud. p. 24, 6, 29.* It is used in composition as follows—Beadu-lac [lac a gift] play of battle, *Beo. c. 23, l. 9.* Beado-mece or meca a sword or weapon of slaughter, *Beo. 21, 145.* Beadu-mægn military power, *Cd. 160.* Beadorinc [rinc a man] a soldier, *Fr. Jud. p. 25, 24.* Beadurincum wæs Rom gerymed *Rome was conquered by soldiers, Bt. Rawl. p. 150.* Beado-særc [særc a garment] a war garment, *Beo. 38, 7.* Beaduscearp sharp in fight, applied to a sword, *Beo. 37, 23.* Beadoscrud [scrud clothes] warlike apparel, warlike garment or dress, *Beo. 6.* Beado-searo [searo a device, an engine] engines or weapons of war, snares, *Cd. 170.* Beado or beadu-weorce warlike operations, *Chr. 938.* Beado-wig holy contest, *Bd. Sm. p. 607, 17, v. wig.*
 Beæftan after, v. bæftan.
 Beægþed, beagþed Dead; mortuus, *Lye.*
 Be-æwnad; part. Joined in marriage, wedded; legitimè desponsata:—*Beweddod and be-æwnad wedded and united, Chr. 1051.*
 † Beaftan; p. beaft; pp. beaftad To lament; lamentari, *Lye.*
 BEA'G, beg, beáh, bæh, beh, es; m. [*Frs. v. beage fasciola*] 1. A crown, garland; corona. 2. A bracelet, a necklace, collar, jewel to hang about the neck, a ring; armilla, annulus:—1. To þam beage to the crown, *Bt. 37, 2.* Se beah godes the crown of good, *Id. 2. Gen. 38, 18.* ¶ Used in composition as scanc-beagas shank encirclers, garters, *Cot. 217.* Wuldor-beah a crown of glory, *Ps. 64, 12.* Rand-beah a target, shield or buckler. Beah-gife, beah-gyfa a crown giver, a munificent rewarder, *Chr. 1038.* Beah-hrodene crown-adorned, *Fr. Jud. p. 23, 24.* Beahsele hall of bracelets, *Beo. 17.*
 Beag gave way, v. bugan.
 Beagen both, v. begen.
 Beagian biegan To crown, to set a garland on; coronare:—*Ps. 8, 6, Som.*
 Beagðed dead, v. beagðed.
 Beah submitted, v. bugan.
 Beah a crown, v. beag.
 Beah-gife, beah-gyfa a bracelet giver, v. beag.
 Beal, bealo, bealu misery, v. balew.

Bealcan, bealcettan, balcettan [*Frs. v. balkje: bælc a belch*] To BELCH, emit, utter, pour out; eructare:—Swete to bealce-tenne sweet to the stomach, *Bt.* 22, 1. Dæg þam dæge bealceð word, *Ps.* 18, 2. Bealcetteð heorte min word god, *Ps.* 44, 1. Bealcettað weleras mine lofsang, *Ps.* 118, 171.

Beald bold, v. bald.

Bealdlice, baldlice, ballice; *adv.* BOLDLY, instantly, earnestly, saucily; audenter:—*Judg.* 3, 21, 27.

Bealdor a prince, v. baldor.

Bealdra more bold, v. bald.

Bealdwyrda; *adj.* [bald bold, word, wyrd word] BOLD, impudent, saucy in speech or language; audax:—*A saucy jester; scurra, Som.*

Bealew miserable, v. balew; *adj.*

Bealh was angry, v. belgan.

Beallucas testiculi, *Cot.* 163, *Som.*

^cBealofull; *adj.* BALEFUL, dire, cursed, wicked; pestiferus:—*Fr. Jud.* p. 22, 4, *Mann.*

^dBealo-hydig; *adj.* Malevolent; sceleri addictus:—*Beo.* 11, 29.

Bealo-nið *A fatal strife, dangerous contest; pestiferum odium:—Beo.* 34, 28.

Bealw, bealew an evil, v. balew.

BEAM, beom, es; *m.* [*Al.* baum, boum, paum, poum: *Franc.* beam, buom: *Frs.* beam: *Dut.* boom: *Dan.* bom: *Heb.* בֵּמָה bme high] 1. A BEAM, post, a stock of a tree, a splint; trabs, stipes. 2. A tree; arbor. 3. Any thing proceeding in a right line. Hence, a ray of light, a sun-beam; radius. 4. A trumpet; tuba for byme which see:—1. Se be m bið on þinum agenum eagan, *Mt.* 7, 4. 2. Swa great beam on wyda as a great tree in a wood, *Bt.* 38, 2. Lifes beam the tree of life, *Som.* 3. Swilce sunne beam like a sun-beam, *Chr.* 678. 4. *C. Mt.* 24, 31.

^eBeam-dune [beam a tree, dune a hill] The name of many places in England, so called from their elevated situation, covered with wood, now corrupted into Bampton, *Chr.* 614.

Beam-fleot [beam a beam, fleot an arm of the sea, an estuary] The name of places now called Beamfleet, Beamfled, Hunt., Bamfleet, Benfleet, Essex, *Chr.* 897.

Beamian; *pp.* beamed To shine, to cast forth rays or beams like the sun; radiare, *Som.*

Beam-scead Tree-shade, the shade of a tree; arboris umbra:—*Bt. Rawl.* p. 158.

BEAN, bien [*Plat.* bone: *Ger.*

bohne: *Frs. v. bean: Dut.* boon: *Dan.* bönne: *Swed.* böna] A BEAN, all sorts of pulse; faba, legumen:—*Cot.* 122. Bean pisan pepper, *Cot.* 34.

Bean-belgas, bean-coddas; *pl.* [bean a bean, bælg or codd a bag] Bean-pods, husks, cods or shells; fabarum sacculi:—*Cot.* 200. Of þam beancoddum, *Lk.* 15, 16.

Beand a band, v. bænd.

Beanen; *adj.* Beany, belonging to beans; fabarius:—Beanene melewe BEAN-MEAL, *Herb.* 151, 3. Beanscealas BEAN-SHELLS.

^fBear beer, v. beor.

Bear bore; portavit, v. beran.

Bearanbyrig Banbury, v. Beranbyrig.

BEARD, berd [*Plat. Dut.* baard: *Frs. v. bird: Ger.* bart *m:* *Dan.* beard] A BEARD; barba:—*Lev.* 19, 27.

Beardleas; *adj.* BEARDLESS; imberbis. Used as a noun, it denotes those without a beard, as a youth, stripling, also a hawk or buzzard; ephebus, buteo:—*R.* 87.

BEARG, bearug, bearh, berga [*Frs. v. baerg*] A barrow-pig, a porket; majalis:—*Elf. gl.* 13.

Bearh kept, v. beorgan.

Bearht, bearhtnes bright, v. beorht, beorhtnes.

^gBearhtm, bryhtm, breahtem, bræhtm Brightness, glittering, scintillation; coruscatio:—Breahtem æfter breahthme glittering after glittering or successive scintillations, *Cod. Ex.* 52, a. 10. ¶ Eagan bearhtm a twinkling of the eye, a moment, *Bd.* 2, 13, (used in the dative case as an adverb) in a twinkling, in a moment, immediately, suddenly. Bearhtme stopon in a moment they went, *Fr. Jud.* p. 21, 28.

Bearhtm-hwile, byrhtm-hwyle; *adv.* A twinkling while, a moment; oculi nictus tempus:—*Lk.* 4, 5, *Mann.*

BEARM [*Al. Dan. Swed. Moes. barm*] A bosom, a lap; gremium:—On eowerne bearm, *Lk.* 6, 38. Iosep hi nam of þæs fæder bearme, *Gen.* 48, 12, v. bosum, fæþem, greada. Bearm, -barm-rægl or clað Barm-cloth, a bosom cloth, an apron; mappula:—*Elf. gl.* p. 61.

Be-arn ocured, v. be-yrnan.

^hBEARN, es; *n.* [*Moes. barn: Al. barn, bern: Icel. Dan. and Swed. barn: Frs. barn, bern, born: Scot. bairn*] 1. A BARN, child, son, pledge; filius. 2. Issue, offspring, progeny; soholes. 3. Son of war, a war-

rior, nobleman, general, hero; vir, heros:—1. Þys synd Israela bearna naman, *Ex.* 1, 1. Beon mid bearne gravidum esse, *Somn.* 370. Bearn a son's son, a nephew's son or niece's daughter, *Cot.* 199. 2. Bearn team offspring, progeny. Weðræs bearn the young of a ram, *Ps.* 28, 1. 3. v. beorn.

Bearn-cennan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* To bear or bring forth a child, to travail; parturire:—On sare þu cennyst-bearn, *Gen.* 3, 16.

ⁱBearn-cennung or cennung a child-birth.

Bearn-eacen, -eacn; *part.* Travailing, bringing forth; pregnans:—Bearneacen wif þrowað a travelling woman suffereth, *Bt.* 31, 1. *R.* p. 68 note.

Bearn-eacnung Generation, conception; genitura, *Som.*

Bearnend for byrnende burning, v. byrnan.

Bearn-leas, -lest; *adj.* Childless; improles, sine liberis, abortivus, *Gen.* 42, 36.

Bearn-lufa Love of children, adoption; adoptio:—On bearn lufan habbañ to take in adoption, *Bd.* 15, 19.

Bearn-myrðra a child-murderer, an infanticide.

^jBearn-team, es [*Scot.* bearntime: bearn a child, team a succession] Posterity, generation; sobolis procreatio:—*Ors.* 1, 14.

Bearo a grove, v. bearw.

Bearocscyre, Bearucscyre, Bearwucscire Berkshire, v. Barocscire.

Bears a fish, v. bærs.

Bearu a grove, v. bearw.

Bearug a barrow-pig, v. bearg.

Bearw, bearo, bearow, bearuw, es; *m.* A BARROW, a high or hilly place, a wood, a grove, a hill covered with wood; lucus, nemus:—Bearwas groves, *Cd.* 72. Bearo sette he planted a grove, *Cd.* 136. In bearwe, on bearwe or on bearowe in a wood, *Cot.* 109. Wic mid bearuwe ymbsealde a mansion surrounded with a grove, *Bd.* 5, 2, v. beorh.

Beátan he beáteð or bet; *part.* beatende, beotiende; *p.* he beot, we beoton; *pp.* beáten; *v. a.* To BEAT, strike, strike with the hands, to vapour, threaten; percutere:—Agynð beatan, *Mt.* 24, 49. He bet hine selfne he strikes himself, *Past.* 64. Hwy beatst þu me? *Jn.* 18, 23. Þa Balaam beot þone assan, *Num.* 22, 23. Gefelde ic me beotiende and wyrpende I felt myself beating, and turn-

ing or struggling and writhing as a person does in recovering from a fit, *Bd.* 5, 6, v. beo-tende.

Beatere A BEATER, fighter, champion; pugil:—*Elf. gl.* 9, 8.

Beaw A bee, an hornet; æstrum:—*R.* 22, v. beo, hyrnet.

Bebaðod bathed, v. baðian.

Bebban-burh, Bebban-buruh, Beben-burh, Bæbban-burh, [Bebba the name of a man, burg a castle: hence Bebbæ castrum] Bamborrow or Bambo-rough Castle in Northumberland. On Bebban-burh at Banburg, *Chr.* 642.

Bebead offered, v. bebeodan.

Bebedded; part. Betrothed, espoused; desponsatus, *Som.*

^k Bebeodan, gebeodan; part. beo-dende, he beby; imp. bebeod; p. bebead, hi bebudon; pp. beboden [be, bod a command] 1. To give a by-command or a gentle command, but generally to command, order; mandare. 2. To offer, give up, commend, promise; offere, promittere:—1. He hys englum beby, *Lk.* 4, 10. 2. Lac bebeodan to offer sacrifice, *Cd.* 138. On handa þine ic bebeode gast minne, *Ps.* 30, 6, v. beodan, bodian.

Bebeodend A master; præceptor:—*Lk.* 5, 5.

Bebeodendlic gemet, beodendlic gemet the imperative mood.

Beber a beaver, v. befer.

Bebiddan to command, v. biddan.

Bebindan; p. bebond To bind in or about; inligare:—*Bd.* 3, 11.

Bebirged buried, v. birgan.

Bebonden died; tinctus, v. blonden.

^l Bebod, es; plu. u, a [as the Dutch bod, or ge-bod] A command, mandate, decree, order; mandatum:—*Mk.* 12, 28, v. bod.

Bebod command thou; beboden commanded, commended, v. bebeodan.

Beboht sold, v. bebycgean.

Bebond bound, v. bebindan.

Beboren-innihte Born within a county, free of a country, native; municipales:—*Cot.* 136.

Bebr A cup; poculum, *Som.*

Bebroken broken, consumed, v. brecan.

Bebrugdon they pretended, v. brægan.

Bebugan To dwell, occupy, inhabit, surround, go over, to penetrate; incolere:—*Cd.* 190.

^m Bebycgean or bebygan; part. bebycgende, or bebycende; p. beboht To sell, to set, or put to sale; vendere:—On gold bebycgean to sell for gold, *Bd.* 2, 12, *Sm.* p. 514, 39.

Bebyran To bring, bring to; inferre:—*L. Ethelb.* 18, *Mann.*

Bebyrde Garnished with nails, set with spikes; clavatus:—*Cot.* 49, *Som.*

Bebyrgean, bebyrgian, bebyrian, bebyrgean; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To bury; sepelire:—*Gen.* 50, 5, 6, v. byrian.

Bebyrignys, bebyrigednes, se; f. A burying; sepultura:—*Bd.* 1, 15.

Bebyt commends, v. bebeodan.

Béc books, v. boc.

Becæfed, becefed; part. Barbed, trapped, decked; phalerata:—*Cot.* 84, v. ymb-cæfed, cæfed.

Becarcen; v. To take care of; accurare, *Lye.*

BECC [Beck is used in the north of England for a mountain stream, a small rivulet, v. burn: *Dut.* beek f: *Icel.* Norw. bekr: *Franc.* bec] A brook, a rivulet, A BECK or small rapid stream; torrens, rivulus, *Som.*

-becc, -bec, -beck, used for the name of places, or as a termination to the names of places, denotes their situation to be near a brook or river, *Chr.* 1140, *Ing.* p. 370, 4.

ⁿ Becca [Plat. bikke] A BECK, pick-axe, mattock; ligo, marra:—*Elf. gl.* 25.

Bece a beech, v. boc.

Beceapian, he becypð, becipð; p. beceapode; pp. becyped To sell; vendere:—*Mt.* 10, 29: *Ex.* 21, 7: *Ps.* 104, 16, v. cea-pian.

Becefed barbed, v. becæfed.

Becen a beacon, v. beacen.

Becen; adj. BEECHEN, made of beech; fagineus:—*R.* 45.

Beceorfan; p. becurfe; pp. beceorfen To BECARVE, cut off, to cut or pare away; amputare:—*Bd.* 1, 7.

Beceorian to complain, v. ceorian.

Becerrad, becierd, becierred turned, given up, v. becyrrian.

Becinga Beckingen, v. Blecinga.

Becipð sells, v. beceapian.

^o Beclæmed; part. [Dut. belymd] BECLAMMED, glued to or together, emplaced, plastered over; glutinatus, *Som.*

Beclænsod cleansed, v. clænsian.

Becleaped, becleopod, beclyped; part. YCLEPED, called, named, accused; vocatus:—*L. Pol. Cnut.* 28, v. clypian.

Beclyppan; p. beclypt to clip, embrace, v. clyppan.

Beclysan; p. de; pp. d, ed, od; v. a. To close in, to enclose, to shut in; concludere:—*Jos.* 10, 18.

Becn a beacon, v. beacen.

Becnan to beckon, v. bicnian.

Becnawan to know, v. oncnawan.

Becnend, es [part. from bicnian to beckon] A sign, BEACON, a token, guide; index, *Som.*

Becnodon beckoned, p. of bic-nian.

^p Becniendlice; adv. Allegorically or by parable; allegoricè, *Som.*, v. beacneng.

Becnynndlic; adj. Allegorical; allegoricus:—*Bd.* 5, 23.

Becnyttan; v. a. To knit, bind or tie, enclose; ligare:—*Bd.* 3, 10.

Becom happened, v. becuman.

Becorfen; part. [be, curfen from, ceorfan to carve] Cut off, be-headed; truncatus:—Becorfen wæs heafde, *Bd.* 1, 27.

Becrafian to crave, v. crafian.

Becreopan, gecrupan; sub. indef. becrupe, gecrupe; pp. becropen To bring secretly, to creep; irrepere:—He sie becropen on carcarn he should be secretly led to prison. *Bt.* *Rawl.* p. 187, 24. He sie on carcerne gebroht, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 20.

Becuman, he becymð; p. becom, becwom, becuom, hi becomon; pp. becumen; v. n. 1. To go or enter in, to meet with, to come to, to come together; ingredi. 2. To come, to happen, to fall out, to befall; evenire:—1. He becom on sceapan, *Lk.* 10, 30. 2. Oft becymð se an-weald þisse worulde to swiðe godum monnum often cometh the power of this world to very good men, *Bt.* 39, 11. Ðæm godum becymð anfeald yfel to the good happens unmixed evil, *Bt.* 39, 9.

Becun a beacon, v. beacen.

^q Becunnan To assay, prove, try; experiri, *Som.*

Becwæpan; p. he becwið, hi becwædon To BEQUEATH, to give by will; legare:—Ic wylle þat ealle þa mynstra and þa cyrican þa wæron giuene and becweþene I will that all the ministers and churches that were given and bequeathed, *Chr.* 694.

Becwom fell; p. of becuman.

Becwyddod; part. Laid aside, deposited; depositum:—*R.* 14.

Becyme A BY-COMING, an event or coming suddenly upon; eventus:—*Bd.* 4, 29.

Becymð happens, v. becuman.

Becyped sold; pp. of beceapan.

Becypð sells, v. beceapan.

Becyrrian; p. becyrde; pp. becerrad, becierred, becierd; v. a. To turn to, to give up, to deliver, betray; vertere, transferre ad:—*Chr.* 1011, v. cerran.

BED; n. [Dut. Icel. bed: *Fr.* v. bead: *Moes.* badi: *Al.* bedd, bedde] A BED, couch, pallet, tick of a bed, a bed in a garden;

stratum, lectus:—To þinum bedde, *Gen.* 16, 2. Hi þa in asendan þat bed, *Mk.* 2, 4, v. wýrt-bed.
 * Bed asked, v. biddan.
 Bedan to offer, v. beodan.
 Bedælan, ed [*Dut.* bedeelen] To divide; separare, v. dælan.
 Bedanford Bedford, v. Bedicanford.
 Bedan-heafd Bedwin in Wiltshire, *Chr.* 675.
 Bedbeer, bedber A bed, hammock; grabatus:—*C. Jn.* 5, 8, 12.
 Bedbolster A pillow, bolster; plumaceus:—*R.* 27, *Lye.*
 Bedclyfa, beddclyfa, bedclyofa, bedcleofa, bedcofa; m. A bed-chamber, closet; cubile hominis:—Gang into þinum bedclyfan, *Mt.* 6, 6.
 Bedcofa a bed-chamber, v. bedclyfa.
 Bedd a bed, v. bed.
 * Bed-dagas prayer days, Rogation days.
 Beddclyfa a chamber, v. bedclyfa.
 Beddern, bedern, beodern; n. [bed a bed; ern a place] A place where beds are made, a chamber; cubiculum. In reference to the Roman manner of reclining on couches, a dining room, *Elf. gl.* 20, *Som.*
 Beddian; v. To go to bed, to rest, sternere:—*Elf. gr.* 28.
 Bedding, beding; f. BEDDING, straw; stratum:—*R.* 111: *Lps.* 6, 6.
 Beddreaf bed-clothes, v. bedreaf.
 Beddredda beddrida; part. BEDRIDDEN; clinicus:—*Elf. gl.* 9.
 Beddrest, bedrest The place of rest, a bed; lectus:—*Cd.* 102: 129.
 Bedeahlian to hide, v. bediglian.
 Bedeaht covered, v. bediglian.
 Bedeled deserted, v. bedælan.
 * Bedelfan; p. bedielf; pp. bedelfen; v. a. [*Dut.* bedelven: be, delfan to dig] To dig in or around, to bury, inter; circumfodere:—*Oð* ic hyne bedelfe, *Lk.* 13, 8. Bedielf hyt on eorðan, *Mt.* 25, 18.
 Bedelfing; f. A laying bare, exposing; ablaqueatio:—Niðerwart treowes delfing exposing the lowest part of the tree or the roots, *R.* 50.
 Beden prayed; pp. of biddan.
 Bederices weorð [Bederices Bederic's, weorð a town or residence] *St. Edmund's Bury* in Suffolk.
 Bedern a dining room, v. beddern.
 Bedfeld, bedfelt A bed-covering, a coverlet; lodix:—*R. Ben.* 55, *Som.*
 Bedhus [gebed a prayer, hus a house] A chapel, an oratory, a

place for prayer; oratorium:—*Fulg.* 43, *Lye.*
 Bedicanford, Bedanford BEDFORD:—Æt Bedicanforda at Bedford. The dat. of ford ends in -a as well as -e, *Chr.* 571.
 * Bedician; v. a. [*Dut.* bedyken: *Frs.* v. bedykje] To BEDIKE, to mound, to fortify with a mound; aggere munire:—Bedicodon þa burh utan they embanked the city without, *Chr.* 1016.
 Bedidrian to deceive, v. bedydrian.
 Bedieodon, for bedicodon trench-ed; p. of bedician.
 Bediglian, bedihlian, ic bedihlige: pp. bediglod, bedihlod, or bedeahrt; v. a. To hide, cover, conceal, keep close or secret; abscondere:—Ne þu hine bediglige, *Deut.* 13, 8, v. hydan.
 Bedigling A hiding or keeping close, a concealing; occultatio, *Som.*
 Bedihlian to hide, bedihlad, bedihlud for bedihlod, v. bediglian.
 Beding; f. 1. BEDDING, a covering of a bed; stramentum, lectisternium. 2. A bed; lectus:—1. *Elf. gl.* 20. 2. Gyf ic astige on bedinge, *Ps.* 131, 3.
 Bediped, bedypt dipped, died; tinctus, v. bedyppan.
 Bedofen drowned, v. dufian.
 Bedolfen, for bedelfen buried; pp. of bedelfan.
 Bedrædenne An assignment, ordinance or appointment; assignatio, *Som.*
 * Bedreaf, es; m. Bed-clothes, bedding; lodix:—*R. Ben.* 55.
 Bedreda, bedrida bedridden, v. beddredda.
 Bedrest a bed, v. beddrest.
 Bedrifan; p. bedráf; pp. bedrifed, bedrift, bedriften [*Plat.* bedriven: *Dut.* bedryven: *Dan.* bedrive] To drive, thrust in or upon, to compel, constrain or enforce one to do a thing, to follow; cogere:—*Bd.* 1, 14.
 Bedrog suffered, endured, v. dreogan.
 Bedroren; pp. Deceived, deluded, bereaved, deprived; deceptus:—*Cd.* 26.
 Bedruncen; part. Absorbed, imbibed; imbibitus:—*Medic. ex. quad.* 2, 8.
 Bedþen [bed a bed, þen for þegn a servant] A chamberlain, a servant who has the care of a chamber; lecti minister:—*R.* 27.
 Bedtid BEDTIDE, bed time; lecti adeundi tempus:—*R.* 95.
 Bedu fortitude, v. byld.
 * Bedul; adj. Prayerful, suppliant; petitiōsus:—*R.* 101.

Bedulfon fortified, v. bedelfan.
 Bed-warift A curtain; cortina, *Mann.*
 Bedydrian, bedidrian; p. de; pp. ed, od To deceive, transfigure, charm, enchant; decipere:—*Gen.* 44, 15.
 Bedydrung A deceit, deceiving; deceptio, *Som.*
 Bedyppan; p. bedypte, hi bedypton; pp. bediped; v. a. To dip, immerse; mergere:—Se þe bedypð on disce his hand, *Mt.* 26, 23.
 Bedyrnde, bedyrned hidden, concealed, v. dyrnan.
 Be-ebbod be-ebbed, dried as the shore is upon an ebb, v. ebban.
 Beel a pile, v. bæl.
 Beeodon dwelt, v. began.
 Beer a bier, v. bær.
 Befællen befallen, v. befeallan.
 * Befæstan, gefæstan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To commend, commit, deliver, teach, put in trust, betroth; committere:—Þæt þu befæstest min feoh, *Mt.* 25, 27.
 Befæsting an entrusting, v. fæsting.
 Befæðman To embrace (with the arms); ulnis amplecti:—*Cd.* 163.
 Befalden folded, v. fealdan.
 Befangen taken, v. befon.
 Befaran; p. befór, beferde, hi beferdon; pp. befare; v. a. [be, faran to go] To go round, to travel through, to surround, pass over, go among; peragrare:—*Ex.* 14, 9.
 Befealden enfolded, v. feallan.
 * Befeallan, he befylð, befelh; p. befeol, befeoll, befealde; pp. befeallen. 1. To BEFAL, happen; accidere. 2. To fall, cast down; dejicere. 3. To incline or tend to, to apply one's self vigorously, to try; operam dare:—1. *Gen.* 15, 12. 2. An of þam ne befylð on eorðan, *Mt.* 10, 29. 3. Pilcum wordum heo him befelh, *Gen.* 39, 10.
 Befeastan to trust, v. befæstan.
 Befeastnad, ud, ed betrothed, v. befæstan.
 Befeht taken, v. befon.
 Befehð includes, v. befon.
 Befellen inclined, v. befeallan.
 Befeng took, v. befon.
 Befeol befel; p. of befeallan.
 Befeold enfolded; p. of fealdan.
 Befeollan to fill, v. befyllan.
 Befeore before, v. beforan.
 Befeore a beaver, v. beofer.
 Befeore surrounded, v. beforan.
 Befet betrothed, v. befæstan.
 Befician; v. To deceive, to go round; decipere:—*Off. Episc.* 8.
 Befiled defiled, v. befyllan.
 Befilgende following, v. befylgan.
 Beflæ skinned, v. befelean.

- ^a *Beflagen flæc* *The bowels; viscera:—R. 75, Lye.*
Beflean; p. beflog; pp. beflæ *To flay, to skin, or take off the skin, or bark; decorticare:—Cot. 62.*
Befleogan; p. ic befleoh, we beflugon; pp. beflugen *To flee, flee away, escape; effugere:—Bd. 3, 10.*
Befoerde fell, v. befaran.
Befoh contain, v. befon.
Befolen filled, v. befyllan.
Befon, ic beföh, befö, he beföhð; p. he befeng, we befengon; pp. befangen, befangen, befoen, befeht; v. a. 1. To encompass, surround, take, ensnare; capere. 2. To apprehend, seize, to take hold of; deprehendere. 3. To receive, contain, embrace, entertain; recipere:—1. Þat hig woldon þone Hælend on his spræce befon, Mt. 22, 15. 2. Þa ne mihton hig hys word befon, Lk. 20, 26. 3. Ne mihte befon, Jn. 21, 25. Ic beföh hit mid feaum wordum I contain it in a few words, Solil. 3, v. fon. Befongen contained; pp. of befon. Befor a beaver, v. beofer.
^a *Beforan; prep. dat. acc. [be by, proximity, foran fore, as æt foran] BEFORE; ante, coram:—Be foran þe, Ps. 38, 7. Þa Ealdormen heredon hig beforan him, Gen. 12, 15. Hwa ne wafað þæs, þat þa steorran scinað beforan þam monnan, and ne beforan þære sunnan who wonders not at this, that the stars shine before the moon, and not before the sun? Bt. 39, 3.*
Beforancwede foretold, v. cwæþan.
Beforangestihtiende fore-ordaining, v. gestihtan.
Beforleage Beverley, the name of a town in Yorkshire, Som.
Befotigan; To cut off the feet; pedes abscindere, Som.
^b *Befrinan, befrynan to ask; p. ic befran, hi befrunon, v. frinan. Beftan after, v. bæftan. Be fullan to the full, perfectly full, v. full. Befylan, gefylan; pp. befyled, gefylod, befiled, befyld [be, ful foul] To BEFOUL, pollute, defile, make filthy; inquinare:—Somn. 168. Befylgan; part. befilgende; sub. befulge [be, fylgean to follow] To follow, pursue; insequi, insistere:—Bd. 5, 19. Befyllan; pp. befyllad, befolen To fill, fill up; adimplere:—Bd. 1, 27. Befylð falls, v. befeallan. Beg a crown, v. beag.*

- Begalian; To charm, enchant; incantare:—Herb. 86, 4, Som.*
^c *Begán, ic begá, he begæð; p. ic, he begde, beeóde, we beeódon; pp. begangen [be, gan to go] 1. To go over, to perambulate; perambulare. 2. To follow after, to practise, exercise, take in hand, endeavour, to be diligent about, observe, use, study, occupy, dwell; exercere, colere:—1. Ic ferde geond þas eorðan and hi beeode I walked through [over] the earth, and perambulated it, Thw. Hep. Job. p. 164, 16. Se þe æcer begæð he who goes over the land, a farmer, Elf. gr. 7. 2. He begæð unmætas, Deut. 21, 20. Bega þe sylfne to arfæstnysse exercise thyself in or devote thyself to piety, 1 Tim. 4, 7, v. bigan.*
Began began, v. beginnan.
Begang, bigang, bigong, bigeng [be, gang a step, proceeding] An undertaking, business, exercise, reverence, religious worship; negotium, cultus:—Bigong hire æfæstnysse the service of her religion, Bd. 2, 9: Jos. 23, 7.
Beganga, begenga, bigonga, bigenga, bigengea, an; m. An inhabitant, a dweller, a cultivator, an observer, a benefactor, worshipper; incola, cultor:—Be ærran bigengum of the first inhabitants, Bd. 1, 1. Þearfena bigenga a benefactor of the poor, Bd. 3, 14.
^d *Begangan, hi begangeð [be, gangan to go, v. began] To go to or after, to attend, lie near, surround, worship; sequi, observare, incumbere:—Begangan his gebedu to attend his prayer, Bd. 3, 16. Begangan wæccan to attend watch, Bd. 3, 17. Cartaina wæs mid sæ utan begangen Carthage was outwardly surrounded by sea, Ors. 4, 13. Forligru ne begange should not follow adultery, L. Cnut. 7. Begannes [beginnan to begin] The calends, the first day of the month; calendæ:—Cot. 202.*
Beg-beam, beig-beam [begir a berry, beam a tree] The mulberry tree, the blackberry bush, a tree bearing berries, a bramble; morus:—Lk. 20, 37, Mann.
Begea of both; gen. of begen.
Begean to bend, v. bugan.
Begeaten obtained; pp. of begytan.
Begemed taken care of, governed; pp. of begyman.
BE'GEN, bá; gen. begra, begea; dat. bām; acc. bá; pron. [Plat. Dut. beide; Ger. beyde; Ottf. bethe, bediu: Tat. Moes. ba,

- bai: Dan. begge: Norse, bathum] BOTH; ambo:—Hig feallað begen on ænne pytt, Mt. 15, 14. Heora begra eagan wurdon geopenode, Gen. 3, 7. Hyra begea nest, Fr. Jud. 11, 5.*
Begende taking care, v. began.
Begengas inhabitants, v. beganga.
^e *Begeond, begeondan, beiundan; prep. acc. adv. [be by, geond yonder] BEYOND; trans, ultra:—Fram begeondan Jordanen, Mt. 4, 25. Begeondan sæ beyond sea, Bd. 5, 19. ¶ Feor begeondan far beyond, Elf. gr. 38, v. geond.*
^f *Begeotan, he begyt; p. begeát, hi beguton; pp. begoten [Dut. begieten: be by, geotan to pour] 1. To pour out, to cast upon, to sprinkle, cover; aspergere. 2. To obtain, acquire; obtinere:—1. Mid blode begoten sprinkled with blood, Chr. 734. 2. Lye, v. begitan.*
Beger a berry, v. berga.
Begetan to get, v. begitan.
Begeten seized, or begetan to seize, v. begitan.
Begetende seeking out, v. begitan.
Begeþincð honour, v. geþincð.
Begetn taken, v. begitan.
Beggen both, v. begen.
Begierdan to begird, v. begyrdan.
Begietan to get, v. begitan.
Begiman to govern; præesse, v. gyman.
Begimen watching; observatio, v. begymen.
^f *Begiming; f. An invention, a device; adinventio:—Ps. 105, 36, Som.*
Beginnan, anginnan; p. began; pp. begunnen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. beginnen: Dan. begynnde: Swed. begynna] To begin; incipere:—Noe þa began to wircenne þat land, Gen. 9, 20.
Begiondan beyond, v. begeond.
Begir a berry, v. berga.
Begitan, hi begytað; part. begitende; p. begeat; pp. begeten, begetn; v. a. [be, getan to get] To GET, obtain, acquire, to seek out, examine; obtinere:—Ælc mod wilnað soðes godes to begitanne every mind wishes to get the true good, Bt. 24, 2. Mihton eaðe begitan, Ors. 3, 4. He begeat ealle þa east land he obtained all the east country, Ors. 3, 11.
Begleddian, ic begleddige; p. de; pp. od To dye cloth, to stain, corrupt; inficere:—Ps. 105, 36.
Begnagan To BEGNAW, gnaw; corrodere:—Martyrol. 9. Jul.
^g *Begne; f. An ulcer, a carbuncle; carbunculus:—Seoblac begne the black ulcer, R. 64.*

Begodian; *pp.* od [be, godian to benefit] *To benefit, crown; coronare:—Ps. 5, 15.*
 Begongan *to exercise, v. began or begangan.*
 Begongn *dwelt, v. began.*
 Begongyn *exercised, v. began.*
 Begoten *covered, v. begeotan.*
 Begra *of both, v. began.*
 Begrindan [be, grindan to grind] *To destroy, rob, spoil; privare:—Cd. 75.*
 Begripan; *pp.* ed, en; *v. a.* [be, gripan to gripe] *To GRIPE, chasten, chide; increpare:—Ps. 15, 7, v. gripan.*
 Begrorenne *Shivering, quaking, dreading; horrens, stridens:—Cd. 214.*
^h Begroornian *To lament, to grieve for; mœrere:—Cd. 13, v. gnornian.*
 Begryned *ensnared, entrapped.*
 Begunne, begunnen *begun, v. beginnan.*
 Begyded *gilded, v. gildan.*
 Begyman, begiman; *part.* begemende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* *To take care of, to keep, govern, regard, observe, attend; observare, v. gyman.*
 Begymen, begimen *care, regard, observation, shew, pomp; observatio:—Mid begymene, μετα παρατηρησεως, with shew or pomp, Lk. 17, 20.*
 Begyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, or begyrd; *v. a.* [be, gyrdan to gird] 1. *To BEGIRD, surround; cingere.* 2. *To clothe; vestire.* 3. *To defend, mound, fortify; munire:—1. Begyrdað eower lendenu, Ex. 12, 11. 2. Bd. 1, 7. 3. Bd. 1, 5.*
 Begytað *shall obtain, v. begitan.*
 Beh *a crown, v. beag.*
¹ Behabban, he behabbað, beha-fað, behæfeð; *p.* behæfod, hi behæfdon; *pp.* behæfed, behæft; *v. a.* [be by, near, habban to have] 1. *To compass, encompass, surround; cingere.* 2. *To restrain, detain; detinere:—1. Þine fynd behabbað þe, Lk. 19, 43. 2. Hi behæfdun hine, Lk. 4, 42.*
 Behæfednes, se; *f.* *A detention, care; conservatio:—¶ Behæednesfæsten sparingness, parsimony, Cot. 191, v. fæst-hafolnes.*
 Behæft held, v. behabban.
 Behæs [be by, near, hæse command] *A self-command, vow, promise. Hence our behest; votum:—He fela behæsa behet he many vows made, Chr. 1093, v. behat.*
¹ Behætige *vows, v. behatan.*
 Behætst *shall vow, v. behatan.*
 Behaldan wið or from *To mind, attend, regard; cavere:—C. R. Mt. 7, 15, v. behealdan.*

Behangian [be, hangian to hang] *To BEHANG, to hang round; dependere:—Behangen beon mid bellum to be [behung] hung round with bells, Past. 15, 3.*
 Behát gehát, es; *n.* [be by, hat v. hatan to command, from Plat. hete a command: hence in Chaucer we have behete, behote, behest a promise, v. behæs] *A vow, a promise; votum:—Þu behat behætst, Deut. 23, 21. He gehat gehet he vowed a vow, Bd. 3, 27. Ic sende behat, Lk. 24, 49.*
 Behátan, þu behætst, he behæt; *p.* behet, geheht, we beheton; *pp.* beháten, geháten *v. a.* [be by, hatan to call, command] *To vow, promise; vovere:—Behat hy beheton they vowed a vow. Gehatað Drihtne, Ps. 75, 11. Þa behet he mid aðe, Mt. 14, 7. ¶ With wedd to give a pledge. God behet us wedd God gave us a pledge, Deut. 5, 2.*
 Behawian *To see, see clearly; videre:—Behawa þonne þat þu ut ado þat mot see then clearly [τοτε διαβλεψεις] that thou take out the mote, Mt. 7, 5.*
^k Beheafðian; *p.* dode; *pp.* dod; *v. a.* [be by, heafð head] *To BEHEAD; decollare:—Mt. 14, 10.*
 Beheafðung, e; *f.* *A BEHEADING; decollatio, L. Athel. Menol.*
 Behealdan; *p.* beheold, behold, beheld, behilt, hi beheoldon; *pp.* behealden; *v. a.* [be near, healdan to hold, observe] 1. *To BEHOLD, see, look on; aspicere.* 2. *To observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed, to mean, signify; observare:—1. Beheald þa tunglu behold the stars, Bt. 39, 13. 2. Heo-ra æ to behealdenne their laws to observe, Ors. 3, 5. Hwæt þat swefen beheold, Gen. 41, 8.*
¹ Beheawan; *pp.* beheawon [be, heawian to hew] *To hew or cut off, make smooth; amputare:—Beheawon heafde to cut off the head, Bt. Rawl. p. 151.*
 Behefe, behefnes [be, hefe heavy] *Gain, advantage, benefit, BEHOOF; lucrum, Som.*
 Behefe, behefu; *adj.* *Necessary, behoveful; necessarius:—Þe behefe synt, Lk. 14, 28. ¶ Behefe þing necessary things, necessities, C. R. Ben. 46.*
 Behegian *To BEHEDGE, hedge around; circumsepire, Lye.*
 Beheld beheld, v. behealdan.
 Behelian; *p.* behelede, ode, hi beheledon; *pp.* beheled, geheled, behelen; *v. a.* [be, helan

to cover] To HELE, hill or cover, cover over, obscure, hide; condere:—Wurdon þa behelede ealle þa duna, Gen. 7, 19. Se heofen mot þat leoht behelian the heaven may obscure the light, Bt. 7, 3.
^m Behem, Beme, Behemas *Bohemia, a country in the east of Germany. Behemas the Bohemians, Ors. 1, 1.*
 Beheofian *to bewail, v. heofian.*
 Beheold beheld, v. behealdan.
 Beheonan; *prep. dat.* [be by, heona hence] *On this side, close by; cis, citra:—¶ Git beheonan or get behionan yet nearer, Elf. gr. 38.*
 Beheowan *to amputate, v. beheawan.*
 Behet *promised, v. behatan.*
 Behicgan *to confide, v. hicgan.*
 Behid hid, v. behydan.
 Behilt beheld, v. behealdan.
 Behindan; *prep. acc. and adv.* *BEHIND; pone:—Behindan þe behind thee, Bt. 36, 2, v. hindan.*
 Behionan *on this side, v. beheonan.*
 Behlad *covered, v. hlidan.*
 Behlæstan *to load a ship, v. hlæstan.*
 Behleapan; *pp.* en. *To leap upon or in, to fix; insilire:—Behleapen beon to be fixed, settled, Past. 46, 5, Som.*
ⁿ Behlehan *to laugh at, deride, v. hlihan.*
 Behlidan *covered; p. of hlidan.*
 Behófan, heo behófað; *p.* behofode; *pp.* behófen; *v. a.* [Plat. behoven: Dut. behoeven: Ger. behufen: Dan. behöve: Swed. behöfwa] *To BEHOVE, to be fit, to have need of, to need; decere. Impersonally, it behoveth, it concerns, it is needful or necessary; oportet, interest:—Mycel wund behofað mycles læcdomes a great wound has need of a great remedy, Bd. 4, 25. We behofiað hlafes, C. R. Lk. 9, 2. Þat ealle Godes cyricean syn well behofene that all God's churches be well supplied or well provided with all they have need of, L. Edm. 5.*
 Behoffic; *adj.* *Behoveful, needful; necessarius:—Behoffic wære, Bd. 5, 5, Sm. p. 618, note 3. Behoffic is is necessary, C. Mk. 11, 3: Lk. 18, 1.*
 Behogadnes, se; *f.* *Use, custom, practice; exercitatio:—Cot. 114, Som.*
 Behogian *to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful, v. hogian.*
 Behorsed horsed; *equo impositus, v. gehorsad.*
^o Behreosað *rush down, v. hreosan.*

Behreowsian, ic behreowsige; *part. igende to repent, v. hreowan.*
 Behreowsung, e; *f. A lamenting, repentance, penitence; pœnitentia:—Elf. gr. 33.*
 Behrincged, behringed; *part. [be, hrincg a ring] Enclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded; circumdatus:—Behringed beon to be surrounded, Past. 21, 5.*
 Behropende; *part. [Plat. beropen: Dut. beroepen: Ger. berufen; be, hreopende calling] Vexing, molesting, troubling by calling upon; sugillans:—Lk. 18, 5.*
 Behrumig; *adj. Swarthy, sooty; fuliginosus:—Martyr. 3, April, Lye.*
 Behrumod; *part. Bedaubed, dirtied; cacabatum:—Cot. 45: 189, v. besciten.*
 Behwearf *A change, an exchange; commutatio:—Ps. 43, 14.*
 Behweorfan, behwerfan; *p. behwearf; pp. behworfen To turn, spread about, return, weave, prepare, provide; vertere:—Hig behwurfon they spread about, Num. 11, 32. Behworfen woven, L. Edg. can. 33, Wilk. p. 84, 53. Ic wolde þe behwerfan utan I would wish to prepare thee, Bt. 34, 4, v. hweorfan.*
 Behwon whence, v. hwona.
 Behwurfon spread about, v. behweorfan.
 Behwylfan to overwhelm, v. ahwylfan.
 Behwyrfan To treat, direct, exercise, practice; tractare:—*Coll. monast. Lye.*
 Behyd hid, v. hydan.
 Behydan; *v. To take off the hide, skin; excoriare, Som., v. behyldan, æthide.*
 Behydelice, behydiglice; *adv. Carefully; sollicitè:—Bd. 1, 27.*
 Behydig; *adj. Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious; solers:—Bd. 5, 20, Som., v. hydeg.*
 Behydnys, se; *f. A desert, a wilderness, where one may carefully hide, cautiousness; desertum:—Ps. 28, 7.*
 Behyldan To put off, to skin; excoriare:—*He het hy behyldan, Ors. 4, 6.*
 Behyped; *part. Surrounded with a hoop, surrounded, encompassed; circumdatus:—Bd. 3, 12.*
 Behyring, e; *f. A hiring, a letting out to hire; locatio:—R. 13.*
 Behyðelice; *adv. More sumptuously; sumptuosius:—Cot. 186.*
 Behyðlic sumptuous, Lye.
 Beigbeam a bramble, v. begbeam.

Beinnan within, v. binnan.
 Beiundan beyond, v. begeond.
 Bela lividness, v. balew.
 Beladian, ic beladige; *p. ode; pp. od To clear, excuse; excusare, v. ladian.*
 Beladung an excuse, v. ladung.
 Belædan; *p. belædde; pp. belæd, beled; v. a. To bring, lead by, mislead, lead; seducere:—Pu belæddeð us on grin thou hast mislead us into a snare, R. Ben. 7. Belæd beon to be impelled, R. Ben. 64, Lye, v. lædan.*
 Belæfde remained, v. belifan.
 Belænde disinherited, v. belandian.
 Belæðed; *part. Loathed, detested; exosus, Som.*
 Belæwa a destroyer, v. læwa.
 Belæwan, læwan; *p. belæwde; pp. belæwed; v. a. To BELAY, bewray, betray; tradere:—He hyne wolde belæwan, Mt. 26, 15, 16.*
 Belæwing, e; *f. A betraying, treason; proditio, Som.*
 Belaf remained; *p. of belifan.*
 Belagen beon to be destroyed, v. belicgan.
 Belamp happened, v. belimpan.
 Belandian; *p. belænde, belende, hi belandedon; pp. od; v. a. To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit; terris privare:—Se cyng belænde þone eorl the king deprived the earl of his land, Chr. 1112. Wearð Eadgar belandod Edgar was deprived of land, Chr. 1091. Opposed to gelandian to inherit.*
 Belcentan to belch, v. bealcan.
 Belde, beldo Boldness, rashness; audacia, Som.
 Beleac shut in, v. belucan.
 Belean, lean; *p. beloh To forbid, reprove, denounce; reprehendere:—L. Edg. 57.*
 Belecgan; *imp. belege, belecge; p. belede; pp. beled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. beliegen: Ger. belügen: be by, lecgan, legan to lay] To lay by or on one side, to impose, falsify, BELIE, accuse falsely, forge, counterfeit; mentiri, falsò culpate:—Gif man sacerð belecge if one belie a priest, L. Cnut. 5, Wilk. p. 128, 27, 40, 43. Gif man mid fæhpe belecge if any one accuse of deadly feud, p. 128, 46.*
 Beled brought, v. belædan.
 Belegde surrounded, v. belicgan.
 Belene. 1. Herb henbane; calicularis herba. 2. A kind of sweet cakes or dainty meat; laterculus, Som.
 Beleoran to pass over, v. leoran.
 Beleosan; *p. beleas; pp. beloren [be, leosan to loose] To let go, to deprive of, to destroy;*

amittere:—*Leohte beloren deprive of light, Cd. 5, v. forleosan.*
 Beleð, beled imposed, taxed with, v. belecgan.
 Belewa, belewend a betrayer, v. læwa.
 Belewite simple, v. bilewite.
 Belflyse [bell a bell, flys a fleece] *The BELL-WETHER'S FLEECE, a sheep that carries the bell; tympani, i. e. ducis gregis tinnabulum gestantis vellus, Som.*
 Belg a bulge, v. bælg.
 BELGAN, abelgan, gebelgan, he bylgð; *p. bealg, bealh, we bulgon; pp. bolgen, gebolgen, gebylged [Plat. verbolgen: Dut. belgen: Ger. Al. balgen: Old Ger. balg anger] To be angry, displeased; indignari:—Ne belge wið me, Gen. 18, 30. Þa bealh he hyne, Lk. 15, 28. Gebealh hine, Lk. 13, 14, v. abelgan.*
 Belhringes beacn a sign by bell ringing.
 Belhus, bellhus A BELL-HOUSE, a steeple, a clock-house, a bell-tower; clocarium, campanile:—*Cot. 210, Mann.*
 Belicgan, hi belicgað or belið; *p. belæg, belegde, we belagon; pp. belagen; v. a. [be by, licgan, ligan to lie] To lie or extend, by or about, to surround, encompass, destroy; circumdare:—Jos. 7, 9. Beligan uton to lie around, Cd. 12.*
 Beliden deprived; privatus:—*Fr. Jud. 12.*
 Belifan; *part. belifiende; p. belaf, belæfde [be, læfan to leave] To remain, abide, to be left; superesse:—Ne se rysel ne belifð oð morgen, Ex. 23, 18, v. bidan.*
 Bellig a bag, v. bælg.
 Beligan utan to go about, v. belicgan.
 Belimp an event, v. gelimp.
 Belimpan, limpian; *p. belamp, hi belumpon; sub. belumpe; pp. belumpen [be, limpian to regard] To concern, regard, belong, pertain, appertain, agree; curare, pertinere:—Ne belimpð to þe, Mk. 4, 38. Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe what does it concern thee, Bd. 1, 7. Hwæt belimpð his to þe what of it belongs to thee, Bt. 14, 2. Hit belimpð to þære spræce it agrees with thy argument, Bt. 38, 2, v. limpian.*
 Belisnian, belistnian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [be from, lustnian for lustan to lust] To evirate, emasculate, castrate; castrare. Part. belisnod, belistnod emasculated, a castrated man. Used as a noun, a eu-*

nuch, *Elf. gr.* 9. Soðlice synd belistnode þe of hyra modor innoðum cumað, and eft synt belistnode þa men þe man belistnað and eft synd belistnode þe hig sylfe belistnodon for heofona rice, *Mt.* 19, 12, v. afyran.

Belið surrounds, v. beligan.

BELL, bella, an [*Plat. belle: Dut. bel*] A BELL, church-bell, a small bell; campana:—*Cyric-bell a church-bell. Hleopor heora bellan the sound of their bell, Bd.* 4, 23: *Sm.* p. 595, n. 40. ¶ Litel belle a little bell; tinnabulum. Mucel belle a large bell; campana.

* Bellan; part. bellende; p. bell; v. n. [*Ger. bellen: Swed. böla*] To BELLOW, to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark; boare:—Bell egsan hweop a cry of fear resounded, *Cd.* 148.

Bellhus a steeple, v. belhus.

Belocen, belocyn shut up, v. belucan.

Belogen deceived, v. leogan.

Beloh forbade, v. belean.

Belone henbane, v. belene.

Beloren deprived, v. beleosan.

BELT [*Dan. baelte: Icel. belti: Lat. balteus*] A BELT, girdle; balteum:—*Cot.* 25, v. gyrdel.

Belúcan, he belycð; p. beleác, hi belucon; pp. belocen; v. a. [*Dan. lukke: be, lucan to lock*] To lock up, enclose, shut, shut up, store; obserare:—And þær inne belucan and therein to lock up, *Bt.* 1. Seo duru wæs belocen, *Mt.* 25, 10.

Belumpe concern; pertineret, v. belimpan.

† Belune henbane, v. belene.

Belycð locks, v. belucan.

Belyrted; part. deceived, *C. Mt.* 2, 16, v. beswiced.

Belyscyd maimed, mangled, beheaded; truncatum:—*Cot.* 220.

Belytegan; p. ade; v. a. To allure, inveigle, seduce; procare: He belytegade Greace he allured Greece, *Ors.* 3, 7.

Bema a trumpet, v. byme.

Bemænan; p. hig bemændon; v. a. To BEMOAN, lament for, bewail; lugere:—*Deut.* 34, 8.

Bemætan found; perf. of bemetan, v. metan.

Bemancud Maimed, beheaded; truncatus:—*Somn.* 289.

Beme Stringed instruments; barbita:—*Cot.* 27.

Beme Bohemians, v. Behem.

Bemeárn mourned, v. myrnan.

Bemere a trumpeter, v. bymere.

* Bemetan; p. bemæt, hi bemætan; pp. bemeten; v. a. [*be by, metan to mete*] To measure by, to

find out, perceive, esteem, consider; invenire:—*Ors.* 3, 7: 4, 6, v. metan.

Bemiþan to conceal, v. miþan.

Bemurcnian, bemurcian to murmur, murmur greatly, v. murcnian.

Bemyldan [*Plat. bemulmen: Dut. bemullen: hence our English word bemoil to bemoil*] To bury, inter, hide or put under ground; inhumare: *Cot.* 101, *Som.*

* BEN, bene, e; f. [*Plat. beën: Dan. bön: Icel. bön, baen: Heb. בֵּן bn between, a person or thing coming between, mediation, v. gebed*] A praying, prayer, petition, an intreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand. Hence in *Chaucer* bone and our BOON; precatio:—*Pin ben is gehyred, Lk.* 1, 13. Ic underfeng þine bene, *Gen.* 19, 21. Hi heom þæra bena forwyrndon they gave to them a denial of their requests, *Ors.* 2, 2. Micelra bena dæg, *Martyr.* 25. *April.*

Bena A petitioner, demander; rogator:—Hi bena wæron they were demanders, or they demanded, *Ors.* 3, 11. Hence bena wesian to demand.

Benacan to make naked, v. genacian.

† Benæman, beniman, benyman; p. benam; pp. benemed, benemd, benumen; v. a. [*be by, niman to take: hence Chaucer's benimeth for bereaveth*] 1. To deprive, take away; auferre. 2. To stupify, BENUMB; stupefacere:—1. Ne meahste hi þæs landes benæman they could not take away the lands, *Ors.* 1, 10. 2. *Som.*

Benc a bench, v. bænce.

Benc-sweg a noise of benches, convivial noise.

Bend a band, v. bænd.

Bend bound, v. bindan.

Bendan; part. bendende; v. a. [*bænd a band, a bow*] To BEND, incline or lean; flectere:—Bendende bogan, *Ps.* 77, 12, v. bugan.

Bene a prayer, v. ben.

Beneced naked, v. benacan.

Benemd, benemed taken away, v. benæman.

Beneotan [*be, neotan to enjoy*] beneotan aldre or feore to take from the enjoyment of life, to take away life, to kill, *Cd.* 50: 89, *Lye.*

Beneoð, beneoðan beneath, v. benyðan.

Beniman to take away, v. benæman.

Beniuða beneath, v. benyðan.

† Benn [*Norse, bænn*] 1. A man;

homo. 2. A wound; vulnus:—1. *Cd.* 167. 2. *Cd.* 9, *Mann.*

Benotod noted, v. genotian.

Bensian, boensian; part. ende; p. ode; pp. od [*ben a prayer, sian or sigan to fall down*] To fall down in prayer, to pray, intreat in prayer; orare:—*Bd.* 3, 12, *Sm.* p. 537, note 20.

Bentiid f. [*ben a prayer, tid time*] Prayer-time, rogation-days; rogationum dies:—*Menol.* 144.

Bentiþe, bentigþe; adj. [*ben a prayer, tiþa obtained*] Easy to be obtained by prayer, exorable, successful; deprecabilis:—Hi swyðe bentigþe wæron, *Chr.* 883, v. tiþa.

Benugan, hi benugon [*Plat. vernögen: Dut. genoegen: Ger. vergnügen*] To enjoy; oblectare:—Gif hi þæs wuda benugon if they enjoy [*have enjoyment of*] the woods, *Bt.* 25. Benuge, *Hickes's Epist. Diss.* vol. ii. p. 55, 32.

Benum, benumen deprived, benumbed, v. benæman.

Benyman to deprive, v. benæman.

† Benyðan; adv. [*be, nyðan neath*] BENEATH, below, under; infra:—Ne nan wuht benyðan nor any thing beneath, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. niðer.

BEO, beaw; plu. beon; f. [*Dut. bye, bie f: Ger. biene f: Ah bie, bien: Not. bine: Dan. Icel. bie: Swed. by*] A BEE; apis:—Swa swa seo beo sceallosian as the bee shall perish, *Bt.* 31, 2: *Ps.* 117, 12.

Beo I am or shall be; sum, ero: be thou; sis, v. beon. ¶ Beo hit swa be it so or so be it.

Beo-bread, beon-bread bee-bread, a honey-comb.

Beoce a beech, v. boc.

Beo-ceorl, beo-cere a BEE-CEORL, a bee-farmer or keeper.

Beod a table, *Ps.* 22, 6, v. bord.

Beodan; p. he bead, bude, bád, hi budon; pp. boden; v. a. [*Plat. beden: Dut. bieten: Ger. biethen: Moes. buidan: bod a command*] To command, BID, will, offer, enjoy; jubere:—Þas þing ic eow beode, *Jn.* 15, 17. He bead Iosepe þat he bude, *Gen.* 45, 17: 5, 2. His boda beodan, *Cd.* 27, v. bebeodan, biddan, bodian.

Beodas; plu. The scales of a balance; lances, *Som.*

† Beod-bolla A table-bowl, a cup, bowl; cupa, *Som.*

Beod-clað [*Plat. Dut. beddek-leed*] 1. A BED-CLOTH, coverlet, blanket, bed-clothes; lodix. 2. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging; gausape, *Som.*

Beodende commanding, v. beodan.

- Beodendlic gemet *the imperative mood*, v. bebeodendlic.
 Beodern *a chamber*, v. beddern.
 Beod-fers [beod *a table*, fers *a verse*] *A song or hymn sung during meal-time*; ad mensam carmen, hymnus:—*Dial.* 1, 19, *Mann.*—Beod-gereordu [beod *a table*, gereord *a feast*] *A table meal, a feast*; convivium:—*Cd.* 74.—Beod-hrægel, beod-reaf [beod *a table*, hrægel or reaf *clothing*] *a table-cloth*, v. bedreaf.
 Beod-sceat, beod-scyte *A table-cloth, table-napkin, hand-towel; mantle*:—*Cot.* 136, *Som.*
 Beod-wist [beod, wist *food*] *Food placed on a table, board, a table*; mensa:—*Lps.* 22, 6, *Mann.*
 BEOFER, beber [Plat. Dut. *bever*: Ger. *biber*: Dan. *bæver*: Swed. *bafwer*] *A BEAVER*; castor:—*Elf. gr.* 8.
 Beofian *to tremble*, v. bifian.
 Beofon lamented, v. beaftan.
 Beofung, e; f. *A trembling, a quaking*; tremor:—¶ Eorð-beofung *an earthquake*, v. eorð-beofung, bifung.
 Beogang *A swarm of bees*; examen, *Som.*
 Beogol, beogul; adj. *Agreeing, consenting, bending wholly to*; consentiens, *Som.*
 Beohata, behata [behat *a vow*, a v. 1f] *One who promises or vows, an undertaker, surety*; sponsor:—Bald beohata. Moses is so called because he encouraged the desponding Israelites, *Cd.* 156, *Mann.*
 Beolone henbane, v. belene.
 Beom *a beam*, v. beam.
 Beo-moder *a bee-mother, queen-bee*.
 BEO'N, to beónne; part. beónde, ic beó, þu bist, byst, hebyð, bið, we ge hi beóð, beó; sub. indef. ic þu he heo hit beó, we beón; imp. beó þu, beóð, beó we; v. n. [Plat. Fries. *ik bin*: Dut. *ik ben*: Ger. *ich bin*: Franc. *ich bim*: Moes. *ik im*: by, bye *an habitation, a place to be or exist in*] *To BE, exist, become*; esse, fieri:—Se beam bið on þinum agenum eagan, *Mt.* 7, 4. Gyf þar mare byð, þat bið of yfele, *Mt.* 5, 37. Buton God beo mid hym, *Jn.* 3, 2. Nyllege beon swa swa hors be unwilling to become as a horse, *Ps.* 31, 11, v. eom of which beo is often the future tense.
 Beon-bread *bee-bread*, v. beo-bread.
 Beon-broð, perhaps *mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together*; melicratum:—*L. M.* 2, 24.
 Beonde being, v. beon.

- Beongewyrhtum *freely, undeservedly*; sponte, *Som.*
 BEOR, bear [Plat. *beer*: Frs. v. *biar*: Dut. Ger. *Al. bier*: Icel. *bioor*: Norse, *bior*: from bere *barley*, quod. v.] 1. BEER, *nourishing or strong drink*; cerevisia. 2. *Metheglin, drink made with honey and water*, as if derived from beo *a BEE*; hydromelum:—1. Henedrincð win ne beor, *Lk.* 1, 15. 2. *Cot.* 117, *Som.*
 Beora *a grove*, v. bearw.
 Beoran *to bear*, v. beran.
 Beorcan; part. beorcende, he byrcð; pp. byrce; v. n. [Icel. *barke the throat*] *To BARK*; latrare:—Hund byrcð *a dog barketh*, *Elf. gr.* *Som.* p. 24, 8.
 Beorce *a birch tree*, v. birce.
 Beorcen birchen, v. bircen.
 Beordan, -ige [æge *an island*, beordana *of birds*] BARDNEY in Lincolnshire, *Som.*
 Beorende brought forth, v. beran.
 Beorg *a refuge*, v. beorh.
 Beorgan, he byrgð: p. bearh, we burgon; imp. beorh þu; pp. borgen; v. a. [Plat. *bar-gen*: Dut. Ger. *bergen*: Dan. *bjerger*: beorg *a refuge*] 1. *To protect, shelter, defend, fortify, keep, preserve, save*; munire. 2. *When wið follows to fortify, guard or provide against, to avoid*; præcavere, vitare:—1. Beorgan his sawle to save his soul, *L. Cnut.* 7. Beorh þinum feore, *Gen.* 19, 17. 2. Þat preostas beorgan wið ofer druncon that priests avoid [keep from over-drinking] drunkenness, *L. Edg.* 57, *Wilk.* p. 87, 28.
 Beorgford, Beorhford [beorh *a hill*, ford *a ford*; collis ad vadum] BURFORD in Oxfordshire, *Lye.*
 BEORH, gebeorh, beorg; gen. beorges; dat. beorge; plu. nom. acc. beorgas; gen. beorga; dat. beorgum; m. [Plat. *barg m*: Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. *berg m*: Al. Franc. *berg*, perg: Moes. *baire*: Dan. *bjerg n*: Icel. Norse, *biarg n*.] 1. *A hill, mountain*; collis. 2. *A rampart, citadel, fortification, defence, refuge*; munimentum. 3. *A heap, BURROW or barrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial*; tumulus, v. bearw. 1. Ælc munt and beorh byð genyðerud, *Lk.* 3, 5. Æt þæm beorge þe man Athlans nemneð, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 14, 30. Se beorh endað the mountain endeth, *Bar.* p. 15, 15. 2. *To gebeorge for the defence*, *Chr.* 189, *Ing.* p. 9, 13. Þu eart beorg min, *Ps.* 58, 19. 3. Worhton mid

- stanum anne steapne beorh him ofer, *Jos.* 7, 26.
 Beorh-hleoð, -hlið [beorh *a mountain*, hleoð *a top*] *A mountain's top, the summit of a mountain*; montis jugum:—Under beorh-hleoðum under the mountain's top, *Cd.* 98. Beorh-hliðu, *Cd.* 166.
 BEORHT, birhtu, birihto [Al. Franc. *breht*: Moes. *bairht*: Norse, *biart*] *Brightness, a glistening, light, sight*; lux, v. beorhtnes. Onfeng þam beorhte hire eagen a received the sight [full sight, sparkling] of her eyes, *Bd.* 4, 10, *Sm.* p. 578, 2. ¶ An eagan beorht in the glance of an eye, *Bd.* 2, 14, *Sm.* p. 516: note 20, v. bearhtm.
 Beorht, bryht; adv. BRIGHT, *light, clear, lucid, splendid, excellent*; lucidus:—Eall þin lichama bið beorht, *Mt.* 6, 22.
 Beorhte, beorhtlice; adj. *Distinctly, clearly, lucidly*; clare:—He beorhtlice eall geseah, *Mk.* 8, 25. Þonne seo sunne beorhtost scineð when the sun shines brightest, *Bt.* 9, *Card.* p. 40, 2.
 Beorhtwile in a glance, v. beorhtwile.
 Beorhtian *To shine, glitter, clare*:—*Bd.* 3, 19, *Lye.*
 Beorhtnes, byrhtnes, se; f. [beorht *bright*] BRIGHTNESS, *clearness, splendour*; splendor:—Godes beorhtnes hym ymbsecan, *Lk.* 2, 9: *Ps.* 89, 18, v. beorht.
 BEORMA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. *barm m*: Ger. *barme f*: Dan. Swed. *baerma*] BARM, *leaven, yeast, froth*; fermentum:—Hit is gelic þam beorman, *Lk.* 13, 21, v. andbita.
 Beormas; plu. *The Beormas, a people dwelling east of the white sea, and of the river Dwina. The northern writers call them Byarmians; the Normans and Swicons had intercourse with them through the Newa, and the lake Ladoga*; Forster. Þa Finnas him þute, and þa Beormas spræcon neah an geþeode he thought [illi videbatur] the Finns and the Beormas spoke nearly the same (one) language, *Ors.* 1, 1: *Bar.* p. 22, 29.
 BEORN, es; m. [Norse, *beorn*, beorn, biarn, biorn from Norse *beorn a bear*, the most ferocious beast in the north, as the lion is in the south: hence princes and heroes had their names composed with beorn, or with the names of other fierce animals as ulfur or wulfur *a wolf*]

1. *A prince, nobleman, chief, general; princeps.* 2. *A man; vir:* (This word is chiefly used by poets):—1. *Se beorn the king, Cd. 97: 176.* Beorna beah gyfa *bracelet giver of Barons or a rewarder of heroes, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 10.* 2. *Beornes blode with man's blood, Bt. Rawl. p. 158: 182: 190.* Beornas geonge *young men, Cd. 184.* Beorna selost *best of men, 162.* Observe the distinction between bearn *a child, beorn a man, and burne a brook, used as a termination in the names of places.*
 Beorna *a coat of mail, v. byrn.*
 Beorneð *burns, beorndon burnt, v. byrnan, bærnan.*
 Beornica *rice, or mægð the kingdom or province BERNICIA, or of the Bernicians. BERNICIA, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Tee and the Scottish sea or frith:—Oswio þone oðerne dæl Norðan-hymbra rices hæfde, þat is Beornicia Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is Bernicia, Bd. 3, 14, Sm. p. 539, 34.*
 Beornicas; *plu. The Bernicians; Bernicii:—Chr. 678.*
 Beorn-wiga *A man; homo:—Menol. 430, Mann.*
 Beornys, *se; f. A defence; munimentum, Lye, v. beorh.*
 Beorscipe *a feast, v. gebeorscipe.*
 Beorsel, *es [beor beer, strong drink, or beor, gebeor a guest, sel a seat] A hall of beer, a place for feasting, a house, hall, mansion, palace; convivii aula:—Sittað on beorsele they sit in the feasting hall, Hicks's Thes. vol. i. p. 135, 28.*
 Beorswinig *a publican, v. bærsu-inig.*
 Beorð *A BIRTH; nativitas:—Mid beorðre, Cot. 87.*
 Beorðre-þynenu [*beorð a birth, þinen a maid*] *A midwife; nativitatis ministra, Som.*
 Beortian *to shine, v. beorhtian.*
 Beor-ton *a hall, v. bere-tun.*
 Beorwic [*wic a village or residence, Beornica of the Bernicians; Berniciorum vicus*] *BERWICK on Tweed, Som.*
 Beosmriende *deceiving, v. bysm-riende, bysmerian.*
 BEOST, *byst, bysting [Plat. beest: Frs. byist: Dut. biest: Ger. biestmilch] BIESTINGS, the first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum:—Byst, bysting, þicce meolc biest, biestings, thick milk, R. 38, Lye.*
 Beot, *gebeot A threatening, peril, command, torment; commina-*

- tio:—Þen in þam beote wæron, Cd. 187, Mann.*
 Beot *beat; verberavit, v. beatan.*
 Beot *given; delatum:—Lye says pp. of beodan, Cd. 132.*
 Beoð, *beoðan are; sunt, v. beon.*
 Beo-þeof *a thief or stealer of bees.*
 Beotende, *beotiende, beotigende beating, threatening, v. beatan.*
 Beotlice; *adv. In a beating, or threatening manner, threateningly; minaciter:—Jos. 8, 10.*
 Beotne *invited; pp. of beodan or biddan.*
 Beotung, *gebeotung, e; f. A BEATING, thumping, vapouring, threatening, raging; verberatio:—Beotunge dædum gefylðon [they] followed the threatening with deeds, Bd. 1, 15, Sm. p. 483, 39.*
 Beo-wyrt [*beo a bee, wyrt a plant*] *BEE-WORT, balm-mint; apiastrum:—Cot. 12.*
 Bepæcan; *part. bepæcende; p. bepæhte; pp. bepæht; v. a. [be by, pæcan to deceive] To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away; decipere:—Seo Næddre bepæhte me, Gen. 3, 13: Mt. 2, 16.*
 Bepæcestre; *f. She who deceives, flatters or entices, a harlot; pellex:—Elf. gr. 28.*
 Bepæcung, *e; f. Lewd practice; lenocinium, Som.*
 Bepæht *deceived, v. bepæcan.*
 Beprenan, *beprewan To wink; nictare:—Bt. 18, 3, Card. p. 100, 21.*
 BERA [*Plat. baar: Dut. beer: Ger. bär: Al. bero: Norse, biura: Heb. בעיר boir a brute animal, from בער bor to devour*] *A BEAR; ursus:—Elf. gl. 13.*
 Berædan; *p. bæredde [be by, hreddan to rid] To rid from, to deliver; liberare:—Bt. Tit. 1. Card. p. iv. 2, v. ahræddan.*
 Ber-ærn *a barn floor, v. ber-ern.*
 Beræsan [*be, hreosan to rush*] *To rush upon, to overthrow; irruere:—Gen. 14, 15.*
 BERAN, *beoran, aberan, geberan, he byrð; p. bær, bear; pp. boren, geboren; v. a. [Plat. bören: Dan. bære: Franc. bar fruit] 1. To BEAR, produce, bring forth; fructum edere. 2. To carry, bear, offer, support, suffer, endure; portare. 3. To excel, surpass; præcellere:—1. Ælc god tryw byrð gode wæstmas, Mt. 7, 17. Mæg beoran wæstmas, Mt. 7, 18. Hio bereð sunu, R. Mt. 1, 21. Rachel gebær Benjamin, Gen. 35, 19. 2. On handum hi berað þe, Ps. 90,*

12. *Man aberan ne mæg, Mt. 23, 4. Hi ne magon nan earfoða aberan they cannot bear any troubles, Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 348, 16. 3. Cd. 178, v. geberan. ¶ Beran forð Ex. 22, 13: beran ut; Colloq. Monast. to carry out, v. ætberan.*
 Beran-byrig [*Hunt. Beranbyri, Banbyry*] *BANBURY, Oxfordshire, Chr. 556.*
 Berbena, *berbine [Lat. verbena or herbenæ, herba an herb] Vervain; verbena, peristereon:—Herb. 67, Som.*
 Berbyz *wether sheep; verveces, Lye.*
 Berc *a birch tree, v. birce.*
 Berd *a beard, v. beard.*
 Bere *a bear, v. bera.*
 Bere *a bed, v. bær.*
 BERE, *es; m. [Old English, beere, bere, and bere-corne בר br corn, or ברה bre to feed, v. beor] Barley; hordeum:—Pa het he him bere sæd bringan then told he them to bring barley seed, Bd. 4, 28, Sm. p. 605, 36.*
 Bereafian, *bereafigan, ic bereafige; p. bereofode; pp. bereafod, berofen; v. a. To BE-REAVE, seize, spoil, take away; eripere:—Heo hit ne mæg bereafian she cannot bereave it, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 19. Hu mæg man hys fata hyne bereafigan, Mt. 12, 29: Mk. 3, 27.*
 Berecan *to cover, v. recan.*
 Bereccan *to defend, justify, answer, v. recan.*
 Bere-corn [*bere barley, corn a grain*] *A GRAIN OF BARLEY; hordei granum:—L. Athel. W. p. 63, 33.*
 Berecræs, *beregræs [bere barley, cerse cress or græs grass] Barley grass, a farrago; hordei gramen, farrago:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 67, 58.*
 Bered *vexed, v. gebered.*
 Beredian *To promise; spondere: Elf. gr. Som. p. 29, 10.*
 Bereflór, *berenflór A FLOOR FOR BARLEY, a barn floor; hordei area:—Lk. 3, 17.*
 Bere-gafol *barley-rent, a tribute of barley.*
 Bere-hlaf *barley-loaf.*
 Beren; *adj. Barley, made of barley; hordeaceus:—Jn. 6, 9, 13, v. berern.*
 Beren; *adj. [bera a bear] Belonging to a bear, ursine; ursinus:—An beran fel one bear-skin, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 23, 26.*
 Berende; *part. Fruitful, bearing; ferax:—Ps. 127, 3, v. beran.*
 Berenedon *they lighted up; accenderunt, v. bærnan.*

Bereowsian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.
 Bereowsung *penitence*, v. behreowsung.
 Berern, beren, bern, es; plu. bernas or bernu [bere barley, corn, ern a place, contracted into bern a barn, Mt. 3, 12.] A BARN; horreum:—Hefeormað hys berenes flore, Lk. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24. On his bern, Mt. 3, 12: 13, 30.
^v Bere-sæd barley-seed, barley, v. bere.
 Bere-tun, beor-tun, berewic [beor beer or bere barley, corn, tun an enclosure, a place shut in, or wic a village] A courtyard, a corn farm, a grange, a corn village, BARTON; villa frumentaria:—C. Mt. 3, 12, Som.
 Berewe A BARROW, wheelbarrow; vectula, Som.
 Berewic a corn village, v. bere-tun, beorwic.
 Berga a pig, v. bearg.
 BERGA, beria, an; plu. bergen, berien, berigen [Plat. bere: Dut. bere, berrie, beyre: Ger. beere: Dan. bær: Icel. ber: Franc. bar fruit: Heb. בר br fruit] A grape, BERRY, blackberry, a stone of a grape or berry; uva:—Et þæra bergena, Deut. 23, 24.
^w Berg-ælfen mountain-elves; oreades, v. ælf.
 Bergan *to taste, avoid, take care*, v. onbirian.
 Bergen, berien berries, v. berga.
 Berghamstyde, perhaps BERHAM, near Canterbury, L. With. pref.
 Bergyl a sepulchre, v. byrgel.
 Berh for bearh shunned; vitavit.
 Berht-hwile a moment, v. bearhtm-hwile.
 Berhtm-hwat a quick glance, Berhtm hwate ligetu, Cd. 192, Lye, v. bearhtm.
 Berhtnad brightened, Som.
 Berhtr brighter, v. beorht.
 Beria a grape, v. berga.
^x Beridan, he berit; p. berad; pp. beriden; v. a. [Dut. beryden: be, ridan to ride] 1. To ride round, to surround, besiege; perequitate. 2. To ride after, to pursue; persequi:—1. Þat he his gefan beride that he besiege his enemy, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 43, 36. 2. Þa berad mon þat wif then they pursued the wife, Chr. 901, Ing. p. 125, 14.
 Berig a city, v. burg.
 Berig-drenc [berga a berry, drenc drink] Drink made of mulberries; diamoron:—R. 12, Lye.
 Berigea a surety, L. Hloth. 6, W. p. 8, 25, v. byriga.
 Beri-geblæ hooks, Cot. 93.

Berigen berries, v. berga.
 Berindan; p. de [be off, rind the bark] To bark, peel or strip off the bark; decorticare:—Cot. 62.
 Beriowsian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.
^y Bern a barn, v. berern.
 Berne burn, v. byrnan.
 Bernes, bernet, burning a burning, v. bænes.
 Berofen bereaved, v. bereafian.
 Berowan To row; remigare, Chr. 897, v. rowan.
 Berowsian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.
 Berst loss, v. byrst.
 BERSTAN, he byrst; part. berstende; p. he bærst, hi burston; pp. borsten [Plat. bars-ten: Dut. Ger. bersten: Al. burstan: Dan. briste] To BURST, break, fail, fall; frangere, decidere:—Gif him að burste, L. Edw. 3. Wægas burston, Cd. 167. Þa burston þa weallas, Jos. 6, 5: Ors. 1, 7.
 Bersting, e; f. A BURSTING, a rent; ruptura:—R. 12.
^z Berþen a burthen, v. byrþen.
 Berð-ling a child, v. hyse-berð-ling.
 Berthwile a moment, v. bearhtm-hwile.
 Berumad bedaubed, v. behrumad.
 Berwe a grove, v. bearw.
 Berypan; p. berypede, hi berypton; pp. beryped, berypt. To spoil; spoliare:—Bt. Rawl. p. 152, 27, v. rypan.
 Berywan *to repent*, v. hreowan.
 Besacen questioned, v. sacan.
 Besæh beheld, v. beseon.
 Besænt sunk, mersus.
 Besæncan to sink, v. sencan.
 Besæt, besæton besieged, v. besittan.
 Besæwð sows, v. sawan.
 Besanc sank, v. sincan.
^a Besargian to lament, v. sargian.
 Besargung a sorrowing, v. sargung.
 Besarigende condoling; besarigod grieved, v. besargian, sargian.
 Besawe looked; besawen seen, v. beseon.
 Besceadenne clothed, v. sceadan.
 Bescearon cut, v. besceran.
 Besceat shot, v. besceotan, sceotan.
 Besceawian. 1. To consider; considerare, v. sceawian to shew. 2. To look round; circumspicere:—1. Mt. 6, 28. 2. Mk. 3, 5.
 Besceawigere, besceawere A beholder; spectator, Som.
 Besceawod seen; pp. of besceawian, v. sceawian.
 Besceawodnes, se; f. A seeing, vision, sight; visio:—Ps. 9, 11.

^b Besceoren shorn, v. besceran.
 Besceotan to shoot, v. sceotan.
 Besceran, besciran, ic bescere, he bescyrð; p. bescear, scær, he bescyrede, hi bescearon; pp. bescoren, bescered, bescyred. To shear off, to shave, to take away, to deprive, remove, deceive; attondere:—Hy eall heora heafod bescearon they all shave their heads, Ors. 4, 11. Bescoren preost attonsus clericus, Bd. 5. 13. Man ne mot hine besciran, Judg. 13, 5. Ic bescired beo fram tun-scire, Lk. 16, 4, v. sceran.
 Bescirugga degradings, v. bescyrung.
 Besciten bedaubed, v. behrumod.
 Bescufen thrust off, v. bescufan.
 Bescoren shorn, v. besceran.
 Bescreadan to cut off, v. screadan to shred.
^c Bescrepen shaved; pp. of bescreopan from be, screopan to scrape.
 Bescrifen; part. Confessed, that hath undergone confession; confessus, Som.
 Bescufan, he bescyffð; p. besceaf, hi bescufon; pp. bescofen; v. a. To thrust, cast, hurl or throw off, to precipitate; detru- dere:—Ors. 1, 12: Mk. 5, 13.
 Bescutun sent; pp. of besceotan, v. sceotan.
 Bescyldigan to accuse, v. gescyld- gian.
 Bescylian, þu bescylst To look upon, to regard; intueri:—Bt. 38, 5.
 Bescyre should shave, v. besce- ran.
 Bescyred deprived, v. besceran.
^d Bescyrednes, se; f. An abdica- tion, a casting off, depriving; abdicatio:—Cot. 14, Som.
 Bescyrð deprives, v. besceran.
 Bescyrung, bescyrug, e; f. [be from, scerung from sceran to tonsure or consecrate] A depos- ing, degrading, putting from holy orders; exauctoratio, Som.
 Bescyt injects, v. sceotan.
 Beseald furnished, v. syllan.
 Besecgan [be, secgan to answer] To defend; defendere:—Bd. 5, 19, v. bereccan.
 Be self-wille BY SELF-WILL, wil- lingly, Som.
 Besem a besom, v. besm.
 Besencan to sink, besencte sunk, v. sencan.
 Besengan; p. hi besengdan; pp. besenced To singe, burn; ustul- are:—C. Mt. 13, 6: Ors. 2, 7.
^e Beseon, hi beseoð; imp. beseoh, besæh; p. he besawe, beseah, hi besawon [be by, near, about, seon to see] To look about; cir- cumspicere:—Mk. 9, 8. Also to see, behold; videre: as seon,

- geseon, *Ps.* 10, 5. (For a full explanation v. seon).
 Beseten, besetten, *beset*, v. besittan.
 Besettan; p. besette; v. a. [be by, settan to set] To set near, to place, own, possess; collocare:—*Ps.* 68, 42, v. settan.
 Beshriuen confessed, v. bescrifen.
 Besidian by the side, well, v. sid, sidelice.
^f Besilfred, be-sylfren without silver or money, *Ben.*
 Besincan to sink, v. sincan.
 Besingan To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm; excantare incantationibus:—*Herb.* 93, 2.
 Besining A bending; sinuatio:—*R.* 100.
 Besio regard, v. beseon, seon.
 Besið A scandal, an offence; scandalum, *Som.*
 Besittan; p. besæt, hi besetton; v. a. [be by, near, sittan to sit] 1. To sit round, surround, BESET, besiege; circumdare. 2. To possess; possidere:—1. Ðat he hine inne besitte that he enclose him within, *L. Alf.* 38, *W.* p. 43, 46. 2. *Bd.* 2, 1, v. besettan.
 Besiwian; p. ede; pp. ed. To sew together, to join; jungere:—Besiwed feþergeweorc, *Cot.* 145.
 Beslagen, beslegen cut off, v. slean.
 Beslean to beat, v. slean.
 Beslegen slain, v. beslagen.
^g Beslep; adj. Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, *Som.*
 Beslepan to be sleepy, v. slepan.
 Beslipan; p. he beslepte. To slip, and with the preposition on on, upon, to slip or put on, to impose; imponere:—Hu hefig geoc he beslepte on ealle how heavy a yoke he imposed on all! *Bt.* 16, 4, *Card.* p. 88, 23.
 BESM, besma, besem [*Plat.* besen: *Ger.* besen: *Frs.* v. byizem] A BESOM, a broom, rods, twigs; scopæ.—Mid besmum afeormod, *Lk.* 11, 25: *Mt.* 12, 44. Besman with rods, *Ors.* 2, 3.
 Besmitan, he besmitað; pp. besmiten [be, smitta smut] To BESMUT, defile, dirty, pollute, contaminate; inquinare:—Ðæt hine besmitan mæge, *Mk.* 7, 15: *Jn.* 18, 28.
^h Besmitenys, se; f. Dirtiness, SMUTTINESS, filthiness, pollution, infection; sordes:—*Bd.* 3, 23.
 Besmyred besmeared; interlitum:—*Cot.* 108.
 Besnædan to cut off, v. snidan.
 Besniwed snowed, v. sniwan to snow.
 Besolcen slow, v. solcen.

- Besone soon, v. sona.
 Besorg, besorh; adj. [*Frs.* besorge: *Dut.* in *Kilian* besorgh saem: be by, near; sorh, sorg care] Anxious, careful, dear, beloved; sollicitus:—*R. Ben.* 72. Besorgost most beloved, *Bt.* 29, 2.
 Besorgod anxious, v. sorgian.
 Besorh anxious, v. besorg.
 Bespanan; p. bespón, bespeón; pp. bespanen. To entice; persuadere:—*Ors.* 1, 2, v. spanan.
ⁱ Besparrad shut, v. sparran.
 Bespeon, bespon induced; p. of bespanan, v. spanan.
 Besprecan, we besprecað, besprycð; p. bespræc; pp. besprecen, bespræcen [be by, spreca to speak] To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach; obloqui:—*Cristene Romana* besprycð Christians tell Romans, *Ors.* 2, 4. Hu ge besprecað why complain you, *Ors.* 1, 10. Hit bespræcen bið, *L. Ethel.* 9: *Ors.* 1, 12.
 Besprengan to besprinkle, v. sprengan.
 Besprycð tell, v. besprecan.
 Bespyrige, bespirige enquires, from bespirian, v. spirian.
^j Best; adv. sup. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* best, beste: *Frs.* v. beast: the *Ger.* adj. bass good, has the comp. besser better, and sup. beste best] BEST, most; optime:—Ðe helpes best behofað who most wants help, *L. Cnut.* 66, *W.* p. 143, 31.
 Besta; seo, þæt beste the BEST, v. betst.
 Bestæl stole, obrepsit; p. of bestelan, v. stelan.
 Bestæpan to step, v. steppan.
 Bestandan to stand by; pp. bestanden stood by, v. standan.
 Bestefnde called, v. stefnian.
 Bestelan to steal away, v. stelan.
 Bestemed, bistemed steamed, smeared:—Rod blode bistemed the cross smeared with blood, *Cod. Ex.* 23, b. 21: *Cd.* 166, *Mann.*, v. steman.
 Bestingan to inject, v. stingan.
^k Bestiran, hi bestyredon [be by, stiran to stir] To heap up; aggerare:—*Bd.* 3, 2, v. stiran.
 Bestred strowed, v. stredan.
 Bestreddon heaped up; aggeraverunt, v. bestiran.
 Bestreowian to bestrew, v. streowian to strew.
 Bestridan, gestridan [be by, stræd a stride] To BESTRIDE; conscendere:—Bestridan hors to bestride a horse, *Lye.*
 Bestroden; part. Brought into the treasury; infiscatus:—*Cot.* 108, v. strynan.

- Bestrudon spoiled, v. strudan.
 Bestrypan To strip, rob, spoil; spoliare:—Bestrypan widuwan, *Off. Episc.* 8.
 Bestrypedon heaped up, v. bestiran.
^l Bestrywed bestrewed, v. stredan.
 Bestungen injected, v. stingan.
 Bestyredon heaped up, v. bestiran.
 Bestyrmian To BESTORM, to storm; agitare:—*Bt.* 3, 2, v. styrmian.
 Besueþian, bisueþan, besweþan [be, sueþe a swathe or band] To SWATHE, to bind; ligare:—*C. Jn.* 19, 40.
 Besuncen sunk, pp. of besincan, v. sincan.
 Beswac deceived, v. beswican.
 Beswæled SWEALED, consumed.
 Beswapan; p. -sweop; pp. -swapen, -swapyn [be, swapan to sweep] To clear up, to persuade, to make clean, to clothe; suadere:—*Bd.* 2, 12: *Ps.* 103, 2.
 Beswemde beswum; p. of beswimman.
 Besweop clothed; p. of beswapan.
^m Besweþan to swathe, v. besueþian.
 Beswic, biswic, bigswic Deceit, a deceiving, an offence, a scandal; fraus:—*L. Edw.* 1, v. geswic, *Som.*
 Beswican, -cian, ic beswice, he beswicð; p. beswác, beswicede, -ode, -ade, hi beswicon; pp. beswicen; v. a. [be by, swican to deceive] To deceive, weaken, escape, offend; decipere:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Deut.* 30, 17. Scandalizare, *Mt.* 18, 6: *Jn.* 6, 61.
 Beswicenda A deceiver, harlot; pellex:—*Cot.* 170, *Lye.*
 Beswimman; p. beswemde. To swim, to swim about; natare:—*Bt.* 37, 4.
 Beswincan to labour, v. swincan.
ⁿ Beswuncon laboured; p. beswuncen worn; pp. of beswincan, v. swincan.
 Beswungen beaten, v. swingan.
 Besyled; pp. [be, sylian to soil] SOILED, stained; maculatus:—*Bt.* 16, 4.
 Besylfrede silvered, BESILVERED, v. sylfrene.
 Besyrod ensnared, v. syrwan.
 Besyrpan to take hold of, *Ben.*
 Besyrwan to ensnare, v. syrwan.
 BET, bett, abet; adv. irr. comp. of wel [*Plat.* bet] BETTER; melius:—Ða axode he to hwylcon timan hym bet wære, *Jn.* 4, 52. Ðat se hwæte mæge þy bet weaxan that the wheat may grow the better, *Bt.* 23. His horse bett wurde his horse should be better, *Bd.* 3, 9.

- Bet *beats*; *ferit*, v. *beatan*.
- BETA, bete [*Ger. bete f.*] BEET, a herb that bears burs; *personacia*:—*Cot.* 28, *Som.*
- Betæcan; *p.* betæhte, *hi* betæhton, *betahten*; *pp.* betæht, *betaht*; *v.a.* [*be by, tæcan to teach, to shew*] 1. *To shew*; *ostendere*. 2. *To BETAKE*, *impart*, *deliver to*, *commit*, *put in trust*; *impertire*. 3. *To send, to follow, pursue*; *mittere*:—1. v. tæcan. He eow betæcð mycele healle, *Lk.* 22, 12. 2. He betæhte him *bys æhta*, *Mt.* 25, 14: *Gen.* 9, 2. 3. Betæcan cildru on scole *to send children to school*, *Obs. Lunæ*, 4, 10. Mid swiftum hundum ic betæce wildeor *with swift hounds I pursue wild beasts*, *Colloq. Monast.*
- Betæcung, e; *f.* A *betaking*; *traditio*, *Som.*
- Betæht *given up*; *pp.* of betæcan.
- Betaht *betrothed*, v. betæcan.
- Betahten *committed*; *p.* of betæcan.
- Betan, gebetan ic bete; *p.* bette; *sub.* he bette; *v.a.* [*Plat. betern: Dut. beteren: Moes. botan: bet better, or bot amends*] 1. *To make better, to improve, amend, repair, restore*; *emendare*. 2. *Joined with fyr to mend or repair a fire, to light or make a fire, to kindle*; *focum reparare*. (In this sense böten is used in low German at the present day. Böt fuer make the fire, or böt wat in (literally) light something in, put or light some fire. So in *Frs. fyoer boete struere focum*). 3. *To remedy, to make amends, compensate*; *compensare*:—1. Pat he bette that he should improve, *Bd.* 5, 13: *Ex.* 21, 22. 2. Pa het he betan micel fyr then ordered he a great fire to be lighted, *Ors.* 6, 32, *Bar.* p. 234, 17. 3. Ic hit bete I will remedy it, *Deut.* 1, 17.
- Beteldon *deceived*, v. betilldon.
- Betellan; *p.* betealde; *v.a.* [*be, tellan to tell*] *To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear*; *excusare*:—Pat he moste hine betellan that he might answer him, *Chr.* 1051. Godwine betealde hine Godwin cleared himself, *Id.* 1052.
- Beteon *to accuse, bequeath*, v. teon.
- Betera, betra; *m.* betere, *betre*; *f. n. adj. comp. of gód* [*Plat. Dut. beter: Icel. betri: Dan. bedre: Ger. besser*] BETTER; *melior*:—Pat hy wæron beteran þegnas that they were better thanes, *Ors.* 4, 9, *Bar.* p. 161, 19. Pa betran tida the better times, *Bar.* p. 161, 13.

- To *beteran tide to a better time*, *Bd.* 3, 14: *Mt.* 12, 12: 18, 6. Hit is betre it is a better [thing], *Bt.* 38, 7: 29, 1, v. gód, *bet well*.
- Beterian *to be better*, v. betrian.
- Beterung a *bettering*, v. betrung.
- Betesta *best*, v. betst.
- Beþæht *covered*, v. þeccan.
- Beþæarfeð is *needful*, v. beþearfan, þearfan.
- Beþeaht *covered*, v. þeccan.
- Beþearfan *to want*, v. þearfan.
- Beþeccan *to cover, cloak*, v. þeccan.
- Beþencan *To consider*, BETHINK, *remember*; *considerare*:—*Lk.* 15, 17: *Elf. T.* p. 35, v. þencan.
- Beþen [*beþen bathed*] A *fomentation, embrocation*; *fomentum*:—Mid beþenum *with fomentations*, *Bd.* 4, 32.
- Beþerfað is *needful*, v. þearfan.
- Beþian *to bathe*, v. baþian.
- Beþied *made prosperous*; *pp.* of beþian, v. baþian, *Som.*
- Beþige, beþyge *cherish*, v. baþian.
- Beþing, e; *f.* A *fomentation, an assuaging or nourishing medicine*; *fomentum*:—*Bd.* 4, 32.
- Beþoht, -te, -ton *bethought*, v. þencan.
- Beþorfte *need, didst need*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. þearfan.
- Beþridian, þrydian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ded, dad; *v.a.* [*q. be by, tredan to tread*] *To surround, beset, circumvent, force, pillage, destroy*; *circumdare*:—Pat hine man wolde beþridian that they would surround him, *Ors.* 6, 36: 2, 5; *redigere*:—On his gewæld beþrydan sceolde would force into his power, *Ors.* 3, 7.
- Beþurfon *have need*, v. þearfan.
- Beþwean *to wash*, v. þwean.
- Beþwyr; *adj.* [*be, þwir wicked*] *Perverse, depraved*; *depravatus*:—*Cot.* 63.
- Beþyddon *opened, spread*, v. þydan.
- Betiene *shut, conclude*; *betiened shut*, v. betynan.
- Betihan *to shut, blame*, v. betynan, teon, *Lye*.
- Betiht *blamed*, v. teon.
- Betihtlad, betyhtlad *accused*.
- Betilldon, beteldon, for betældon *deceived*, v. tælan.
- Beting a *cable*, v. bæting.
- Betl a *beetle*, v. bitel.
- Betnes, se; *f.* [*bet better*] *Satisfaction, amends, recompence*; *satisfactio*:—*L. Can. Edg. conf.* 9.
- Betoce *The herb betony*; *herbæ genus ad vomica*:—*L. M.* 1, 39.
- Betogen; *part.* [*be, teogan to pull, draw*] 1. *Pulled over, drawn over*; *obductus*. 2. *Ac-*

- cused, impeached*; *accusatus*:—1. Heora scyldas wæron betogene mid hydum *their shields were covered with hides*, *Ors.* 5, 7. 2. Þe oft betogen were þyffe *who oft was accused of theft*, *L. In.* 37. ¶ Betogen cræt a *close carriage*.
- Betogennes, se; *f.* A *accusation*; *accusatio*, *Som.*
- Betræppan [*be, treppan to trap*] *To BETRAP, to entrap*; *circumvallare*:—*Chr.* 992.
- Betre *better*, v. betera.
- Betredan *to tread upon*, v. tredan.
- Betrian, betarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [*Plat. Dut. beteren*] *To be better, to excel, to make better, to grow better*; *meliorare*:—*Elf. gr.* 25, v. betan.
- Betrung, beterung, e; *f.* [*Dut. betering f: Ger. besserung f.*] A *BETTERING, amending*; *emendatio*:—Hit wære heora betrung it was their amendment, *Bt.* 38, 7.
- Betrymian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [*be, trymian to fortify*] *To besiege, environ*; *circumdare vallo*:—*Lk.* 19, 43: 21, 20.
- Betst, betest; *adj. sup. def. se* betesta, seo, þæt beteste; *pos. gód* [*Plat. Dut. best, beste: Ger. beste: Icel. bestr*] BEST, *the best, first*; *optimus, primus*:—Pa þing þe ge betst ongelifað the things which ye believe are best, *Bd.* 1, 25, *Sm.* p. 487, n. 12. Scipio, se besta Romana witena Scipio, the best of the Roman senators, *Ors.* 5, 4. Se beteste the best, *Cot.* 153. Moises clipode þa betst borenan, *Lev.* 9, 1: *Gen.* 50, 7: *Deut.* 5, 23. He sealde þæt betste hors he gave the best horse, *Bd.* 3, 14.
- Betst; *adv. sup. of wel* BEST, *most*; *optimè*:—Þæt betst licað that pleases best, *Bt.* 18, 2. Ic him betst truwoðe I most trusted them, *Bt.* 2, *Card.* p. 6, 3. Albinus wæs betst ge-læred Albinus was most learned, *Bd. pref. Sm.* p. 471, 23.
- Bett *better*, v. bet.
- Bette *corrected*; *p.* of betan.
- Betugon *shut in, drew*; *p.* of betegan, v. teogan.
- Betuh, betux *betwixt*, v. betwuh.
- Betuxsittan [*betux between, sittan to sit*] *To insert, interpose, to set, put or bring in*; *inter-serere*, *Som.*
- Betweenan *between, among*, v. betwynan.
- Betweenum *between*, v. betwynan.
- Betwih-ligan *to lie between*, *Bd.* 1, 27.
- Betwion; *adj.* [*be by, twam, twæm; dat. of twa two*] *Double, twofold; duplex*:—*Ps.* 108, 28.

Betwuh, betwy, betwih, betwyh, betweoh, betweohs, betweox, betwux, betwuxt; *prep. dat. acc.* [be by, twa two] BETWIX, BETWIXT, among; inter:—*Pæt wæs betwuh Arabia and Palestina that was between Arabia and Palestine, Ors. 1, 3. Betweohs, Ex. 34, 10. Betwih, Bd. 4, 9. Betwyh him among them, Bt. 39, 12. Betweox eow among you, Mt. 20, 26. Betwux wulfas, Lk. 10, 3. Betwux wifa bear-num, Lk. 7, 28: 11, 51. Betwuxt, Nat. Greg. S. p. 11, 14. Betwuh-bruwum between the eye-brows.*

⁷ Betwux-alegednes, se; *f.* [betwux between, alecged laid] *An interposition, interjection:—Interjectio mæg beon gecweden betwuxalegednyss on Englisc an interjection may be called betwuxalegednes in English, Elf. gr. Som. p. 48, 3.*

Betwux-aworpennys an interjection.

Betwux-cuman to come between, to happen.

Betwux-gearcud left, omitted.

Betwy, betwyh among, Bt. 39, 12.

¶ Betwyh þas þing between these things in the mean while, whilst, Bd. 1, 27, v. betwuh.

Betwyh-geset interposed.

Betwyh-gonging going between, dividing.

Betwynan, betweenan, betweonum; *prep. dat.* [be by, twæm; *dat. of twa*] BETWEEN, among; inter:—*Him betwynan among them, Mt. 9, 3: Jn. 16, 17. Ge habbað lufe eow betwynan, Jn. 13, 35. Ða gewearð hi him betweenum then settled they between them, Ors. 6, 30. Betweonum is sometimes separated. Be sæm tweonum for betweenum sæm between seas, Cd. 163: 170. It is also used adverbially. Ne si lang fæc betweenum be not a long space between, Bd. 4, 9.*

⁸ Betwyx, betwixt betwix, betwixt, v. betwuh.

Betwyx-sendan to send between.

Betygen accused, v. betogen.

Betyhð accuses, v. teon.

Betynan; *part.* betynde; he betynð; *p.* betynde, hi betyndon; *imp.* betyn, betiene; *pp.* betyned, betiened; *v. a.* [be, tynan to hedge] 1. To enclose, hedge in, close, shut up, stop, cover, hide; *sepire.* 2. To end, to form, finish; *finire:—1. Betynde hine, Mt. 21, 33: Mk. 12, 1. Hi hine betyndon they enclosed them, Bd. 4, 26. Hy betyndon Janes duru they closed the doors of Janus, Ors. 6, 7.*

Betynde, Ors. 5, 14. 2. Ðus þat word betynde thus the speech ended, Bd. 4, 9. ¶ Betynan inne to enclose within, L. Alf. 21. Utan betynde shut out, Ors. 4, 5, v. tynan.

^a Betyran [be, tyr tar] To BETAR, to smear over, to stain a dark colour; *pice liquida inficere:—Æqu. vern. 2.*

Betyrnan hy they turned.

Be-ufan above, v. bufan.

Be un-gewyrhtum freely; *spon-te, Som.*

Be-utan from without, v. butan.

Bewæfan; *p.* bewæfde; *pp.* bewæfed, bewefen; *v. a.* [be, wæfan to cover] To befold, to cover round, to cover, hide; *induere:—Heo nam hyre wæfels and bewæfde hig, Gen. 24, 65. Bewæfed clothed, Mk. 14, 51.*

^b Bewæg utan surrounded, v. wægan.

Bewæht disappointed, v. bepæcan.

Bewæpnian; *p.* nde; *pp.* nod [be, wæpen a weapon] To take away arms, to disarm; *armis spoliare:—L. Polit. Cnut. 57.*

Bewand wrapped up, v. windan.

Bewarenian, bewarian To keep, defend; *custodire:—L. Eccl. Cnut. 26, v. warian.*

Bewarnian to beware, warn, v. warnian.

^c Beweallen cooked, v. weallan.

Bewealwiað wallow, v. wealwian.

Beweardian to ward, keep, v. weardian.

Bewearp has cast; *p.* of bewyrpan.

Beweddian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, od. To espouse, wed; *spondere:—Ex. 21, 9, v. weddian.*

Beweddung a wedding, v. weddung.

Bewefen covered; *pp.* of bewæfan.

Bewegde, beweht disappointed, Ps. 131, 11, v. biwægan.

Bewendan to turn, v. wendan.

^d Bewepan to bewail, beweopon wept, bewopen bewailed, v. wepan.

Beweran to pour out.

Bewerenes, se; *f.* [bewered or beweren forbidden] A forbidding; *prohibitio:—Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9.*

Bewerian to defend, restrain.

Bewerigend a defender.

Bewerod restrained, v. werian.

Bewerung, e; *f.* [Plat. Dut. bewering] A defence, a fortification; *tutamen:—Bewerung stranga strong defence, Scint. 64.*

^e Bewician to encamp, v. wician.

Bewicode defended.

Be wille willingly.

Bewimmen A niece; *neptis, Som.*

Bewindan; *p.* bewand, hi bewundon; *pp.* bewunden; *v. a.*

[Dut. bewinden: be about, windan to wind] To enfold, to wrap or wind about, embrace, entwine, extend; *involvere:—Josep bewand hyne mid clænre scytan, Mt. 27, 59: Lk. 2, 7.*

Bewiste governed, presided, v. bewitan.

Bewitan; *p.* he bewiste, we bewiston; *pp.* bewiton; *v. a.* [be near, witan to know, see, take care of] 1. To overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, command; *præesse.* 2. To keep, preserve, administer; *custodire:—1. Ðe ealle his þing bewiste, Gen. 24, 2: 39, 4. Ne miht þu lencg tun-scire bewitan, Lk. 16, 2. 2. Ealle gesceafta motan heora gewunan bewitigan all creatures may keep their custom, Bt. 7, 3: Ors. 2, 2.*

^f Bewlat beheld, saw, v. wlitan.

Bewlatunga Shows, sights, pageants; *spectacula, Som.*

Bewopen bewailed.

Beworht employed, worked, built; *pp.* of bewyrpan, v. wyrpan.

Beworpen cast; *pp.* of bewyrpan, v. weorpan.

^g Bewræcon wreaked revenge, pursued, v. wrecan.

Bewrencan [be about, wrenc deceit] To deceive; *occultis machinationibus circumvenire:—Moral. præcpt. 34.*

Bewreon to cover; *p.* þu bewruge, hi bewreogon covered, surrounded; *pp.* bewrigen, bewrogen covered, hidden, overwhelmed, v. wreon.

Bewrigennes, se; *f.* A hiding, keeping close or concealing; *occultatio, Som.*

Bewriðan To bind, retain; *pp.* bewriðen retained, v. wriðan.

Bewrogen covered; *pp.* bewreon, v. wreon.

Bewruge protected; *p.* of bewreon, v. wreon.

^h Bewunden wrapped; bewundon tied or wound about, v. bewindan.

Bewurpon, -an threw, cast around, ic bewurpe, v. bewyrpan, weorpan.

Bewyddod in sceat pledged in money, pledged, v. weddian.

Bewylewan to wallow; bewylewad rolled, wallowed.

Bewyrpan; *pp.* beworht. To work, build, work in, engrave:—*Bewyrc on golde engrave in gold, v. beworht, wyrpan.*

Bewyrpan to cast, throw, v. weorpan.

Be-yrnan; *p.* be-arn; *pp.* beurnen [be by, yrnan to run] To run by, to come in, occur, incur; *percurrere:—An wundor me nu on mod be-arn*

one wonder now [runs by me into the mind] occurs to me, *Dial.* 1, 10, *Wan. Cat.* p. 154, 3. He ne be-arn on leasunga synne he incurs not the sin of [leasing] lying, *Dial.* 1, 2: *Æqu. vern.* 4. Bezera, bezere a baptist, v. bædzere.

¹ Bi by, near, concerning, v. be.

Biatian to threaten, v. beatan.

Biblioþece, an; f. 1. A library; bibliotheca. 2. The Bible; biblia:—1. *C. R. Ben.* 50. 2. Se saltere ys an boc on þære biblioþecan the psalter is one book in the Bible, *Elf. T.* p. 14, 15: 15, 9.

Bibod commanded, v. bebod.

¹ Bi bread honey-comb, *Bt. R.* p. 166, 27, v. beo bread.

Bibugan to flee away.

Bibycgong, e; f. [be, bycg from bycgan to buy] A selling away; venditio, *Som.*

Bicce, bice; f. [*Ger.* betze, petze: *Icel.* byckia f.] A BITCH, a female of the canine kind; canicula:—Biccan meolc bitch's milk.

Biccen; adj. Belonging to a bitch; caninus, *Som.*

Bicerran to pass by, v. cerran.

Bicgengere an inhabitant, v. beganga.

Bicnian, bicnigan, beacnian, becnan, he bicneð, bycneð; part. becnende, becnierende; p. bicnode, hi bicnodon, becnodon; v. a. [beacna beacon] 1. To BECKON, nod; annuere. 2. To shew, signify, form; demonstrare:—1. He wæs bicniende hym, *Lk.* 1, 22. Þa bicnodon hi to his fæder, *Lk.* 1, 62: 5, 7. 2. Niht bycneð, *Ps.* 18, 2. Hi becnodon mid eagum they indicate [shew] with their eyes, *Ps.* 34, 22. He sceal mid bellan bicnigan þa tida he shall with bells shew the times, *L. Can. Eccl. Wilk.* p. 155, 10. Bycnað eage formeth an eye, *Ps.* 93, 9.

^k Bicnung a sign, v. beacneng.

Bicwide a proverb, v. bigcwid.

Bidan, abidan, anbidan, gebidan, geanbidian, he bideð, bit; p. bád, gebád, bed, we bidon; pp. biden, gebiden [*Plat. Dut.* beijden, beijen, verbeijen: *Moes.* beidan: *Norse*, ad biida: *Icel.* bygd an habitation. *Sax.*

bye or *Pers.* آباد abad a dwelling, byan to dwell, byde dwelt: hence byd or bid] To BIDE, abide, wait, remain, tarry, expect; manere:—Utan we well þære tide bidan we desire well to wait the time, *Bd.* 4, 24. Wolde þær anbidian, *Gen.* 12, 10. Þat he gebit that he waits, *Bt.* 38, 3.

Hig gebidun his, *Lk.* 8, 40.

We opres sceolon abidan, *Mt.*

11, 3. Gebidað her, *Mt.* 26, 38.

¹ Biddan, abiddan, gebiddan, ic bidde, þu bitst, he bit, bitt, we biddað; p. bæd, gebæd, we bædon; imp. bide; pp. beden, gebeden; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* bidden: *Frs.* bidde: *Al.* bedan: *Moes.* bidgan: *Dan.* bede: bed, gebed a prayer] 1. To ask, pray, intreat, beseech; petere. 2. To BID, command, demand, require, enforce, compel; præcipere:—1. We biddað we ask, *Elf. gr.* 33. Ic bidde þe min Drihten, *Gen.* 19, 18. Þonne we us gebiddað when we pray, *Bt.* 41, 2. Biddan þæs þe he bæd to pray that which he prayed, *Bt.* 35, 6. Abiddað hine ask him, *Id.* 42, *Card.* p. 392, 15. He bitt sibbe, *Lk.* 14, 32. 2. Þu bitst me, *Ex.* 33, 12. Bide his me eft, *Gen.* 43, 9. Hi læton bædan mycele fyrde then they permitted to order a large army. *Chr.* 1051, *Ing.* p. 228, 9. ¶ This verb is used with fram from, of, as Bide þu fram me ask of me, *Ps.* 2, 8. Ic bæd fram Drihtne 26, 7: 20, 4. With to to. To pray to. Gebiddað him þær to, *Ex.* 32, 8. Ic me to him gebidde I worship him, *Bd.* 1, 7.

^m Bidde a prayer, v. gebed.

Biddende praying, v. biddan.

Biddere A suiter, petitioner; procius:—*Cot.* 191, *Som.*

Bidende waiting for, v. bidan.

Bideped bedipped, dyed, v. bedypan.

ⁿ Biecn a beacon, wonder, v. beacen.

Biegan to crown, v. beagian.

Bieh a crown, v. beag.

Bielde Steadiness, constancy; constantia:—*Cot.* 56, v. belde.

Bien a bean, v. bean.

Biencodd beanpod, v. beanbelgas.

Bierhte, bierhtu a flash of lightning.

Bierm a bosom, v. bearm.

Biernende burning, for byrnen-de, v. byrnan.

Biesen an example, v. bysen.

Biesenian to set an example, v. bysnian.

Bieter bitter, v. biter.

Biernes bitterness, v. biternes.

Bietl a beetle; malleus, v. bytl.

Bifærende passing by; biferdon passed by, v. befaran.

^o Bifgende, bifigende trembling, trembling with a fever, v. bifian.

BIFIAN, bifgean, beofian; part.

bifiende; p. byfode, hi bifodon [*Plat. Dut.* beven: *Frs.* beefje: *Swed.* bāfwa: *Dan.* baeve:

Icel. bifa] To tremble, shake,

wave; tremere:—Þa wudas bifodon the woods shook, *Bt.* 35, 6. Deð hig bifian or bifgean, *Ps.* 103, 33: *Elf. T.* p. 37, 10.

Bifleon; part. bifleonde [be by, fleon or fleogan to fly] To escape, to pass by or under, to go away privately; subterfugere:—*Cot.* 192.

Biflitum A wave; fluctus:—*Cot.* 87.

^p Bifolen for, befofen filled; pp. of befyllan.

Biforan before, v. beforan.

Bifung A trembling, shaking; tremor:—*Ps.* 47, 5, v. beofung.

Bifylc [be by, near, fylc or folc people] A neighbouring people, province, or region; provincia adjacens:—*Bd.* 3, 14, *Mann.*

Big of, by, near, v. be.

Big a crown, v. beag.

Bigæð cultivates, practises, v. began.

Bigan, bigean, bigangan, anbigan, gebigan; p. bigde, gebigde, hi bigdon, begdon; pp. biged, gebiged; v. a. [*Plat.* bögen: *Dut.* buigen: *Frs.* boagje, booghe: *Ger.* beugen: *Dan.* böje: *Swed.* böja: *Icel.* bogna: q. bi, gan to go, or boga a bow] To bow, bend, worship, subdue, reduce, turn back; incurvare:—Bigean ure cneowe to bow our knees, *Bd.* 3, 2: *Gen.* 27, 29. Bygdon hyra cneow, *Mt.* 27, 29. Þone soðan God ic symle bigange the true God I only worship, *Bd.* 1, 7. Hit abegdon (they) subdued it, *Chr.* 1073, *Ing.* p. 278, 23. Ealle leoda gebigan to geleafan to reduce all nations to the faith, *Elf. T.* p. 30, 6, v. began, begangan, bugan.

Bigang worship, tillage, v. begang.

^q Bigangan to worship, v. bigan.

Bigcwid, bicwid [be, big by; cwid a saying] A bysaying, byword, proverb, fable, tale; proverbium, fabula:—*Deut.* 28, 37, v. bigspell.

BIGE, byge, es; [*Frs.* bôage; *Plat. Dut.* boog, m. a bow: *Ger.* bogen, m. an arch: *Dan.* bue]

1. A turning, corner, bending, angle, bay, bosom; flexus.

2. Exchange, buying, commerce; commercium:—1. Þær nan bige næs, *Num.* 22, 26.

To anes wealles byge at a corner of a wall, *Ors.* 3, 9, *Bar.* p. 115, 18. 2. Wið ure bige hæbban to have commerce with us, *L. Alf. Guth.* 5. ¶

Biges limes a breaking of a limb, *Fulg.* 19.

Biges limes a breaking of a limb, *Fulg.* 19.

Biges limes a breaking of a limb, *Fulg.* 19.

Biges limes a breaking of a limb, *Fulg.* 19.

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Biges limes a breaking of a limb, *Fulg.* 19.

Biges limes a breaking of a limb, *Fulg.* 19.

Biges limes a breaking of a limb, *Fulg.* 19.

- Bigean to bend, v. bigan.
 Bigegnes, se; f. *An endeavour, a colony; studium*:—*Dial.* 1, 10.
 Bigels *An arch, vault, roof; arcus*:—*Elf. gr.* 19.
 Bigen bought, for bugen, v. bugan.
 Bigencere *A worker; operator*:—*Colloq. Monast., Lye.*
 Bigengc, bigeng worship, observation, v. begang.
 Bigenga an observer, v. beganga.
 Bigeondan beyond, v. begeond.
 Bigeongende passing by; præteriens.
 Bigerdel a purse, v. bigyrdel.
 Biggan to worship; biggende worshipping, v. bigan.
 Biggen an observation, v. begang.
 Biggencere a worker, v. bigencere, beganga.
 Biggeng undertaking, v. begang.
 Biggengc exercise, v. begang.
 Biggyrdel a treasury, v. bigyrdel.
 Bighydic, bighydiclic anxious, v. behydic.
 Bighydilice diligently, v. behydelice.
 Bigleofa, bileofa, an [big, bi for, lif life] *Provision by which life is maintained, food, victuals; victus*:—*To bigleofan for food, Gen.* 6, 21, v. bigwist, wist.
 Bigleofan; part. ende; p. ede; pp. ed. *To nourish, feed, support; cibare, Som.*
 Bignes, se; f. *A bending, bowing; flexio*:—*Bd.* 5, 3.
 Bigong exercise, v. begang.
 Bigonga a cultivator, v. beganga.
 Bigsen an example, v. bysn.
 Bigspæc, e; f. *A by-speech, deceiving; supplantatio, Lye.*
 Bigspell, bispell, es; plu. bigspell, bigspelle, bigspellu; n. [big, bi for, spell a history] *A parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, pattern, example; parabola*:—*Þæs sawendan bigspell, Mt.* 13, 18. *Mid bigspellum, Mt.* 13, 34. *Bispell bi þære sunnan, Bt. Tit.* 6, *Card.* p. 4, 19. *We nu sculon manega bisna and bispell recan we now should many examples and fables [comparisons] produce, Bt.* 35, 5. *Gehyr sum bispell hear an example, Id.* 37, 3.
 Bigspell-boc a book of parables.
 Bigstandan to stand by or near, to support.
 Bigswic deceit, v. beswic.
 Bigwist food, victuals, v. biwist, bigleofa.
 Bigyrdel [be, gyrdel a girdle] *A girdle, and as girdles were used to carry money, hence a purse, public purse, a treasury; zona, saccus, fiscus*:—*Ne feoh on eowrum bigyrdlum, Mt.* 10, 9. *Kinges gafoles biger-*

- del the purse of a king's tribute, a treasury, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.
 Bihealdan To hold, occupy; tenere:—*Cod. Ex.* 57, a. 10, *Mann.*
 Bihelan to cover, v. behelian.
 Biheonan on this side, v. beheonan.
 Bihlæman, bihlemman; v. a. [be, hlemman to sound] *To rage, roar, dash together, to mix with force so as to produce a noise; fremere, confundere*:—*Þa grimman goman bi-hlemmeð gnashes the grim [gums] jaws, Cod. Ex.* 97, b. 11. *Bi-hlæmeð scre gesceafte mixes pure elements, Cod. Ex.* 20, b. 9, *Mann.*
 Bihydig careful, v. behydic.
 Bii near, v. be.
 BIL; g. d. bille; pl. g. billa; d. billum [Plat. biel n: *Dut. byl m: Ger. beil n: Swed. bila f: Dan. bile c: Norse, bula: Pers. بیل bil a pickaxe*] *Steel, any instrument made of steel, such as a BILL, knife, sword; chalybs, flax, ensis. (Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry):—Hi ne bill rude gesawan they, the blood-red sword, never saw, Bt. R.* p. 158, 84. *Abrægd bille drew sword, Cd.* 142. *Blæd forbræcon billa ecgum shed blood with the edges of swords, Cd.* 210. *Billum abreotan with swords to destroy, Cd.* 153. ¶ *Bill-gesleht bill-clashing, Walton's Poet, by Price, vol. i.* p. 96, 13: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144, 6. *Bil-swaðu bill-swatthes, sword-paths, wounds, Cd.* 160.
 Bilage [bi by, near, lagu a law] *A BYE-LAW; lex privata*:—*Chr. W. Thorn.* an. 1303.
 Bilcettan to belch, v. bealcan.
 Bile A BILL, beak of a bird, the horn of an animal, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship; rostrum, acisculum:—*Ylpes bile an elephant's proboscis, R.* 18.
 Bile a bile, v. byl.
 Bilehwit simple, v. bilewit.
 Bilehwitlice; adv. *Honestly; simpliciter*:—*Bd.* 5, 13.
 Bilehwitnes, bilwetnes, bylewitnes, se; f. *Mildness, simplicity, innocence; simplicitas*:—*Se God wunað simle on þære hean ceastre his anfealdnesse and bilewitnesse God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity, Bt.* 39, 5: *Ors.* 1, 2.
 Bilened inhabited, *Som.*
 Bileofa food, v. bigleofa.
 Bileoran; p. orde. *To pass over; transire*:—*Ps.* 89, 4, v. leoran.
 Bileouene victuals, v. bileofa.
 Bilewit, bilehwit, belewit, bilwit; adj. [bile the beak, hwit white, referring to the beaks of

- young birds, then to their nature, *Junius*] *Innocent, simple, mild, gentle, sincere, honest, merciful; mitis*:—*Beoð bilwite swa culfran, Mt.* 10, 16. *Ic eom bilewite, Mt.* 11, 29.
 Bilibban [bi by, libban to live] *To live by or upon, to sustain, support; sustentari*:—*Neotena meolc hi mæst bilibbað they mostly live on the milk of cattle, Som.* *Ealle cwice wihta bilibbað all living beings are supported, Ors.* 2, 1.
 Biliden deprived, v. beleosan.
 Bilifen food, v. bigleofa.
 Bilig a bag, *Ps.* 118, 83, v. bælg.
 Bilið [Dut. Kil. beeld, beld, bild: Ott. belidi, bild: Wil. bilethe: *Chaucer*, blee: hence to know one by the blee, by the bill or look] *An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example; imago, Som.*
 Bill steel, v. bil.
 Bilocen locked up, v. belucan.
 Bilode having a bill, nib or snout; rostratus, *Som.*
 Biloren deprived, v. beleosan.
 Bil-swaðu wounds, *Cd.* 160, v. bil.
 Bilwetnes innocence, v. bilehwitnes.
 Bilwit mild, v. bilewit.
 Bilyhte; adj. *Melancholic, choleric; biliosus, Som.*
 Bime a trumpet, v. byme.
 Bimyldan to bury, v. bemyldan.
 BIN; g. d. binne [Frs. bin: Dut. binne, ben] *A manger, crib, BIN, hutch, rack; præsepe*:—*Heo hyne on binne alede, Lk.* 2, 7, 16.
 Bin am; sum, v. beon.
 BINDAN, gebindan, ic binde, þu bindst, he bint, we bindað; p. band, he bunde, we bundon; pp. bunden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. binden: Moes. bindan, gabindan: Dan. binde: Swed. Icel. Norse, binda] 1. *To BIND, tie; ligare.* 2. *To pretend; fingere*:—1. *Hig bindað byrþena, Mt.* 23, 4. *He band hine, Gen.* 42, 24. *He geband his sunu, Gen.* 22, 9. *Ne mihte gebindan, Mk.* 5, 3: 6, 17. 2. *C. R. Lk.* 24, 28.
 Bindele, an; f. *A binding, tying, fastening with bands; vinculis constrictio*:—*Be mannes bindelan concerning [the] binding [putting in bands] of a man, L. Alf. Pol.* 31.
 Bindende binding, v. bindan.
 Bi-niotan To pursue, enjoy; assequi, *Mann.*
 Binnan, binnon, be innan within; intus:—*Bt.* 1, 1, *Card.* p. 4, 17: *Jn.* 11, 30: *Mt.* 2, 16: *Ors.* 4, 11.
 Binne a manger, v. bin.

Bio *I am, may be, shall be*; sum, sim, ero:—*Mt. 9, 21: Bt. 40, 5: 33, 4, v. beon.*
 Bio bread *honey-comb*, *Bt. 23.*
 Biodan *offer*; offerant:—*Bt. 25, v. beodan.*
 Biom *I am, shall be*; sum, ero:—*v. beon.*
 Bior *beer*, *v. beor.*
 Biorg *a defence*, *v. beorh.*
 Biorhto *brightness*, *Bt. 41, 1, v. beorht.*
 Bioð *They are, may be, shall be*; sunt, sint, erunt, *v. beon.*
 Biotian *To threaten*; intentare:—*Cot. 108.*
 Biotul *a beetle, staff*, *v. bytl.*
 Biowyrt *beewort*; apiastrum, *v. beowyrt.*
 BIRCE, byrc [*Plat. barke f: Frs. byirk: Dut. berkeboom m: Kil. berck: Ger. birke f: Dan. birk m. f: Swed. björk*] *A birch tree*; betula:—*Cot. 165.*
 Bircen, beorcen; *adj. BIRCHEN, belonging to birch*; betulaceus, *Som.*
 Bird *a bird*, *v. brid.*
 Birden-meto *heavy*; onerosa:—*Prov. 27, Lye.*
 Birele *a cupbearer*, *v. byrle.*
 Bireð *beareth, for byrð*, *v. beran.*
 Birgan, birgean, byrgan, byrigean, bebyrgan; *p. de; pp. ed, bebirged, gebyrged; v. a. [Dut. bergen to cover up: Al. bergen: Ot. giborgan: beorh, beorg a hill]* *To BURY*; sepelire:—*Þær hine man birgde: þær wæs Isaac bebirged, Gen. 49, 31. Alyf me ærest byrigean minne fæder, Lk. 9, 59: Gen. 23, 6.*
 Birgen, byrgen, byrigen, byrigels, *e; n. A burial place, sepulchre, tomb, grave*; sepulchrum:—*Hat nu healdan þa byrgene, Mt. 27, 64, 66. Wæs niwe byrgen, Jn. 19, 41, 42: 20, 1, 4: Gen. 23, 2, 6, 9.*
 Birgincg *A tasting*; gustatio, *Ben.*
 Birgnes *a taste*, *v. byrignes.*
 Birhtu *brightness*, *v. beorht.*
 Birian *to bury*; birgde *buried*, *v. birgan.*
 Birig *a city*, *Deut. 14, 27, v. burh.*
 Birigan *to bury*, *v. birgan.*
 Birighman *a city officer, an overseer of temples*, *Som.*
 Biriging *a tasting*, *v. birgincg.*
 Birihto *brightness*, *v. beorht.*
 Birilian, birlian, byrlan *To draw, bear*; haurire:—*C. R. Jn. 2, 8, 9.*
 Birist *bearest, vehis, for berist*, *Bt. R. p. 181, v. beran.*
 Birne *a coat of mail*, *v. byrn.*
 Birned *burned, armed*, *v. bærn-an, byrnan.*
 Bisæc *a bag*, *v. sæc. codd.*

Bisæcan [*be by, sæcan to seek*] *To be present, to go to*; adire—*L. Edg. 62.*
 Bisceop, biscop, es; *m. A bishop, prelate, high-priest*; episcopus:—*Þa astyredon þa biscoepas þa menegu, Mk. 15, 11: Lev. 8, 7. Twegen biscoepas two bishops, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 573, 31. ¶ Yldesta biscoep, Ors. 5, 4. Heah biscop an archbishop, v. arcebiscoep. E-fenhada biscop a co-bishop, Gr. Dial. 1, 5.*
 Bisceopdóm, es; *m. [bisceop a bishop, dom judgment] The judgment of a bishop, excommunication, the province of a bishop*; episcopi iudicium, vel provincia:—*Þæs biscoepdomes wyrðe worthy of the bishop's judgment or excommunication, Bd. 4, 5, v. biscoeprice.*
 Biscopphád, biscopphád, es; *m. [bisceop a bishop; had hood, head] BISHOPHOOD, episcopacy*; episcopatus:—*Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 40: 4, 5, S. p. 573, 28. On biscop hade in (his) episcopacy, during the time of being bishop, 4, 6, S. p. 574, 2, 3.*
 Bisceop-hyrde, biscopphyrede, biscoep-hyred *A bishop's shepherd or clergy*; episcopi familia:—*Cot. 44, Som.*
 Bisceopian, biscopgan; *pp. biscoepod. To exercise the office of a bishop, to oversee, visit, confirm*; visitare, confirmare:—*L. Can. Eccl. 18, W. p. 155, 51.*
 Biscoplic, biscoplic; *adj. Bishoplike, episcopal, belonging to a bishop*; episcopalis:—*Bd. 2, 15.*
 Biscoepod *bishoped, confirmed*, *v. biscoepian.*
 Biscoeprice, biscoepscyre, biscoepdóm, es; *m. [bisceop a bishop, rice a region, scyre a share, dóm a province] A BISHOPRIC, diocese, province of a bishop*; episcopi provincia:—*Biscoeprice, Bd. 2, 7, S. p. 509, n. 8. He onfeng his agenre ceastre biscop scire or biscopdom he received the bishopric of his own city, Bd. 3, 7, S. p. 530, 10, n. 10, 3, 21. Adrifen wæs of his biscoepscire was driven from his bishopric, 4, 13.*
 Biscoepsetl, biscoepstol, biscop-seld, biscopseðl, es; *n. [bisceop a bishop, setel a seat] A bishop's residence, see, seat*; sedes episcopalis:—*He Biscoep setl onfeng he received the bishop's see, Bd. 1, 26: 3, 7.*
 Biscoep þenung *a bishop's duty, service*, *v. þegning.*
 Biscoep-wyrt, biscoep-wyrt Bi-

SHOP'S-WORT, *bishop's-weed, vervain*; verbena:—*Cot. 166: Herb. tit. 1. ¶ Biscoepwyrt þe læsse betony, betonica.*
 Biscop, biscop-dóm, biscop-hád, biscop-rice, *v. biscoep.*
 Biscopgan *to confirm*, *v. biscoepian.*
 Biscop heafod *lin a bishop's head linen, an ornament which bishops wore on their heads, a mitre*, *R. 64: Elf. gl. p. 69, Mann.*
 Biscop-rocc *A bishop's rocket*; dalmatica:—*Somn. 84.*
 Biscopwite, es; *n. A bishop's fee for visiting, procuration*; episcopo debita:—*Chr. 675, Ing. p. 51, 13.*
 Biseah *looked about*, *v. beseon.*
 BISEG, byseg, bisgung, *e; pl. bysgu; f. [Dut. bezig] Business, occupation, employment, utility*; occupatio:—*For þæm bisgum for the occupations, Bt. Card. pref. p. ii. 7, 8. Of þisum bisegum from these occupations, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 206, 14: Rawl. p. 180. Mid his modes bisgunga with his mind's anxiety, Bt. 35, 1.*
 Bisegung *employment*, *v. biseg.*
 Bisen *an example*, *v. bysn.*
 Bisen blind, *C. Mt. 9, 27: 11, 5, v. blind.*
 Bisencan *to sink*, *v. sencan.*
 Bises *A leap year*; bissextile:—*Menol. 61, v. bissextile.*
 Biseted *set*, *v. settan.*
 Bisgan, bysgian; *pp. bi bisgodan; v. a. [Frs. bysgie] To occupy*; occupare:—*Bt. pref. Card. p. ii. 8: Rawl. p. 183, v. abysean.*
 Bisg, bisgung *occupation*, *v. biseg.*
 Bisleasung *vanity*, *Ps. 102, 13, v. leasung.*
 Bism *a besom*, *v. besm.*
 Bismær word *a reproachful word*, *L. Hloth. W. p. 9, 2, v. bismær.*
 Bismær, bismor, bysmer, bysmor [*be, smere fat, grease*] *Filthiness, pollution, abomination, disgrace, infamy, mockery, reproach, contumely, blasphemy*; abominatio, opprobrium:—*Hi amyrdon heora folc on bysmore they defiled their people with filthiness, Elf. T. p. 15, 21. Mid þam bismre by the disgrace, Ors. 6, 30: Deut. 28, 29: Ps. 88, 34. Ge gehyrdon his bysmer, Mk. 14, 64.*
 Bismærend *A deceiver*; illusor:—*Prov. 11, 4, v. bysmrian.*
 Bismærlíc, bismorlic; *adj. Disgraceful, dirty, unpleasant; turpis*:—*Mid þam bismærlícetan aðe with the most disgraceful oath, Ors. 4, 3: 1, 7: L. Can. Edg. 20. On þone bis-*

- merlicostan eard in the most unpleasant province, *Ors.* 3, 11.
 Bismernes, *e*; *f.* A polluting; pollutio, *Som.*
 Bismierung blasphemy, *v.* bysmierung.
 Bismiriende Deriding; insultans:—*Dial.* 2, 1.
 Bismor a disgrace, *v.* bismor.
 Bismorful; *adj.* Dreadful; horrendus, *Lye.*
 Bismorlic disgraceful, *v.* bismorlic.
 Bismorlice; *adv.* Disgracefully, indecently; probrose:—Bismorlice plegan to play immodestly, *Elf. Can.* 35.
 Bismrian to mock, *v.* bysmerian.
 Bisn an example, *v.* bysn.
 Bisiong, gebysnung, *e*; *f.* An example; exemplum:—*Elf. T.* p. 5, 15.
 Bispell a fable, *v.* bigspell.
 Bissenno a parable, *v.* bigspell.
 Bissexte, bises A leap year; bissexstus:—*Menol.* 61: *Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 648, 19.
 Bist art, shall be; *es, eris*:—*Bd.* 5, 19, *v.* beon.
 Bistemed steaming, *v.* bestemed.
 Bisuepan to swathe, *v.* besuepian.
 Bisuic deceit, *v.* beswic.
 Bisuic-falle a pitfall, *v.* feall, *Som.*
 Biswic deceit, *v.* beswic.
 Biswicol, beswicul; *adj.* Deceitful; dolosus:—*L. Eccl., W. p.* 176, 29.
 Bit, bitt asks, *v.* biddan.
 BITA, bite, an; *m.* [*Plat.* bet, *m.* *Frs.* *v.* byt: *Dut.* beet *m.* *Heb.* פֶּתַח pt a part, bit] 1. A BIT, morsel, piece, fragment, a BITE; frustrum. 2. Any thing that bites, an animal; ferus:—1. Æfter þam bitan, *Jn.* 13, 27: *Ps.* 147, 6. Mid bitum with bites, *Ors.* 1, 7. Banes bite a bit or fragment of bone, *L. Ethelb.* 36, *W. p.* 5, 5. Cancer-adle, þat is bite a cancer, that is a biting disease, *Herb.* 44. 2. *Ps.* 79, 14.
 Bitan; *ic* bite, he bit; *part.* bitende; *p.* bát, hi biton; *pp.* biten [*Plat.* bieten: *Dut.* byten: *Swed.* *Icel.* bita: *Norse.* byta] To BITE; mordere:—Byton hyne lys lice bit him. Bat fræclice bit fiercely, *Gr. Dial.* 1, 4.
 Bite a bit, *v.* bita.
 Bitel, bitela, betl; *m.* A BEETLE; blatta:—Þa blacan betlas the black beetles, *Cot.* 141, *v.* 1.
 Bitende biting, *v.* bitan.
 BITER; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* *Swed.* *Ger.* bitter: *Moes.* bairts] BITTER, sharp, horrid; amarus:—*Ps.* 63, 3, *v.* aterlic.
 Biterian, abiterian; *p.* de; *pp.*

- od, gebitered. To make bitter, sharp; acerbare:—*Past.* 54, 5. Sealdon gebiterod win, *Mk.* 15, 23.
 Biterlice, bittyrlice; *comp.* or; *adv.* BITTERLY; amare:—He weop biterlice, *Mt.* 26, 75: *Bd.* 4, 25, *S. p.* 600, 29.
 Biternys, bitternes, *se*; *f.* BITTERNESS; amaritudo:—Genemned Mara, þat ys biternys, *Ex.* 15, 23.
 Bið is, shall be; *est, erit, v.* beon.
 Bitl a mallet, *v.* bytl.
 Bitmælum, piecemeal, by bits, *v.* mæl.
 Bitol a bridle, *Ps.* 31, 12, *v.* bæte.
 Bitolden; *part.* 1. Estimated, reckoned, numbered; recensitus. Wuldre bitolden, *Cod. Ex.* 64, b. 13, from tellan to reckon. 2. Bitolden cleansed; purgatus:—Torne bitolden purified from anger, *Cod. Ex.* 15, b. 11: 64, a. 1, from tellan to cleanse, *Mann.*
 Bitst prayest, *v.* biddan.
 Bitt What affords a bite, food; herbitum:—*R.* 60, *Lye.*
 Bitt asks, *v.* biddan.
 Bitte A bottle, bouget; uter, *v.* byt.
 Bitternes bitterness, *v.* biternys.
 Bitterlice bitterly, *v.* biterlice.
 Bituihu A foul tetter or scab running over the face; mentagra, *Som.*
 Biuundun bound, for bewundon, *v.* bewindan.
 Biwægan; *p.* de; *v.* a. To disappoint; frustrari:—*Ps.* 131, 11, *Lye.*
 Biwærlan to pass by, *v.* wærlan.
 Biwæred forbidden, *v.* werdan.
 Biwist [be, wist food] Food, provision; commeatus:—Þat is heora biwist that is their provision, *Bt.* 17: *L. Can. Edg.* 3.
 Biwitigan to preside, *v.* bewitan.
 Biwoedded wedded, *v.* bewed-dian.
 Biword, biwyrd, *es*; *n.* [be by, word a word] A BYEWORD, proverb; proverbium:—*Cot.* 157.
 Biwritan [be by, writan to write] To write after, by, or out of, to copy; postscribere, *Pref.* in *Past. Lye.*
 Bixen; *adj.* Belonging to box, BOXEN; buceus:—*R.* 26, *v.* box.
 BLA'C, blæc, bleac; *def.* se blaca; *adj.* [*Plat.* blak ink: *Swed.* black, blek bleak: *Dan.* blek ink. The word generally used in Saxon and other Gothic tongues for black is swart, but blac is sometimes found, *v.* blæc ink] BLACK, dark, opaque, dusky, pale, pallid; niger, pal-

- lidus:—Ne might ænne locc gedon hwitne oððe blacne, *Mt.* 5, 36. He hæfde blæc feax he had black hair, *Bd.* 2, 16. Se mona mid his blacan leohte the moon with her pale light, *Bt.* 4.
 Blacberian A BLACKBERRY, mulberry; vaccinium:—*R.* 47.
 Blacern, blæcern, blecernæ, *e*; *n.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* blaker, blic bright, light, ærn a place] A candlestick, lantern, light, candle, lamp; lucerna:—Bærnað eo-ower blacern light your candle, *Bd.* 4, 8: *Ps.* 17, 30: *Elf. gl.* 19.
 Blacesnung Ardent desire; flagrantia:—*Cot.* 87, *Ben.*
 Blac-hrem a raven, *v.* hrem.
 Blacian, ablacian To BLACKEN, grow black, dark, pale; pal-lere:—*Elf. gr.* 26, 35.
 Blacpa the leprosy, *v.* blæcpa.
 Blacung; *f.* Paleness, wanness; pallor:—*Lps.* 67, 14.
 Blad a branch, *v.* blæd.
 Blæc [*Plat.* blak *n.* This word properly signifies black ink only; but, in low German, they say, rood and grön blak red and green ink: *Dut.* Kil. black: *Al.* black: *Dan.* blæc *n.* *Swed.* bläck *n.* *Icel.* blek] Ink; atramentum:—Þat hi habba blæc and boc fel that they have ink and parchment, *L. Can. Edg.* 3.
 Blæcan, blæcean, ablæcan [*Dut.* bleeken: *Swed.* bleka] To BLEACH, to fade; pallidum colorem inducere:—Ne mæg ne sunne blæcan can be bleached by no sun, *Bd.* 1, 1, *S. p.* 473, 20. *n.* 20.
 Blæcbergen A blackberry; vaccinium, *Lye.*
 Blæce Paleness; pallor, *Som.*
 Blæcern a candle, *Bd.* 4, 8, *v.* blacern. [Blæc ink, ærn a place] A place for ink, an ink-horn.
 Blæc-gym a black fossil, called jet, *Bd.* 1, 1.
 Blæco paleness, *Cot.* 157, leprosy, *v.* blacung, blæcpa.
 Blæc-teru black-tar, tar, naphtha, a sort of bituminous fluid, *Som.*
 Blæcpa, blæcðrust Leprosy; vitiligo:—*Cot.* 221.
 BLÆD, bled; *g.* *es*; *d.* *e*; *pl.* *nom. ac.* a; *d. um* [*Frs.* *v.* bled: *Plat.* *Swed.* *Dan.* *Dut.* *Icel.* blad *n.* a leaf: *Ger.* blatt *n.* a leaf: *Al.* blæd fruit: *Slav.* plot blod fruit] 1. A BLADE, that which springs forth, as a shoot, branch, leaf, product, fruit, corn; germen, *v.* brord. 2. A blast, blowing, breath, spirit, life, mind; spiritus. 3. Fruit, enjoyment, faculty, gift, reward, benefit, honour,

glory; fruitio:—1. Bleda wyrta, *Ps.* 36, 2. Se sumor gearwað bleða the summer prepares shoots, *Bt.* 39, 13. On þæs beames bledum on the branches of the tree, *Cd.* 200. Ælc twig þe blæda ne byrð, *Jn.* 15, 2. Hærfest bryngð ripa bleða harvest brings ripe fruit, *Bt.* 39, 13: 34, 10. Balsames blæd fruit of balsam, *Cot.* 48. 2. Mare blæd windeð a greater blast of wind, *Bd.* 4, 3. Gastes blæd inspiration; spiritus flatus, *Cd.* 224. His blæd forleosan to lose his life, *Fr. Jud. Thw.* p. 22, 16. On his blæde geseah considered in his mind, *Cd.* 205. 3. Tires blæd victory's reward, *Cod. Ex.* 25, b. 11. Godes þegna blæd God's servants' reward, *Cod. Ex.* 18, a. 17. Gastes bled the spirit's gift, *Cd.* 227. Þæs blædes, *Cod. Ex.* 38, b. 16. Hi Judea blæd forbræcon billa ecgum they destroyed the Jews' glory with the edge of swords, *Cd.* 210. Wæs heora blæd micel was their glory great, *Cd.* 1.

Blæd a cup, v. bledu.

Blæddre a bladder, v. blædr.

Blæd horn a blast horn, a trumpet.

BLÆDR, blædra, bledra; *pl. u.* an [*Plat.* bladder *f.*: *Dut.* blader *Ger.* blatter *f.*: *Al.* blater: *Swed.* bladdra: *Icel.* bladra *f.*] A BLADDER, a pustule, blister; vesica:—Eall folc wæs on blædran all people were in blisters, *Ors.* 1, 7. ¶ Blædran-adl, -sare, -wærce a disease or pain in the bladder; vesicæ dolor.

Blæge A BLAY, bleak or freshwater sprat; gobio:—*R.* 101.

Blæ-hæwen, blæhwen; *adj.* [bleo blue, hæwen hues] Of a blue hue, bluish, violet or purple colour; cæruleus:—*Lev.* 8, 7.

Blæsan To blow; flare, *Lye.*

Blæse a blaze, v. blase.

Blæsere a burner, v. blasere.

BLÆST [*Plat.* blas, blast: *Frs.* v. *Ger.* blast *m.*: *Dan.* blæst *c.*] A BLAST, blasting, burning; flatus, adustio:—Bæð-weges blæst a sea blast or breeze, *Cd.* 158. Fyres blæst a fire's burning, *Cod. Ex.* 22, a. 16.

Blæstan To puff; insufflare, *Som.*

Blæstbelg bellows, v. blastbelg.

Blæt A bleating, a bleat like a sheep; balatus, *Som.*

Blætan; v. n. [*Frs.* v. blæte] To BLEAT; balare:—Scæp blæt a sheep bleats, *Elf. gr.* 24, 9.

Blætesnung, blætesung, e; *f.* A flaming, blazing, sparkling; flagrantia:—*Ps.* 76, 18.

^wBlæwen Light blue; perseus:—*R.* 80, *Ben.*

Blæwð blows, *Bt. Rawl.* p. 156, v. blawan.

Blan ceased, v. blinnan.

Bland [*Norse*, blanda to pour out] A mixture, confusion; mixtio:—*Hicks.* vol. i. p. 120, 55. Cantilenæ mixtura, *Mann.*

Blanden-feax yellow haired, v. blonden-feax.

BLASE, blæse, blysa [*Dut.* blaas] Any thing that makes a BLAZE, a torch, manifestation; fax:—*Jn.* 18, 3.

Blasere, blisier, es; *m.* An incendiary, a burner; incendiarius:—Be þam blaserum concerning the incendiaries, *L. In.* 77. Þa blisieras incendiaries, *L. Athel.* 6.

Blast-belg [*Dut.* blaasbalg *m.*: *Ger.* blasebalg *m.*: *Dan.* blæsebælg *c.*] A blast bag, bellows; follis:—*Cot.* 86.

BLAT; *sup.* blatast; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Ger.* platt: *Dut.* plat] Broad; latus:—Blatast benna broadest of wounds, *Cod. Ex.* 19, a. 12.

Blate; *adv.* Widely, everywhere; late:—*Bt. Rawl.* p. 159, 176.

Blatende Widening, swelling; expandens, *Mann.*

^xBLA'WAN, ablawan, geblawan; ic blawe, he blæwð; *p.* bleow, gebleow, hi bleowon; *pp.* bláwen. To BLOW, breathe; flare:—Ge geseoð suðan blawan, *Lk.* 12, 55. Þa bleow he on hi, *Jn.* 20, 22. Bleowun windas, *Mt.* 7, 25, 27. Blewað blow ye, *Ps.* 80, 3. Ne blawe man byman, *Mt.* 6, 2. Blowiað, *Ps.* 147, 7. Blawen is on smiðþan is blown on a forge, *Prov.* 27.

Blawennys, se; *f.* A blowing, or puffing up, a windy swelling; inflatio, *Som.*

Blawer A blower; conflator:—*Past.* 37, 3.

Blawung, ablawung, e; *f.* A blowing; flatus:—*Jud.* 7, 16.

Bleac, bleaca black, bleak, v. blac.

Bleað, bleaþe blithe, v. blipe.

Blec black, v. blac.

Blecernæ a candle, v. blacern.

Blecingaeg Bleckingen, a province in the south of Sweden, *Ingram's Ang.-Sax. Lect.* p. 64, 2: *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 26, 6.

Blecte glittered, v. blican.

Bled, bleða a bowl, v. bledu.

Bled fruit, a branch, herb, v. blæd.

BLEDAN [*Plat.* bloden: *Dut.* bloeden: *Ger.* bluten: *Dan.* blöde: *Swed.* blöda] To BLEED, draw blood; phlebotomare:—Se bledenda fic the bleeding fig or disease, *Wanley's Cat.* p. 305, 4: *L. M.* 4, 145, b. *Lye.*

^yBledra a bladder, v. blædr.

Bled horn a trumpet, v. blæd horn.

Bledsian; *pp.* bledsod to bless, v. bletsian.

Bledsung a blessing, *Ben.*

Bledu, blæd A bowl, viol, cup, goblet; patera:—*Elf. gl.* 21.

BLEGEN [*Plat.* bleien *f.*: *Dut.* blein *f.*: *Dan.* blegne] A BLAIN, blister, bile or ulcer; pustula:—On þa blacan blegene over the black bile, *Wan. Cat.* p. 304, 52: p. 305, 11: *L. M.* 1, 58, v. poc.

^zBLENDAN; *p.* blonde [*Plat.* blendern: *Dan.* blende: *Icel.* blanda] To BLEND, mix, mingle; miscere, *Som.*

Blendian, he blent; *pp.* geblend; v. a. To BLIND; cæcare:—Se dæg blent hiora eagan the day blinds their eyes, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. ablendan.

BLEO, bleoh, blio, bleow, es, s. A colour, hue, BLEE, complexion, beauty; color:—Hwites bleos swacristalla, *Num.* 11, 7. Seolocenra hrægla mid mistlicum bleowum of silken garments of [with] various colours, [blooms], *Bt.* 15. ¶ Anes bleos of one colour, *R.* 79. Mislices bleos of a different or mixed colour, *Elf. gl.* 11. Mislic bleo a different hue, *R.* 79.

Bleo Blue or azure colour; coeruleus, *Som.*

Bleo-craft BLEE CRAFT, the art of embroidering, *Som.*

Bleofæstnys, se; *f.* That which gives pleasure from its colour, pleasure, delight; deliciæ, jucunditas:—*Ps.* 138, 10.

^aBleofag, bleofah [bleo a colour; fag changeable] Changing colour, varying hue; versicolor:—*Cot.* 115: *Somn.* 33.

Bleoh a colour, v. bleo.

Bleoread, bleoreod; *adj.* [*Plat.* blaurood: *Dut.* blaauwrood: *Ger.* blaurod: *Dan.* blaaröd] BLUE RED, purple, myrtle coloured; cæruleo-ruber:—*Cot.* 135, v. musfealu.

Bleo-stæning coloured stone-work or pavement, Mosaic work, *Cot.* 131.

Bleoton sacrificed, v. blotan.

Bleow a colour, v. bleo.

^bBleow blew, flabat; hi bleowun they blew, flabant, *p.* of blawan.

Blere. 1. A gem, a kind of marble; onyx. 2. Bald; calvus:—1. *Cot.* 28. 2. *Som.*

Bletcæd blessed, consecrated, v. bletsian.

BLETSIAN, gebletsian; ic bletsige, gebletsige; *part.* bletsigende; *p.* bletsode, gebletsode; *pp.* gebletsod; v. a. To BLESS, consecrate; benedicere:—Ic hig gebletsige and of hire ic þe forgife sunu þone ic wylle bletsian, *Gen.* 17, 16:

2, 3. He bletsode hig, *Mk.* 10, 16: *Mt.* 14, 19. He wæs gebletsod he was consecrated, *Chr.* 795, *Ing.* p. 81, 19. He wæs gebletsod to cinge, *note o.*
 Bletsing boc a blessing book, *Som.*
 Bletsung, e; f. A BLESSING; benedictio:—*Ps.* 3, 8: 36, 27.
^c Blewað blow, v. blawan.
 Blewan to flourish, v. blowan.
 Blīcan, he blīcð; p. blāc, hi blīcon; pp. blīcen; v. n. [*Plat.* blekken: *Dut.* blinken: *Frs.* bleackjen *Japicx*: *Ger.* blicken: *Swed.* blicka: *Icel.* bika *splendo*] To shine, glitter, dazzle, amaze; fulgere. Used only by poets:—Blicð þeos beorhtesunne this bright sun glitters, *Cd.* 38: 149: *Jdth.* 11: *Bt. R.* p. 183, 38, *Som.*
 BLICE [*Dut.* blik m: *Ger.* blick m: *Dan.* blink c.] The white, a whiteness, shining; albor, candor:—Banes blice the whiteness or shining of a bone, *L. Ethelb.* 35, *W.* p. 5, 3.
 Blicette quivered, glittered, *Cot.* 178, *Lye.*
 Blicettung, blycytting; f. A coruscation, shining; coruscatio:—*Vps.* 76, 18, *Lye.*
 BLIN, g. ne; blinnende, g. an; f. [Hence the old English word blin, used by *B. Jonson* as a noun, thus withouten blin without ceasing, *Sad. Shepherd*, *A.* 2, s. 6] A BLIN, ceasing, rest, intermission; intermissio:—Butan blinne, or butan blinnendan without ceasing, *Bd.* 5, 12.
 BLIND; adj. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* *Ger.* blind: *Frs.* v. blyn: *Al.* blind, blint: *Moes.* blinda, blinds: *Icel.* blindr: *Norse.* blinde] BLIND; cæcus:—Hig synt blinde and blindra latteowas, *Mt.* 15, 14: *Ps.* 145, 6. ¶ Blind slite a blind or inward wound, *Herb.* 4, 2. Blind netel a dead nettle; lamium, *Elf. gl.* 15. Blind þearm blind intestine; coecum intestinum. Blinda mann a parasite; palpo, *Elf. gr.* 36.
^d Blindan to blind, v. blendian.
 Blindlice; adv. BLINDLY, rashly; temere:—Hu blindlice monige sprecað how blindly many speak, *Ors.* 1, 10.
 Blindnes, se; f. BLINDNESS; cæcitas:—*Mk.* 3, 5.
 Blinnan, ablinnan, geblinnan; ic blinne, he blinð, we blinnað; p. blan, blonn, we blunnon; pp. blunnen. To BLIN, rest, cease, leave off; cessare:—Romane blunnun ricsian on Breotene the Romans ceased to rule in Britain, *Bd.* 1, 11, *S.* p. 480, 13: *Ps.* 36, 8.

Blinnes rest, v. blin.
 Blio colour, beauty, v. bleo.
 Bliotan sacrificed, v. blotan.
 Bliowende flourishing, for blowende, v. blowan.
^e BLIS, blys, se; f. BLISS, joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure; lætitia:—Ne seo hehste blis nis on þam fæsclicum lustum the highest bliss is not in the fleshly pleasures (lusts), *Bt.* 33, 1: *Ps.* 29, 6. Blisse wana a deficiency of bliss, *Bt.* 24, 4: *Bd.* 4, 3: *Jud.* 16, 27: *Ps.* 31, 9.
 Blisier an incendiary, v. blasere.
 Blissian, geblissian; ic blissige, þu blissast, he blissað, we blissiað; part. blissiende, blissigende: p. blissode, we blissodon; v. n. 1. To rejoice, exult, to be glad, merry; gaudere. Blissiað mid me, *Lk.* 15, 9: *Mt.* 5, 12: 25, 23. Ge woldon geblissian, *Jn.* 5, 35. Hi blissedon, *Bd.* 5, 12, *S.* p. 628, 34: *Ps.* 31, 14. 2. v. a. To make to rejoice, to exhilarate; lætificare:—Iceowgeblissige, *Mt.* 11, 28: *Ps.* 20, 6: 42, 4: 45, 4. Exultare, *Ps.* 13, 11: 46, 1: 91, 4, v. bliðsian.
 Blissung, blisung, e; f. A triumphing, exultation; exultatio:—*Ps.* 64, 13.
 BLIDE; adj. [*Plat.* blied, bleide: *Dut.* *Frs.* blyde, bly: *Dan.* *Swed.* blid: *Icel.* blidr: *Ott.* blida] 1. Joyful, merry, cheerful, pleasant, BLITHE; lætus. 2. Single, simple, kind; simplex. 3. Luxurious, effeminate, lascivious; luxuriosus:—1. Beo bliðe þu goda þeow, *Mt.* 25, 21. Þa wæs Jethro bliðe, *Ex.* 18, 9. Hig bliðust wæron, *Jud.* 16, 27. 2. *C. Mt.* 6, 22: 10, 16: 21, 5: *Bd.* 3, 22. 3. Hi eac bliðran gewurdon they also were more effeminate, *Ors.* 2, 5.
^f Bliðheort, bliðheort merry hearted, *Cd.* 10.
 Bliðheortnys merry heartedness, *Som.*
 Bliðelice; comp. or; adv. Gladly, joyfully, willingly; alacriter:—Hyne bliðelice onfenge, *Lk.* 19, 6. Bliðelicor more gladly, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Gen.* 46, 30.
 Bliðnys, se; f. Joyfulness, a leaping for joy, exultation; exultatio:—*Ps.* 99, 2.
 Bliðsian; p. bliðsode, we bliðsodon. To be glad, blithe, merry; lætari:—*Past.* 49, 5: 50, 2.
 Bliðust very merry, v. bliðe.
 BLO'D, es; n. [*Plat.* *Icel.* blood n: *Frs.* v. *Dut.* bloed n: *Ger.* blut n: *Al.* bluat, bluot, pluot, plut: *Moes.* bloth: *Dan.* *Norse.* blod] BLOOD; sanguis:—Þines broþor blod clypað up to

me, *Gen.* 4, 10. Mid his eame blode with his uncle's blood, *Ors.* 2, 2: *Ps.* 13, 6: 49, 14. ¶ Dead blod clotted blood, *Cot.* 163.
^g Blód dolg, blod dolh a blood wound, a wound or scar after bleeding, *Som.*
 Blód dryncas blood sheddings, blood shed, *Mann.*
 Blódes flownys a bloody issue, *Som.*
 Blód forlæten let blood.
 Blód-geotan to pour out or shed blood.
 Blódgeote a shedding of blood, v. blodgyt.
 Blódgeotende shedding blood, bloodthirsty.
 Blódgewod blood stained, *Som.*
 Blódgita A shedder of blood; sanguinis effusor:—*Lps.* 5, 7.
 Blódyte, es; m. A blood shedding, bloodshed; sanguinis effusio:—Þær wæs se mæsta blodgyte there was the greatest bloodshed, *Ors.* 4, 2. Wæron þa mæstan blodgytas there were the greatest blood sheddings, *Ors.* 3, 9. Butan blodgyte without bloodshed, *Bd.* 1, 3. A red cloud; nubes sanguinea.
 Blóðhræcan to reach or spit blood, *Som.*
^h Blóð hræcea spitting of blood, *Som.*
 Blódig; adj. [*Dut.* bloedig: *Frs.* v.loedick] BLOODY; sanguineus:—Þa hwettað hyra blodigan teð who whet their bloody teeth, *L. Eccl.*, *W.* p. 174, 9. ¶ Blodig utsiht a dysentery, *R.* 11.
 Blódlæs bloodless, v. blodleas.
 Blódlæs w a blood letting.
 Blódlætan to let blood.
 Blódlætere a blood letter.
 Blódleás; adj. BLOODLESS; exanguis:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28.
 Blódmonað November, v. blotmonað.
 Blóð-read blood-red.
 Blóð-ryne a running of blood, v. blodrynende.
 Blóð-seax, blóð-sex a blood-knife, a lancet, v. æder-seax.
 Blóðseten a stopping of blood, *Som.*
 Blódsiht, blodutsyð a flowing of blood.
 Blóð-wanian to diminish blood.
 Blódwite Blood; sanguis:—*Lps.* 15, 4, *Lye.*
 Blóð-wyrt Bloodwort, knotgrass; polygonum.
ⁱ Blóðrynende a running of blood.
 Bloedsan to bless, v. bletsian.
 Bloestbælg bellows, v. blast-belg.
 Bloma, an [*Plat.* blome f: *Dut.* bloem f: *Ger.* blume: *Swed.* blomma: *Icel.* blómi m. blom n. The Germans, in mineralogy, use the expression eisen or eisern blume] Metal, a mass,

lump; metallum, massa:—
Cot. 135. Bloma oððe dah,
(Dut. bloem a flower or flour,
meal), Bloom, Elf. gl. p. 25.
Isenes bloman a lump or wedge
of iron, Som.

Blon, blonn Ceased; cessavit,
v. blinnan.

Blonde mingled, v. blendan.

Blonden Dyed, coloured; tinctus, Som.

Blonden-feax [Dut. blond-haar,
light or flaxen hair: Dan.
guulagtig-haar yellowish hair:
blandet haar mixed hair. The
German blond is light, clear,
in reference to the colour of
the face or hair, in opposition
to brown; "Blonde d. i. hell-
braune gelbliche haare. Die
blonde Ceres, wegen der gelb-
lichen ähren" Blond, that is,
light brown yellowish hair. The
yellow Ceres, from the yellowish
ears; Adelung] Yellow haired,
golden haired; flavicomus:—
Cd. 107. Beorn blonden-feax
the fair haired youth, Chr. 938,
Ing. p. 144, 5. The lad with
flaxen hair, Mr. Turner. Mr.
Price translates it, Bairn
blended-haired, and adds
"blonden feax is a phrase
which, in Anglo-Saxon poetry,
is only applied to the ad-
vanced in life, and is used to
denote that mixture of colour
which the hair assumes on
approaching or increasing se-
nility," Walton's Poetry, vol. i.
p. xcvi. n. 20.

BLOSMa, blostma, blosa, an
[Frs. v. bloeistem: Dut. bloei,
bloesem m: Kil. blosem, blo-
emsel: Ger. blume f.] A BLOS-
som, bloom, flower; flos:—Ic
geseah blozman. Æfter þam
blosum, Gen. 40, 10. Swa
swa blosuma aceras swa blewð,
Ps. 102, 14: Bt. 5, 2. Blost-
man, Cot. 124.

Blosmbær, blosmbærende, blo-
stmbærende blossom bearing.

Blostmian to blossom, v. blost-
mian.

Blostmbærende blossom bearing,
v. blosmbær.

Blotmian To BLOSSOM, blow;
efflorere:—Bd. 4, 3, v. gro-
wan.

BLot, blotung, geblot A sacri-
fice; sacrificium:—He to blote
gedyde he gave for a sacrifice,
Ors. 1, 8: Bar. p. 43, 14: 5, 2.
Swile geblot such a sacrifice,
Bar. p. 43, 18. He his agene
sunu to blot acweald he killed
his own son for a sacrifice, Som.
v. offrung.

Blótan, ablotan, geblotan: ic
blote, he blét; p. bleot, we
bleoton; pp. blóten; v. a.

[Moes. blotan: Norse, blota]
To sacrifice, to kill for a sacri-
fice; immolare:—Hi blotan
mehtan they might sacrifice,
Ors. 2, 2. Bliotan, Ors. title,
4, 4, p. 5, and blotton, 4, 4:
Bar. p. 138, 20, for bleoton.

Blot-hræcung a spitting of blood,
Lye.

Blotmonað, es; m. [blot a sacri-
fice, monað month] November,
the month of sacrifice, so called
because at this season the
heathen Saxons made a pro-
vision for winter, and offered
in sacrifice many of the ani-
mals they then killed. In an
account of the Saxon months,
it is thus described. Se mo-
nað is nemned on Leden
Novembres, and on ure ge-
þeode blotmonað, forþon ure
yldran þa hi hæþene wæron,
on þam monðe hy bleoton á,
þat is þæt hi betæhton and
benemdon hyra deofolgyldum
þa neat þa þe hi woldon syl-
lan, Hickes's Thes. vol. i. p.
219, v. 376.

Blotsm a blossom, v. blosma.

Blotsm bær, blotsmberende blos-
som bearing, Som.

Blotsmian To blossom; florere:
—Bd. 4, 3, v. blowan.

Blotspiung, e; f. [blod blood,
spiwing spewing] A throwing
up of blood; hæmoptois:—R.
10.

Blotung a sacrifice, v. blot.

^k BLOWAN, geblowan, blewān; ic
blowe, we blowað; p. blowe-
de; v. n. [Plat. blöen: Dut.
Frs. bloeyen: Ger. blühen:
Ot. bluen, blyen] To BLOW,
flourish, bloom, blossom; flo-
rere:—Hi blowað swa swa
hig eorðan, Ps. 71, 16: 91, 13.
Hio grewð and blewð it grows
and blossoms, Bt. 33, 4: Ps.
27, 10: 102, 14. Blowan to
blossom, is sometimes used in
Saxon instead of blawan to
blow; and thus, blowan was
occasionally used by the Sax-
ons as the present English, to
blow. We say to blow as the
wind, and to blow or blossom
as a flower, v. blawan.

Blowiað shall blow; flabit, v.
blawan.

Blycyttind a glittering, for bly-
cyttung, v. blicettung.

Blydnys Joyfulness; exultatio,
Ben.

Blys joy, v. blis.

Blysa a torch. Blysige a little
torch, v. blase.

Bóc, boc-treow [Plat. bök, book
f: Dut. beuke f: Ger. buche f:
Al. buache: Dan. Norse, bo-
eg c.] A beech-tree, a tree
bearing acorns, or mast, like

beech; fagus;—R. 45: æscu-
lus, Cot. 165.

^l Bóc; g. d. ac. béc, bóc; pl. nom. ac.
béc; g. bóca; dat. bécum; f.
[Plat. book n: Frs. Dut. boek
n: Ger. buch n: Moes. Swed.
Icel. bok f: Dan. Norse, bog c.
All these words have evident-
ly the same origin. Wormius,
Saxo, Junius, &c. suppose that
as boc denotes a beech-tree,
as well as a book, in the latter
case it was used in reference
to the material from which
the Northern nations first
made their books. Wormius
infers, that pieces of wood,
cut from the beech-tree, were
the ancient Northern books,
Lit. Run. p. 6. Saxo-Gram-
maticus states, that Fengo's
ambassadors took with them
letters engraved in wood, [li-
teras ligno insculptas] because
that was formerly a celebrated
material to write upon, Lib.
iii. p. 52: Turner's Hist. Ap.
b. ii. ch. 4, n. 25, vol. i. p. 238.
Thus the Lat. liber, and Greek
βιβλος a book, took their
origin from the materials
of which books were made.
Liber originally signified the
inner bark of a tree, and
βιβλος or βυβλος, an Egyp-
tian plant, [Cyperus papyrus,
Lin.] which, when divided into
lamina and formed into sheets
to write upon, was called
παπυρος, hence papyrus pa-
per. Martinus, Stiernhielmus,
Wachter, Adelung, &c. rather
derive buch, boc &c. from
bügen to bend or fold in plaits,
referring to the folded leaves
of the parchment. Thus dis-
tinguishing these books from
their folds, as the ancient volu-
mina were denominated from
being in rolls, or rolled in the
form of cylinders. At the
Council of Toledo, in the
eighth Century, a book is
denominated complicamentum,
that which is folded. In still
earlier times, even one fold of
parchment was denominated
a book, and Ker. calls a letter
puah, and Not. brief puoch,
LITERALLY a letter book] A
BOOK, a volume, a writing, in-
dex; liber:—Ic wrat boc I
wrote a book, Bd. 5, 23. Adil-
ga me of þinre bec, Ex. 32,
32, 33. Swa he þa boc un-
feold, Lk. 4, 17, 20: Deut. 31,
26. Þa bec befon, Jn. 21, 25.
On þæra cininga bocum in their
king's books, Elf. T. p. 21, 1:
23, 19: 40, 4. On þære bec
in this book, Elf. T. 24, 25.

Boca bedæled *deprived of books*, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 3. On fif bec in five books, *Bd.* 5, 23. Þis is seo boc Adames, mæg-race, *Gen.* 5, 1: *Mt.* 5, 31. Bocas indexes, lists, calendars with the names of saints. ¶ Feower Cristes bec four books of Christ, the four gospels, *Elf. T.* p. 24, 22. Boca streon, or gestreon a treasury of books, or boc gestreon a book-treasury, a library. Godspelboc gospels. Pistolboc epistles. Mæsseboc a missal. Sangboc a hymn book. Handboc a manual, *L. Can. eccl.*, *W.* p. 156, 18.

^mBóc baked; coxit: bocon coxe-runt, v. bacan.

Bóccæceras book-land, freehold, v. boc-land.

Bócas indexes; indigitamenta, v. boc.

Bóca streon a library, v. boc.

Bócce a beech, v. boc.

Bóc-cest A tavern; taberna:—*R.* 17, *Ben.*

Bóccræft, es; m. [bóc a book; cræft art, science] Book learning, learning, literature; literatura:—Boetius wæs in boc-cræftum se rihtwisesta Boetius, in book learning, was the most wise, *Bt.* 1. Para boc-cræfta of the knowledge of letters, of literature, *Greg. pref.* 2.

Bócere, es; m. A writer, scribe, instructor; scriptor:—An boc-cere a scribe, *Mt.* 8, 10. Hwæt he þurh boceras geleornode what he learned through instructors, *Bd.* 4, 24.

Bóc-fel A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum; charta pergamena:—Þæt hi habba blæc and bocfel that they have ink and parchment, *L. Can. Edg.* 3, *W.* p. 82, 37.

ⁿBóc-gestreon a book-treasury, a library, *Bd.* 5, 21, v. boc.

Bóc-gihamand a book-coverer, a book-binder, *Lye.*

Bóc-hord a book-hoard, a library or receptacle for books, papers, &c. *Som.*

Bóc-hus a book-house, library, *Lye.*

Bócian; pp. bocod, bocude. To book; inscribere:—*Heming.* p. 128, v. gebocian.

Bócland, es; n. Book-land, land held by a charter or writing, free from all fief, fee, service or fines, (such as was formerly held chiefly by the nobility, and denominated allodialis, and which we now call freehold); ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris:—Þe on his boclande cyrican hæbbe who on his freehold has a church, *L. Edg.* 2, *W.* p. 76, 37: *L. Edw.* 2, *W.* p. 49, 4, 6. Se

mon boclande hæbbe the man has a freehold, *L. Alf.* 37, *W.* p. 43, 22, 23: *Bd.* 2, 3: 3, 24. Hæfde Romanum to boclande gesealde Romanis per testamen-tum tradiderat, *Ors.* 5, 4: *Bar.* p. 184, 12. Boclandes, *Cot.* 83, v. folcland and land.

Boc-lare book learning, learning.

Bóc-leaf the leaf of a book, a charter, *Som.*

Bócleden book latin, latin, v. leden.

^oBóclíc; adj. BOOK-LIKE, bibli-cal, bookish, relating to books; biblicus:—On boclicum larum in book learning, *Nat. S. Greg. Elf. pref. Elstob.* p. 5, 3.

Bócod booked, v. bocian.

Bócrædere, es; m. A reader of books, a reader; lector:—*Cot.* 126.

Bócræding book reading, read-ing, v. ræding.

Bócread book red, vermillion, (so named, because of old it was much used in ornamenting books); minium:—Of boc-reade, ex minio, *Cot.* 75, 176.

Bóc-scumul a reading desk or seat, *Som.*

Bóc-staf a letter, character, an epistle, v. stæf.

Bócsun; adj. [*Frs.* boegsum: *Kil.* ghe-boogh-saem] Obedient, flexible, BUXOM; obedi-ens, *Som.*

Bócsunnes, se; f. Obedience, plianthood, BUXOMNESS; obe-dientia, *Som.*

Bóc-tæcing, boc-tale book teach-ing, a book of decrees, writings, the scriptures, holy writ, the bible, *Som.*

Bóc-treow, a beech-tree, v. boc.

Bócuðe written, v. bocian.

Bocung, e; f. A BOOKING, a setting down in a book; in-scriptio, *Som.*

BOD, bebod, gebod, es; pl. u, o, a; n. [*Dut.* gebod n: *Ger.* ge-bot n: *Dan.* *Swed.* bud c: *Plat. Frs.* gebod n: *Icel.* bod] A command, commandment, pre-cept, mandate, an edict, order, message; jussum:—Þæt is þæt mæste bebod, *Mk.* 12, 28, 29, 30, 31: *Mt.* 15, 3, 6. Bod, *C. Mt.* 22, 36. Gemyndig his bebodes mindful of his com-mand, *Bd.* 4, 26, *S.* p. 600, 15. Þa gebodu, *Ors.* 6, 10. Þa hi þæt gebod gehyrdon, *Mt.* 2, 9.

^pBoda, an; m. [*Frs.* *Dut.* bode: bod an order; a, v. le.] 1. A messenger. Hence we retain the word BODER, in the same sense; nuncius, *Som.* 2. A preacher; præco:—1. Þa bo-dan us færdon, *Deut.* 1, 28:

Lk. 9, 52: *Bt.* 36, 1, *Card.* p. 266, 6. 2. Se soþa boda the true preacher, *Bd.* 2, 2, *S.* p. 502, 31, v. ar.

Bodare, bodere A teacher, a mas-ter; præceptor:—*C. R.* *Lk.* 9, 33.

Bodian, bodigean, bebodian, ge-bodian; ic bodige; part. bo-diende, bodigende; p. bode-de, hi bodedon, -udon; pp. bo-ded, -od, -ud, geboden, -dod; v. a. [*Dut.* bieden, gebieden] 1. To command, order; man-dare. 2. To deliver a pre-cept or command, to publish, tell, announce, proclaim, preach; annuntiare. 3. To come with a command, to propose, offer, engage in; offerre:—Bebod-ian is only used in the first sense; bodian and bodigean are generally used in the se-cond, and gebodian in the first and third:—1. Bedod com-mand thou, *Ps.* 67, 31. Geboden, *R. Ben.* 5. 2. Iceomasend þe þis bodian, *Lk.* 1, 19. Ge-boden told, *L. Athel.* 20, *W.* p. 60, 7. Bodiað, *Ps.* 18, 1: 43, 1. Ic bodige, 9, 14: *Mk.* 1, 45. Ongan bodigean began to publish, *Mk.* 5, 20. Se þat laðspell æt ham gebodode who related the sad story at home, *Ors.* 2, 4. Ongan se Hælend bodian, *Mt.* 4, 17: *Mk.* 1, 14: *Ps.* 2, 6: *Bd.* 5, 9. 3. Geboden offered, *Chr.* 755, *Ing.* p. 71, 15: *L. Alf.* 5, *W.* p. 36, 8: *Bd.* 2, 20, *S.* p. 521, n. 10, v. beodan, bebeodan.

Bodig [*Heb.* בְּדִי bdi limbs; f.] 1. Bigness or height of body, stature; statura. 2. The trunk, chest or parts of the chest, as the back-bone; truncus corporis. 3. The body; corpus:—The whole body is generally denoted by lic or lichoma, and the chest and members by bo-dig:—1. Lang on bodige, *Bd.* 2, 16. On bodige heah tall in stature, *Bd.* 3, 14. 2. *Cot.* 163. 3. *Past.* 35, 3, *Som.*

^qBodigean to preach, v. bodian.

Bodlac, es; pl. es; m. A decree, ordinance; decretum:—*Chr.* 1129, *Ing.* p. 359, 21.

Bódscipe, gebodscipe, es; m. [bod a command, scipe] A message, an embassy, a com-mandment; nuntium:—*Cd.* 27.

Bodung, e; f. A preaching, pub-lishing, divulging; prædica-tio:—Æt Ionam bodunge at Jonah's preaching, *Lk.* 11, 32.

Boec a book, v. boc.

Boensian to intreat, v. bensian.

Boetende bettering, mending, gaining, v. betan.

Boetes, boeties Bootes, Charles's

wain, the constellation lying nearest the north pole; bootes:—Bt. 39, 3, Card. p. 328, 27, R. p. 193.

Bo'GA, boh, an; m. [*Plat. bagen m: Dut. boog m: Ger. bogen m: Swed. bage: Icel. bogi m: Norse, boge*] 1. *Any thing curved, a bow, an arch, a corner; arcus, angulus.* 2. *Any thing extended and curved, a bough of a tree, a branch, an arm, a tail, horn, proboscis; armus, ramus:—1. Æteowð min boga Gen. 9, 14. 2. Se swiðra boh, Lev. 7, 32: Ex. 29, 22: Lk. 13, 19. Diploma, Elf. gl. 8.*

^r Bogan *To boast; jactare:—Scint. 46, Lye.*

Bogean, bogen rosemary, v. bo-pen.

Boge-fodder *a bow-case.*

Bogeht; part. [*bog a bow; eht pursued from ehtan*] *Crooked, bent, difficult; arcuatus:—Bogehte woeg, C. Mt. 7, 14.*

Bogen rosemary, v. bo-pen.

Boge-net *a bow-net.*

Boge-streng *a bow-string.*

Bogetung, e; f. *A bending, a crook; anfractus:—Cot. 18.*

Bogh *a bow, v. boga.*

Bogodon *inhabited; incoluerunt, p. of bugian.*

Boh *an arm, a shoulder, branch, v. boga.*

Boh scyld *a shoulder shield.*

Bohte *bought; emit, v. bycgan.*

Bohtimbru *The materials of buildings; materiæ ædificiorum:—Solil. pref. Lye.*

^s Bol *A sleeping room; dormitorium, Ben.*

Bolca *the decks of a ship; from balc.*

Bold *a village, house, bolt, v. bolt, botl.*

Bold bold; audax, in proper names, v. bald.

Boldgetal, boldgetæl [*bold or bolt a dwelling; getal an order, or a course*] *A dwelling place, street, habitation, house; domicilium:—L. Alf. pol. 33, W. p. 42, 24, 25, 26.*

Bolgen *displeased, pp. of belgan.*

BOLLA, an [*Dan. bolle: Swed. bål: v. fat*] *Any round vessel, cup, pot, BOWL, a measure; vas:—Jdth. 10, Thw. p. 21, 17. ¶ Heafod bolla the skull, or brain pan, Som.*

Bolstar, bolster, bolstr [*Dut. Kil. Al. bolster*] *A BOLSTER, a pillow for the head; cervical:—His heafod onhyld to þam bolstre laid his head on [to] the pillow, Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 599, 6.*

BOLT, bold, es; pl. boltas. *A BOLT, a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows, &c. a house, v.*

botl; catapulta:—*Cot. 45, Som.*

Bolttimbru *materials of buildings, v. bohtimbru.*

Bonc selma *a bedstead, a side of a bedstead, Som.*

Bond bound; ligatus, Som.

Bonda, an; m. [*bond bound, one bound by rules, from bindan to bind*] *A husband, an householder, a master of a family; maritus:—Se bonda sæt the husband dwelt, L. Cnut. 70, W. p. 144, 40: 74, W. p. 145, 42.*

Bonde-land *Land held under restrictions, or on conditions, copyhold; tributaria terra:—Chr. 775, Ing. p. 75, 14.*

^t Bondwyr, bonwyr *a sort of plant, Som.*

Booc-hord *a library, v. boc-hord.*

BOR [*Plat. baar: Dut. boor f. a bore or an instrument with which holes are made: Dan. Swed. bor n.*] *A lancet, a surgeon's or barber's instrument, a BURIN, or graving-tool; scalprum:—Cot. 63.*

-bor bearing; ferens, v. bæp.

Bora, an; m. [*bor from beran to bear, carry; a, v. le*] *One who bears, a bearer, supporter; gestator. This word is only used in compounds, and in the termination has the same meaning as the Lat. fer, ger, lator:—Cæg-bora A key bearer; claviger, Cot. 41: 173: Elf. gr. 8. Soð-bora a truth bearer, a prophet, Chr. 975: Gib. p. 123, 29. Swyrd-bora a sword bearer, a soldier; ensifer. Wæpen-, or wæpn-bora a weapon bearer; armiger, R. 51: Elf. gl. p. 63. Tacn-bora a standard bearer; signifer, R. & Elf. gl. v. bæp.*

Boran, boren born; latus, v. heran.

BORD, beod, es; m. [*Plat. boord n: Frs. boed: Kil. berd, bred n: Moes. baurd: Swed. bräde, bord: Norse, brod*] 1. *A BOARD, plank, table: hence our word to board, to receive at table, to live in a house; tabula, mensa, v. bred.* 2. *A ship, a house; navis.* 3. *A border, boundary, bank, shield; margo:—1. Of aheawenum bordum of planed boards, Gen. 6, 14. Borda gefeg a joining of boards, R. 26. Ða gebroðru æt beode sæton the brothers sat at table, Bd. 3, 2. Bord, Ps. 68, 27. 2. Cd. 71. 3. Innan bord and ut at home and abroad. Innan bordes and utan bordes, Past. pref. Famig bordon with foaming banks, Bt. Card. p. 400, 6: R. p. 188: Jdth. 11.*

ⁿ Borda *A list, line; lesta:—Cot. 120: 34, Ben.*

Bord-hreopa *A board covered with a raw hide, a buckler, warlike engine; testudo:—Cd. 149, v. hreopa.*

Bord-paca, bord-peaca *Board thatch, a warlike engine, a cover or roof of a house, a snare; testudo, laquear:—Bord we-all boarded walls, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 17.*

Boren born, pp. of beran.

Borennys, se; f. *Birth, nativity; partus, Som.*

Borg, borge *to a surety, v. borh.*

Borgas *sureties, v. borh.*

Borges bryce *a breaking or breach of a suretyship, or pledge, v. borh-bryce.*

Borg-gylða *an usurer; foenera-tor.*

Borg-hand *a surety, v. borh-hand.*

Borgian; he borgað [*Plat. Dut. Ger. borgen: Dan. borge: Swed. borga: borh a pledge*] *To BORROW, lend; mutuari:—Ðe wille æt þe borgian who will borrow of thee, Mt. 5, 42: Ps. 36, 22.*

Borgiend [*part. of borgian to lend*] *An usurer; foenerator:—Ps. 108, 10.*

Borgi-lefde *A promise, or bond of appearance before a judge, at a day appointed, a pawn or pledge; vadimonium, pignus, Som.*

^v Borg-wed *any thing given in pledge, a promise, Lye.*

BORH; g. borges; d. borge; ac. borh; pl. nom. ac. borgas; g. a; d. um; m. [*Plat. borge m: Dut. borg m: Ger. bürge m: perhaps from the same root as beorh a city, a refuge or a defence*] 1. *A security, pledge, loan, bail; foenus.* 2. *A person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, debtor; fidejussor, debitor:—Bail was taken by the Saxons from every person guilty of theft, homicide, witchcraft, &c.; indeed, every person was under bail for his neighbour. It is generally thought, that the borh originated with King Alfred, but the first time we find it clearly expressed, is in the Laws of Edgar, v. Turner's Hist. of A.S. Bk. vi. Append. 3, Ch. 6, vol. ii. p. 499:—1. Ic wille, þat ælc mann sy under borge ge binnan burgum ge butan burgum I will that every man be under [borh] both within cities and without cities, L. Edg. Sup. 12, W. p. 80, 45, 47: Edg. 6, W. p. 78, 23; fidejussio. On his agenon borge on his own*

security, *Ethelr.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 26. Gif þu feoh to borh gesylle if thou give money on loan, *Alf. eccl.* 35, *W.* p. 31, 42. 2. Se borh the surety, *L. Edg.* 6, *W.* p. 78, 22, 26. Be borges andsæce concerning a denial of a bail, *L. In.* 41, *W.* p. 21, 17. Sette getreowe borgas shall appoint true sureties, *L. Ethel.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 11, 47; p. 102, 33, 34, 35: *L. Edw.* 6, *W.* p. 49, 40, 43; p. 50, 1. Ge asecað eowre borgas ye shall search out your debtors, *L. eccl.* 42, *W.* p. 194, 28. ¶ Borhes ealdor a head borough or borsholder, *Som.*

Borh-bryce, es; m. [borh a pledge, bryce a breaking] A pledge breaking, a violation of a bail; fidejussionis violatio:—Be borh-bryce concerning a pledge breaking, *L. Alf.* 3, *W.* p. 35, 12, 13: *L. In.* 31, *W.* p. 20, 2: *L. Alf.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 51.

Borh-fæstan, geborhfæstan [borh a surety; fæst fast] To fasten or bind by pledge, or surety; fidejussione obligare:—Man borhfæst þam cyninge ealle þa þægnas they bound by oath all the thanes to the king, *Chr.* 1051, *Ing.* p. 228, 33.

Borh-hand, borhond, borhoe a pledge by the hand, a pledge, surety, security.

*Borhigenda [borh a loan; agenda a possessor] An usurer; foenerator:—*Lps.* 108, 10, *Lye.*

Borhoe, borhond a surety, v. borh-hand.

Borhleas; adj. Void of security; fidejussore carens:—*L. Const.* *W.* p. 117, 52.

Borh-wed any thing given in pledge, *Som.*

Borian [Plat. baren: *Frs.* v. boarje: *Dut.* boren: *Kil.* booren: *Ger.* bohren: *Dan.* bore: *Swed.* bora, bor an instrument to make a hole] To BORE, to make a hole; terebrare:—*Elf. gl.* 25. Wyrn þe borað treow a worm that perforates wood, *R.* 23, *Lye.*

Borlice openly, plainly, v. bærllice.

Born burned, p. of byrnan.

Borsten bursted, pp. of berstan.

Boruct-ware A people inhabiting a part of Germany; boructuarii, *Ger. antiq.* l. 3, c. 13, v. Cluver.

Boryn [borynde or berende from beran to bear] Bearing; fæ-tans:—*Ps.* 77, 76.

Bosanham, Bosenham [Forte a sylvā sumptum, *Som.*] BOSEHAM or BOSHAM in Sussex:—To Bosanham at Bosham, *Chr.*

1049, *Ing.* p. 220, 8: p. 221, 4: 1051, p. 231, 12.

Bosg, bosig, bosih [*Dan.* baas: *Swed.* bās n: *Icel.* bás] An ox or cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter, a BOOSE, as it is now called by the common people in the midland and Northern counties. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies—They say “you will find it in the cow’s boose,” that is, in the place for the cow’s food; præsepe:—*C. R. Lk.* 13, 15.

*Bósum, bosm, es; m. [Plat. bossem, bossem, bussem m: *Dut.* boezem: *Ger.* busen m: *Tat.* buosum: *Not.* buosum] 1. The space included by the folding of the arms, the BOSOM, lap; gremium. 2. A fold in clothes, an assemblage of folds, such as were formed about the breast in the loose dress of the ancients, especially when the arms were closed, a concavity, a collection of clouds irregularly folded together. In this sense, the word is chiefly used in composition; sinus, sinus velorum:—1. Ic hig bære on minum bosome, *Num.* 11, 12. Do þine hand on þinne bosum, *Ex.* 4, 6, 7: *Ps.* 34, 16. 2. Segel-bosmas the bosom, bending or bowings of the sails, v. bearm, fæpem, greada.

Bót [Plat. bute f: *Dut.* boete f: *Swed.* bot c: hence our to boote, Chaucer’s boote a help, remedy] A BOOT, compensation paid to an injured party, a redressing, recompence, an amends, a satisfaction, an offering, remedy, a cure, an assistance, a correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance; compensatio, emendatio, reparatio:—For bote his sinna for a redressing of his sins, *Bd.* 4, 25, *S.* p. 599, 32: 5, 13, *S.* p. 632, 13. Bringað anne buccan to bote bring a kid for an offering, *Lev.* 4, 23, 28: *L. Alf.* 49, *W.* p. 34, 3: *Bd.* 1, 27, *S.* p. 489, 9. ¶ To bote to boot, with advantage, moreover, besides.

Botelos, bootless; sine emendatione, v. botleas.

Bopen Rosemary, darnel; rosmarinus:—*Herb.* 81. Bopen, Lolium and oðra lypra cynne the darnel [q bromus mollis, *Lin.*] and other injurious kinds, *R.* 100.

*BOTL An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall; domus:—Ðær wæs þa cyninges ealdor

botl there was the king’s royal dwelling, *Bd.* 2, 11, *S.* p. 511, 18. Pharao eode into his botle, *Ex.* 7, 23: *Mt.* 26, 3: *L. In.* 67, 68, *W.* p. 25, 21. ¶ Cynelec botl a kingly dwelling, a palace, *R.* 81. Botl-gestreon household property, *Cd.* 52. Botlweard or botlwerd one who hath the care of a house, a house-steward, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28.

Botleas; adj. BOOTLESS, unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed or expiated; inexpressibilis:—Þonne is þat botleas then is that unpardonable, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2, *W.* p. 127, 26: *pol.* 61, *W.* p. 143, 11.

BOTM [Plat. böhn: *Dut.* bodem m: *Frs.* boem: *Ger.* boden: *Swed.* botten: *Icel.* botn [A BOTTOM; fundum:—Tunnan botm a tun or tub’s bottom, a drum, *R.* 25. Scipes botm a ship’s bottom, *R.* 83.

Botwyrð; adj. Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for; emendabilis:—Æt botwyrþum þingum among pardonable things, *L. Cnut.* 3, *W.* p. 127, 52.

*Boung a bragging, boasting, v. bogan.

Box, boxtreow [*Dut.* bux: *Span.* box] The BOX-TREE; buxus:—*Elf. gl.* 17.

Box; pl. buxa [Plat. bússe, búske f: *Ger.* büchse f: *Dan.* bosse] A BOX, a small case or vessel with a cover; pyxis:—Hundteontig boxa a hundred boxes, *Jn.* 19, 39: *Mt.* 26, 7. ¶ Sealf-box a salve-box, *Mk.* 14, 3.

Bracan [*Frs.* brake: *Dut.* breken] To BREAK, bruise or bray in a mortar; conterere:—Beon æle bracene to be beaten up with oil, *Lev.* 6, 21, v. brecan.

Brac-hwile a glance while, a moment, v. bearhtm-hwile.

Bracigean To dress, mingle or counterfeit with brass; ærare, v. bræcian.

BRA'D; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. *Frs.* *Dut.* breed: *Ger.* breit, brad: *Moes.* braid: *Dan.* *Swed.* bred: *Icel.* breidr] BROAD, large, vast; latus:—Twelf mila brad twelve miles broad, *Bd.* 1, 3, *S.* p. 475, 19. Mid bradum handum with open hands, *Mt.* 26, 67. Bradre and bradre broader and broader, *Ors.* 2, 5. Bradost, *Ors.* 1, 1: *Ps.* 118, 96.

*Brád-æx a broad axe.

Brádanford [brad broad, ford a ford] Bradford in Wilts:—Æt Bradan-forda be Afene at Bradford by Avon, *Chr.* 652.

- Brádanrelic, Brádunreolic, Brádanreige *The Flat Holms, an island in the mouth of the Severn*:—*Chr.* 918, *Ing.* p. 132, 19.
- Brád-hlaf, bræd-hlaf *a biscuit, parched or baked bread, Som.*
- Brádiande nider or brædende niðer *tending downwards, Ors.* 5, 10, *Bar.* p. 192, 17, v. brædan.
- Brádnis, e; f. **BROADNESS**, extension, surface; latitudo, superficies:—*Pære eorðan brádnis wæs adruwod, Gen.* 8, 13: 1, 2: 2, 6, v. bred.
- Brád-pistel *a thistle with long leaves, sea-holm, sea-holly; eryngium*:—*Cot.* 212.
- Bræc *breeches, pl. of broc.*
- Bræc. broke, fregit, p. of brecan.
- Bræccæ, braccæ *breeches, v. bræc, broc.*
- Bræc-copu, bræceopu *the breaking disease, falling sickness.*
- Bræchme *A noise, rustling, crackling; strepitus, Som.*
- Bræcseoc, bræcseoc-man *A frantic man, lunatic, one troubled with the falling sickness; phreneticus*:—*Bd.* 4, 3.
- ^b Bræcseocnes *Epilepsy; epilepsia*:—*Som.*
- BRÆD, bred [*Plat. breede f: Dut. breedte f: Ger. breite f: Dan. brede c.*] 1. **BREADTH**, width; latitudo. 2. *That which is spread, a table, victuals, a rumour, falsehood, fiction; mensa, fucus*:—1. *Fiftig fæðma on bræde, Gen.* 6, 15. On brædo in breadth, *Bd.* 1, 1. 2. Butan bræde without falsehood, *L. Edw.* 1.
- Bræd broad; latus, v. brad.
- Brædan, gebrædan; p. brædde, bræd, gebræd, hi bræddon; pp. bræded, gebrædd; v. a. [*Plat. bređen: Kil. bređen: Ger. breiten*] 1. *To make broad, extend, spread, draw out, stretch out, melt, pave, board; dilatate.* 2. *To spread a report, to publish, pretend; propalare.* 3. *To spread before the fire, to roast; torrere, v. gebrædan*:—1. *Pat hi his naman brædan that they spread his name, Bt.* 30, 1: *Lps.* 118, 32: *Bd.* 2, 7. His handa wæs brædende was spreading his hands, *Ors.* 4, 5. Gebræded mid stane paved with stone. 2. Gebræde he hine seocne he pretended himself sick, i. e. that he was sick, *Chr.* 1003, *Ing.* p. 176, 26. 3. *Flesc on fyre gebrædd flesh roasted or broiled on a fire, Herb.* 60, 3, v. tobrædan, abredian.
- Bræde roasted meat, a table, *Som.*
- Brædednes, se; f. **Width**; latitudo:—*Lps.* 117, 5.
- Brædels *A carpet; stragulum*:—*R.* 4.
- Brædene [*Flor. Bradene: so called from its size*] **BREDON Forest, near Malmsbury, Wilts., Chr. 905.**
- ^c Bræding, e; f. *A spreading; ampliatio*:—*Bt.* 19.
- Bræding-panne *a frying-pan.*
- Bræd-isen [bræd, isen iron] *A scraping or graving tool, file; scalprum*:—*Cot.* 173.
- Brædnys broadness, v. bradnis.
- Bræd-panna *a frying-pan.*
- Brægd bent; strictus:—*Cod. Ex.* 19, a. 8, v. bredan.
- Brægdan; pp. of brædan to spread; dilatate.
- Brægden deceit; brægd fiction, *Lye, v. bræd.*
- BRÆGEN, bragen, es [*Plat. brägen m: Frs. Dut. brein: Kil. breghe, breghe*] **THE BRAIN**; cerebrum:—*Bregenes adl the brain's disease, L. Md.* 2, 27.
- Bræhtm *a glimpse, v. bearhtm.*
- Bræmas sea water, v. brym.
- Bræmbel-brær *a bramble brier, v. bremel.*
- Brær, brer *A brier; tribulus, Som.*
- Bræs **BRASS**; æs:—*Elf. gr.* 5, v. ar.
- Bræsen, bresn; def. se bræsna; seo, þæt bræsne; adj. 1. *Bræzen, made of brass; æreus.* 2. *Strong, powerful; fortis*:—1. *Elf. gr.* 5. 2. *Se bræsna weard the strong ward or protector, Cd.* 196.
- Bræslan *To mix, cover, or counterfeit with brass; ærare*:—*Elf. gr.* 36.
- ^d Bræsna strong, v. bræsen.
- Bræstlung creaking, v. brastlung.
- Brætan *To change, alter; mutare*:—*Ne bræt na his hiw changes not his hue, H. in die Paschæ, p.* 5, *Som.*
- BRÆÐ *An odour, a scent, smell good or bad, a savour, BREATH; odor*:—*Pære wynsumnysse bræð, Gen.* 8, 21. Mid þam bræðe ofsmorod smothered with the smell, *Ors.* 6, 32, v. æðm.
- Brætmælum by little and little, by piecemeal, *Som.* v. mæl.
- BRÆW, breaw, breg, es; m. **A BROW, an eyebrow, eyelids; palpebra**:—*Ps.* 10, 5.
- Bragen the brain, v. brægen.
- Bran burned; ardebat:—*Cd.* 162, q. barn from byrnan to burn.
- BRAND, brond [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. brand m: Old Latin, branda: Norse, brandur: Franc. brandon*] 1. **A BRAND, a torch; titio.** 2. *Metaphorically from its shining, a sword; ensis: as Franc.*
- brando: *Norse, brandr: Ital. brando: hence the Eng. to BRANDISH*:—1. *R.* 30. 2. *Hicks. i. p.* 192, c. 2, l. 16: *Gr. Fr. Theot. p.* 93, c. 2, l. 18, *Mann.*
- Brand-isen, brand-red [*Dut. Kil. brandüser, brandroede A branding iron or rod, a tripod; andena, tripes*:—*R.* 10: *Cot.* 13, *Som.*
- Branwyr *A blackberry; vaccinium*:—*R.* 39.
- ^e Brassica colewort, cabbage, *Som.*
- Brastl *a noise, v. brastlung.*
- Brastlian; part. brastliende, brastligende [*Ger. prasseln, brasseln: Swed. prassla*] **To BRUSTLE, crackle, make a noise, burn, burst asunder; crepere**:—*Æqu. vern.* 43, *Som.*
- Brastlung, brastl [*Ger. gebrassel or geprassel n: Swed. prassel n.*] *A crackling, crashing, BRUSTLING, creaking, burning, breaking; crepitus*:—*Hig to bræcon þa bucas mid micelre brastlunge, Jud.* 7, 20. Brastlung treowa *a creaking of trees, Elf. gr.* 1, 10: *Greg.* 1, 2.
- Bratt *A cloak; pallium, Som.*
- Braue [*Icel. bref a brief, or diploma*] *A letter, BRIEF; literæ, Lye.*
- Bræc was discharging; p. of brucan.
- Breacan to break, v. brecan.
- Bread, breed [*Plat. Dut. brood n: Ger. brod n: Ot. brot: Franc. broud: Dan. Swed. bröd n: Icel. brard*] *A bit, fragment, BREAD; panis*:—*C. R. Jn.* 13, 27, 30.
- Breahm *a shining, a moment, v. bearhtm.*
- Breahmung *a noise, v. brehtnung.*
- Breard *a brim, height, top, v. brerd.*
- Breaw-ern *A place for putting off clothes; apodyterium*:—*R.* 55, *Lye.*
- Breawas the eyebrows, v. bræw.
- Brec breeches, v. broc.
- Brec gain, profit, necessity, v. bryce.
- ^f BRECAN, abrecan; þu briecest; p. bræc, gebræc, hi bræcon; pp. brocen, gebrocen; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. breken: Frs. brekke: Ger. brechen: Ot. brechen: Moes. brikan: Dan. brække: Swed. bråka: Heb. פָּרַק prq*] **To BREAK, vanquish, overcome, weaken, open, move, excite, produce; frangere**:—*Bræc þa hlafas, Mt.* 14, 19: *Jn.* 19, 32. Þu briecest, *Ps.* 2, 9: *Chr.* 851, *Ing.* p. 92, 19: *Ors.* 2, 4. *Movere. Ongan he hine brecan began to excite himself, Chr.* 1003,

Ing. p. 176, 26. Prodesse, *Bd.* 4, 22.
 Brecing, e; f. A BREAKING; fractio:—*R. Lk.* 24, 35.
 Bred; pl. bredu *A surface, plank, BOARD, table, a small table; superficies:—On bradan brede in a broad surface, Bt.* 18, 1: *Deut.* 9, 9, v. bradnys. ¶ Lytle hus of bredan a small house of tables, eating houses, *R.* 55. Breda piling, or flor to perscenne a joining of planks or floor for thrashing, *R.* 55.
 Bred deceit, v. bræd.
 Bred broad, v. bređen.
 Bredan, bregdan; he brit; p. bræd, brægd, hi brudon, brugdon; pp. broden, brogden, brægd [*Plat. Dut.* breiden: *Frs.* breydje: *Icel.* bregd: *Franc.* breydan] To weave, bend, fold, BRAID, knit, to gripe, lay hold of, draw out; plectere, dstringere:—*Ice brede me max I weave for myself nets, Col. Monast. Elf. gr.* 28, 5. Handum brugdon, *Cd.* 93. Mundum brugdon, *Jdth.* 11: *Th. Hep.* p. 24, 38. Griped or drew with hands. Of his brægd bogan from his bent bow, *Cod. Ex.* 19, a. 8.
 Bredan. 1. To nourish, cherish, keep warm; fovere. 2. To roast; assare, v. weormian:—1. *Cot.* 86. 2. *Som.*
 Bredbure a bed-chamber, v. brydbur.
 Bređen, bred, bræd broad; latus, v. brad.
 Bredende; adj. [*part. of brædan to pretend*] Deceitful, cunning, crafty; dolosus:—*Ors.* 5, 7: *Bar.* p. 188, 27.
 Bredguma a bridegroom, v. brydguma.
 Brediponne, breedingpanne a frying-pan, v. brædpanne.
 Bred-isern a graving iron, v. brædisen.
 Breg eagan the brow of the eye, the eyebrow.
 Bregd, bregda fear, terrible, dread, v. broga, bregnes.
 Bregdan to knit, v. bređen.
 Bregden taken away, drawn out, v. bređen.
 Bregean, gebregan; p. de, hi bregdon; pp. ed; v. a. [*broga fear*] To give fear, to frighten, terrify; terrere:—*Sume wif us bregdon, Lk.* 24, 22. Ne beo ge gebregede, *Lk.* 21, 9, *Bd.* 5, 12.
 Bregen the brain, v. brægen.
 Bregen-ford, Brent-ford [*Hunt. B. Brendeford; D. Brenford:—Ford the ford, Brent the river Brent*] BRENTFORD in Middlesex, situate where the

river Brent flows into the Thames, *Chr.* 1016.
 Bregh a brow, v. bræw.
 Bregnes, se; f. 1. Fear, terror, dread; terror. 2. A scarecrow, bugbear; terriculum:—1. *Ps.* 87, 17. 2. *Som.*
 BREGO, bregu. [*Norse, brage*] A word chiefly used by poets, denoting a governor, ruler, lord, prince, king; imperator, rex:—*Se beorna brego a leader of men, Jdth.* 12, p. 25, 11. *Norðmanna bregu the leader of North men, Chr.* 938. Brego engla the ruler of angels, *Cd.* 9. Bregomoncynnes ruler of mankind, *Bt. R.* p. 174. Babilone brego the king of Babylon, *Cd.* 187: 131.
 Bregyd for breged frightened, v. bregean.
 Brehtm a moment, v. bearhtm.
 Brehtnian To make a noise or crackling; crepere:—*Cot.* 202, *Som.*
 Brehtnung, breahhtnung, e; f. A noise, a clattering, a cracking; convolutus:—*Cot.* 49, v. l.
 BREM, brym; comp. bremra; sup. brymust; def. se brema; seo, þæt breme; adj. Renowned, famous, BRIM, notable; celebris:—*Se brema ealdor the famous prince, Jdth. Thw.* p. 22, 10. *þe Romana brymuste the most renowned of Romans, Ors.* 2, 2. Brema Babilone weard the famous Babylonian guard, *Cd.* 177. Gregorius brema in Brytene Gregory renowned in Britain, *Menol.* 77. Ben tiid bremu famous prayer tide or time, *Menol.* 144.
 Breman, abreman, gebreman; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To celebrate, solemnize, make famous, have in honour; celebrare:—*þæt hie þæt halige geryne breman mægen that they may celebrate the holy sacrament, L. Eccl.* 4, *W.* p. 178, 27. Abremende celebrating, *Cod. Ex.* 13, a. l. He wold gebreman þa Judeiscan he would honour the Jews, *Som.*
 Brembel a bramble. Brembel-æppel a thorn apple, v. bremel.
 Brembel-brær a bramble brier, v. bræmbel-brær.
 Brembr a bramble, v. bremel.
 Brema famous, v. brem.
 BREMEL, brembr, bræmbel-brær, brembel, es; m. [*Plat. brummelberen f: Dut. brummel m: Ger. brombeere: Dan. brambaer n: Swed. brombär*] A brier, a blackberry bush, BRAMBLE, a thistle, tormenting, mulberry tree; tribulus, vepres, morus, rubus fructico-

sus, *Lin:—Betwux þam bremelum, Gen.* 22, 13. Pornas and bremelas, *Gen.* 3, 18.
 Bremelþyrna a bramble thorn, a bramble bush, v. bremel.
 Bremen solemn, v. brem.
 Bremesbyrig BRAMSBURY, or Bramsby, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 910, v. Brunanburh.
 Bremman [*Dut. brommen: Frs. brimme*] To rage, roar; fremere:—*R. Jn.* 11, 48.
 Bremra more illustrious, v. brem.
 Brengan to bring, v. bringan.
 Brengnes, se; f. An offering; oblatio:—*Ps.* 39, 9.
 Brenning A burning; crematio, *Som.*
 Breod bread, v. bread.
 Breord a brim, v. brerd.
 BREOST [*Plat. Dut. borst f: Ger. Brust f: Moes. brusts: Dan. bryst c: Swed. bröst n: Icel. Norse, briost*] The teats which contain milk, the BREAST, mind; pectus, ubera:—*He beot hys breost, Lk.* 18, 13. *þa breost the breasts, Lk.* 11, 27. ¶ Breostban the breastbone, *Ben.* Breost-bedern the breast-chamber, the inmost thoughts, the mind, *R.* 73: *Elf. gl.* p. 71. Breost-beorh, breost-geborh a breast defence, breast-plate, *Som.* Breost-cofa the breast chamber, the mind, the breast, *Bt. R.* p. 160.—Breost-gehygd a breast thought, *Cd.* 64. Breost-geþanc a breast thought, the mind, *Cd.* 192.—Breost-hord a mind hoard, a mind, *Cd.* 79. Breost-line a breast cloth, the stomacher, *Cot.* 89.—Breost-loca the breast enclosure, *Cd.* 180.—Breost-net a breast net, *Cd.* 154.—Breost-rocc a breast clothing; thorax, *Cot.* 163: *R.* 63: *Elf. gl.* p. 68, v. rocc. Breost-wærc a breast pain, the asthma, short windedness, *Som.* Breost-weall breastworks, ramparts or parapets made breast high, *Cot.* 199, *Som.*—Breost-wylmas breast warmth, the breast, teats, udders, *Ps.* 21, 8.
 Breotan; v. a. To bruise; conterere:—*Hergas breotað, Cod. Ex.* 14, b. v. brytan, abreotan, tobrittan.
 Breoten, Breoten-ealond Britain, v. Bryten.
 Breoton, perhaps beorton, or beortun a hall, *Mann.*
 Breoton Britain, v. Bryten.
 Breotone-lond Britain's land.
 Brer a briar, v. brær.
 Brerd, breard, briord A brim, margin, rim, top of a pot or vessel, a shore, bank, brink; labrum, ora, margo:—*Oð þone brerd to the brim, Jn.* 2, 7.
 Bres brass, v. bræs.

Bresne *brazen, strong*, v. bræsen.
 Bretenan *mere the British mere or lake, a name of a place*, Welshpool, Som.
 Bretene *Britain*, v. Bryten.
 Breð *breath*, v. bræð.
 Breðer *to a brother*; fratri, v. broðor.
 Bretland *Britain*, v. Bryten.
 Brettas *Britons*, v. Bryt.
 Brettner *A steward*; dispensator, Lye.
 Bret-walda *ruler of Britons*.
 Brew *an eyebrow*, v. bræw.
 Bric *a bridge*, v. brycg.
 Brica *A breaker*; ruptor, Som.
 BRICE, gebrice, bryce, es; m. [Plat. bräk m: Dut. breuk f: Ger. bruch m: Dan. braek, brök: Icel. breki: Swed. bräk] *A rupture, breaking, fragment, fracture, violation*; ruptura: —On hlafes brice, Lk. 24, 35: Bd. 3, 2. Pæs borges bryce *a violation or infraction of the pledge or security*, L. Alf. pol. 3, W. p. 35, 15, v. borh-bryce.
 Brice *use, service*, v. bryce.
 Brig *a bridge*, v. brycg.
 Brig-bot *repairing of a bridge*.
 Brige, Brigge, Brycge [Sim. Dunel. Brige: Hovd. Briges: Brom. Brugges, Brugge, Bruggenorth: Mat. West. Brigges] *Bruges, Bridgenorth, Shropshire*, Chr. 912, Ing. p. 129, 16: 1037, Ing. 210, 7. ¶ Brige begeondan sæ Bruges *in Flanders*, Som.
 Brig-geweorc *a mending of a bridge*: —Brige-gewurce, L. Ethel. Brycg-geweorc, Heming. p. 104, Lye. Turner's Hist. of A. S. app. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p. 536.
 Brig-stow, Bric-stow, Bristow [Ord. Vit. Brichstou.—Brycg *a bridge, stow a place, or stol a seat*] BRISTOL *in Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire*: —To Brig-stowe *to Bristol*, Chr. 1088, Ing. p. 298, 35.
 Bricst *shalt eat*; edis, v. brucan *and shalt break*; confringes, v. brecan.
 Bricsade *profited*; profuit, v. brycian.
 Brid *a bride*, v. bryd.
 BRID; g. briddes; m. [Plat. brod, brot f: Dut. broed n: Ger. brut f.] *The young of any bird or animal, a brood*; pullus: —Turtlah setæ briddas heora, Ps. 83, 3: Lk. 2, 24: Lev. 1, 14. Earnes brid *an eagle's young*, Cod. Ex. 59, a.
 Bridal *a marriage feast*, v. brydeala.
 Brid-bed *a bride bed*, v. bryd.
 Brid-bletsunga *a marriage blessing*.
 Bridbur *a bedchamber*, v. brydbur.
 Briddas *broods*, v. brid.

Bridel, bridels *a bridle*, v. bridl.
 Bridel-þwangs *the bridle, reins*.
 Bridestung *The herb pimpinella*; bipenella, pampinella, Som.
 Bridgifte *a marriage feast*.
 Bridgifu, bridgifa *a dowry, marriage portion, espousals*, Som.
 Bridguma *a bridegroom*, v. brydguma.
 BRIDL, bridel, brydel, brydyls, es; m. [Dut. breidel m: Old. Frs. bridel] *A BRIDLE*; frænnum: —Gewældleþer þara bridla *a governing leather, or rein of the bridle*, Bt. 21. Brydel-þwangs *bridle thongs or reins*, Coll. Monast: Bt. R. p. 167: 185: Bd. 3, 9, S. p. 533, n. 34. ¶ Bridles midl *a bridle's middle, a bit*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59.
 Bridlac *a marriage, amusement*, v. brydlac.
 Bridlian *To BRIDLE, curb, rule*; frænare, Som.
 Brig *a bridge*, v. brycg.
 Briht *bright*, v. beorht.
 Briht-hwile *a glance*, v. bearhtm.
 Brihtlice *brightly*, v. beorhte.
 Brihtmen *Broken meat, crumbs, scraps, fragments of the table*; fragmenta, Som.
 Briig *pottage*, v. briw.
 Brim *the sea*, v. brym.
 Brim-flod *a sea-flood, deluge*, v. brymflod.
 Brim-hengest *a sea-horse, a ship*.
 Brim-hlæste *the sea's burdens, merchandise, rewards, fishes*, Lye.
 Brimsa *A gad-fly*; tabanus: —Cot. 160, Lye.
 Bring, es; m. *That which is brought, an offering, a sacrifice, company*; sacrificium: —Cd. 158. Bringas holocausta, Ps. 50, 20.
 BRINGAN, brengan, gebringan; he bringð, bryngað; p. bróhte; pp. gebróht, brungen; v. a. [Plat. Ger. bringen: Frs. bringe: Dut. brengen: Ker. pringan: Isid. bibringen: Ott. bringan: Will. bringon: Moes. briggan, pronounced bringan: Dan. bringe: Swed. brenge] *To BRING, adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry*; ferre: —Ne mæg gebringan *cannot bring*, Bt. 32, 1: Ps. 28, 1: 40, 3. Seo eorðe westmas bringð *the earth produces fruit*, Bt. 33, 4. Mot brengan *blossoms may bring*, Bt. 7, 3. Pær wæs gebroht *win there was wine brought*, Chr. 1012: Lev. 1, 2: 32, 24. ¶ *To wife broht to wife brought, married*, Bd. 3, 7: 4, 19.
 Briord *a brim*, v. brerd.

Briosa *an ox-fly, a bee, breeze*; tabanus, Som. v. brimsa.
 Brist *carriest, vehis for berist*, from beran.
 Bristl *a bristle*, v. byrst.
 Bristniende, perhaps *for britniende, brittende or bryttende breaking*; frians, v. brytan.
 Brit *knit*; plectit, v. bredan.
 Brittanie, Brittonie *BRITAIN*, v. Bryten.
 Brittian *to dispose*, v. bryttian.
 Brittisc *British*, v. Bryttisc.
 Brittnera *a manager*, v. brytta.
 BRIW, es; m. [Plat. bree, brie m: Frs. Dut. bry m: Ger. brey m: Wel. briw *a fragment, morsel*. Huloet, in the reign of Edward VI., calls it "browesse, made with bread and fat meat." In Yorkshire it is now called breaw. In the north of England a brewis is a thick piece of bread soaked in a pot of boiling fat, salted beef] BREWIS, *the small pieces of meat in broth, pottage, frumenty, &c.*; jusculum: —Elf. gr. 9, 46. Briwas niman, Somn. 205, v. cealer-briw.
 Briwan; pp. browen. *To brew*; coquere cerevisiam, Som.
 BRÓC; g. bréc, bræc; pl. bréc, bræc [Plat. brook, bñx f: Frs. Dut. broek f: Ger. bruch m: Isid. brucha: Dan. brog c: Swed. brackar, bōxor f: Irish, broages: Ital. brache: Fr. braies: Lat. bracca: Grk. βρακα: Armor. brag. In the north of England breeks: Heb. כרך brc *a knee, dress covering the knee*] *The BREECHES, a girdle*; femoralia: —Elf. gl. 20: R. Ben. 55.
 Broc [Dan. brok m: Irish, broc: Corn. Wel. brock] *A BROCK, gray or badger, a lizard*; grumus: —Elf. gl. 13, Som.
 Bróc; m. [Frs. brok *a fragment, from brocen the pp. of brecan to break or burst forth*] 1. *A spring, BROOK, rivulet*; latex, torrens. 2. Broc, gebroc, broh *metaphorically, that which violently breaks from the body or mind: hence affliction, misery, tribulation, adversity, a disease, malady, sickness; afflictio, morbus*: —1. Se broc *the brook*, Bt. 6. 2. God nyle nan unabrendlice broc him ansettan *God wishes not to put on them any unbearable affliction*, Bt. 39, 10. Mid heardum broce *with severe [hard] affliction*, Bt. 39, 11. Brocu *afflictions*, Lye.
 Broc *An inferior horse, a jade*; caballus, equus vilior: —And secen him broc on on-rade *and sought a horse for him to ride on*, L. Md. 2, 6, Som.

Broca a brook, v. broc.
 Broccen, or gæten roc [be, roc a garment, gæten a goat, caprine] A garment made of goat or sheep-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins; melotes:—R. 61: Med. ex. quadr. 1, 1.
 Broce use, v. bryce.
 Brocen broken, pp. of brecan.
 Brocian; p. ode; pp. gebrocod; v. a. [broc affliction] To oppress, vex, trouble, afflict, persecute; opprimere:—Gebetā þe hi þonne brociað to amend whom they then afflict, Bt. 39, 11: Ors. 2, 4. Næfde se here Angel-cyn gebrocod the enemy had not destroyed the English nation, Chr. 897: Ors. 4, 1.
 Broclie; adj. Sick, grieved, miserable; æger.
 Broclie; adv. Sickly, grievously; ægre, Som.
 Brocmynt watermint, BROOK-MINT [q. menta sylvestris, Lin.]:—Herb. 106, Som.
 Brocod sick, broken, afflicted with a rupture, broken in fortune, bankrupt, Som.
 Brocu troubles, v. broc.
 Brocung Contrition, sorrow; contritio, Som.
 Brod a brood, v. brid.
 Brod; adv. Freely, of free cost; gratis:—Cot. 97, 164, Som.
 Broddetan, broddettan To tremble, quake, to pant for fear; tremere:—Greg. 2, 25: Cot. 154, Som.
 Brode A growing together, a congealing, a waxing hard; concretio:—Cot. 55, v. 1, Som.
 Brodetung A work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie; figmentum:—Ps. 102, 13, Som. v. bræd.
 Brodig; adj. BROODY, brooding; incubans:—Brodige henne a broody hen, Bridf.
 Broel [corrupted from the Lat. brolium or briolium] A park, warren stored with deer: hence the BROYL, a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; vivarium, Som.
 BROGA, an A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread; monstrum:—Ænig oþer broga any other prodigy, Bt. 36, 1: Ps. 87, 17: Past. 17, 2. Butan brogan without dread, Lev. 26, 6.
 Broh misery, v. broc.
 Broht Bird-lime; viscum, Som.
 Brohte brought; attulit, v. bringan.
 Brom BROOM, what is made of broom, a broom, besom; myrica, scopæ:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.
 Bromdun [brom broom, dun a

hill] The name of a place, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 117, 41.
 Brom-fæsten a broom-field, a field, a close or wood of broom, Som.
 Brond a torch, v. brand.
 Brooc a brook, v. broc.
 BRORD, es; m. A prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass, corn, &c. a herb; punctus, frumenti spicæ, herba:—Cot. 157. Ne furþan brordas not even herbs, Bd. 4, 28, v. blæd.
 Brosnian; p. ode; pp. od. To corrupt, rot, perish; corrumpere:—Lichoma brosnian ne mihte the flesh could not corrupt, Bd. 4, 19.
 Brosniende, brosnienclie, brosnigendlic; adj. Corruptible, perishable; corruptibilis:—Bt. 16, 1.
 Brosnung, e; f. A corruption; corruptio:—Ps. 29, 11.
 Brostlung a crackling, v. brastlung.
 Brotene Britain, v. Bryten.
 Broð BROTH; jus:—Elf. gl. 21.
 Broð a scent, v. bræð.
 Bróðer a brother, for broðer and its compounds, such as broðerlic, v. broðor and its compounds.
 Bróðerscipe Godes, or lufa Christian love; caritas.
 BROÐOR, bróðer, bróður; nom. g. ac. bróðor; d. bréðer; pl. nom. ac. gebroðra, bróðra, u; g. bróðra; d. bróðrum; m. [Plat. Dan. Swed. Nors. broder m: Dut. broeder m: Ger. bruder m: Ot. bruaðer: Will. bruaðer: Moes. brothar, brothr: Arm. breur: Slav. bratr: Irish, brutha: Sans. bhrâtre: Pers. برادر bradr:—Avenar thinks it is derived from בְּרִית brit, an agreement; fœdus] A BROTHER; frater:—Hwær is þine broðor, Gen. 4, 9. Þines broðor blod clypað, Gen. 4, 10: Mt. 5, 23. Gemang broðrum among brethren, Jn. 21, 23: Mk. 10, 29, 30: Ps. 21, 21: 48, 7. Ge synt ealle gebroðru, Mt. 23, 8: Gen. 13, 8. ¶ Geboren broðer Germanus frater, Greg. 2, 13. Broðor-bana a brother slayer, Cd. 75. Broðor-cwealm the murder of a brother, Cd. 49. Broðor gefædred a brother on the father's side. Broðor gemædræd a brother on the mother's side. Broðor-gyld, or broðor ræddenne, broðor-had a brotherhood, Cd. 153. Broðor-sibbe brotherhood, Cot. 100. Broðor-slaga a murderer of a brother, Elf. gl. 26. Broðor-þinenu a midwife, Gen. 38, 28.

Broðor-sunu a brother's son, Cd. 86. Broðor-wife a brother's wife, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.
 Bróðorlic, bróðerlic; adj. BROTHERLY; fraternus:—Bd. 4, 22: Elf. gl. 5.
 Bróðorlicnys, se; f. Brotherlyness, brotherhood; fraternitas, Som.
 Bróður, Mt. 4, 21:—Broðra broðru, Jn. 7, 3, 10, v. broðor a brother.
 Browen brewed, cooked, Som. v. briwan.
 Brucað enjoy, v. brucan.
 Brúcan; þu birst, he brycð, we brucað, brycað; p. breác, we brucon; pp. brocen, gebrocen [Plat. bruken: Frs. c. bruke: Dut. bruiken: Ger. brauchen: Will. gebruchan: Swed. bruke: Chaus. broke, browke: bryce use] To use, eat, enjoy, bear, discharge, profit; uti, frui:—Ne birst usest not, Deut. 28, 30. Þu birst þines hlafes, Gen. 3, 19: Jn. 4, 9: Bd. 4, 4, 19, 22, v. brycian.
 Brucing A function, an occupation, enjoyment; functio, Som.
 Brudon for bræddon spread; dilatarunt:—Cd. 154, v. brædan.
 Brugdon laid hold of, drew; strinxerunt, v. bredan.
 BRUN; adj. [Plat. bruun: Frs. bruen: Dut. bruin: Ger. braun: Dan. Swed. brun: Fr. brun: Ital. bruno: Low. Lat. brunus. Wach. says from bærnān or byrnān to burn, from the colour produced in burning] BROWN; fuscus:—Cd. 146: Bt. R. p. 189: Cot. 86.
 Brunan-burh, Brunnan-burh, [Ethelw. a contemporary calls it Brunandune: D. Sim. Weondune, Ethrunnanwerch, Brunnan byrge: M. Will. Brunsford: Ingul. Brunford in Northumbria: Hunt. Brunesburh, Brunesburh, Brunesburh, Bruneburh: Hovd. Brunnanburg, Brumenburh: Brom. Brunneburyh] The place where the famous battle of Athelstan was fought, in the year A.D. 938. Camden thought this place was at Ford, near Bromeridge, in Northumberland. Gibson mentions, that in Cheshire there is a place called Brunburh. Mr. Turner says, I observe that the VILLARE mentions a Brunton in Northumberland. Dr. Ingram selects Brumby, Lincolnshire, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 15, v. Bremes-byrig.
 Brunbaso [brun brown, baso pur-

ple] *A purple colour, a purple or scarlet garment; ostriger:—Cot. 145. Þy brunan oððe þy brun basewan, Cot. 183.*
Bruneþan A disease; erysipelas cerebri:—L. M. 1, 4, Som. Brunewyrt Brown-wort water-betony, spleen-wort, miltwast; scrophularia minor:—Herb. 57, Som.
Brungen Brought; latus, v. bringan.
Brun a brook, v. burn.
Bruun red, brown, Lye, q. brun.
Bruwa a brow, v. bræw.
Bryc a bridge, v. brycg.
Bryce a violation, infraction, v. brice.
BRYCE, brice, broce, es; m. [Plat. bruuk m: Frs. brek: Dut. gebruik n: Ger. brauch m: Dan. brug n: Swed. bruk n.] Use, the occupation or exercise of a thing, profit, advantage, fruit; usus, commodum:—Gehiwade wæron menniscas bryces were made for man's use, Bd. 3, 22: Deut. 4, 19. Gif þat owiht bryce wæs if that were any advantage, Bd. 5, 14, S. p. 634, 8, n. Lænes landes bryce advantage of lands, loan, fruit, rent, Cot. 92.
BRYCG, bricg, bryc, brygc [Plat. brügge f: Dut. brug f: Frs. brigge: Ger. brücke f: Swed. brygga f.] A BRIDGE; pons:—Þæt he ne myhte to þære brycge cuman that he could not come to the bridge, Ors. 2, 5, Bar. p. 76, 1, p. 71, 27, p. 75, 30: 6, 30, Bar. p. 231, 9.
•Brycg-bot a repairing of a bridge, v. bricgbot.
Brycg-geweorc repairing of a bridge, v. bricg-geweorc.
Brycgstow Bristol, v. Bricgstow.
Brycian; p. bricsade. To profit, do good; prodesse:—He his geferum brycian gymde he took care to do good to his companions, Bd. 5, 9. Him sylfum bricsade benefited himself, Bd. 5, 13, v. brucan.
Brycð Uses; utitur, v. brucan.
BRYD, bríd, e; f. [Frs. breid: Dut. bruid f: Ger. braut f: Not. prud: Moes. bruth: Dan. Swed. Norse, brud: Icel. bruda] A BRIDE, wife, woman; sponsa:—Ferdun ongean þa bryde, Mt. 25, 1. Adames bryd Adam's wife, Cd. 10: 26. Me Sarran bryde laste bedd-reste gestah, Cd. 129: Bt. R. p. 160, 3.
Bryd-bed a bride-bed.
Bryd-bur a bedchamber.
Bryde A drawing out; extractio:—L. Alf. pol. 34, v. brædan.
Bryd eala, bryd-ealo A bride-ale,

bride or marriage feast; nuptiale convivium, Som.

Þær wæs þat bryd-eala Mannum to beala

There was that bride-ale The source of man's bale.

Chr. 1075, Ing. p. 280, 19.

Brydel a bridle, v. bridl.

Bryde laste a bride foot, a step.

Brydelica gewrit A play; drama, Som.

Brydel-þwangas bridle-reins, v. bridl.

•Bryden wah a broad wall, v. breden.

Brydgifa espousals, v. bridgifu.

Bryd-guma a bridegroom, suiter; sponsus, procus:—Mt. 9, 15: Ps. 18, 5. ¶ Brydguma broþor a bride-groom's brother.

Brydlac a marriage gift, bride-laces.

Brydleoð a marriage song.

Brydlic; adv. Bridal; nuptialis:—C. Mt. 22, 12.

Brydlofa, brydlopa, brydloppa a marriage, a marriage feast.

Brydræst a bride bed, v. brydbed.

Brydreaf a nuptial garment.

Brydsang a marriage song.

Brydþingas marriage affairs.

Brydyls a bridle, v. bridl.

Brygc a bridge, v. brycg.

Bryht bright, v. beorht.

Bryhtm a glance, v. bearhtm.

BRYM, brim; pl. brimu, bræmas [Icel. brim n.] The sea; salum, mare:—On þam bradan brime on the broad sea, Cod. Ex. 55, a. 7. Ofer brad brymu over broad seas, Cd. 100: Menol. 539. ¶ Brym-flod a deluge, R. 115. Brym-stream or sæ the sea, R. Mt. 8, 18.

Bryme famous, v. brem.

•Brym-flod a deluge, v. brym.

Brymme, es; m. A BRIM, brink, an edge, a border, lip of a pot, and such like; ora, margo:—Bremmas sæs the borders or shores of the sea, a strait, Hymn. Som.

Brym-stream or sæ the sea, v. brym.

Brymuste most famous, v. brem.

Bryne, byrne, es; m. A burning, scorching, heat, fire; incendi-um:—Þa brynas þara husa the burnings of their houses, Bd. 1, 19: Deut. 9, 22. ¶ Bryne-adl a burning disease, a fever, Cot. 92.—Bryne-gield a burnt-offering, Cd. 140.

Bryne BRINE, salt liquor; sal-sugo:—R. 33.

Bryngað bringeth; ferat, v. bringan.

Bryrd grieved; compunctus, q. from bryrdan to goad, v. on-bryrdan.

Bryrd-dæg passion-day.

Bryrdnys sorrow, v. onbryrdnys.

Bryrð ruleth; gubernat:—Bt.

R. 167, v. prose, c. 25, where welt, from wealdan to govern, answers to bryrð in the poetry.

Brysan; p. de; pp. brysed, bry-syd, gebrysed. To bruise; conterere, Som.

•Bryt A nymph; nympa:—R. 88.

BRYT, Brit, Bret; g. Bryttes; m. [Wel. brith, brit of divers colours, spotted: Heb. בְּרִידִים brd hence the pl. בְּרִידִים brdim spots, spotted with colours] A BRITON, whether in Great Britain or Bretagne; Britannus:—Ærost wæron bugend þyses landes Bryttas the first inhabitants of this land were Britons, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 6: 2, 10: Chr. 457, Ing. p. 15, 19: Bt. 1, 16. Brytta ealond the island of Britons. Brytta þeode the nation of Britons, Bd. 1, 34: 3, 10.

Bryta an author, v. brytta.

Brytan to break, v. bryttian.

Brytednys, se; f. A breaking, a bruising; contritio, Som.

Bryten, Bryton, Brytene, Bryteneland, Brytland, Breoten, Breotene, Breoten-ealond, Breoton, Bretene, Brotene, Brittanie, Brittene, Brittonie, Bryttene [from Bryt because of their painted bodies. Bochart says, the Grk. βρεταννικη is the Punic בְּרִית־אֲנֹךְ brt-ank the land of tin] BRITAIN; Britannia, Cambria:—Brytene igland is ehta hund mila lang the island Britain is eight hundred miles long, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 1. Maximus, se Casere on Bryten londe geboren Maximus, the Emperor, was born in the land of Britain, Chr. 381, Ing. p. 11, 9. Breoton (Brytene C.) is Ealond þæt wæs iu geara Albion hatten Britain is an island that was formerly called Albion, Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 473, 8: 2, 1: Ors. 6, 30: Bar. p. 228, 16. ¶ Bryten-ricu British empire, Menol. 446. Bryten-walda, Bryten-wealda a British ruler or king, Chr. 827.

Brytford (Bryt a Briton, ford a ford) BRITFORD, near Sarum, Wiltshire, Chr. 1065, Ing. p. 253, note a.

Bryþen the herb Britannica, or spoon-wort.

Brytian to profit, v. bryttian.

Brytnedon enjoyed, v. bryttian.

Brytnere a distributor, possessor, v. brytta.

•Brytofta Espousals; sponsalia:—R. 87.

Bryton, Brytonland Britain, v. Bryten.

Brytsan; g. brytsena; d. bryt-

senum; *pl.* [from *brytan* to *break*] *Broken parts, fragments; fragmenta*:—Fulle þæra brytsena, *Mt.* 14, 20: *Mk.* 8, 8: *Jn.* 6, 13.

Brytene Britain, v. Bryten.

Brytta, bryta; m. [*Norse, briotur*] *A dispenser, an author, a bestower, a possessor, lord, prince; dispensator, dominus*:—Lifes brytta life's lord, *Lord of life, Cd.* 6: *Jdth.* p. 22, 33, 36. *Goldes brytta* [*Norse, Gullbriotur*] *dispenser of gold, Cd.* 138.

Bryttas, Britta of Britons, v. Bryt.

Bryttian, bryttigan, brytan; hi bryttigað; p. bryttade, we bryttedon; v. a. [*Norse, briota*: *brytta a fragment*] *To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use, employ, occupy, possess, enjoy.* (A word used by poets); *dispensare frustatim, gubernare, frui*:—Land bryttade ruled the land, *Cd.* 62. *Mihton mægyn bryttigan might use force, Cd.* 4. *Sculon welan bryttian shall enjoy wealth, Cd.* 99. *Woruld bryttade enjoyed the world, Cd.* 62.

Bryttisc, Brittisc; adj. British; Britannicus:—*Chr. Ing.* p. 1.

^a *Bryttwealas Britons.*

Bu both, v. ba, begen.

Búan, gebugian; ic búa, he byð; p. ic búde, we búdon; pp. gebún [*Plat. boen*: *Dut. bouwen to till; Ger. bauen*: *Ott. Will. buen*: *Moes. bauan, gabauan*: *Dan. boe*: *Icel. búa*: *Swed. bo*.—*bu, bye an habitation*] *To inhabit, dwell, to cultivate, till; habitare, colere*:—He let heo buan he let them inhabit, *Cd.* 13. He bude on East-Anglum he dwelt among the East-Angles, *Chr.* 890: *Ors.* 1, 1.

Buc, es; m. [*Dut. bak a wooden bowl*: *Dan. bak c*: *Swed. buk m.* *Chaucer* writes *boket*, in some parts of England, as in Cheshire, a pail for water is now called a *bouk*: hence with the Danish postpositive article -et *bouket bucket*] *A BUCKET, flagon, vessel or water-pot, pitcher; lagena*:—*Elf. gl.* 22. *Hydria. Tobræcon þa bucas, Jud.* 7, 20, 21.

Buc a stag, buck, v. bucca.

Bucc A cheek, a part of a helmet; buccula:—*Cot* 25, *Lye.*

BUCCA, an; [Plat. buck m: *Dut. Frs. bok m*: *Ger. bock m.*] *An he-goat; a BUCK; hircus*:—*Bringað anne buccan, Lev.* 4, 23: *Ps.* 49, 10, 14. *Buccan beard a goat's beard, Cot.* 174. *Buccan horn buck's horn, the sign Capricorn, Æqu. vern.*

Buccingham, mmes; m. [*Hunt. W. Bukingeham*: *Brom. Buckyngham*: *Bucen or becen beechen*; *ham a village, says Camd.* from the number and size of the beech trees.—*bæc, v. boc a beech, ing, ham*] *BUCKINGHAM*:—*To Buccinghamme to Buckingham, Chr.* 918. ¶ *Buccingahamscire Buckinghamshire, Chr.* 1010.

^b *Buce* [*Plat. buuk*: *Dut. buik m*: *Kil. beuck, buyck m*: *Ger. bauch m*: *Al. buh, buch*: *Swed. buk*: *Dan. bug*: *Chau. bouke the trunk of the human body.* In the north of England they say *bouk, bowk for the bulk, the size, the body of a tree*] *A solitary and secret place, the belly; secessus, venter*:—*Cot.* 215.

Bucen beechen, v. becen.

Búde commanded; præcepit, offered; obtulit, hi budon, v. beodan.

Búde dwelt; habitavit, v. buan.

Buend One dwelling, an inhabitant, a farmer; incola, agricola:—*Buendra leas void of inhabitants, desolate, Cd.* 5, v. buan.

Bufan, bufon; prep. d. [*Plat. baven*: *Dut. boven, contracted from be-oven or by-oven*: *be by; ufa, ufan above*] *Above, used in opposition to under; super*:—*God totwæmde þa wæteru þe wæron under þære fæstnisse fram þam þe wæron bufan þære fæstnisse, Gen.* 1, 7.

Bufan, bufon, abufan, be-ufan; adv. Above, before, beyond, moreover; supra:—*Swa we her be-ufan cwædon as we here above said, L. Athel.* 3, *W.* p. 63, 24. *Swa abufan sædan before [before above] said, Chr.* 1090: *Bd.* 4, 22: *Past.* 8, 1, v. ufa.

Bufancwepen before-said, afore-said, above-said.

Bugan both, v. begen.

Búgan, begen, abúgan, gebúgan; p. ic beáh, beag, we bugon; imp. bug, buh; pp. bugen, bogen, gebogen; v. a. [*Plat. bögen*: *Frs. c. buge*: *Frs. boege*: *Dut. buigen*: *Ger. biegen*: *Dan. böje neut.*—*boga a bow*] *To bow, bend, to give way, recede, flee, submit, yield; flectere*:—*Pat ic bugende uncnytte, Mk.* 1, 7. *Heo wæs abogen, Lk.* 13, 11. *Heora cneo begen scolden should bow their knee, Bd.* 3, 17, *S.* p. 544, 39. *Abeah, Jn.* 8, 6: *Gen.* 28, 12. *Pu wylt þyder bugan, Gen.* 19, 21: *Ex.* 21, 13: *Num.* 25, 2. *Hi*

bugon þa to þam, Jos. 9, 27: 11, 19: *Chr.* 1013. *Hi gebugon to Josue, Jos.* 10, 4.

Bugend, bugigend A dweller; habitator:—*Chr. Ing.* p. 1, 6.

^c *Bugian, gebugian, to bugianne; p. hi bugodon, bogodon, gebudon; pp. gebuen. To inhabit; incolere*:—*Bt.* 17: 18, 1: *Ors.* 1, 10: *Elf. T.* p. 21, 13, v. buan.

Bugunde bowing, v. bugan.

Buh avoid, v. bugan.

Buhsomnes obedience, v. bocsumnes.

Bul A stud, boss, brooch; bulla:—*Cot.* 26.

Bulberende Bearing bulbs; bulbaceus, Som.

Bulgian To bellow; admugire: *Martyr.* 17, *Jan.*

Bulgon Were angry; indignati sunt, v. belgan.

Bulluca A calf, a young bull, a BULLOCK; vitulus:—*Scint.* 54.

Bulot, bulut, bolot A herb, toadstool, mushroom, an excrescence found at the roots of oaks; herba:—*L. Md.* 2, 58, *Som.*

Buna A sort of cup; carchesium, poculi genus:—*Jdth.* 10.

Bunda A farmer, steward, father; villicus:—*L. Cnut.* 8.

Bunda Bundles; fasciculi.

Bunde Bound; vinxit:—*bunden bound; ligatus, v. bindan.*

Bune A cane, reed, pipe, flute; fistula, Som.

Bune, bunna Bologne in France; Bononia:—*Chr.* 893.

^d *Buoftalmon Wild chamomile; buphthalmus*:—*Herb.* 140.

BUR [*Al. bauer*: *Norse, bur*] *A BOWER, cottage, dwelling, an inner room, storehouse; conclave, casa*:—*Lps.* 26, 9: *R.* 27. ¶ *Cumena bur a guest-house, Bd.* 4, 31, v. burh.

Burcg a city, v. burh.

Burcote A bed, couch, a bed-chamber, den; cubile:—*Past.* 16, 1.

Burge of a city, v. burh.

Burgaman A citizen; civis:—*Deut.* 1, 16.

Burgan to protect, v. beorgan.

Burgate; pl. burgatu A gate to a dwelling, a door, a porch; porta, fores:—*Jud.* 16, 3.

Burgbete, burgbote a repairing of cities, v. burh, bot.

Burgbrice house-breaking, v. burhbrice.

Burge-bisceop the bishop of the city.

Burgendaland The land of Burgundians, an island in the west of the Baltic sea, Borringholm or Bornholm, Ors. 1, 1.

Burgendas The Burgundians; Burgundiones, Som.

Burgeteld *A tilt or covering of a tent, a tent; tentorium:—Jdth. 10, 12.*
 Burge wearð *a multitude of a city, v. burh-wered.*
 Burg-runan *the fairies of the mountains, beorg a mountain, Som, v. burhrunan.*
 Burgscipe *citizenship, v. burh-scipe.*
 Burgstal, burgstol [*Beorg a hill; stal a seat, dwelling*] BORSTAL, BURSTAL, &c. *the name of places built on a hill.*
 Burgum *to cities, v. burh.*
 Burgwaru *city-men, citizens, v. burhwaru.*
 Burgweallas *the city walls, v. burhweal.*
 Burh *a surety, v. borh.*
 BURH; *g. burge; d. byrig; pl. nom. ac. byrig; g. burga; d. burgum; f. [Plat. borch f: Dut. burgt f: Dan. Swed. Icel. borg m. n.] 1. A town, city, what are now called cities were anciently called burhs; urbs. 2. A fort, castle; castellum. 3. Court, palace, house; curia:—1. Hegesawe þa burh, Gen. 11, 5: 13, 12. Binnan burgum within a city, L. Edg. Sup. W. p. 80, 46. Roma burh the city Rome, Bd. 1, 11. 2. Ors. 3, 1. 3. Som. ¶ After bur-gum through cities, openly, publicly, Bt. R. p. 155: 195. Burg, or the modern bury, denotes a city, as Canterbury, &c.*
^e Burhbote *a repairing of cities.*
 Burhbrice *A breaking into a city, a burglary, house-breaking; urbis violatio:—L. In. 45: Alf. pol. 36.*
 Burh-ealdor *An elder of a city, a mayor, governor; præfectus urbis:—Elf. gr. 14: 9, 55.*
 Burh-fæstan *A city-fastness, a fort, fortress, citadel, defence; arx:—Cd. 80.*
 Burhg *a city, v. burh.*
 Burhgeat, burhgata *A city-gate; porta urbis:—Jos. 2, 5.*
 Burhgemot *A BURGMOTE, a meeting of townsmen, corporation; urbis comitia:—L. pol. Edg. 5: L. Cnut. 15.*
 Burh-gerefa *A city reeve, governor, bailiff; prætor, præfectus:—R. 6: Curiales 8.*
 Burhgeweardas *the borough-wards or keepers, v. burhweardas.*
 Burh-leod *A town's people, a citizen; civis:—Ors. 3, 7.*
 Burh-locas *a locking of a city, a gate.*
 Burh-man *A town's man, citizen; civis:—Nathan 1.*
 Burh-ræden, burh-ræddenn *Freedom of a city; muni-*

cipatus:—Cot. 128, v. burh-scipe.
 Burh-riht *The civil law; jus civile, Som.*
 Burh-runan *The fates, furies, fairies; parca:—Cot. 92.*
 Burh-sæta *A dweller in a city, a citizen; civis, Som.*
 Burh-scipe. 1. *A BOROUGHSHIP, freedom of a city, also boundary of a city; municipatus urbis, territoria. 2. A free borough, an incorporate city or town; municipium:—1. Elf. T. p. 7. 2. Elf. gr. 10: Jos. 13.*
 Burh-scyre *A borough liberty, city boundary, lying within a city's bounds; territorium:—Cot. 148.*
 Burh-setan *citizens, v. burh-sæta.*
 Burhsita *one free of a city, a citizen, v. burh-sæta.*
 Burhsittend, es *A citizen; civis: Lk. 15, 15: Cd. 106.*
 Burh-spræcc *civil or courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity.*
 Burh-stapel *a dwelling in a borough, a mansion, house, Som.*
 Burh-sted, -styd *A city; urbs:—Cd. 50.*
 Burh-waru; *g. d. e; ac. e, or u; pl. nom. ac. e; g. a; d. um; f. The population of a city, population; cives:—Ælc burhwaru wæs bugende to him, Jos. 11, 19. Seo burhwaru abeah the population submitted, Chr. 1013. Yldest burhwara eldest of the population, governors, R. 8. Burhware gefeoht a civil war, R. 55: Chr. 1012.*
 Burhwealdan *citizens.*
 Burh-weall *a city wall, a wall.*
 Burh-weardas *borough-wards, watches or keepers.*
 Burh-wit; *adj. Courtlike, civil; urbanus:—R. 8.*
 Burig *a city, v. burh.*
 BURNE, an; *f. [Plat. Dut. Kil. born] A BOURN, stream, brook, river; torrens, rivus:—Ofer þa burnan Cedron, Jn. 18, 1. Ofer burnan, Ex. 7, 19: 8, 5: Bd. 3, 1. ¶ As a prefix or termination to the names of places, burn denotes that they were situate near a stream: hence in the modern names of places we find bourne, brown, braun, bran: thus, Winterbourne, Swinburn, Brownsover.*
 Burne burned, *v. byrnan.*
 Bur-priche *A parish, diocese; paræcia, Som.*
 Bur-reaf *hangings for a chamber, tapestry.*
 Burste, burston *broken, bursted, v. berstan.*
 Bur-þegn, bur-þen *a chamberlain, steward.*

Burug, buruh *a city, v. burh.*
 Buruhwaru *the people of a city, v. burhwaru.*
 Buruh-weordas *citizens.*
 Buta, bute *except, but, v. butan.*
 Buta, bute *both, v. batwa.*
 Bútan, búton, búton; *prep. d. [Plat. buten: Frs. c. buten: Dut. buiten] Without, except; sine, absque, præter:—Butan leahtre, Mt. 12, 5. Buton wifum and cildum, Deut. 20, 14. Butun geongum litlingum, Gen. 50, 8: Lev. 4, 21. ¶ Butan æ without law, an outlaw. Butan wite without punishment. Butan geearnungum without cost, freely.*
 Butan, buton, butun; *conj. BUT, unless, except; nisi:—Buton þat hit sy ut-aworpen, Mt. 5, 13: Bt. 34, 10.*
 Bute but, *v. butan.*
 Bute both, *v. batwa.*
 Buter, butera [*Frs. buter, boeter: Plat. botter: Dut. boter f: Ger. butter f.*] BUTTER; *butyrum:—Elf. gl. 21.*
 Buter-flege *a butterfly.*
 Butericas *bottles, v. buteruc.*
 Buterstoppa *a butter-vessel.*
 Buteruc, butruc *A flagon, bottle; flasco, uter:—Gen. 21, 15.*
 Butes-carlas *sailors, v. butse-carlas.*
 Búton but, *without, v. butan.*
 Butruc *a bottle, v. buteruc.*
 Butse-carlas [*bates carlas, i. e. bat sæ carlas*] *Seamen, sailors; nautæ:—Chr. 1066.*
 Butte *a butt for wine, v. byt.*
 Butting-tune BUTTINGTON, *the name of a town in Monmouthshire. Somner thinks it was so called because it was butting or near the river Severn, on Sæferne stape.*
 Buttor-fleoge [*Plat. better-flege: Dut. Kil. boter-vilege*] *A BUTTERFLY; papilio:—R. 22.*
 Butu, butwu *both, v. batwa.*
 Butun but, *without, v. butan.*
 Buuc [*Plat. Ger. backe f.*] *A cheek; bucca, Som.*
 BY, bye [*Dan. bye a town, village: Swed. Icel. by an habitation, a village*] *A dwelling, habitation; habitatio:—C. Mk. 5, 3. Hence, by and bye in the termination of the names of places.*
 By by, *v. be.*
 Byan *to inhabit, v. buan.*
 BYCGAN, gebigan, gebicgan; *ic bycge; p. bóhte, gebohte; imp. byge, bige; pp. geboht; v. a. To buy, procure; emere:—Bige þa þing, Jn. 13, 29. Hig woldon bycgan, Mt. 25, 10. Gebigð þone æcer, Mt. 13, 44. Gebicgan frið to procure peace, Past. 59, 2.*

Bycge *A bitch*; *canicula*:—*R.* 21.
 Bycgene *A buying*; *emptio*, *Som.*
 Bycnað, bycneð *beckoneth, forms*,
v. bicnian.
 Bycnendlic; *adj. Allegorical,*
mystical; *allegoricus*:—*Bd.* 5,
 23.
 Bycniendlic *gemet the indicative*
mood.
 Bycnung *A figure, trope*; *figura*:
 —*Bd.* 5, 23, *v. beacneng.*
 Byd *commanded, v. biddan.*
 Bydel, *es*; *m.* [*Dut. pedel*: *Ger.*
pedell m.] *A BEADLE, crier,*
officer; *preco, nuncius*:—*Se*
bydel þe sende, Lk. 12, 58.
Het bydelas beodan, Ex. 32, 5.
 BYDEN. 1. *A bushel*; *modius.*
 2. *Barrel, tun, butt*; *dolium*:
 —1. *Mk.* 4, 21: *Lk.* 11, 33.
 2. *R.* 49: *Cot.* 64: 174.
 Bydle *a worshipper.*
 Bye *an habitation, v. by.*
 Byflā, abyflā; *part. byfigende.*
To mutter; *mutire*:—*Cot.* 134,
v. bifian.
 Byfor *a beaver, v. beofer.*
 Bygan *to buy, v. bycgan.*
 Bygdon *bowed*; *byge bow, v.*
bigan.
 Byge *a corner, bay, v. bīge.*
 Bygendlic; *adj. Bending, flexi-*
ble; *flexibilis*:—*Bd.* 4, 30.
 Byggan *To build*; *ædificare, Som.*
 Byg-spræc *a beguiling in speech,*
a supplanting.
 Byht; *m. A corner, extremity of*
a country, boundary; *angulus*:
 —*Cd.* 100.
 Bying *an habitation, v. by.*
 BYL, *es*; *m.* [*Frs. c. bule*: *Pers.*
 ابل able] *A BILE, blotch,*
sore; *carbunculus*.—*Cot.* 183.
 BYLD, *gebyld, bylde, byldo* [*Ott.*
beldida] *Constancy, boldness*;
constantia:—*Bd.* 1, 7.
 Byldan; *pp. gebylded. To con-*
firm, animate, encourage; *con-*
firmare:—*Bd.* 3, 18: *Menol.*
 477.
 Bylehwit *simple, v. bilewit.*
 Bylehwitnes *simplicity, v. bileh-*
witnes.
 Bylewit *merciful, v. bilewit.*
 Bylg *a bulge, bag, v. bælg.*
 Bylgean *To bellow, mugire*:—
Martyr. 17, Jan.
 Bylges-lege [*Hov. Biligesleage*:
a ley or field of beans] *The*
name of a place, BISLEY, in
Gloucestershire, Som.
 Bylgð *is angry, v. belgan.*
 Bylig *bellows, v. bælg.*
 Byllinc *A cake*; *collyrida*:—*Cot.*
 208.
 Bylwet, bylwit *simple, v. bilewit.*
 Bylwetlice; *adv. Simply*; *simpli-*
citer:—*Ors.* 1, 2.
 BYME, *an*; *f. A trumpet*; *tuba*:
 —*Byman sweg was gehired,*

Ex. 19, 16. *Þære byman*
sweg, v. 19: Ps. 46, 5: *Cd.*
 148.
 Bymere, bymesangere; *m. A*
trumpeter; *tubicen*:—*Elf. gl.* 6.
 Bymian *To sound or play on a*
trumpet; *tuba canere*:—*R.*
 114: *Lps.* 80, 3.
 Byndel [*Plat. Ger. bündel m*:
Frs. Dut. bundel] *A bundle,*
band; *fascia, Som.*
 Bynland [*byen from byan*] *In-*
habited country; *terra habi-*
tata:—*Ors. pref.*
 Byoð *are, shall be, v. beon.*
 Byr, *es*; *m. An offspring, a son*;
filius:—*Cd.* 62.
 Byrc *a birch, v. birce.*
 Byrc-holt *a birch-holt, or grove.*
 Byrcð *barks, v. beorcan.*
 Byrd *A birth*; *nativitas, v. ge-*
byrd.
 Byrdæg, byrtid *a birth-day, v.*
gebyrd.
 Byrden *a burden, v. byrðen.*
 Byrdest, *se byrdesta The first-*
born, most noble, rich; *genere*
primus, præstantissimus:—
Ors. 1, 1.
 Byrdicge *A weaver's tool*; *plu-*
maria:—*Cot.* 161.
 Byrdnes *quality, birth, v. gebyrd.*
 Byre *A time, an event*; *tempus,*
eventus:—*Oð þone byre to*
the time, Chr. 1013, *Mann.*
 Byre *a bear, son, v. bera, byr.*
 Byrel *a butler, v. byrle.*
 Byren; *adj. Belonging to a bear*;
ursinus:—*R.* 21.
 Byreð *belongs*; *pertinet.*
 Byrg *a city, v. burh.*
 Byrga *a pledger, creditor, v. by-*
riga, borh.
 Byrgan; *byrgeð*; *p. þu byrg-*
dest, he gebyrgde. To taste;
gustare, v. onbirian.
 Byrgan *to bury, v. birgan.*
 Byrgea, *an a reconciler, trustee,*
a surety, v. byriga.
 Byrged *buried, v. birgan.*
 Byrgels, *byrgen a burial, tomb,*
v. birgen.
 Byrgen *a tomb, v. birgen.*
 Byrgen-leoð *a tomb-ode, an epi-*
taph.
 Byrgen-stow *a burial place, ce-*
metry.
 Byrgere *A burier, sexton*; *ves-*
pillo:—*Cot.* 155.
 Byrging *A burying, the act of*
burying; *sepultura*:—*Jn.* 20,
 1, 4.
 Byrging *a taste, tasting, v. on-*
byrging.
 Byrgð *protects, v. beorgan.*
 Byrht *bright, v. beorht.*
 Byrhtmhwele *in a moment, v.*
bearhtmhwele.
 Byrhtnes, *byrhto, byrhtu bright-*
ness, v. beorhtnes.
 Byri *a berry, city, v. berga, burh.*
 Byrig *to a city, cities, v. burh.*

Byrig *A berry, an enclosure where*
mulberry and other fruit-trees
are set; *bacca, Lye.*
 Byriga, byrigea, berigea, byr-
 gea, *an*; *m. A surety*; *fide-*
jussor:—*He him byrigan ge-*
sealdne hæbbe he has given
him sureties, L. Hloth. 10, *pr.*
 Byrigean *geselle should give a*
surety, Id. 8, *v. borh.*
 Byrigean; *p. de to bury, v. bir-*
gan.
 Byrigels, *byrigen a sepulchre, v.*
birgen.
 Byrigen-stow *a burying-place*;
 Byrig-leoð *an epitaph, v. bir-*
gen.
 Byrigman, *byriweard A city*
officer; *ædilis*:—*Elf. gr.* 14.
 Byrignes, *birgnes, se*; *f. 1. A*
burial; *sepultura.* 2. *A taste*;
gustus:—1. *Bd.* 4, 11. 2. *Mid*
byrignesse þæs wæteres, Bd.
 5, 18, *v. onbyrging.*
 Byriweard *a city guard, v. by-*
rigman.
 Byrle, byrel, *es*; *m. A butler,*
cup-bearer; *pincerna*:—*Egyp-*
ta cynges byrle, Gen. 40, 1.
 Bewiste *his byrlas, Gen.* 40,
 2, 20, 21, 23. *Yldest byrla*
the eldest of butlers, the head
butler, Elf. gl. p. 79.
 Byrlan *to draw, v. birilian.*
 Byrn, byrna, byrnhoma *A gar-*
ment of mail, a coat of mail;
lorica:—*L. In.* 55.
 Byrna *a torrent, v. burn.*
 Byrnan; *þu byrnst, he byrnð,*
we byrnað, byrne; *p. barn,*
hi burnon; *pp. burnen, ge-*
burnen; *v. n.* [*Plat. Ger.*
brennen v. a. and n: Dut.
branden, burnen, bernen v. a.
and n: Franc. brinnan v. n.
Dan. brände: Swed. brinna
v. n.] To BURN, to be on fire;
ardere:—*He barn ongeleafan,*
Bd. 4, 27. *Syn leoht-fatu*
byrnende, Lk. 12, 35: *Ex.* 10,
 13: *Deut.* 9, 15.
 Byrne *a burning, v. bryne.*
 Byrnendra *more burning.*
 Byrnhoma *a coat of mail, v.*
byrn.
 Byrn-wiga, byrn-wiggend *A sol-*
dier clothed in armour; *lorica-*
tus miles:—*Jdth. p.* 21, 13.
 Byrs *A graving-iron, a file*;
scalprum, Som.
 Byrst [*Frs. boarstel: Dut. bors-*
tel m.] *A bristle*; *seta*:—
Swynene byrst swine's bristles,
Herb. 52, 2.
 Byrst, *berst A loss, defect*; *dam-*
num:—*Ex.* 22, 6, 12.
 Byrst *burst, v. berstan.*
 Byrð *bears, v. beran.*
 Byrðen, *berðen A BURTHEN,*
load, weight, fagot; *onus,*
fascis:—*Mt.* 11, 13: *Elf. gr.*
 9, 32.

Byrðene-dæla *a share of a burthen, a portion.*
 Byrðere *A porter; portarius, Som.*
 Byrðor *A breed; foetus:—¶*
 Byrðor-þinenu, byrðþinen *a midwife, Som.*
 Byrðr *Born; partus:—Bd. 1, 27.*
 Byrð-þinen *a birth servant, a midwife.*
 Byrðyn *a burthen, v. byrðen.*
 Byseg *business, v. biseg.*
 Bysen *an example, v. bysn.*
 Bysenian *to give an example, v. bysnian.*
 Bysenung *an example, v. bysn.*
 Bysgian *to occupy, busy, employ, v. bisgan.*
 Bysgu *occupation, v. biseg.*
 Bysmere *a deceiver; bysmernes deceit, v. bismar.*
 Bysmerian, bysmrian; *p. ode. To deride, reproach, blaspheme, revile, defame; irridere, deridere:—He bysmarað hy, Ps. 2, 4: Mt. 27, 39: Gen. 39, 14, 17.*
 Bysmernunga *blasphemies.*
 Bysmor *infamy, v. bismar.*

Bysmorfull *deceitful, v. bismarlic.*
 Bysmorlice *disgracefully.*
 Bysmorode *mocked, v. bysmarian.*
 Bysmor-spræc *disgraceful speech, blasphemy.*
 Bysmr *disgrace, v. bismar.*
 Bysmrian, bysmrigenne: *p. ode; pp. -od. To deride, v. bysmarian.*
 Bysmrung *deceit, derision, v. bismar.*
^mBYSN, bysen, bisn, e; *f. An example, pattern, model, resemblance, similitude, precept, command; exemplum:—He bysne gegearwade he gave an example, Bd. 4, 27. Be sumere bisene by some example, Bt. 22, 2: Cd. 30, 32.*
 Bysnian; *p. ode; pp. od. To give or set an example or pattern; exemplum dare:—Þa bisnodon these set an example, Bt. 39, 11: L. Can. Edg. 52: 66.*
 Bysnung *an example, v. bisnung.*
 Byssene *an example, v. bysn.*
 Bysst *A loss; damnum, Ben.*

Byst *biestings, v. beost.*
 Byst art; es, eris, *v. beon.*
 BYT, te; *pl. bytta [Frs. butte] A bottle, flagon, BUTT, tun; uter, dolium:—Þa bytta beoð to brocene, Mt. 9, 17. On ealde bytta into old bottles, Mt. 9, 17. On bytte into a bottle, Ps. 32, 7: Jos. 9, 5.*
 Byt *commands, v. biddan.*
 Byter, byternys *bitterness, v. biternys.*
 Byð *inhabits, v. buan.*
 Byðne *a keel, v. bytne.*
 BYTL, bitl, biotul [*Plat. betel m.*] *A BEETLE, hammer; malleus:—Jud. 4, 21.*
 Bytla *A hammerer, builder; ædificator:—Cod. Ex. 34, b.*
 Bytlian; *p. ode. To build; ædificare:—Cd. 90.*
 Bytling, bytlung, e; *f. A building, edifice; edificium:—Solil. pref.*
 Bytne *The keel or bottom of a ship; carina:—Cot. 32.*
 Bytta *bottles, v. byt.*
 Bytte-hlid *a lid of a butt. Bytt-fylling a filling of bottles.*

C

ⁿC and cc are often changed into h or hh before s or ð, and especially before t; as strehton they stretched, for strecton from streccan. Ah-sian for acsian, or axian to ask; sehð for secð seeks, from secan to seek. In words immediately derived from Saxon, k is frequently substituted for the Saxon c, as cyng a king; cyn kin, or kindred. Sometimes q or ch; as cwen queen; cild a child.
 Cac [*Frs. kak*] *Dung, ordure; stercus.—Cachus a privy; latrina, Som.*
 Cæbest *a halter, v. cæfester.*
 Cæder-beam *a cedar-tree.*
 Cæfed *embroidered, Som.*
 Cæfester, cæfli *A halter, head-stall; capistrum:—Cot. 31, 33.*
 CÆG, cæga; *ac. cæge; pl. ac. cægia; f. [Frs. cay: cayce a small key, Japicx.] A KEY:—Stæf-cræfte is seo cæg þe þæra boca andgytt unlycð*

grammar is the key that unlocketh the knowledge of books, Elf. pref. gr. Som. p. 1: Lk. 11, 52: Mt. 16, 19. ¶ Cægþora, cæg-hiorde a bearer or keeper of keys. Cægloc, cæg-loc a lock, L. Cnut. 74.
 Cæggian *To lock, shut fast; obserare, Som.*
 CÆLAN, celan, calian [*Plat. kölen: Ger. kühlen: Dut. koelen: Frs. koelje: hence Chauc. kele*] *To COOL, to make cool, to refresh; algere, refrigerare:—Þonne him cælð, Hexaem: Cot. 113: Bt. 26, 2.*
 Cælc *chalk, v. cealc.*
 Cælc, cælic *a cup, v. calic.*
 Cæle *A KEEL or bottom of a ship; carina, Som.*
 Cælf *a calf, v. cealf.*
 Cæmban [*Frs. kyimme: Dut. kammen*] *To COMB; pectere:—Elf. gr. 28.*
 Cæmpa *a soldier, v. cempa.*
 Cænnan *to know, v. cennan.*
 Cæanne *a profession, v. canne.*

Cænned *Born; natus, v. cennan.*
 Cænnestre; *f. One who has borne, a mother, dam; genitrix, Som.*
 Cænrýn *a generation, v. cynnryn.*
 Cæpe-hus [*cepa a merchant, hus a house*] *A storehouse; armarium:—Ælces cynnes cæpehus, R. 109.*
 CÆPPE, cappa *A CAP, cape, cope, hood; pileus, cucullus:—Elf. gl. 19: R. 27.*
 Cærcærn *a prison, v. carcærn.*
 Cærcian *to chirp, chirp, v. cearcian.*
 Cæren *A sort of wine; defrutum:—Cot. 66.*
 Cærfille *Chervil; cerefolium:—R. 43.*
 Cærese *CRESS: nasturtium:—Elf. gl. 16.*
 Cæs chose, *v. ceosan.*
 Cæster *a city, v. ceaster.*
 CAF; *comp. ra, re; sup. est, ost; adj. Quick, sharp, nimble, swift; acer, celer:—Elf. T. p. 33: Bt. 34, 7.*

Cafertun, cafortun [*i. e.* mycel, and rum heall, *R.* 109.] 1. *A large and roomy hall; atrium.* 2. *A vestibule, an entrance, inclosure before a house, an inclosure; vestibulum, consep-tum ante ædes:—1. Jn. 18, 15, Bd. 3, 11. 2. An lytel cafertun, Bt. 18, 1.*

Caffice; *adv.* Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly; ve-lociter, viriliter:—*Num.* 31, 6.

Cafnys *a hastening, v. cafscype.*

Cafortun *a hall, v. cafertun.*

Cafscype *A quickness; velocitas:—R. Ben. 5.*

Cal *A herb, wild cole-wort; ar-boracia, lapsana:—R. 44, v. cawl.*

Calc *A shoe, little shoe, sandal; calceus, sandalium:—Mk. 6, 9.*

Cald *cold, v. ceald.*

Cald called, *Lye.*

Caldea byrig *the city of Chaldea, Babylon, Som.*

Calf *a calf, v. cealf.*

Calfian *To CALVE; vitulum ede-re, Som.*

Calian *to cool, to grow cold, v. cælan.*

CALIC, cælic, calc; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. kelk m: Ger. kelch m.*] *A cup, CHALICE, goblet; ca-lix:—Mt. 26, 28: Ps. 22, 7.*

Calla [*Icel. kall, karl*] *A man:—Hilde calla a man of war, a general, Cd. 156, Lye.*

CALO; *adj.* [*Dut. Kil. kael, ka-luwe*] *CALLOW, bald, without hair; calvus:—Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

Caluer-clim, caluer-clympe *a skull, v. calwer.*

Caluw *bald, v. calo.*

Calwa *A disease which causes baldness; alopecia:—Cot. 12.*

Calwer, calwere *A skull, a place for burial, a bald place on the top of the head; gabalacrum, calvaria, calva:—Cot. 96, Som.*

CAMB [*Frs. kaem: Dut. kam*] *A comb, crest; pecten:—Elf. gl. 27. ¶ Camb helmes crest of a helmet, R. 53.—Camb on hætte, or on helme a crest on the hat or helmet; crista:—Cot. 46.*

Cambiht *Combed; cristatus, Som.*

Camell *A camel; camelus:—C. R. Mk. 1, 16.*

Cammec, cammoc, cammuc, commuce *Maiden weed, bog fennel or rest harrow, cammock; peucedanum:—Herb. 96. Go-hina, Cot. 100.*

CAMP; *comp. gecamp, es; m.* [*Plat. Dut. kamp m. a combat, a field: Dan. Swed. kamp m. a battle: Ger. kampf m. a fight*] *A CAMP, contest, war; certamen:—Bd. 3, 2.*

Campdóm, camphád *Warfare; militia:—Scint. 29, 1: Bd. 2, 7.*

Campion *to fight, encamp, v. com-pian.*

Camp-sted *a place for encamping, a camp.*

Camp-wered, camp-werod *Men in camp, an army, soldiers; exercitus:—Bd. 2, 5.*

Cananeisc *A Canaanite, Gen. 9, 18.*

Can know; *is able, can; þu canst thou knowest, v. cunnan.*

Cancelere *A chancellor; cancel-larius:—Chr. 1093.*

Cancer-adl *a cancer-disease, a canker, v. bita.*

Cancere, cancre *A CANCER, dis-ease, an animal, a crab; cancer, tam morbus quam animal, Som.*

Cancer-hæbern, cancer-hædern *a hole for fish or crabs, a hole in a wound, a cave, den, Som.*

Cancetung, cancettende *A laugh-ing, giggling; cachinnus:—L. Eccl. 21: Cot. 58, v. ceahhe-tung.*

Cancre *a canker, v. cancere.*

Candel, es [*Icel. kindir m. fire: Norse, kindil: Pers. قندیل kandeel a candle*] *A CANDLE; candela:—Elf. gl. 19.*

Candel-bora *A CANDLE-BEARER, a subdeacon, a clerk; acoly-thus:—Cot. 203.*

Candel-leoht *candle-light.*

Candelmæsse *CANDLEMAS, the mass at the feast of purifica-tion which, in the Romish church, was celebrated with many lighted candles, L. Const. p. 114.*

Candel-snytels *candle-snuffers.*

Candel-stæf, candel-sticca *A candle-staf or stick; candela-brum:—Mt. 5, 15.*

Candel-treow *a candlestick with branches, a candlestick.*

Candel-twist *a pair of snuffers.*

Candel-weoc *a wick of a candle, a torch.*

Candel-wyrt *CANDLE-WORT, an herb; fromos:—R. 44.*

Cann Know; *scio, v. cunnan.*

Canna, canne [*Frs. kanne*] *A CAN, cup; crater:—R. 24.*

CANNE, cænne [*Ger. künde f: Dut. Kil. konne, kunne*] *A profession, knowledge, cogni-zance, notice; professio, noti-tia:—L. Hloth. 16. ¶ Canne riht a right to take notice, Som.*

Canon, es; *m.* 1. *A CANON, a rule; regula, canon. 2. A canon or prebendary; canonici-us:—1. Canones boc, Bd. 4, 24: L. Edw. Guth. 2. Som.*

Canondóm *a canonship, office of a canon, Som.*

Canoneclie; *adj. Canonical; ca-nonicus:—Hæc Can. p. 1.*

Canonias, canonicas *canons, v. canon.*

Cantelcap, canterkæpp, es; *m.* *CANTEL-COPE a sort of priest's garment; caracalla:—Chr. 1070.*

Cantere *A singer; cantor, Som.*

Cantic; *m.* *A song; canticum:—Deut. 31, 19.*

Cantwara burhge, Cantwaræ burg, Cantwara buruh, Cantwara byrig *CANTERBURY, Rochester:—Cantwara burhge B'. seo is cweden æt Hrofes-ceastre, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 572, 13.*

Cantwara-mægðe *the county of Kent, men of Kent.*

Cant-waras *Kentish men, L. Hloth. 16: Bd. 1, 15.*

Capelein, capellan *A chaplain; capellanus:—Chr. 1099.*

Capitel, or capitol *mæssa early mass.*

Capitol, capitul, capitula, an; *m.* *A chapter; capitulum:—On þam ende þises capitulan in the end of this chapter, Bt. 32, 2.*

Cappa [*Plat. Ger. Dan. kappe f: Swed. kappa f: Dut. kap f: Icel. kápa f.*] *A cap, cope, priest's garment, v. cæppe.*

Capun [*Plat. kapuhn, kapphaan m: Dut. kapoen m. a hen: Dan. Swed. Icel. kapún m.*] *A CAPON; gallinaceus:—R. 39.*

Cár, cára *care, v. caru.*

Carc *CARK, care; cura, Som. v. car.*

Carcern, carcærn [*Moes. kar-kara*] *A prison, a house of correction, a quarry in which prisoners were compelled to work; carcer:—He sie on carcerne gebroht he is brought to prison, Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 20.*

Carclif *Agrimony; agrimonia:—Elf. gl. 16.*

Care *care, v. caru.*

Cárefull *careful, Ps. 39, 23, v. carfull.*

Carendre *A people of Germany, the Sclavi. Carenthani, or Carentani, their country is now the Dutchy of Carinthia or Cærnthen:—Ors. 1, 1, Fos-ter's notes.*

Cárfull; *adj. CAREFUL, anxious, curious; solicitous:—Elf. gl. 23.*

Carfullice; *adv. CAREFULLY; sollicite:—L. Alf. 35.*

Cárfulnys, se; *f. CAREFULNESS, curiosity; sollicitudo:—Hom. pasc. p. 13.*

Cárian *to take care, heed, to be anxious, v. cearian.*

Carited *Charity; caritas:—Chr. 1137, Lye.*

CARL [*Frs. keerl: Dut. karol*] 1. *Charles; carolus. 2. A*

male; *masculus*:—1. *Carles* wæn *Charles's wain*; *arctos*, *Æqu. vern.* 30, 5. 2. *Carl cat* a *he-cat*. *Carl fugol* a *male bird*, *Som.*
Cárleás; *adj.* *Careless, reckless, void of care, free*; *improvidus, securus*:—*Cd.* 151.
**Cárleásnes*, *carleast* *Security, CARELESSNESS*; *securitas*:—*R.* 89.
Carl-man a *countryman*, *v. ce- orl.*
CARR A *rock, SCAR, north coun- try* *CARROCK*; *rupes, scopu- lus*:—*C. Mk.* 8, 24. Hence *Scarborough* derives its name, says *Ray*.
Carrum *The place of a naval engagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire*, *Chr.* 840.
Carta Paper; *charta*:—*Somn.* 59, *Lye.*
Cartaina, *cartaine* *Carthage*; *Carthago*:—For to *Cartaina* went to *Carthage*, *Ors.* 4, 10, *Bar.* p. 168, 6. *Cartainan*, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 175, 23. On *Cartaine*, *Ors.* 4, 6, *Bar.* p. 150, 27.
Cartaine; *pl. g.* *Cartaina*; *d. um.* *Cartinense, Cartinensis* *The Carthaginians*; *Cartha- ginenses*:—*Gewinn Romana* and *Cartaina* a *battle of the Romans and Carthaginians*, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 174, 23. *Amilcor Cartaina cyning*, *Ors.* 4, 7, *Bar.* 153, 26. *Terren- tius se mæra Cartaina sceop* *Terence the best poet of the Carthaginians*, *Ors.* 4, 10, *Bar.* p. 168, 29.
CARU, *cearu*; *g. d. ac. e*; *pl. a*; *g. ena*; *d. um*; *f.* [*Moes. car, cara*: *Ir. car*: *Wel. cûr anxiety*] *CARE*; *cura*:—*Nys* þe nan *caru*, *Lk.* 10, 40. On þises *lifes carum*, *Lk.* 21, 34: 8, 14.
Cásere, *es*; *m.* *Cæsar, an em- peror*; *imperator*:—*Fram þam Casere Augusto*, *Lk.* 2, 1. ¶ *Caseres wif, Caseres cwen* *an empress*, *R.* 68.
Cásering, *e*; *f.* A *Cæsaring*, a *coin with an emperor's image, a coin*; *drachma*:—*C. Mt.* 17, 24.
Cáserlic; *adj.* *Cæsar-like, impe- rial*; *imperialis*, *Som.*
Casern *An empress*; *Augusta*:—*Ors.* 6, 11.
Cassuc; *f.* A *kind of bind weed*; *cassuta*:—*L. Md.* 1, 62.
Castel; *n.* A *town, village, CAS- TLE*; *villa, oppidum*:—*Fa- rað* on þat *castel*, *Mt.* 21, 2.
Casul A *cassock, short cloak*; *birrhus*, *Som.*
Casyr *Cæsar, v. Casere.*
CAT [*Plat. Dut. kat f.* *Ger.*

katze f.] A *CAT*; *cattus, mu- riceps*:—*Elf. gl.* 13.
Cattes-mint *cat-mint.*
Cauertun a *hall, v. cafertun.*
Cawel-wyrm a *cole-worm.*
CAWL, *cawl-wyrt, cawel, caul, ceawel, es*; *m.* [*Frs. koal: Dut. kool f.*] 1. *COLE, cole- wort*; *brassica, Lin.* 2. A *basket*; *corbis*:—1. *Wild ca- wel wild cole*, *Herb.* 129. 2. *Heora cawlas afylled filled their baskets*, *Ors.* 4, 8, *Bar.* p. 158, 12.
CEAC, *ceaca* [*Plat. keef f: Dut. kaak f: Swed. kek, kak m: Heb. חך chk a palate*] A *CHEEK, jaw*; *gena*:—*Ps.* 31, 12. *Ceacena swyle a swell- ing of the jaws or cheeks.*
Ceac A *bason, pitcher*; *sextari- us, urna*:—*Þweala ceaca and calica, Mk.* 7, 8.
Ceacban *the cheek-bone.*
Ceace A *trial, proof*; *explora- tio, Som.*
Cæero be *careful, willing, v. ca- rian.*
CEAF, *cef*; *pl. ceafu*; *n.* [*Plat. Dut. kaf n.*] *CHAFF*; *palea*:—*Þat ceaf he forbærnð, Lk.* 3, 17: *Mk.* 3, 12.
Ceafertun a *hall, v. cafertun.*
Ceafes an *harlot, v. cyfes.*
Ceaf, *es*; *m.* A *bill, beak, snout*; in the plural *jaws, cheeks*; *rostrum*:—*Cot.* 184. His *cea- flas to tær, Elf. T.* p. 13, 26.
Ceafor, ceafyr [*Ger. käfer n.*] A *CHAFER, beetle*; *bruchus, scarabæus*:—*Ps.* 104, 32.
Ceahhetan *To laugh, giggle*; *cachinnari*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.
Ceahhetung A *loud laughter*; *cachinnatio*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.
CEALC [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. kalk m: Dut. kalk f: Icel. kalk n: Wel. calc: Corn. kalch: Ir. cailk*] *CHALK, a stone*; *calx*:—*Ors.* 6, 32. *Cal- culus, Cat.* 31.
Cealca-ceaster *The chalk city. Camden* thinks it is *Tadcas- ter, in Yorkshire.*
CEALC-hyðe *The name of a place, Challock, Chalk, in Kent, Chr.* 785.
Cealc-stan *chalk-stone, chalk.*
CEALD, *cald*; *adj.* [*Plat. kold: Frs. kald: Dut. koud: Ger. kalt*] *COLD*; *frigidus*:—*Bd.* 3, 9.
Cealer-briw *droppings of roasted meat.*
CEALF, *celf, es*; *pl. cealfu*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. kalf n.*] A *CALF*; *vitulus*:—*He genam an fætt cealf, Gen.* 18, 7. *He ofsloh an fætt celf, Lk.* 15, 27. ¶ *Cealfa-hus* a *calf-house, R.* 1.
Cealf-adl a *calf-disease, a sort of disease.*

Cealfian to calve, v. calfian.
CEAP, *es*; *m.* [*Frs. keap: Dut. koop m: Ger. kauf m: Icel. kaup*] 1. *Cattle*; *pecus*. 2. *Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business*; *preti- um, negotium*:—1. His *neah- gebures ceap his neighbour's cattle, L. In.* 40. *Ceapes cwilde murrain of cattle, Chr.* 997. 2. *Deopum ceapum gebohte us bought us at a great [deep] price, L. In.* 57. *Sume wæ- ron to ceape gesealde some were sold at a price, Nath.* 8: *Gen.* 41, 56. *Ceapawyrigend a detestable business, Somn.* 158.
Ceap-cniht a *hired servant, a slave.*
Ceap-dæg A *bargaining or mar- ket-day*. ¶ *Ceap-dagas the Nones, or stated times when the common people came to market, R.* 96.
Ceap-ealeðe *the ale-selling place, an ale-house.*
Ceap-gyld *bargain money, price of what is stolen or lost.*
Ceapian; *p.* *ceapode, hi ceapo- dun*; *pp. ceapod* [*Plat. Dut. koopen: Frs. keapje: Ger. kaufen to buy: Moes. kaupon*] *To bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase or sale of a thing, to buy*; *emere, negotiari*:—*Ceapiað oð þat ic cume, Lk.* 19, 13: *Mt.* 21, 12. *Mihte yð geceapian, gif ænig man ceapode might easily buy, if any one bargain- ed, Ors.* 5, 7, *Bar.* p. 188, 12. ¶ *Syllan to ceape to sell, v. cepa.* Hence the name of places remarkable for trade, such as *Cheapside, Chippen- ham.*
CEAPING, *e*; *f.* A *buying, mer- chandise*; *emptio*:—*L. Athel.* 24.
Ceaplas *cheeks, whelps, Som. v. ceaf.*
Ceápmán, cypmán, cypeman, nes; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. koopman m: Ger. kaufmann m.*] A *CHAPMAN, merchant, market- man*; *mercator*:—*L. Alf.* 30: *L. In.* 25.
Ceap-sceamul a *toll-booth, cus- tom-house, tradesman's stall.*
Ceapscipa a *merchant ship, a ship of burden or trade.*
Ceapsetl a *tradesman's booth, stall or shop.*
Ceapstow A *market-place, a market*; *forum*:—*Bd.* 2, 1, 3. Hence the name of *Chepstow.*
Ceapstræt a *street or place for merchandise, a market.*
Ceapung, *e*; *f.* *Business, trade, traffic, commerce*; *negotium*:—*Ps.* 90, 6: *negotiatio, L. Athel.* 13.

- Ceapung-gemot *a meeting for trade, a market.*
 Ceapung-ping *a buying, setting a price, saleable.*
 Ceara *care thou, v. carian.*
 Cearcern *a prison, v. carcern.*
 Cearcetung, e; f. *A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth; stridor, Som.*
 Cearcian; *part. ciende (hence Chaucer, to chirke, chirking, and our chirp) To chatter, creak, crash, gnash; stridere:—Elf. gr. 26.*
 Ceare *with care: cearena full full of cares, v. caru.*
 Cearfan *to carve, v. ceorfan.*
 Cearian, carian; ic cearige, þu cearast, he cearað; p. ode; pp. od. *To take care, heed, to be anxious; curare:—Ne ceara þu care not thou, Cd. 104: Mt. 6, 34.*
 Cearig; *adj. Careful, pensive, wary, CHARY, anxious, grieving; solicitus, cautus:—Cd. 101.*
 *Cear-sorge *sorrowful care, anxiety.*
 Cearung, e; f. *Pensiveness, anguish of mind, a complaint; sollicitudo, Som.*
 CEAS [*Fries. case*] *a quarrel; lis:—L. Athel. 18. Pr. v. ceast.*
 Ceás chose; p. of ceosan.
 Ceasega *A chooser; elector:—Cd. 151.*
 Ceasnes, se; f. *Election, choice; electio, Som.*
 Ceast *Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal; lis:—Alf. eccl. 18.*
 Ceaster, cester; g. ceastre; pl. ceastra; f. [*From Lat. castrum.*] *The names of places ending in -caster and -chester were probably sites of a castrum, a fortress, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5.] A city, fort, castle, town; urbs, castellum:—Ne mæg seo ceaster beon behyd, Mt. 5, 14. On pære hean ceastre in the high city, Bt. 39, 5: Mt. 28, 11. Se Hælend embfor ealle burga and ceastra, Mt. 9, 35.*
 Ceaster-gewara, -wara *townsmen, citizens.*
 Ceaster-wyrhta *An embroiderer; polymitarius:—Cot. 156.*
 Ceastfull; *adj. Full of contention, tumultuous; tumultuosus:—Scint. 28.*
 Ceastra *cities, v. ceaster.*
 Ceat *A thing; res:—Cot. 100.*
 Ceatta, cheats; *circumventiones, Lye.*
 Ceáw *chewed, v. ceowan.*
 Ceawel *a basket, v. cawl.*
 Cedele, cedeleac *The herb mercury; mercurialis:—Herb. 84.*
- Ceder-beam, -triu *a cedar-tree, v. cæder-beam.*
 Cef chaff, v. ceaf.
 Cega *a key, v. cæg.*
 Cegan, acægan *To call, name; vocare:—R. Mt. 2, 7.*
 Cehettung *a laugh.*
 Ceke *a cheek, v. ceac.*
 *Celan *To chill, to be very cold; algere:—Bd. 1, 27. resp. 8, v. cælan.*
 CELE *Chillness, a very great coldness; algor:—Bt. R. p. 175.*
 Celender, cellendre *The herb coriander; coriandrum:—R. 43.*
 Celeponia *The herb salendine; chelidonia, Som.*
 Celf *a calf, v. cealf.*
 Celing, e; f. *A refreshing; refrigerium, Som.*
 Cellas *Cells; cellæ, Lye.*
 Cellendre *coriander, v. celender.*
 Celment-man, celmert-mon, *an hired servant.*
 Celnēs, gecelnys, se; f. *COOLNESS, air; refrigerium:—Ps. 65, 11: Opposed to hætu.*
 Cemb, cemde *That which is combed, tow, hards; stupa:—Cot. 192.*
 Cemban; p. de. *To comb; pectere:—Elf. gr. 28, v. cæmban.*
 Cemes *A coat, surplice; camisia:—Cot. 31.*
 CEMPA, an; m. [*Dut. kempfer, m: Ger. kämpfer m.*] *A soldier, warrior, CHAMPION, a novice, a young soldier; miles:—Ælcon cempa anne dæl, Jn. 19, 23. Twa hund cempa two hundred of soldiers; manipulus, R. 7. ¶ Cempa yldest first, chief of the soldiers, a commander; tribunus militum, Ors. 4, 6.—Cempa riht military law.*
 CEN; *adj. [Dut. koen: Ger. kühn] KEEN, fierce, bold, warlike; acer:—Bt. R. p. 162. audax, Past. 33, 4.*
 Cene-helm *a crown, v. cynehealm.*
 Cene-setel *a king's seat, a throne, v. cyne-setl.*
 Cenesta *keenest, v. cene.*
 Cenlice; *adv. [Dut. Kil. koenlick: Ger. kühnlich] Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably; animose:—Elf. T. 15.*
 CENNAN; *part. -nende, -nynde; p. cende; pp. cenned, gecenned. To bring forth; parere:—Gen. 2, 7: 18, 13. Cennynde wif enixa mulier, Bd. 1, 27.*
 Cennestre *one who has borne, a mother, v. cænnestre.*
 Cennig, e; f. *Birth, a producing; partus:—Pære cenninge tima, Gen. 25, 24. Cennig tid, Gen. 38, 27: Lk. 1, 57.*
 Cennynde *producing, v. cennan.*
- Cennys *birth, v. cennig.*
 Cenost *keenest, v. cene.*
 Cent *The county of KENT; cantium:—Bd. 3, 15.*
 Centaure *A centaur; centaurus, Som.*
 Centauria *The herb centaury; centauria:—L. Md. 2, 8.*
 Centisc; *adj. KENTISH, belonging to Kent; Cantianus:—Chr. 999.*
 Cent-land *KENT LAND, Kent, Bd. 2, 3.*
 Cent-rice *the kingdom of Kent, Som.*
 CEO *A CHOUGH, a fowl of the genus corvus, a jay, crow, jackdaw; cornix:—Elf. gr. 9, 64.*
 Ceoca *a cheek, v. ceac.*
 Ceod *a cod, purse, v. codd.*
 Ceoff *a basket, v. cawl.*
 Ceol, ciol; m. *A ship, small bark or vessel, a keel; navis, carina:—Cot. 33, Som.*
 Ceola, *A little cottage, a cabin; stega, Som.*
 Ceolas *the jaws.*
 Ceoles-ige *CHELSEA, on the bank of the Thames, Middlesex; Somner says "insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat."*
 Ceolr or þrot *A COLLAR or THROAT; guttur:—Lps. 149, 6.*
 Ceor *A bondman; verna, Som.*
 Ceorf-æx *a cutting axe.*
 CEORFAN, aceorfan, he cyrfð; p. cearf, hi curfon; pp. acorfen; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. kerven: Ger. kerben*] *To CARVE, cut, engrave, amputate, kill; secare:—Mid stanum ceorfen-de, Mk. 5, 5. Curfon þone ram eall to sticceon, Lev. 8, 20.*
 Ceorfinçg-isen *a marking or searing-iron; cauterium:—Scint. 9.*
 Ceorian, cerian, ic ceorige; p. ode. *To murmur, complain; murmurare:—Num. 21, 5: Elf. gr. 29.*
 *CEORL, es; m. [*Plat. keerl m: Dut. Kilian. caerl m: Ger. kerl m: Dan. Swed. Icel. karl m: a man, a fellow*] *A countryman, CHURL, husbandman, a man, husband; rusticus, vir, maritus:—Ceorla cyngē king of the commons, Chr. 1020. Ealdan ceorlas wilniað old men wish, Bt. 36, 5. Clypa þinne ceorl, Jn. 4, 18, 19, 20. ¶ A free man, as opposed to þeow a slave, Ors. 4, 3, Bar. p. 138, 1. Twegra ceorla ealdor elder, or more honourable of two Ceorls, a Duumvir, Som.*
 Ceorl-boren *Country born, commons, low born, opposed to þegen-boren noble born:—L. Wal. 5.*

Ceorl-folc *common people*.
 Ceorlian; *p. ode* [ceorl a husband] *To take a husband, to marry; nubere*:—Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wifian *to take a wife*, *Mt. 22, 30*.
 Ceorlic, ceorlisc, cirlic, cyrlisc; *adj. CHURLIKE, rustic, common; vulgaris*:—Ceorlisc folc *common people*, *R. 87*. Ceorlisc-hlaf *common bread*, *R. 66*.
 Ceorlstrang fæmne *a rough woman; virago*.
 Ceortes-ig *Cerot's island, Chertsey, in Surrey*:—*Bd. 4, 6*.
 Ceorung, *e; f. A murmuring, complaint; murmuratio*:—*Num. 17, 5*.
 Ceósan, aceósan, geceósan; *ic ceóse; þu, he cyst, gecyst; p. ic, he ceás, geceás; þu cure, we curon, acuron, gecuron: sub. he ceóse; pp. gecoren, acuren. [Plat. kösen: Dut. Ger. kiesen] To choose, elect, select; eligere*:—*Þat se cýning him ceose sumne wisne man, Gen. 41, 33. Þa gecuron hig, Mt. 13, 48. In Bisceopes hade wæs gecoren was chosen to bishophood, episcopacy, Bd. 4, 23. Feawa gecorene, Mt. 22, 14*.
 Ceosel, ceosl [*Dut. Kil. kesel*] *Gravel, sand; glare, sabulum. Hence the sand-hill in Dorsetshire is called CHESIL*.
 Ceosl-stan *sand-stone*.
 Ceosol *The ventricle, a cottage; ventriculus, Lye*.
 Ceosung *a choosing, v. aceocung*.
 *CEÓWAN, *he cywð; p. ceáw, hi cuwon: pp. gecowen [Plat. Dut. kaauwen: Ger. kauen] To CHEW, eat; ruminare*:—*Lev. 11, 3: manducare, Elf. T. p. 42*.
 Ceowel *a basket, v. cawl*.
 Ceowung *A chewing; rumination, Som*.
 Cepa *A chapman, merchant; mercator*:—*Bt. 15. ¶ Syl-lan to cepe to sell. Cepena þinga gewrixle commerce, R. 16, v. ceap*.
 CEPAN; *p. cepte. To go about, endeavour, make an attempt, betake oneself to, seek after, catch at, heed, regard, catch, KEEP; captare, observare, tenere*:—*Ne nanes fleames cepan nor to make an attempt of any flight, Elf. T. p. 36, 18. Ic cepte I endeavoured, Mod. confit. 1. Cepan his mæles to keep the time of his meals. Þe cepað who observe, Elf. T. p. 28, 3*.
 Cepe-cniht *a bought servant, a slave, v. ceap-cniht*.
 Cepeman, cepman *a merchant, v. ceapman*.

Cepestow *a market, v. ceapstow*.
 Cepeþinc *Hire, reward; merces, Lye*.
 Cepeþing *A saleable thing, what is for sale; res venalis*:—*Bd. 2, 1*.
 Cepinc, ceping *Traffic, merchandise; negotiatio*:—*C. Mt. 22, 5*.
 Cepla *a basket, v. cawl*.
 Cepman *a chapman, v. ceapman*.
 Cepsceamol *A stall; telonium*:—*Jn. 8, 20, v. ceapsceamol*.
 Cepsetl *a stall, v. ceapsetl*.
 CER, *cier, cyr, re; f. [Plat. keer f: Dut. Frs. keer m.] A turn, bending, space of time, season, occasion, business; versio, flexus, vices*:—*Past. 4, 1: Cd. 166. Æt oðrum cerre at another turn or time, Bt. 35, 2. Æt anum cierre at one time, Past. 61, 2. Æt sumum cyrre, cerre or cierre at the same turn or time, when, Lk. 22, 32*.
 Cerdis-cesford *Cerdic's ford, Chardford, Hants. Chr. 508*.
 Cerdis-cesleag, *Cerdicesleah, Cerdic's ley or field, Cheardesley, Bucks, Chr. 527*.
 Cerdices ora *Cerdic's shore, Cerdickshore, Norfolk, Chr. 495*.
 Cerene, cyrin. 1. *Boiled wine; sapa. 2. An earthen vessel; vas fictile. 3. A churn; sinum*:—*1. Guthl. Vit. c. 16. 2. and 3. Som*.
 Cerfe *shall separate, v. ceorfan*.
 Cerfille *chervill, v. ceruille*.
 Cerian *to murmur, v. ceorian*.
^b Cerlice *The herb carlock or charlock; rapum sylvestre*:—*L. Md. 1, 39*.
 Cernan *To churn; agitare butyrum, Som*.
 Cerran, acerran, gecyrran, gecerran; *p. cerde, cyrde, cirde, gecerde, gecirde, gecyrde, hi cyrdon; pp. acyrred, gecerrcd, gecirred, gecyrred [Dut. keeren] To turn, avert, return, pass over or by; vertere, reverti*:—*On woh cerde turned into an error, deviated, Cot. 61: Jn. 6, 66: Gen. 38, 22. Cirrað to fremdum godum, Deut. 31, 20: Ps. 89, 3. Ic gecyrre on min hus, Mt. 12, 44. Gecerrað þat folc, R. Lk. 23, 5. Gecerre hine let him turn, Bt. 35, 1. Gecerred from wind, C. Lk. 7, 24*.
 Cerre *with a turn, v. cer*.
 Cerrrednys *a turning, v. acyrrednes*.
 Cerse [*Dut. korst m.*] *CRESS; nasturtium*:—*Herb. 21*.
 Ceruille *chervill, v. cærfille*.
 Cese *a cheese, v. cyse*.
 Cese-lib, cyslib *milk curded, curding; coagulum, Som*.
 Cesol *a cottage, v. ceosol*.

Cest *a chest, v. cyst*.
 Cester *a city, v. ceaster*.
 Cete *A cabin, cellar; cella*:—*R. 108*.
 Cetel, cetil, cetl *a kettle, v. cytel*.
 Cetel-hrum *kettle-soot, Som*.
 Ceteriht *A cataract, flood-gate; cataractum. CATTERICK, near Richmond, Yorkshire, Som*.
 Chece *a cheek, v. ceac*.
 Chid chid: *chidan to chide, v. cidan*.
 Chieke *the cheek, v. ceac*.
 Chinne *the chin, v. cyn*.
 Chinteð *the chin or fore-teeth, v. cintoð*.
 Chor *A CHOIR, dance; chorus*:—*Elf. gl. 19. Chor-gleow, Lps. 149, 3*.
 Chorl *a churl, v. ceorl*.
 Christen *a Christian, v. cristen*.
 Cicel *A morsel, a little mouthful; buccella*:—*Cot. 26, Som*.
 Cicen; *pl. cicenu [Dut. kuiken] A CHICKEN; pullus*:—*Elf. gl. 12. Henne mid cicenum a hen with chickens, Somn. 122. ¶ Cicena mete chicken's meat, chick-weed; alsine*:—*Elf. gl. 15*.
^c Cicene *a kitchen, v. cýcene*.
 Cicle *a morsel, v. cicel*.
 Cid, cyd *Strife, chiding, contention; contentio*:—*Somn. 305*.
 Cidan; *p. cidde, hi cedun; pp. cidd. To contend, strive, quarrel, CHIDE, brawl; increpare*:—*Ex. 21, 18: Lk. 4, 35*.
 Cidde *told, v. cyðan*.
 Cider [*Dut. cider*] *CIDER; vinum pomarium, Lye*.
 Ciding, cydung *A CHIDING; increpatio*:—*Ors. 4, 12: Ps. 103, 8*.
 Ciele *cold, Cot. 88, v. cile*.
 Cielf *a calf, v. cealf*.
 Ciellan; *pl. Vessels for drink, wooden tankards, leather bottles; obbæ*:—*Dial. 1, 5, v. cyll*.
 Ciepe *an onion, v. cipa*.
 Ciepe-mon *a merchant, v. ceapman*.
 Cierlisc *a rustic, v. ceorlic*.
 Ciern *a churn, v. cerene*.
 Cierre *in a turn, v. cer*.
 Ciest *a chest, choice, v. cyst*.
 Cifes *a harlot, v. cyfes*.
 Cifes-gemanna *fornication; concubinitus*:—*L. Can. Edg. 21*.
 Cigan *to call, call upon, v. cygan*.
 Cignis, *se; f. A name, naming; nomen, Som*.
 Cilt *chalked; calce illitus, Som*.
 CILD, *es; pl. cild, sometimes cildru; n. A CHILD, infant; infans*:—*Aris and nim þat cild, Mt. 2, 13, 14. Þat cild wixð and gewurð eft cnapa and eft syððan cniht the child*

grows, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man, *Hom. Sax.* ¶ Mid cild beon, weorðan, or wesan to be with child.—Cilda hyrd a schoolmaster.—Cilda trog or cradelas a cradle, *Elf. gr.* 13.—Cildamæsse dæg CHILDERMAS DAY, innocents' day.—Cild-claðas swadling-clothes, *Lk.* 2, 7.
 Cild-fostre a child-fosterer, a nurse, *Som.*
 Cildgeong, cildgeongman An infant; infans:—*C. R. Ben.* 49, 70.
 Cildhād CHILDHOOD, infancy; infantia:—*Mk.* 9, 21.
 Cild-hama the womb.
 Cildisc childish, puerile, v. cildlic.
 Cildiugoð childhood.
 Cildiung-wif a child-bearing woman.
 Cildlic, cildisc; adj. Childish, puerile; infantil:—*Bd.* 4, 8.
 Cildru children, v. cild.
 Cildsung Childishness; puerilitas, *Som.*
 Cile Cold, coldness; frigus:—*Gen.* 8, 22, v. cyl.
 Cilferlamb, cilforlamb A female lamb; agnus femina:—*Lev.* 5, 6.
 Cilian to cool, v. colian.
 Cilic Hair-cloth; cilicium:—*C. Mt.* 11, 21.
 Cill, cille a leather bag, v. ciellan.
 Ciltern [ceald cold, ern place] The CHILTERN, high hills in Buckinghamshire, *Som.*
 Cim, cim-stanas The base of a pillar; bases, *Som.*
 Cimbāl, cimbala A cymbal; cymbalum:—*Elf. gl.* 20: *Greg.* 1, 9.
 Cimbing a joint, conjunction.
 Cime a coming, v. cyme.
 CINA, cyna, cinu, an. A chink, fissure, vault; rima:—*Ice ge-seah ane lytle cynan, Bt.* 35, 3.
 Cinan To gape, to break into chinks; hiare, dehiscere, *Som.*
 Cinban chin-bone.
 Cincg a king, v. cyng.
 Cincung great laughter.
 Cind a kind, nature, v. gecynd.
 Cine A commander of four men, or a fourth part of an army; quaternio:—*Cine oððe feower manna ealdor, Elf. gl.* 8.
 Cine a cleft, v. cina.
 Cinelic of the same kind, also kingly, v. cynelec.
 Cinene, cinende gaping, v. cinan.
 Cing a king, v. cyning.
 Cingestun Kingston, v. Cyngestune.
 Cinlic gaping, v. cina.
 Cinn a kind, the chin, v. cyn.
 Cintoð a front tooth, a grinder.
 Cio a chough, a sort of crow, v. ceo.
 Ciol a ship, v. ceol.

Ciolæn, ciolon [*Dut.* keel: *Kil. keele kele*] The throat; guttur:—*Ps.* 13, 5: 113, 15.
 Ciorian to complain, v. ceorian.
 Ciorl a rustic, v. ceorl.
 Cipa, cipe An onion, scallion; cepa, ascalonium:—*Cot.* 12.
 Cipeleac A leek; cipus:—*Cot.* 55.
 Cipp A coulter, harrow; dentale:—*R.* 1.
 Cipresse the cypress-tree; cupressus, *Som.*
 Ciptum brought, v. ceapian.
 CIRC, circe, ciric, cyric, cyricea, an [*Dut.* kerk] A CHURCH, temple: ecclesia:—In circan bebyrged wæs was buried in a church, *Bd.* 2, 7, *S. p.* 509, 5: *Elf. gl.* 18. The first Anglo-Saxon churches were built of wood, *Bd.* 3, 25: 3, 4. Cyric is sacerdes æwe the church is the priest's wife, *Off. Reg.* 6: *Ors.* 2, 2. ¶ Cyricean ealdor an elder of a church, a churchwarden.
 Circe-wic A church dwelling, a monastery; monasterium:—*Chr. Gib. p.* 240, 23.
 Circlic circular, like a church, ecclesiastical; *Elf. T.* 22.
 Circol, circul A circle, the zodiac, a sphere; circulus, *Som.*
 Circol-wyrda a juggler, a fortune-teller, *Som.*
 Circul a circle, v. circol.
 Circul-adl the shingles, wolfshunger; zona, curcilla:—*L. Md.* 1, 36.
 Circul-cræft knowledge of the sphere, of astrology, or mathematics, *Som.*
 Ciric a church, v. circ.
 Ciric-grið the church's peace.
 Ciric-sceat church-scot, payment made to the church.
 Cirictune A church-yard; cæmeterium:—*L. Can. Edg.* 26.
 Circ-wæccan church-watches, vigils.
 Cirisbeam A CHERRY-tree; cerasus, *Som.*
 Cirlic rustic, v. ceorlic.
 Cirm a charm, crashing, v. cym.
 Cirlnel a kernel, v. cyrnal.
 Cirpsian; p. sieðe; pp. sied. To crisp, curl; crispere, *Som.*
 Cirpsloccas crisped or curled locks, *Som.*
 Cirrede turned, changed, v. ceran.
 Cirspan to crisp, v. cirpsian.
 Cis; adj. [*Dut.* kies, koos] Choice, nice in eating; fastidiosus in edendo:—*Herb.* 8, 2.
 Ciser-æppla a kind of dried figs; caricæ:—*Cot.* 38.
 Cisilstan sand-stone, v. ceoslstan.
 Cisnes choiceness, niceness, v. ceasness.

Cissa-ceaster [*Cassa's city*] CHICHESTER, *Sussex*:—*Chr.* 895: *L. Athel.* 14.
 Cist chooses, v. ceosan.
 Cist goodness, v. cyst.
 Cist election, choice, a band of soldiers, v. cyst.
 Ciste, A chest; cista:—*Cod. Ex.* 1. b, v. cyst.
 Cisten-beam A chesnut-tree; castanea:—*R.* 46.
 Cistmælum earnestly, *Som.*
 Cite a city, *Som.*
 Citelan [*Frs.* kitelje] To tickle; titillare, *Som.*
 Citelung a tickling.
 CIÐ, es; m. A young tender shoot of a herb or tree, from the root upwards, a germ, sprig, blade; festuca:—*Ofer gærsa ciðas, Ex.* 32, 2. Forhwi ælc sæd to ciðum and wyrtrumum weorðe why should every seed turn to germs and roots, *Bt.* 34, 10.
 Ciðere A reprover, chider; reprehensor, *Som.*
 Ciðfæst rooted, growing, *Som.*
 Citil a kettle, v. cytel.
 Claded clad, v. gecladed.
 Clæcleas, clacleas free, *Cot.* 104.
 Clæfer-wyrt Clover, small clover; trifolium minus:—*L. Md.* 1, 30.
 Clæfra; pl. Violets, gilliflowers; violæ:—*Reade clæfra marigolds; calthæ.* Hwite clæfra white violets or stock-gilliflowers, violæ albæ, *Som.*
 Clæg [*Frs.* klai] CLAY; samia terra:—*R.* 56.
 Clæghangre [from its clayey situation] CLAY-HANGER, or Clayhonger, *Suffolk, Chr.* 1016.
 Clæia; adj. CLAYEY; argillaceus, *Lye.*
 Clæmende hardening, *Cot.* 145.
 Clæmian [*Frs.* kliemje] To CLAM, smear, anoint; linere:—*Gen.* 6, 14.
 Clæmning, e; f. A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening; litura, oblimatio:—*Elf. gr.* 47, *Som.*
 CLÆN; adj. 1. CLEAN, pure; mundus. 2. Chaste, innocent; castus, innoxius:—1. Win clæn, *Ps.* 74, 7. Clæne nyten, *Bd.* 4, 24: *Lev.* 23, 22. 2. Clæne oððe heofonlic unmarried, *Elf. gr.* 9, 49. Þu bist clæne, *Deut.* 23, 22: *Gen.* 44, 10.
 Clænan To clean; purificare:—*L. Can. Edg.* 22.
 Clæne; adv. CLEAN, entirely; penitus:—*Ors.* 4, 1.
 Clængeorn a desire of purity.
 Clænehlaf corn, bread, *Som.*
 Clænlic pure, cleanly, v. clæn.
 Clænlice purely, cleanly; puré, *Som.*
 Clænnes, se; f. Cleanness, chas-

- tity, modesty; puritas:—Ps. 17, 22, 26.
- Clænsere *A cleanser, purifier, priest; purgator, Som.*
- Clænsian, aclænsian, geclænsian; *p. ede; pp. ed [Frs. klinsgje] To CLEANSE, purify, make clean; mundare:—Clænsa me, Ps. 18, 13. Ðu myht me geclænsian, Mt. 8, 2.*
- Clænsnige *cleanse, free from blame; purget:—L. Ethel. 10, W. p. 106, 25.*
- Clænsung, geclænsung, *e; f. A cleansing, purifying, expiation; emundatio:—Mk. 1, 44: Lev. 1, 4.*
- Clæppette *should palpitate, v. clappan.*
- Clæppetung, *e; f. The pulse; pulsus:—R. 76.*
- Clænsung *purifying, v. clænsung.*
- Clam, *es, or mes; m. 1. What is clammy, mud, clay; lutum. 2. A poultice, plaister; plasma. 3. A bandage, what holds or retains as a net, fold, prison; vinculum:—1. Ex. 1, 14. 2. Herb. 22. 3. Bt. R. p. 152, v. clom.*
- Clane *clean, v. clæn.*
- Clansung *cleansing, v. clænsung.*
- Clappan *To CLAP, move, palpitate; palpitare, Som.*
- Clasnunga *a chastisement, a cleansing.*
- Clate *A bur, sticking to man's clothes; blitum:—Cot. 24.*
- CLAD, *es; m. CLOTH; in the pl. clothes, garments; pannus, vestimenta:—Bt. 17: Mt. 9, 16: Gen. 37, 29.*
- Clad-sceara *a pair of shears, Som.*
- Clatrung, *e; f. Any thing that makes a clattering, a drum, a rattle; crepitaculum:—Cot. 51.*
- Claustr, clauster, cluster *A cloister; claustrum:—Elf. gl. 21.*
- CLAW; *pl. clawa, clawu [Frs. klou: Plat. Ger. klaue f: Dut. klauw m.] A CLAW, talon, hook, pincers; ungula:—Ps. 68, 36: Lev. 11, 3, 4.*
- Clawian *To CLAW; scalpere:—Elf. gr. 28.*
- Clawung, *e; f. A pain, the gripes; tormina:—L. Md. 2, 32.*
- Cleadur *A clatter, drum, rattle; crepitaculum, Som.*
- Cleafan *dens, v. cleofa.*
- Cleafan *To cleave asunder; findere, Som.*
- Cledemuð *[the mouth of the river Cleddy] GLADMOUTH, CLEDMOUTH, South Wales, Chr. 921.*
- Clem *a plaister, v. clam.*
- Clene *Serene, clear; serenous:—Ed. 213, Lye.*
- Cleofa, *an That which is cloven, a cleft, a chasm, den, chamber; cubile:—Bd. 4, 9.*
- Cleofesho *A famous place for Anglo-Saxon councils, perhaps Abingdon, Berks.*
- Cleofian *to cleave, v. clifian.*
- Cleopian; *part. ende, igende; p. ude. To cry, call; clamare:—Bt. 3, 4, v. clypian.*
- Cleopigend, cleopend *A vowel; vocalis, Som.*
- Cleopung *a cry, v. clypung.*
- Cleot *a clout, v. clut.*
- Cleow, cleowen *a clew, v. cliwe.*
- Clepan *To cry out; clamitare:—Prov. 1, Lye.*
- Clepeþa *A clawing; scalpurigo:—Past. 2, 6.*
- Clepung *a calling.*
- Clerc, cleric, cleroc, *es; m. [Lat. clericus] A CLERK, priest; clericus:—Chr. 963: L. Can. Edg. 4.*
- Cleric-hád, cleroc-hád *priesthood.*
- Clesnung *a cleansing, v. clænsung.*
- Clibbor *A burden, load; onus:—Menol. 473.*
- Clieta *chalk washed.*
- Cliewe *a clue, v. cliwe.*
- CLIF, clyf; *pl. u [Frs. klif: Dut. klip m: Ger. klippe f.] 1. A CLIFF, rock, steep descent; cli-vus, rupes. 2. A bed, nest; cubile:—1. Ors. 1, 1: 5, 4. 2. Bd. 3, 23.*
- Clife *The herb agrimony, a bur; agrimonia, lappa:—Cot. 118. Smæl clife the small bur, Som.*
- Clifhlep, clifhlyp *a cliff-leap, right down, under foot; pessus:—Cot. 155.*
- Clifian, onclifian, cliofian; *p. ode [Plat. Dut. kleven: Ger. kleben to adhere; Plat. klöven: Dut. klooven. Frs. klieven to split] To CLEAVE, adhere; adhærere, findere:—Hi willað clifian on þæm monnum they will cleave to the men, Bt. 16, 3. Woldon hi on þæm clifian, Id. To þære lifre clifiað, Lev. 1, 8. Clifode, Lk. 10, 11.*
- Clifig, clifht; *adj. Cliffy, steep; clivosus:—R. 8.*
- Clifrian; *part. rende. To claw, scratch; scabere:—Elf. gr. 28.*
- Clifstanas *rough stones, rocks; cautes:—Cot. 44.*
- Clifwyrth *Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove; agrimonia:—Clif or Clyfwyrth, sume man hatað foxes-clife, sume ea wyrth cliff-wort some men call fox-glove, some water-wort, L. Md. p. 1, 15.*
- CLIMAN, climban; *pp. clumben [Plat. Dut. Ger. klimmen] To CLIMB; scandere:—Chr. 1070.*
- Clingan *To wither, pine, to CLING*
- or shrink up; marcescere:—Elf. gr. 35, Som.
- Cliof *a cliff, rock, v. clif.*
- Cliofian *To cleave; adherere:—Bt. 16, 3, v. clifian.*
- Cliofung, *e; f. A CLEAVING; sectio:—R. 62, Lye.*
- Cliopian; *part. clioppende; p. hi clioppadon. To cry, call, Bd. 4, 19, v. clypian.*
- Clipode *called, v. clypian.*
- Clipur *[Dut. klepel] A CLAPPER; nolæ malleus:—W. Cat. p. 109.*
- Clirc *a clerk, priest, v. clerc.*
- Clistun CLIST or CLYST, *near Exeter, Devon. Chr. 1001.*
- CLIWE, *an; n. [Frs. klyoumen] A CLEW, any thing that is globular, a bottom of thread, ball; glomus:—Elf. gr. 20: Past. 35, 5.*
- Cloccan *[Frs. klakke] To CLUCK, sigh; glocire, Som.*
- Clofeshooh *Abingdon, v. cleofesho.*
- Clofen *eloven, separated, Som.*
- Clofpunc *clove-tongue, v. clufpung.*
- Clofwyrth *a fox-glove, v. clifwyrth.*
- CLOM, *mes; m. [Frs. klem] A band, bond, clasp, bandage, chain, prison; vinculum carcer:—Under clommum under bonds, Cod. Ex. 120, b. 13: Chr. 942. Helle clommas the chains of hell, Cd. 19.*
- Clough *a cleft of a rock, or down the side of a hill, Som.*
- Clow *a clue, v. cliwe.*
- Clucga *[Plat. Dut. Frs. klok f: Ger. klokke f.] A bell, CLOCK; campana:—Bd. 4, 28.*
- CLUD, *es; m. [Plat. klood m: Dut. kluit f: Ger. kloss m: hence the Eng. clod] A rock, stone, a little hill, hillock; rupes, collis:—Ors. 3, 9: 6, 3: Bt. 34, 10.*
- Clüdig; *adj. Rocky; saxosus:—Ors. 1, 1.*
- Clufe *An ear of corn, a clove of garlic; spica, Som.*
- Clufiht *cliffy, v. clifig.*
- Clufpung *The herb crow-foot, clove-tongue; herba scelerata:—Herb. 9.*
- Clufwyrth *Cliff-wort; batracion:—Herb. 10, v. clifwyrth.*
- Clugga *a bell, v. clucga.*
- Clumian *To keep close, to press, cover, murmur, mutter; comprimere, mussitare:—Bd. de Sapi. 4, W. Cat. p. 30.*
- Clusa, *an [Frs. klues] A prison, narrow passage, CLOSE; carcer:—Ors. 3, 7: 6, 36.*
- Cluster *a cluster, bunch, v. clyster.*
- Cluster *a cloister, v. claustr.*
- Cluster-loc *a cloister, v. claustr.*
- Clut *A little cloth, CLOUT, a plait, seam; pittacium, lamina:—Elf. gl. 20.*

Clyferfote cloven-footed.

Clyfigende adl a joint-disease, the gout, Som.

Clylle A sign; signum:—Fulg. 22.

Clympre Metal; metallum:—Cot. 132.

Clyna, clyne Metal, a mass, lump, wedge; metallum:—R. 51.

Clypenes a clipping, v. clypnys.

Clypian, cleopian, ic clypige; p. clypode, geclypode, hi clypodon, clypon; pp. geclypod; v. a. [Plat. Ger. klaffen: Dut. klappen] To speak, speak aloud, to call, say; loqui, clamare:—Mk. 10, 47: Lk. 5, 32. Manega synt geclypode, Mt. 20, 16.

Clypiendlic, clypigendlic; adj. Vocative, calling, vocal; vocalis, vocativus:—Clypiendlic gebigedness a vocative case, Elf. gr. 7.

Clypnys, clypenes, se; f. A CLIPPING, an embrace; amplexus:—Bd. 3, 24.

CLYPPAN, beclyppan; p. de; pp. ed or clypte, beclypte [Plat. Ger. klappen] To embrace, clasp, CLIP, make much of, love, admire; amplecti:—Bd. 4, 24: Gen. 29, 13: Mk. 9, 36.

Clypung, e; f. Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry; eloquium, clamor:—Se muð dryfð ut þa clypunge, and seo lyft bið geslagen mid þære clypunge, Elf. gr. 1, 5, Som. p. 2, 34: Ps. 17, 8. Clypunga the calends.

Clysing, clysung, e; f. That which is closed, a period, closing, conclusion, cloister; periodus, claustrum:—Periodus is clysing, oððe geendung þæs ferses, Elf. gr. 51, Som. p. 51, 20.

Clyster; pl. clystru. A CLUSTER, a bunch, a branch; racemus:—R. 47: Gen. 40, 10.

Clysung a cloister, v. clysing.

Clypa A plaister, salve, poultice; plasma:—Elf. gr. 9: Gl. 7: Herb. 51, 2, v. clam.

Clywen a clue, v. cliwe.

Cnædan to knead, v. cnedan.

CNÆP, cnæpp [Plat. Dut. knoop m.] A top, cop, KNOP, button; jugum:—Uppan þæs mantes cnæp, Ex. 19, 20: Lk. 4, 29: Numb. 14, 44.

Cnæpling [Dut. knaaplyn: Fland. knapelinck] A stripling, youth; adolescens:—W. Bd. p. 377.

CNAPA, cnafa, an; m. [Plat. Dut. knaap m: Ger. knabe m: Old Eng. knave] A boy, servant, young man; puer:—He betæhte hys cnapan and se cnapa hit ofsloh, Gen. 18, 7: 21, 19: 39, 10: Ps. 85, 15.

* Cnāwan, he cnæwð; p. cneow; pp. cnāwen. To KNOW; noscere, v. oncnāwan.

Cnāwincg Knowledge, a knowing; cognitio, Som.

Cnear A ship, a narrow ship, galley; navis:—Cnear on flot the ship on float, Athelst. Vict. Chr. 938. Nægled on cnearum in nailed ships, Id.

Cneatung, e; f. A debate, an inquiry, a search; disputatio, scrutinium:—Scint. 14.

Cnedan, gecnedan; pp. cneden [Dut. kneden] To KNEAD, ferment; subigere:—R. Lk. 13, 21.

Cneo a generation, v. cneores.

Cneohte Knotty; geniculatus:—L. Md. 1, 64.

Cneoferis-burh Burgcastle, Suffolk; Bd. 3, 19, v. Cnobheres-burh.

Cneoholen A herb; ruscus:—Cot. 165.

Cneoht a boy, v. cniht.

Cneomagas relations, v. mæg.

Cneordlæcan, gecneordlæcan To study, take care; studere, Som.

Cneordnys, se; f. Diligence, care, affection; cura, Som.

Cneores, cneorys, cneornys, cneowres, se; f. A generation, family, stock; tribus:—Of þisse wirestan cneoresse, Deut. 1, 35: Gen. 2, 4: 6, 9. Cneorisse boc, Mt. 1, 1.

Cneorim a generation.

Cneorism family, generation, v. cneores.

Cneornys, cneorys a generation, v. cneores.

CNEOW, es; n. [Plat. knee: Dut. Ger. knie f: Moes. kniw] A KNEE, relationship; genu:—Mt. 27, 29. ¶ Binnan cneowe within relationship, L. Edw. Guth. 11. Cneow hweorban the whirl-bone of the knee, Som.

Cneow-wærce pain in the knees, Som.

Cneow - hollen, cneow - holm KNEEHOLM, knee-hulver, tongue laurel; ruscus:—Cot. 165: victoriola, Herb. 59.

Cneowian, gecneowian; p. ede. To bow the knee, to kneel; genuflectere:—Pref. R. Conc.

Cneowmægas relations, v. mæg. Cneowrim, cneowres a generation, v. cneores.

Cneow-sibbe relationship.

Cneowung, e; f. A kneeling; genuflectio:—Bd. 3, 17.

Cnidan To beat; cædere:—R. Mt. 21, 35.

Cnif [Frs. knyf: Plat. knief c: Dan. kniv c.] A KNIFE; culter, v. sex.

CNIHT, cneoht, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. knecht] A boy, youth,

attendant, servant. Hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they serve the shire; puer, servus:—Lytel cniht a little boy, Bd. 4, 8: L. In. 7: Gen. 24, 64: Lk. 7, 7: 12, 45. Moises sende cnihtas, Ex. 24, 5. ¶ Cnihtcild a boy, a male-child, Bd. 4, 8.—Leorning cniht a learning attendant, a disciple.

Cnihtbād The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood, KNIGHTHOOD; pubes:—Elf. gr. 9, 28: Bd. 5, 14.

Cniht-iuguð Youth, boyhood; juvenus:—Bridfr.

Cnihtlic; adj. Boyish; puerilis:—L. Guth. 2.

Cnihtwisa youthwise, youthlike, v. monwisa.

Cnobheres-burg Burgcastle, Suffolk; urbs Cnobheri:—Bd. 3, 19: Bd. 3, 19.

Cnocian to knock, v. cnucian.

Cnodan; pp. gecnoden. To give, attribute; tribuere:—Past. 17, 3.

CNOLL, es; m. [Plat. knull m: Dut. knol: Kil. knolle: Ger. knollen] A KNOLL, a hill, top, cop, summit; cacumen:—Gen. 8, 5: Jud. 16, 3, v. cnæp.

Cnosl, es; m. A race, progeny; proles:—L. Alf. 9.

Cnotta [Frs. knotte: Plat. Dut. knobbel m: Kil. knutte n: Ger. knoten m.] A KNOT, a fastening, knitting; nexus:—Elf. gr. 21.

Cnotted knotted.

CNUCIAN, cnuciað; part. ende, gende; pp. gecnocod, gecnuced. To KNOCK, beat; pulsare:—Mt. 7, 7, 8: Lk. 11, 10.

Cnucl [Plat. knökel m: Dut. knokkel m: Ger. knöchel m.] A KNUCKLE, joint; articulus, Som.

Cnyll [Dut. knal] A KNELL, a sound of a bell; signum campanæ:—R. Ben. 48.

Cnyllan, cnyllsan; p. de; pp. ed. To KNELL, sound a bell; pulsare, campana signum dare:—R. Ben. 48: C. Lk. 11, 9.

Cnysan, cnyssan; pp. gecnysed. [Plat. knösen: Frs. knieze: Dut. kneuzen] To break down, weaken, beat, calumniate; premere:—Ors. 3, 1: Ps. 118, 122.

Cnysung, cnyssung, e; f. A striking, stroke; ictus:—Elf. gr. 1, 4, Som. p. 2.

CNYTAN, cnyttan; pp. gecnyt [Plat. knüitten] To tie, bind, KNIT; nectere, ligare:—Elf. gr. 36.

Cnyttelsa the sinews, nerves, Som.

Cóc, es; m. [Plat. Frs. Dut. kok m: Ger. koch m.] A COOK;

coquus:—*Elf. gr.* 21, 28. Co-
ces mete cook's meat, pies, *Som.*
Cocc, es; *m.* A cock, a male
fowl or bird; gallus:—*Creow*
se cocc, *Mt.* 26, 34, 74: *Jn.*
13, 38.
Coccel, cocel, es; *m.* COCKLE,
darnel, tares; zizania:—*Mt.*
13, 27, v. ata.
Cocer, cocur [*Dut.* koker] *A*
quiver for arrows, a case; pha-
retra:—*Ps.* 10, 2: *Elf. gl.* 24:
Gen. 27, 3.
Cocle cockle, v. coccel.
Cocnunga pies, things cooked, v.
coc.
Cocor *A* sword, scabbard; fra-
mea:—*Ps.* 21, 19.
Cocur *a* quiver, v. cocer.
Cod-æppel *A* quince-pear, *a*
quince; malum cydoneum:—
Cot. 93.
Codd *A* bag, sack, cod; pera:
—*Mt.* 10, 10: *Mk.* 6, 8.
Coelnes coolness, *Ben.*
Coerin boiled wine, v. cerene.
Cof, cofa, cofe. *A* COVE, cave,
repository, inner room; cubile:
—*Lps.* 35, 4: *C. Mt.* 6, 6. In
cofum innæ, *R. Mt.* 24, 26.
Cofantreo [*Cwent Cwent*; ree or
hre *a* river] COVENTRY, War-
wickshire, *Som.*
Cofgodas household-gods.
Cofincel *a* hand-mill.
Coffice quickly, v. caflice.
Cofscipe quickness, v. calscype.
Cohhetan *To* laugh; cachinnari:
—*Fr. Jdth.* 12.
COL; *pl.* cola, colu [*Frs.* kôal:
Dut. kool] COAL; carbo:—
Ps. 17, 10, 15: 139, 11.
COL, cyl, es; *adj.* [*Frs.* *Dut.*
koel] COOL, cold; frigidus:—
Bt. R. p. 155.
Colian, ic colige; *p.* de; *pp.* ed.
To COOL, *to* become cold; re-
frigerare, algere:—*Herb.* 94,
4, v. acolian.
Colla [*Norse,* kollur] *A* helmet;
galea:—¶ *Morgen* collan *the*
morning helmet, the first dawn,
Fr. Jdth. p. 25, 6.
Collen-ferhð shielded for battle,
a warrior.
Colmase *an* unlucky bird, v.
mase.
Coln *A* pebble stone; calculus,
Som.
Coln-ceaster COLCHESTER, *Es-*
sex, so called from the river
Coln.
Colne pertaining to coals, *Som.*
COLT *A* COLT; pullus:—*Gen.*
32, 15.
Col-præd *a* coal or blackened
thread, plumb-line.
Coltræppe Ram, whin or Christ's
thorn; rhamnus:—*Cot.* 156.
Colunceaster Colchester, v. Coln-
ceaster.
Com, comon came, v. cuman.

Comb *A* low place enclosed with
hills, a valley; vallis. Hence
the names of places, situate
in valleys, end in comb; as
Al-comb, Bos-comb, Chil-
comb, &c. Sometimes the
name of the owner is annex-
ed; as Comb-Basset, Comb-
Raleigh. Sometimes b is
changed into p; as Compton,
Comb *a* valley, tun *a* town,
Mann.
Cometa *a* comet.
Commuce maiden-weed, v. cam-
mec.
Comp *a* battle, v. camp.
Compdóm, comphád warfare, v.
campdom.
Compian, campian [*Frs.* kampje]
To encamp, make war, fight;
congređi, pugnare:—*Bd.* 1,
15.
Compung, e; *f.* *An* encamping,
combating, fighting; pugna:—
Cot. 49.
Comp-weorod *an* army, v. camp-
wered.
Comp-wige *a* battle.
Con knows, scit for can, v. cun-
nan.
Con bold, v. cene.
Condel *a* candle.
Cone-ceaster Caster, *a* town
seven miles from Newcastle,
Som.
Connan *to* know, v. cunnan.
Conned proved, v. cunnian.
Consolde *The* herb comfrey; con-
solida:—*L. Md.* 3, 63.
Consula bec, cyninga bec books
of consuls, or king's annals, ca-
lendars; fasti:—*Cot.* 92.
Contware Canterbury, v. Cant-
wara.
Coon bold, v. cene.
Coortan bands of soldiers; co-
hortes:—*Ors.* 5, 12.
Cop *a* cope, cap, top, v. cæppe.
Cope-man *a* merchant, v. ceap-
man.
Copenere *A* lover; amator:—
Past. 52, 3.
Copest chiefest, most precious,
Som.
Coplic fit; coplice fitly, well.
Copp [*Frs.* *Dut.* kop] *A* cup,
vessel, top; calix, culmen:—
Cot. 175, v. cupp, cæppe.
Cops cords, fetters, v. cosp.
Corcið *an* increase, v. cið.
Coren, acoren chosen, v. ceosan.
Corenes, gecorenes, se. *An* elec-
tion, a choice; electio:—*C. R.*
Ben. 62.
Corion *The* herb coriander; cori-
andrum:—*Herb.* 148.
CORN [*Plat.* koren *n*: *Ger.* korn
n: *Frs.* *Dut.* koorn: *Moes.*
kaurn] *A* CORN, *a* grain; gra-
num:—¶æt is ix bere corna
that is nine barley-corns, *L.*
Athel. 3, *W.* p. 63, 33: *Mt.*

13, 31. ¶ Cornæsceda chaff,
R. 17.
Cornas corns; gemursæ, *Som.*
Cornbære, cornberend, cornbo-
ra *that* beareth corn.
Corningselig Fruitful, favourable;
gratiosus:—*Obs. Lun.* 9.
Corn-hus *a* corn-house, granary.
Corn-hwæcca *a* corn-chest, bin,
Lye.
Cornoeh *A* crane; grus, *Som.*
Cornripa, an; *A* handful of corn;
metens:—*Ors.* 4, 8.
Corntreow *A* cornel-tree, dog-
tree; cornus:—*R.* 46.
Corn-weal, eorn-weala-mægðe
CORNWAL, *Som.*
Corn-wealas Cornishmen; cor-
nubienses:—*Chr.* 891.
Cornwurma *a* corn-worm, weevil.
Cors *a* curse, v. curs.
Corsian *to* curse, v. cursian.
Corsnæde, corsned *A* piece of
bread, execrated by a Romish
priest, and then offered to the
suspected guilty person, *to* be
swallowed in way of purgation;
panis execratione devotus:—
L. eccl. Cnut. 5, *W.* p. 128, 43.
Corðer, corðre *A* multitude,
company, train, pomp, state;
multitudo:—*Cd.* 80: *Chr.* 973.
Cos, ses; *m.* [*Plat. Ger.* kuss:
m. Dut. kus *m.*] *A* KISS;
osculum:—*Scint.* 8: *Elf. gl.*
4. ¶ Cossas syllan *to* give
a kiss, *Somn.* 193.
Cosham COSHAM or CORSHAM,
Wilts:—*Chr.* 1015.
Cosp, es; *m.* *A* fetter; compes:
—*On* cospas *into* fetters, *Bt.*
38, 1.
Cossas kisses, v. cos.
Costere *a* tempter; tentator:—
C. R. Mt. 4, 3.
COSTIAN, costnian, gecostian;
p. de, hi costodon; *pp.* gecost-
ted, gecosten, gecostnod, a-
costnod [*Plat. Ger.* kosten]
To tempt, try, prove; proba-
re, tentare:—*Ps.* 25, 2: *Mt.*
16, 1: 19, 3: *Ors.* 6, 3. He
wæs fram satane gecostnod,
Mk. 1, 13.
Costnere *a* tempter, v. costere.
Costnes, se; *f.* *A* temptation;
tentatio, *Som.*
Costnian *to* tempt, v. costian.
Costnigend, es; *m.* *A* tempter;
tentator:—*Mt.* 4, 3.
Costnud tried, v. costian.
Costnung, costung, e; *f.* *A* temp-
tation, trying, tempest; tenta-
tio:—*Mk.* 14, 38: *Bd.* 1, 8:
Ps. 94, 8.
COTA, cyta, an; *m.* cote, an; *n.*
[*Plat.* kate *f*: *Frs.* *Dut.* kot
n: *Ger.* kathe *f*, kath, koth *n*:
Dan. koje *c*: *Swed.* kette *m*:
koja *f*: *Icel.* kot *n.* villula, ko-
ta *f*: *partiula* domus secreta:
Wel. cwt: *Fin.* cota: *Lap.*

kaate] A cot, cottage, den, cave, bed, couch; casa, spelunca:—To his cotan, *L. Cnut.* 74. He hæfde cytan, *Bd.* 3, 17, *S.* p. 543, 24: 5, 12, *S.* p. 630, 42. To þeofa cote, *Mt.* 21, 13: *Ors.* 3, 9, *Bar.* p. 117, 17.
 Coða, coðe A disease, sickness, pestilence; morbus:—Swilc coðe com on mannum such a disease came on men, *Chr.* 1087.
 Coðlice truly, v. cuðlice.
 Cotlyf; pl. cotlyfa. A little village; villula:—*Chr.* 963.
 Cotsæta An inhabitant of a cottage, a cottager; casæ habitator, *Som.*
 Cott a bed, v. cota.
 Cottuc Mallows; malva, *Som.*
 Coxre a quiver, v. cocer.
 CRABBA, an [*Plat.* *Ger.* krabbe f: *Dut.* krab f.] A CRAB, crawfish, a sign of the zodiac; cancer:—*Elf. gl.* 12: *Æqu. vern.* 7.
 Cracettan To croak; crocitare:—*Dial.* 2, 8.
 Cradel, cradl, cradul A CRADLE; cunabulum:—On þam cradele, *L. Cnut.* 74: *Cot.* 208.
 Cræcetung, e; f. A croaking; crocitatio:—Cræcetung hræfena the croaking of ravens, *Guth.* 6.
 Cræfian to crave, v. crafian.
 CRÆFT, es; m. [*Plat.* *Dut.* kracht f: *Ger.* kraft] 1. CRAFT, contrivance, art, skill, trade, employment, workmanship; ars, artificium. 2. Strength, power; vis, potentia. 3. Talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue; facultas, virtus:—1. Mid æni-ge cræfte by any contrivance, *Bt.* 39, 4. Ælces cræftes and-weorc the materials of every art, *Id.* 17. 2. Mid eallum hiora cræftum with all their powers, *Ors.* 1, 13. Sunnan cræftas the sun's powers, *Bt.* 41, 1. 3. Ðæt mine cræftas ne wurden forgitene that my talents might not be forgotten, *Id.* 17. Se wer is cræfta full the man is full of virtues, *Id.* 10: 36, 5. Wið þære sawle cræfta ænne with one of the faculties of the soul, *Id.* 32, 1. Plantian cræftas on mode to plant virtues in the mind, *Id.* 27, 1: 38, 5. ¶ Ator-cræft the art of poisoning.—Boc-cræft book-craft, literature.—Dream-cræft the art of music.—Dry-cræft the art of magic.—Galdor-cræft incantation.—Læce-cræft the art of medicine.—Leoð-cræft poetry.—Rim-cræft arithmetic. Scip-cræft navigation.—Stæf-cræft letter-craft, grammar.—Tungel-cræft astronomy.—

Wicce-cræft witchcraft.—Wig-cræft the art of war.
 Cræfta An artist, a craftsman, workman; artifex:—*Elf. gr.* 10.
 Cræftan To exercise a craft, to build; architectari:—*Elf. gr.* 36.
 Cræftega, cræftica, cræftiga An architect, a workman; artifex:—*Bt.* 39, 5, v. cræfta.
 Cræftgast most skilful.
 Cræftica a workman, v. cræftega.
 Cræftig; adj. Ingenious, skilful, CRAFTY; ingeniosus, peritus:—*Bt.* 36, 6: 39, 10.
 Cræftiga a workman, v. cræftega.
 Cræftiglice; adv. Workmanlike, craftily; artificiose:—*Bd.* 4, 19.
 Cræftigra more skilful, v. cræftig.
 Cræftleás; adj. Artless, innocent, simple, inexperienced; innocens:—*Elf. gr.* 10.
 Cræftlic; adj. Workmanlike, artificial; artificialis:—*Bridfr.*
 Cræftlice; adv. Cunningly, CRAFTILY; affabre:—*R.* 99.
 Cræftsearo An instrument of war, a device, stratagem; machina, *Som.*
 Cræft-wyrc Workmanship; artificium:—*Scint.* 29.
 Cræn a crane, v. cran.
 Cræsta A CREST, tuft, plume; crista, *Som.*
 CRÆT, crat; pl. cratu [*Plat.* kare, karet f: *Ger.* karre f.] A chariot, CART; currus:—He hæfde cratu, and ridende men, *Gen.* 50, 9: *Deut.* 11, 4. Twægra horsa cræt a chariot or cart drawn by two horses, *Som.*
 Crætehors a cart horse.
 Crætwæn a wain, chariot.
 Cræwð crows, v. crawan.
 CRAFTIAN, becraftian To ask, CRAVE, implore; petere:—*L. pol. Cnut.* 67: *Chr.* 1070.
 Crammian; pp. crummen, accrummen [*Dut.* krammen] To CRAM, stuff; farcire:—*Elf. gr.* 30.
 CRAN [*Dut.* kraan f.] A CRANE; grus:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 33.
 Cranc-stæf a weaver's instrument.
 Crang Dead, killed; mortuus, *Mann.*
 Crangan, gecrangan; p. hi crungon [*Dut.* krenken: *Ger.* kranken] To submit, crush, die, perish; occumbere, perire:—*Cd.* 167. Hettend crungon the enemy crushed [cringed], *Chr.* 938.
 Cranohawc a crane hawk.
 Crape should creep, v. creopan.
 Crat a waggon, v. cræt.
 CRAW, crawe [*Frs.* krie: *Plat.* *Dut.* kraai f: *Ger.* Krähe f.] A CROW, a Cornish chough, a jay; cornix:—*Ps.* 146, 10.

Crawan, ic cráwe, cræwð; p. creow, hi creowon; pp. cráwen [*Plat.* kreien: *Dut.* kra-yen: *Ger.* krähen] To CROW as a cock; cantare instar galli:—*Mt.* 26, 34, 74: *Mk.* 14, 30.
 Crawan-leac Meadow-saffron; hermodactylus:—*R.* 44.
 Creaca, Creacisc; adj. Grecian; Græcus:—*Ors.* 1, 10. Creaca land Greece, *Id.* 1, 1.
 Creacanford, v. Creccanford.
 Cread A company, troop; turma:—Cread-cnearr a ship's company, a crew, *Lye.*
 Creas the Greeks, v. Grecas.
 Crecca A CREEK, bay, wharf; crepido, *Som.*
 Creccagelade, Cregelade [*F.* Criccelade: *Hunt.* Criklade] CRICKLADE, CREEKLADE, *Wilts.*, *Chr.* 905.
 Creccanford, Creganford, Crea-canford [*Hunt.* Creganford the ford of the river Crec or Craye] CRAYFORD, Kent, *Chr.* 457.
 Crecisc Grecian, v. Creaca.
 Creda, an; m. The creed, belief; symbolum fidei:—¶ Se læsse creda the less or Apostle's creed.—Se mæsse creda the sacrament or Nicene creed.
 Cregelade, v. Creccagelade.
 Crecestre, crencistre; f. A female weaver, a spinster; textrix:—*Wynst. Test.*
 CREÓPAN, he crypð; p. creáp, hi crupon; pp. copen [*Plat.* krupen: *Frs.* kroepe: *Dut.* kruipen] To CREEP, crawl; repere:—*Bt.* 36, 4: *Ors.* 1, 7. ¶ Creopende cyn creeping kind, a reptile, *Gen.* 1, 25.
 Creopere; m. [*Plat.* krüper m: *Dut.* kruiper m.] A CREEPER, cripple; serpens, clinicus, *Som.*
 Creopung, e; f. A CREEPING, stealing; abreptio:—*Cot.* 144.
 Creow crew, v. crawan.
 Crepel; m. A little creeper or crawfish; cancellus:—*Prov.* 7.
 Cressen cresses, v. cæse.
 CRICC, cryc [*Frs.* krik: *Plat.* *Dut.* kruk f: *Ger.* krücke] A CRUTCH, staff; baculus:—*Ps.* 22, 5: *Bd.* 4, 31.
 Cridian-tun [*Fr.* Cridiatun, Credon the river Credon; tun a town] KIRTON or CREDITON, Devon, *Chr.* 977.
 Crisma, an. Chrism, holy oil used in baptism by the Romish church, a white vesture in which children were clothed after baptism; chrisma:—*L. Alf. Guth.* Under crisman clothed in albs or white, *Bd.* 5, 7: 2, 14. ¶ Crism-halgung consecrating the chrism, *W. Cat.* p. 121.
 Crismen Balsam; balsamum:—*Cot.* 140.

- Crismlysing, e; f. *A leaving off the baptismal vest; chrismatis solutio:—Chr. 878.*
- CRISP; *adj.* CRISP, *curled, frizzled; crispus:—Bd. 5, 2.*
- Crist, es; *m.* CHRIST; *christus:—¶ IV Cristes bec the four Gospels, Bd. 5, 19. Cristes æ, Cristes boc the Gospel, Elf. T. p. 30.*
- * Cristalla *Crystal; crystallus:—Num. 11, 7.*
- Cristen; *sup. est; def. se cristenesta; adj. Christian, holy; christianus:—Cristene men secgað christian men say, Bt. 39, 8.*
- Cristen, cristen, an. *A christian; christianus:—He wæs cristen, Bt. 1. He het ealle þa cristenan he ordered all the christians, Ors. 6, 30.*
- Cristenandóm, cristendóm, es; *m.* Christianity, CHRISTENDOM, *the Christian world; christianitas:—Wið þam cristenandome against Christianity, Bt. 1: Elf. T. p. 28, 3: Jud. 16.*
- Cristenest, se cristenesta *the most christian, pious, holy, v. cristen.*
- Cristlic *Christlike, christian; christianus, Lye.*
- Cristnian *To CHRISTEN, baptize, catechize; catechizare:—Bd. 2, 14.*
- Crismlysing *a leaving off the baptismal vest, v. crismlysing.*
- CROCCA [*Frs. kroek: Dut. kruik*] *A CROCK, pot, pitcher; olla:—Ps. 59, 8.*
- Croc-hwære *A kettle; cacabus, Som.*
- Croc-sceard *a potsherd.*
- Croc-wyrhta *a crockworker, potter.*
- Croft *A CROFT, a small enclosed field; prædiolum, Som.*
- Crog, croh, crohha *A small vessel, chrismatory, bottle; le-gythum, lagena:—Cot. 91: 124, v. ampella.*
- Croh *Saffron; crocus:—L. M. 5, 3.*
- Crompeht; *adj. Full of crumples, wrinkled; folialis:—Cot. 91.*
- Cromu *crumbs, v. cruma.*
- CROP, pes; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. krop m: Ger. kropf m: Dan. kroe, krop c: Swed. kråfwa f. kropp m: Icel. krof n.*] *A CROP, top, bunch, berry, an ear of corn, claw of a bird; cima, corymbus, spica, gutturi vesicula:—R. 60. Wurp þone cropp, Lev. 1, 16.*
- Crop-leac *a kind of wild or running betony.*
- Croppiht *Croppy, full of clusters; racemosus, Som.*
- Cruce *A cross, crook, water-pot; crux, hydria, Som. v. crocca.*
- Cruft *A crypt, vault; crypta, Som.*
- CRUMA [*Dut. kruim f.*] *A crumb, fragment; mica:—Mt. 15, 27.*
- CRUMB, crump, crymbig; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut. krom: Ger. krum*] *Crooked, CRUMPED; curvus:—Cot. 144.*
- Crungon *killed, v. crangan.*
- Crusene, crusne *A robe made of skins; mastruga:—Crusene oððe deorfellen roc crusen or a beastfelt or skin garment, Elf. gl. 20.*
- * Cruð *a crowd, v. cread.*
- CRYB [*Plat. Dut. krib f: Ger. krippe f.*] *A CRIB, bed, stall; stratum, Som.*
- Cryc *a crooked staff, v. cric.*
- Cryfele *A den, passage under ground; spelunca, Som.*
- Crymbig *crooked, v. crumb.*
- Crymbing, e; f. *A bending; curvatura:—Cot. 56.*
- Crypan *to creep, v. creopan.*
- Crypel, crypele, cryppel *a den, v. cryfele.*
- Crysm *chrism, v. crisma.*
- Cu'; *g. cús; pl. cy; g. cuna; f.* [*Plat. ko f: Frs. kou: Dut. Dan. koe f: Ger. kuh f.*] *A cow; vacca:—Feowertig cuna, Gen. 32, 15: Ps. 67, 33.*
- Cualme-stow *A place of burial; calvariae locus, Som.*
- Cuce *alive, v. cwic.*
- Cucelere *A spoon, half a drachm, a capon; cochlear:—Herb. 26, 3: Cot. 42.*
- Cucen *alive.*
- Cucian; *part. cucende. To quicken, make alive; vivificare, Som.*
- Cucon, cuconne, cucune *Alive, quick; vivus:—Chr. 1009: Ors. 6, 2. Cucu, Gen. 1, 20, v. cwic.*
- Cucumer, es; *m.* [*Dut. komkommer*] *A CUCUMBER; cucumis:—Cucumeres, þat synd eorðæppla, Num. 11, 5.*
- CUD *A CUD, what is chewed; rumen, Som.*
- Cudele *A cuttlefish; sepia:—R. 102.*
- Cuellan *to kill, v. cwellan.*
- Cuemesa [*Dut. koemest m.*] *Cowdung; lætamen:—L. Md. 138, Som.*
- Cufle, cugele, cugle, cuhle *A COWL, monk's hood; cuculla:—Elf. gl. 20.*
- Cuhyrd *a cow-herd.*
- Cuic *living, v. cwic.*
- Cuicbeam *the juniper-tree.*
- Cuide *a saying, v. cwide.*
- Cula *a cowl, v. cufle.*
- Culfra, culefra, an; *f.* *A dove, CULVER, pigeon; columba:—He asende þa eft ut ane culfran, Gen. 8, 8, 9: Mt. 10, 16: Lk. 2, 24: 3, 22. Culfer, R.*
37. ¶ Wud-culfra *a wood culver or pigeon, stock-dove.*
- Culpa *Humiliation; dejectio:—Cod. Ex. 10, b.*
- Culpian *To humiliate, cringe; humiliare:—Bt. 32, 1.*
- * CULTOR, cultur *A COULTER or CULTER, dagger; culter, sica:—Elf. gl. 8.*
- Culufre *a dove, v. culfra.*
- Cum *come, v. cuman.*
- CUMA, an; *m.* *A comer, guest, stranger; hospes:—Ic wæs cuma, Mt. 25, 35, 43. ¶ Cumena ar-þegn an attendant of guests.—Cumena bur an hospital.—Cumena hus an inn.*
- Cuman, cwiman, ic cume, he cymð; *p. com, hi comon; pp. cumen. [Plat. kamen: Dut. komen: Ger. kommen: Moes. cwiman] To COME, happen, go; venire:—Cum to þam lande, Gen. 12, 1: Ps. 39, 10: Deut. 4, 9.*
- Cumb *a liquid measure: hence, perhaps, our dry measure, a comb or coom, a valley, v. comb.*
- Cumbel, cumbl, cumbol, cumbul [*Franc. cumbal: Icel. cumbl*] *A military standard, a banner, signal; signum militare:—Cd. 181: Fr. Jud. p. 26, 18. ¶ Cumbol-gehnades conflict of banners, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 144, 14.—Cumbol-wiga a commander.*
- Cumbraland [*a land of valleys, v. comb*] *CUMBERLAND.*
- Cumen *come; cumende coming, v. cuman.*
- Cumerland *Cumberland, v. Cumbraland.*
- Cumin *the herb cummin, v. cymen.*
- Cum-liðe *kind to comers or strangers.*
- Cumliðian [*cuma a guest; liði-an to nourish*] *To lodge, to receive as a guest; hospitari:—R. Ben. interl. 1.*
- Cumliðnes, se; *f.* *Hospitable-ness, hospitality; hospitalitas:—Pref. R. Conc., Som.*
- Cummase *a kind of unlucky bird.*
- Cum-pæder *A godfather; compater, Som.*
- cund [*Dut. Kil. kond, konne, kunne known, a kind: Ger. kund: Icel. kyn*] *An adjective termination, denoting a KIND, sort or origin, likeness; as, eorðcund earthly; godcund having its origin from God, divine; heofoncund heavenly-kind, heavenly, etc.*
- Cuneglæsse *The herb hound's or dog's tongue; cynoglossa:—L. Md. 1, 44.*
- Cunela *Rue, herb grace; ruta:—C. R. Lk. 11, 42.*

Cunelle *chervil*; *cerefolium*, *Som.*

*CUNNAN, ic can, þu cunne or canst; he can, we ge hi cunnon; *p.* ic cuðe, þu cuðest, we ge hi cuðon, gecuðon; *pp.* cuð, gecuð [*Plat. Dut. Ger. kennen: Moes. cunnan*] 1. To *KEN*, know, know how; scire. 2. To know how to do, have power, to be able; posse:— 1. Cunne ge Laban? Hig cwædon, þæt hig hine cuðon, *Gen.* 29, 5. Hwanon cuðest þu me, *Jn.* 1, 48: *Bt.* 7, 1. Þæt ne sy cuð and open, *Lk.* 8, 17: 16, 15. Het is cuð it is known, clear, evident, *Greg.* 2, 22. 2. He ne can ongitan he cannot understand, *Bt.* 39, 2, *Card.* p. 328, 9. He eow axað hwæt ge don cunnon, *Gen.* 46, 33. ¶ Cuð doen, gecuðne gedon to make known.

Cunnere *A tempter*; *tentator*:— *C. Mt.* 4, 3.

CUNNIAN, acunniān, gecunniān; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* To enquire, *CON*, search into, to prove, try; probare:—Mot ic nu cunniān may I now enquire? Cunna swa þu wille enquire as thou wilt, *Bt.* 5, 3: *Ps.* 138, 1: *Bd.* 3, 2. Ge cunniān hwylc heora swiftost hors hæfde to try which of them had the swiftest horse, *Bd.* 5, 6.

Cunning, *e*; *f.* Experience, CUNNING; *experientia*, *Som.*

Cuople *A coble, small ship*; *navicula*:—*C. Mt.* 8, 13.

Cupp, cuppa *A cup*; *poculum*:—*Æthelf. Test.*

Cure, curon chose; *p.* of ceosan.

Curmealle, curmelle *Centaury*; *centauria*:—Curmealle seo mære the greater centaur, *Herb.* 3. Curmelle seo læsse the less centaur, *Herb.* 36.

CURS *A CURSE*; *maledictio*:—On ænigne man curse asetting, *Offic. Episc.* 3.

Cursiam incense, *v.* cursumbor.

Cursian To CURSE; *maledicere*:—*Ps.* 36, 23: *Chr.* 1137.

Cursumbor frankincense, incense, *v.* recels.

Cursung, *e*; *f.* A CURSING, curse, torment, hell; *maledictio*:—*Ps.* 108, 16.

CUSC; *adj.* [*Dut. kuisch: Ger. keusch: Al. chusca, kusgi*] CHASTE, modest, pure, clean; castus, purus:—*Cd.* 29.

Cusceote [*Lancashire, cowshot*] *A ringdove*; *palumbus*, *Som.*

*Cuslipa, cusloppe *A COWSLIP*; *verbascum*:—*R.* 42.

Cuter Resin; *mastix, resina*:—*R.* 48.

Cuð known, certain; *pp.* of cunnan.

CUDA, an. One known, an ac-

quaintance, a familiar friend, a relation; *notus, cognatus*:—*Ps.* 54, 14: *Lk.* 1, 58: 2, 44. Ne clypa þine cuðan, *Lk.* 14, 12.

Cuðe, cuðon knew, was able; *p.* of cunnan.

Cuðelic, cuðlic; *adj.* Known, certain; *notus, Som.*

Cuðelice certainly, *v.* cuðlice.

Cuðemen relations, *v.* cuða.

Cuðian; *p.* ude. To know, regard; *innotescere*:—*Ps.* 143, 4.

Cuðlætan To enter into friendship, make peace; *societatem facere, Som.*

Cuðlice, cuðelice; *comp.* or; *adv.* Certainly, truly, indeed; *certo*:—*Bd.* 2, 12: 3, 22.

Cuðnes, se; *f.* Knowledge, acquaintance; *scientia*:—*Scint.* 38.

Cuðnoma *A surname*; *cognomen, Som.*

Cuðomen relations, *v.* cuða.

Cuðon knew; *p.* of cunnan.

Cuðra, cuðre more sure; *comp.* of cuð.

Cuðudyst regardedst, *v.* cuðian.

Cuwon chewed, *v.* ceowan.

CWACIAN; *part.* ende [*Plat. quakkeln*] To QUAKE, tremble; tremere:—*Ps.* 17, 9: *Ors.* 2, 5.

Cwacung, *e*; *f.* A QUAKING, trembling; tremor:—*Ps.* 2, 11.

Cwæde, cwæden said, *v.* cwæðan.

Cwæle a violent death, *v.* cwale.

Cwælm death, *v.* cwealm.

Cwæman to please, *v.* cweman.

Cwæn a queen, *v.* cwen.

Cwærtern a prison, *v.* cwertern.

Cwæstednys a trembling, *v.* cwacung.

Cwæðan, cweðan, acwæðan, ic cweðe, þu cwyst, he cwyð; *p.* ic cwæð, cwæðe or cwæde, þu cwæde, he cwæð, we cwædon; *sub.* cweðe; *imp.* cweð þu, cweðað or cweðe ge; *pp.* gecweden [*Moes. cwithan. cwyðe a speech, v. cwede*] 1. To say, speak; *dicere.* 2. To provoke, or excite by speaking; *provocare*:—1. Abraham him cwæð to, ic cwæðe on minum gepance, *Gen.* 20, 11: 31, 1. Se witega gecwæð, *Mt.* 24, 15: *Gen.* 21, 2: *Mt.* 3, 3. 2. Brutus gecwæð anwig Brutus provoked a duel, *Ors.* 2, 3.

Cwale, cwalu [*Dut. kwaan f: Plat. Ger. quaal f.*] A quelling with weapons, a violent death, slaughter, death; *cædes*:—*Bd.* 2, 12.

*Cwanian [*Plat. Dut. kwynen: Moes. cwainon*] To languish, to be weary, faint, mourn; languere, lugere:—*Cd.* 220.

Cwanta-wic Canterbury, *v.* Cantwara.

Cwartern a prison, *v.* cweartern.

CWATAN; *p.* cwehte, hi cwehton; *pp.* cweht. To shake, move, brandish; quater, move:—*Mt.* 27, 39: *Mk.* 15, 29.

Cwatbricge [*Fabio. Æthelw. Cantbricge: M. West. Quantebridge: Flor. Wig. Quatbrig*] CAMBRIDGE:—Cwatbricge be Sæfern Cambridge, on the Severn, Gloucestershire, *Som.*

Cwead Dung, filth; *stercus*:—*Ps.* 112, 6.

Cwealan to kill, *v.* cwellan.

CWEALM, es; *m.* [*Plat. qualm m: Dut. kwalm m.*] Death, destruction, pestilence, contagion, slaughter; *nex*:—*Lk.* 21, 11: *Ex.* 5, 3.

Cwealm-bære death bearing, deadly.

Cwealmbærnes, cwealmbærnys, se; *f.* Destruction, ruin; exitium:—*Elf. gr.*

Cwealmnys, cwylnys, se; *f.* Torment, pain, anguish; cruciatus:—*Bd.* 1, 7.

Cwealm-stow a place of execution.

Cwearn a mill, *v.* cwyryn.

Cweartern a prison, *v.* cwertern.

Cweccung, *e*; *f.* A disturbance; commotio:—*Lps.* 43, 16.

Cwede a saying, *v.* cwide.

Cweden said, *v.* cwæðan.

Cwehte moved, *v.* cwatan.

Cwelan to die, *v.* acwelan.

CWELLAN, acwellan, cwealan, cwoellan, acwoellan, acwillan, þu cwelst; *p.* cwealde, cwalde; *pp.* cweald, cwelled, cweld, acwolen, acweald, aquald; *v. a.* [*Plat. Ger. quälen: Dut. kwellen*] To kill, slay, QUELL; trucidare:—*Ex.* 8, 26: 29, 16: *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 1.

Cwellere [*Plat. Ger. quäler m: Dut. kweller*] A killer, manslayer, QUELLER, tormentor; carnifex, spiculator:—*Mk.* 6, 27: *Bd.* 1, 7.

Cwelme destruction, *v.* cwealm.

Cwelmbærnys destruction, *v.* cwealmbærnes.

Cwelmeende destroying, *v.* cwellan.

Cwelman to kill, *v.* cwylnan.

Cweman, gecweman; *p.* de. To please, delight, satisfy; place:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Mk.* 15, 15.

Cweming, *e*; *f.* A pleasing; placencia, *Som.*

*Cwemnys, se; *f.* A satisfaction; an appeasing, a mitigation; satisfactio:—*Bd.* 1, 27: *Resp.* 8.

CWEN [*Al. quena: Dan. kone f: Icel. kona, kuenna: Moes. cwino a woman*] A woman, wife, wife of a king, a QUEEN; uxor, regina:—Abrahames cwen Abraham's woman, wife, *Cd.* 103: *Ors.* 3, 11. Þes Caseres cwen a wife of a Cæsar, an empress. Suð-dæles cwen, *Mt.* 12, 42: *Lk.* 11, 31.

Cwencan to quench, v. acwencan.
 Cwen-fugol a female or hen bird.
 Cwen-hiord, cwen-hyrd a keeper of females, one fit to wait upon queens, a eunuch.
 Cwen-land the country of the Vandals:—Be norðan Sweon ofer þa westen nu is Cwen-land, Ors. 1, 1.
 Cwen-sæ the sea of the Vandals.
 Cweoc quick, alive, v. cwic.
 Cweorn a mill, v. cwyrn.
 Cweorn-bil the iron supporting a mill.
 Cweorn-stan a millstone, v. cwyrn-stan.
 Cweornteð mill-teeth, grinding teeth.
 Cwertern, cweartern, cwiertern, cweartern A prison; carcer:—Mt. 5, 25: Lk. 3, 20.
 Cweðan to say, v. cwæðan.
 Cweðað lament, v. cwiðan.
 Cweðe say, v. cwæðan.
 Cweðe ge say ye, v. cwyst.
 Cwic, cwuc, cuic, cucu, cucon; adj. [Plat. Frs. quik, quek: Dut. kwik] QUICK, active, not dead, living; vivus:—Se iunga wæs cwices modes, Ors. 2, 1. Cuic wæter or cwic welle, C. Jn. 4, 10: Bd. 1, 14. ¶ Cwic-ælmessa a living sacrifice, an oblation.—Cwicfeoh living property, cattle.
 Cwicbeam A wild ash, wicken-tree or wich-tree, sedge-bushes, juniper-tree; juniperus:—Cot. 109, Som.
 Cwiccan; pp. od, ud [Plat. quiken: Dut. kweeken: Icel. kuikna] To QUICKEN, make alive; vivificare, Som.
 Cwice [Plat. quek, quik: Dut. kweek gras n.] Quick growing grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass; gramen:—Herb. 79.
 Cwicfyr a quick fire, fire of brimstone.
 Cwichelmes-hlæwe [F. Cuic-celmeslawe: Hovd. Cwickel-melow] CUCKAMBLEY HILL, Berkshire, Chr. 1006.
 * Cwicseolfor quicksilver.
 Cwicsusl, es; m. Burning sulphur; ignis sulphureus:—¶ Cwicsusles ealdor the chief of burning brimstone, the devil, Nicod. 26.
 Cwic-treow the hawthorn-tree; crespinus, tremulus:—R. 47.
 Cwicu alive, v. cwic.
 Cwicwihta living creatures.
 Cwide, cwyde, cwyðe, es; m. A speech, saying, command, sentence, testament, argument, doctrine; dictum:—Eower cwide stande, Jos. 2, 21. Ealda cwidas old sayings, proverbs, Bt. 14, 3. Cwidas don to make wills, Somn. 234.
 Cwidboc a book of proverbs.

Cwiddigan; p. hi cwydodon. To speak; dicere:—Hearm cwid-digan, Bt. 18, 4: Chr. 1085.
 Cwiddung, cwyddung, e; f. A saying, report, speech; sermunculus:—Bt. 18, 4.
 Cwidol evil tongued, v. cwydol.
 Cwidræden an agreement, v. ræden.
 Cwiertern a prison, v. cwertern.
 Cwiferlice; adv. Anxiously; sollicitè:—C. R. Ben. 64.
 Cwildebær; adj. Plague bearing, pernicious, injurious; perniciosus:—Scint. 53.
 Cwildebærlice; adv. Destructively, pestilently; pestifere:—Scint. 8.
 Cwilde-floed the destruction flood, deluge.
 Cwiman to come, v. cuman.
 Cwinod wasted, v. cwanian.
 Cwið, cwiða [Moes. cwith] The womb; matrix:—R. 76.
 Cwiðan; p. we cwiðdun. To speak or moan in grief, mourn, lament; lamentari, plangere:—Wope cwiðan with weeping to lament, Cd. 48: Mt. 11, 17: Ps. 77, 69.
 Cwiðendlic; adj. Proper, peculiar, natural; genuinus:—Cot. 96.
 Cwoaðan to say, v. cwæðan.
 Cwoellan to kill, v. cwellan.
 Cwom came, v. cuman.
 Cwuc, cwuca alive, v. cwic.
 Cwyddung a saying, v. cwid-dung.
 Cwyde a speech, v. cwide.
 Cwydele An inflamed swelling; varix:—R. 76.
 Cwydeleás; adj. Speechless, intestate; intestatus:—L. Pol. Cnut. 68.
 Cwydodon said, reported, v. cwid-digan.
 * Cwydol; adj. Ill tongued; maledicus:—Bd. 1, 23.
 Cwydræden an agreement, v. ge-cwidrædden.
 Cwylan to die, v. acwelan.
 CWYLD [cweld killed, from cwel-lan] Slaughter, destruction, pestilence, plague; clades, lues:—Ps. 1, 1. ¶ Cwyld or cwyld-tid a dead time: as we say, the dead time of night.
 Cwylman, cwelmlan, gecwylman; p. de, hi cwelmdon; pp. ed. [Plat. Ger. quälen] To kill, torment, crucify; trucidare:—Ps. 36, 15: Bd. 5, 2. Mid anum slæge gecwylman to kill with one blow, Coll. Monast.
 Cwylmbære death bearing, pernicious.
 Cwylmd killed, v. cwyldman.
 Cwylmende, cwyldmende tormenting, crucifying, v. cwyldman.

Cwylmincg, cwyldmncg, e; f. A cross; crux:—Mt. 10, 38.
 Cwylmnys torment, v. cwealmnys.
 Cwyld-tyd dead time, v. cwyld.
 Cwyna a wife, v. cwen.
 CWYRN, cweorn [Plat. queeren f: kweern f: Moes. cwairn] A mill, a hand-mill, QUEERN; mola:—Mt. 24, 41: Num. 11, 8.
 Cwyrn-burne a mill-stream.
 Cwyrn-stan, cweorn-stan a millstone.
 CWYSAN; p. de; pp. ed [Plat. quesen: Frs. queaze] To crush, QUASH, shake, bruise, squeeze, burst asunder; quassare, terere:—Elf. gr. 28.
 Cwyst þu, cwyst þu la, cwyst tu la sayest thou? whether it is so? used in questions, as num in Latin:—Cwyst þu eom ic hyt? Mt. 26, 22, v. cwæðan.
 Cwyð says, v. cwæðan.
 Cwyðað lament; cwyðdende lamenting, v. cwiðan.
 Cwyðe a saying, v. cwide.
 Cwyðele an inflamed swelling, v. cwydele.
 Cy cows, v. cú.
 Cycen a chicken, v. cicen.
 Cycene [Dut. keuken: Frs. koken] A kitchen; culina:—R. 107.
 Cydde said, told; p. of cyðan.
 Cydung a chiding, v. ciding.
 CYF, cyfe [Ger. kufe] A tun, vessel, hogshead, bushel; dolium:—Mt. 5, 15.
 Cyfes, ceafes, cefes; f. [Wil. keuse: Dut. Kil. kebs, kefs] A concubine, handmaid; pellex, ancilla:—Elf. gr. 28: Gen. 21, 12.
 * Cyfesdeboren base born.
 Cyfeshád [Dut. Kil. kebsdom; keuisdom] Whoredom, adultery; pellicatus:—Cot. 186.
 CYGAN, cygean, cigan, acigan, gecegan, gecygan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. 1. To call, invite, call upon, invoke, intreat; vocare, invocare. 2. To call together, assemble; convocare:—1. Ps. 98, 6: 104, 15. Ic gecyge, Ps. 114, 2. Gecygde, Ps. 73, 19. 2. Bd. 4, 23: Elf. gr. 22.
 Cyging a calling.
 Cygling, cyðling, e; f. A relation; cognatus:—R. John 18, 26, v. cuða.
 Cyl, cyle; m. [Frs. kyeld] Cold, coolness; frigus:—Ps. 147, 6.
 Cyldfare a carrying of children.
 Cyle A well; puteus:—Ors. 1, 1.
 Cylène A KILN, an oven; culina:—Cot. 45.
 Cylenisc; adj. Like a kiln; fornaceus, Som.
 Cylew spotted.

Cyle-wearte, cyle wyrt *Sour sorrel*; oripilatum:—*Cot.* 216.
 Cyline, cyline-heorð *a kiln*, v. cylene.
 Cyll *A bottle, barrel, flagon*; uter:—*Ors.* 2, 4, v. ciellan.
 Cyln *a kiln*, v. cylene, ast.
 CYME *A coming, an approach*; adventus:—*Bt.* 39, 13.
 Cymen, cymene, cymyn *Cumin*; cuminum:—*Mt.* 23, 23.
 Cymð comes, v. cuman.
 CYN [*Plat. Moes. kinn n: Frs. Dut. kin f.*] *The chin*; mentum:—*Elf. gl.* 2.
 CYN; g. cynnes [*Dan. kjøn n: Swed. kynne n. kön n. a kind: Icel. kyn n: Old Ger. kunne a kind, generation*] *KIN*, kindred, lineage, race, posterity, tribe, nation, people, kind, sort; cognatio, progenies, genus:—*Cyne cynnes of royal race, Bt.* 38, 1: *Ors.* 1, 5. *La nædrena cyn, Mt.* 3, 7: 17, 21: *Mk.* 7, 26. ¶ *Fisc-cyn fish-kind.*
 Cyn; adj. *Akin, suitable, fit, proper*; congruus:—*Þæt is cyn that is proper, Bt.* 33, 1. *Swa cynn was as was suitable or fit, Bt.* 35, 4.
 Cyna *a cleft*, v. cina.
 Cynd, cynde *nature, kind*, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. gecynd.
 Cyne; adj. *Kingly, regal, royal, princely*; regius, regalis:—*He wæs cyne cynnes he was of royal lineage, Bt.* 38, 1. *Cyne bearn or cyne cyn royal offspring, Bd.* 1, 25.
 Cynebænd *a royal crown, a diadem.*
 *Cynebot *a king's compensation or recompense.*
 Cynebotl *A kingly dwelling, a palace*; palatium:—*Elf. gl.* 27.
 Cynedóm, cyningdóm; m. *A royal dominion, kingdom, realm*; imperium, regnum:—*Bd.* 1, 3: *Ors.* 4, 5.
 Cynegeard, cynegyrd *A royal wand, sceptre*; sceptrum:—*R.* 68.
 Cynegeawæd *a king's clothing, a purple robe.*
 Cynegyld *a king's compensation, v. cynebot.*
 Cynegyrd *a sceptre, v. cynegeard.*
 Cynehád *A royal state or condition, dignity, KINGHOOD*; regia dignitas:—*Pref. Greg.*
 Cynehealm, cynehelm, es; m. *A crown, diadem*; diadema:—*Mt.* 27, 29: *Jn.* 19, 2, 5.
 Cynelec, cynelic, cynellic; adj. [*Plat. Ger. königlich: Dut. koninklyk*] *Regal, royal; re-*

galis:—*Cynelic botl a royal dwelling, Bd.* 1, 5.
 Cynelice; adv. *Royally*; regie:—*Past.* 16, 5.
 Cynelicnys, se; f. *Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness; regia dignitas*:—*Bd.* 3, 14.
 Cynellic kingly, v. cynelec.
 Cynemæresford [*F. Kimeresford*].—*Cyne royal; mære famous; ford a ford*] *Kempsford, Gloucestershire, Chr.* 800.
 Cynerice [*Plat. Ger. königreich n: Dut. koningryk n*].—*cyne royal, rice a region*] *A royal region or possession, a kingdom, realm; regnum*:—*Ors.* 3, 7.
 Cynerofe *royal, noble.*
 Cynescipe *kingship, royalty.*
 Cynesetl, cenesetel *A royal seat, a throne*; imperii sedes, *Ors.* 3, 7: *Ex.* 11, 5.
 Cynestol [*cyne royal, stol a seat, stool*] *A royal dwelling, chief city, a capital*; urbs regia:—*Bt.* 1: *Ors.* 3, 9.
 Cynestræt *a royal street or road.*
 Cynet KENNET, *Wiltshire, Som.*
 Cynewise, cynewisa *A republic, commonwealth*; respublica:—*Ors.* 4, 4: *Bd.* 1, 3.
 Cynewiððe *A royal wreath, a diadem*; redimiculum:—*Cot.* 185.
 Cyngestune *the king's town, KINGSTON.*
 CYNING, cyng, cyngc, cynig, cyneg, cyninc, cyningc, es; m. [*Plat. Ger. könig m: Dut. koning m: Dan. konge m: Swed. kung, konung m: Icel. konungr m.*] *A KING, ruler, prince.* Anglo-Saxon kings were elected in the witenagemot on the death of the preceding sovereign, *Turner's Hist. b. viii. c. 1*; rex:—*Melchisedech wæs cyning, Gen.* 14, 18. *Se Judea cyning, Mt.* 2, 1, 2. *Eart þu cyning, Jn.* 18, 37. *Þu eart Israhela cyng, Jn.* 1, 49: *Ors.* 1, 8. ¶ *Cyninga bec histories or chronicles of things done from year to year*.—*Cyninga seod the king's purse, exchequer.*—*Cyninges botl or Cyninges heal a king's dwelling, a palace, Bd.* 2, 14.
^d Cyning-cynn *royal race.*
 Cyningdóm *a kingdom, v. cyne-*

neration; generatio:—*La ge nædrena cynnryn, Mt.* 12, 34: *Gen.* 11, 27: *Bt.* 38, 1. *On cynrynes cynrynum, Ps.* 71, 5.
 Cyp *A beam, timber, measure*; trabs:—*R. Ben.* 2: *H. Mt.* 5, 15.
 Cypa, an [*Plat. kipe, küpe f. a basket—ceap*] 1. *A factor, merchant, trader; negotiator.* 2. *What a merchant has his goods in, a basket*; cophinus:—1. *Gen.* 37, 28. 2. *Lk.* 9, 17, v. ceap.
 Cypan; p. cypt, þu cyptest, we ge hi cypton, ciptun. *To sell; vendere*:—*Ps.* 43, 14: *Jn.* 2, 16: *Gen.* 47, 20. *Cypende, Mt.* 25, 9, v. ceapian.
 Cypecnihtas *bought servants, slaves.*
 Cypeman *a merchant, v. ceapman.*
 Cypera *a sort of fish.*
 Cyperen; adj. *Coppery, belonging to copper*; æreus:—*Ps.* 17, 36. *Cyperen hwer a copper ewer or vessel, R.* 26.
 Cypeþing *a saleable thing, merchandise.*
 Cypince, cypingce *A bargaining, setting a price*; negotiatio:—*R.* 81.
 Cypinga *A market*; forum:—*Elf. gr.* 13.
 Cypman, cyppman *a merchant, v. ceapman.*
 Cyppanhamme CHIPPENHAM, *Wilts., Som.*
 Cyran *to turn, v. cerran.*
 Cyrc *a church, v. circ.*
 Cyrce-weard *a churchwarden, v. cyrc-weard.*
 Cyrc-halgung *hallowing or consecrating a church.*
 Cyrc-þingere *a priest.*
 Cyrc-weard, cyrc-werd, cyric-weard, es. *A churchwarden*; sacri scriniarius:—*Cyrcweardes þenunga a churchwarden's duty, Greg.* 1, 5.
 Cyrde, cyrdon *returned, v. cerran.*
 Cyre [*Plat. küür, kor f: Dut. keur f.*] *A turn, choice, will, pleasure*; flexus, arbitrium:—*Agenne cyre own or free will, S. de Epiph., v. cer.*
 Cyren-ceaster, Cyrn-ceaster CIRENCESTER, *Cicester, Gloucestershire*:—*Ors.* 5, 12: 6, 9.
 *Cyrf *A cutting off, an instrument to cut with*; abscissio, ferrum abscissionis:—*C. R. Ben.* 40.
 Cyrfæt *A gourd*; cucurbita:—*Wylde cyrfæt or hwit wingeard; brionia, R.* 44.
 Cyric *a church, v. circ.*
 Cyric-byrig [*Hunt. Cereburih: Brom. Cyrebury*] *The Church city, CHIRBURY, Salop*:—*Chr.* 915, *Ing.*

Cyricea *a church*, v. circ.
 Cyric-frið, cyric-grið *church-peace, right of sanctuary*.
 Cyric-halgung *church hallowing, dedication*.
 Cyriclic, circlic; *adj. Like a church, ecclesiastical; ecclesiasticus:—Bd. 2, 20.*
 Cyric-rena *church robbery, sacrilege*.
 Cyric-sceat *church scot, a payment made to the church*.
 Cyric-pen *a minister of the church*.
 Cyric-penung, e; f. *Church-service, the liturgy; liturgia:—Can. Edg. 50.*
 Cyricweard *a churchwarden*, v. cyrcweard.
 Cyricweccan *churchwatches, vigils*.
 Cyrin *a churn*, v. cerene.
 Cyring-ceaster *Cirencester*, v. cyren-ceaster.
 Cyrlic *rustic, rural*, v. ceorlic.
 Cyrlicnys, se; f. *CHURLISHNESS, clownishness, rudeness; rusticitas, Som.*
 CYRM, cirm *A noise, shout, uproar, crashing; clamor, strepitus:—Cd. 109.*
 Cyrman *To cry out; clamare:—Cd. 166.*
 Cyn *a churn*, v. cerene.
 Cynceaster *Cirencester*, v. Cyren-ceaster.
 Cynel, cynl; *pl. a, u [Plat. Ger. kern m.] A KERNEL, grain, an indurated gland; nucleus, toles:—Cot. 96.*
 Cyrran *to turn*, v. cerran.
 Cyrrre *in a time*, v. cer.
 Cyrrre turn, cyrrred *turned*, v. cerran.
 Cys-treow *A cherry-tree; cerasus:—R. 46.*
 Cyrtel [*Franc. kyrtel: Ger. kittel m: Dan. kiortel c: Swed. kjortel m: Icel. kióll m. a cloak: Moes. katila*] *A woman's gown, a vest, mantle, KIRTLE;*

tunica:—*C. Mt. 5, 40. Berrenne cyrtel a bear-skin mantle.*
 Cyrtenlice; *adv. Notably, solemnly, cunningly; subtiliter:—Scint. 38.*
 CYSE, es; *m. [Plat. kese m: Dut. kaas f: Ger. käse m: Ir. cais: Wel. caws] A CHEESE; caseus:—Tyn cysasten cheeses, L. In. 70, W. p. 25, 40.*
 Cysefæt *a cheese-vat*.
 Cyslib *milk curded*, v. ceselib.
 Cysp *a fetter*, v. cosp.
 Cyspan; *pp. gecypped. To bind, fetter; compedibus constringere:—Ps. 78, 11: Bt. R. p. 190, Card. p. 403, 17.*
 Cyssan, ic cysse; *p. cyste; pp. gecypped; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. kussen: Dan. kysse: Icel. kyssa] To KISS; osculari:—Mt. 26, 48, 49.*
 CYST, cist, cest [*Plat. kiste f: Dut. kist f.*] *A CHEST, coffer, sheath, casket; capsula:—Lk. 7, 14: Bd. 2, 3.*
 Cyst chooses, v. ceosan.
 Cyst; *pl. a [Frs. kiste] 1. Election, choice; electio. 2. What is chosen for its excellence, magnificence, fruitfulness, goodness; bonitas:—1. Nu ic þe cyst ahead now I have offered thee a choice, Cd. 91. 2. On eallum cystum in all excellencies, Bt. 38, 5. Þa cysta gedoð þa leof-tæle excellencies make them estimable, Id. 13. Þæs landes cysta the land's fruitfulness, Chr. 449.*
 Cystbeam *a chestnut-tree*.
 Cystelice; *adv. [Plat. Ger. köstlich: Dut. kostelyk] Munificently; largiter:—Elf. gr. 38.*
 Cystig; *adj. Munificent, liberal, good; munificus:—Elf. gr. 9: Past. 20.*
 Cystignes, se; *f. Bountifulness, goodness, munificence; liberalitas:—Cot. 119.*

Cystleás; *adj. Fruitless, reprobate; reprobus:—Cd. 48.*
 Cystlic *munificent: cystlice munificently.*
 Cys-wuca *cleansing week, purification*.
 Cyta *A KITE; milvus:—R. 37.*
 Cyta *a cottage*, v. cot.
 Cytel, cetel [*Plat. Dut. ketel m.*] *A KETTLE, a brazen or copper pot, cauldron; cacabus:—Elf. gl. 21.*
 Cytere *A harp; cythera:—Ps. 56, 11.*
 CYÐ *A region, place, situation, knowledge; patria, situs naturalis:—Þæt wæteres agnu cyð is on eorðan, Bt. 33, 4, v. cyððe.*
 Cyðan, gecyðan, ic cyðe, he cyð; *p. cyðde, cydde, gecyðde, gecyðde; pp. cyðed, gecyðed; v. a. To make known, call, declare, relate, tell, announce, show; annuntiare:—God wolde gecyðan, Bd. 1, 33: Gen. 20, 23. Johannes cyð, Jn. 1, 15: 17, 26. Gecyð me, Ps. 101, 24. Cyðað eft me, Mt. 2, 8. Heo arfæstnisse cydde, Jos. 6, 17.*
 Cyðer, cyðr *A witness, messenger; testis:—Mk. 14, 63: Ps. 26, 18.*
 Cyðling *a relation*, v. cygling.
 Cyðnes, cyðnys, gecyðnes, se; *f. A witness, testimony, testament; testimonium:—Mk. 14, 57: Lk. 22, 20.*
 Cyððe, gecyððe, cyð; *f. Notice, knowledge, kindred, alliance, a country, region; notitia, cognitio, patria:—Bd. 5, 13. On hiora agenre gecyððe in their own country, Bt. 27, 3. On heora agenre cyððe, Bd. 27, 4.*
 Cywð *chews*, v. ceowan.
 Cywung *A chewing; ruminatio:—R. 99.*

D

23h

D Æ D

^hD is sometimes changed into ð, as *Ic wurde, or Ic wurðe*:—*Ic wearð I was, þu wurde thou wast.*

D and t are often interchanged, as *mette met, for metde.*

Nouns ending in d or t are generally feminine, as *gebyrd birth; gecynd nature; miht might; æht possession; gymelyst carelessness.*

A word terminating with ed, d (*Icel. at, t: Ger. et, t*) indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as *gehyrned horned; gesceod shod, Rask's Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, §. 326.*

The proper termination of the perfect participle is ed, but it is often found in ad, od, ud and yd. When the letters t, p, c, h, x and s, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating d is not only rejected, but d is changed into t; as from *dyppan to dip* would be regularly formed *dypped dipped*, contracted into *dyppd, dyppt*, and *dypt dipped.*

Da [*Dan. daa m. a deer*] *A doe; dama:—Elf. gl. 13.*

Daag, dag *any thing that is loose, dagling, dangling, Som.*

DÆD, e; f. [*Plat. Dut. daad f: Frs. died*] **A DEED, an action; actio, factum:—Elf. gr. 11: Ps. 63, 10. ¶ Dæd weorc a deed-work, a famous work, Cd. 170.**

Dæd-bana *an evil-doer, perpetrator.*

Dædbetan; *part. ende. To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent; maleficium compensare, pœnitere:—Elf. T. p. 38.*

Dædbot *An amends-deed, repentance, penitence; pœnitentia; maleficii compensatio:—He tæceð him dædbote he teacheth him repentance, L. Can. Edg. pœnt. 3. Doð dædbote, Mt. 3, 2, 8, v. behreowsung.*

23i

D Æ G

Dædbotnys, se; f. *Penitence; pœnitentia:—Scint. 9.*

Dæd-fruma *first actor or labourer.*

Dæd-hata *hateful deed.*

¹Dædlean *a deed-loan or reward, a recompence.*

Dædlic; *adj. Deedlike, active; activus:—Dædlice word a verb active, Elf. gr.*

Dæd-róf *deed-famed, illustrious, valiant.*

Dæfe *fit, convenient, Som.*

DÆG, dag, dah, dogor, es; m. [*Frs. dei: Plat. Dut. dag m: Ger. tag m: Moes. dags*] 1.

A DAY; dies. 2. The time of a man's life; tempus vitæ humanæ:—1. God het þæt leoht dæg, Gen. 1, 5. Se þrida dæg, Gen. 1, 13. 2. On þreora monna dæg in three men's days or lives, Bd. app. p. 771, 45. ¶ On dæg in the day, by day.—To dæg to-day.—Dæg ær the day before.—On ærran dæg on a former day.—Oðre dæg another day.

Dæges ege *a daisy.*

Dæghwamlic; *adj. Daily; quotidianus:—Lk. 11, 3, v. dæglic.*

Dæghwamlice; *adv. Daily; quotidie:—Mt. 14, 49.*

Dægian *to shine, v. dagian.*

Dægla secret, unknown, v. degle.

Dæglic; *adj. [Plat. dagelick: Dut. dagelyksch] Daily; quotidianus:—Bd. 4, 25.*

Dæg-mæl *A day division, divider, a dial, a clock; horologium:—Elf. gl. 27. Dæg-mel-sceawere an inspector, or observer of a dial, clock or time, a soothsayer, Elf. gl. p. 56, 79.*

Dægred [*Dut. dageraad m: Frs. deiread. —dæg day, hræd early: Som. says, read red*] *Early dawn, morning; matutinum:—Lk. 24, 1: Ps. 29, 6. ¶ On dægred in the dawn, or morning, Jn. 8, 2.*

Dægredlic; *adj. Of the morning; matutinus:—Lps. 129, 6.*

Dæg-rim, dæirím *a number of days, a course of days, age.*

Dægsan-stane *the stone of Degsa, DAUSTON, or Dalston, Cumberland.*

Dægsteorra *the day star.*

Dægþerlic; *adj. Daily, diurnal; diurnus:—Ser. Nat. Dom.*

23j

D Æ R

Dægþern *a day's space.*

Dægtima *day time.*

Dægweorc *a day's work.*

Dæi, dæig *a day, v. dæg.*

Dæi-rim *a course of days, v. dægrim.*

DÆL, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. deel n: Ger. theil m.*] 1. *A part, portion, DEAL; pars. 2. A portion of a sentence, a word; verbum:—1. Hi heora god on swa manige dælas todælað they divide their good into so many parts, Bt. 33, 2: Lk. 15, 12. Þæs iglandes mycelne dæl a great deal of the island, Chr. 189. 2. Elf. gr. 2. ¶ Be dæle in part, partly.—Sume dæle in some part, partly.—Somne dæl some deal, some part, a little, Gen. 43, 11.*

Dælan, bedælan, gedælan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [Plat. Dut. deelen: Ger. theilen] To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, deal, dispense, DOLE, judge; dividere, distribuere:—Ic scyle gedælan I shall separate, Solil. 8. Bedæled, Gen. 27, 45. Gedæled deprived, made destitute, Solil. 14. Dæledlice by itself, apart, v. gedæledlice.*

Dælend, dælere, es. *A dealer, divider, distributor; divisor:—Lk. 12, 14.*

Dæling *A dividing, parting; partitio, Som.*

Dæl-læs; *adj. Portionless, deficient; expers:—R. 18, 90.*

Dælniman [*Dut. deelnemen*] *To take part, to participate; participare:—Elf. gr. 5.*

Dælnimend *A taker of a part, a partaker; particeps:—Ps. 118, 63: Bd. 3, 11.*

Dælnimendnes, dælnimung, dælnemeng, e; f. *A participation, portion; portio:—Ps. 121, 3.*

Dæma *A judge; judex:—Ex. 21, 23.*

Dænas *The Danes; Dani:—Dæna lag the law of the Danes, Som.*

Dæn *a valley, v. den.*

Dære *a loss, v. dar.*

Dærenta, Deorwent *the river Darent, Darwent, Derwent:—Dærenta-muð, Dertamuðan the mouth of the river Darwent, DARTMOUTH, Kent, Chr. 1049, v. deorwent.*

Dærst, darst, an. *Leaven, dross*; fermentum:—*C. Mt.* 13, 33.
 Dæðbana *procurer of death*, v. dædbana.
 Dafenlicnys, gedafenlicnes, se; *f. A fit time, opportunity*; oportunitas:—*Ps.* 9, 22.
 Dafnað *becomes*, v. gedafnian.
 Dag a day, v. dæg.
 Dagian, dægian [*Plat. Dut. dagen: Ger. tagen*] To DAWN, to become day; *lucescere*:—*Bd.* 4, 9.
 Dagung, e; *f. A dawning, day-break, dawn*; aurora:—On dagunge þæs dæges in the dawn of the day, *Bd.* 4, 8.
 Dah a day, v. dæg.
 *Dah [*Frs. dai: Dut. deeg f.*] DOUGH; *farinaria*:—*Elf. gl.* 25, v. bloma.
 Dahle hid, v. digle.
 Dal a separation, v. gedal.
 Dalamensan *The Dalmatians*; Dalmati:—*Ors.* 1, 1.
 Dalc, dolc *A buckle, bracelet, trifle*; spinther, recula:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 18: *Jos.* 7, 21.
 Dalf dug; *p. of delfan*.
 Dap-fugel *the dip fowl, or diver*.
 Darað, dareð, daroð *A dart, weapon*; telum:—*Darað hæbbende, Cod. Ex.* 66, b. 17.
 Dareða laf *relic of darts*, *Chr.* 938, *Price's Walt.* p. 97, 16.
 Darst leaven, v. dærst.
 DARU, dære, e; *f. [Dut. Kil. dere, deyre] Hurt, damage*; damnum:—*Hwelc is mare daru what is a greater hurt, Bt.* 29, 2: *Bd.* 3, 2, *S.* p. 525, 17.
 Deacon, diacon *A deacon, levite*; levita:—*Ex.* 4, 14.
 Deaconhád, diacontiad *Deaconhood, deaconship*; diaconatus, *Bd.*
 Deád, died; *adj. [Frs. dead: Plat. Dut. dood] DEAD*; mortuus.
 Deádbære, deaðbær, deadbærlic, deadberend, deaðberend; *adj. Death-bearing, deadly, mortal, destructive*; mortifer:—*Mk.* 16, 18.
 Deádbloed *dead blood, congealed blood*.
 Deáðian to die, v. adeadan.
 Deáðlic; *adj. Deadly, mortal*; mortalis:—*Ors.* 3, 8.
 Deáðlice *deadly*, v. deaðlic.
 Deáðlicnys, deaðlicnes, se; *f. DEADLINESS, mortality*; mortalitas:—*Bd.* 3, 23.
 Deád-rægl *clothing of the dead, a shroud*.
 Deád-spring, es; *m. A malignant ulcer, carbuncle*; carbunculus:—*Herb.* 9, 2.
 DEAF; *adj. [Frs. deaf: Plat. Dut. doof] DEAF*; surdus:—

Ps. 37, 14. Deaf corn deaf or barren corn, *Past.* 52, 9.
 Deaflice *properly*, v. gedefelice.
 Deag, deah *A colour, DIE*; color:—*R. Ben.* 55.
 Deagan; *p. de; pp. ed. To DIE, colour*; tingere, *Som.*
 Deagle hidden, obscure, v. digle.
 Deaglenes *solitariness*, v. digelnes.
 Deagol obscure, v. digle.
 Deagollice *obscurely*, v. digellice.
 Deagolnes *hiding-place*, v. digelnes.
 Deagung, e; *f. A dying, colouring*; tinctura:—*Elf. gr.* 28.
 Deáh be good, v. dugan.
 Deah a die, v. deag.
 Deahla hidden, v. digle.
 Deal, dealle; *adj. Deficient, wanting, deprived*; carens:—*Cd.* 89. Fugel feðerum deal a bird wanting, or deficient in feathers, *Cod. Ex.* 59, l. 14.
 Eorlas æscum dealle *men wanting ships*, *Id.* 106, a. 17.
 †Dear, þu dearst, durre, we durron; *p. þu dorstest, he dorste, durste, we ge hi dorston [Plat. dörven: Frs. dōare: Dut. durven: Kil. derren: Ger. dürfen] To DARE, presume*; audere:—*Ne dear ic ham faran, Gen.* 44, 34: *Cd.* 40. Gif he dear if he dare, *L. In.* 17. Gif ic biddan dear, *Ex.* 32, 30.
 Hwæðer þu durre gilpan whether thou dare boast, *Bt.* 14, 1: *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 5, *Nicod.* 12.
 Hwæðer he winnan dorste whether he durst fight, *Ors.* 4, 11. Þæt hi swa don ne dors-ten that they durst not do so, *Bt.* 39, 11.
 Dearnunga, dearnunga, deornunga, dernunga; *adv. Secretly, privately*; clam, occulte:—*Deut.* 13, 6.
 Dearrlíc; *adj. Daring, rash*; temerarius, *Som.*
 Dearrscepe *Rashness, presumption*; temeritas, *Som.*
 DEAD, es; *m. DEATH*; mors:—*Se deað cymð, Bt.* 8, *Card.* p. 38, 19. Deaðes lið *article of death, the point of death*.
 Deaðas *spirits, ghosts*, *Cot.* 134.
 Deaðbær, deaðberend *deadly*, v. deadbære.
 Deaðbernys, se; *f. Death, destruction, pestilence*; perniciēs:—*R. Lk.* 21, 11.
 Deað-godas *death-gods, spirits, ghosts*, v. deað.
 Deaðlic, deadlic; *adj. Deadly, mortal*; mortalis:—*Bd.* 24, 2.
 Deaðlicnes *mortality*, v. deadlicnys.
 Deaðscufa *Death*; mors:—*Lps.* 6, 5.

Deaðscyld *A death-fault, a capital offence*; capitale crimen:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 40.
 Deaðscyldig; *adj. Death-guilty, condemned*; damnatus:—*Deaðscyldig man, L. Cnut. pol.* 41.
 Deað-sted a death-place, a sepulchre.
 Deað-þenunga *funeral services, funerals*.
 Deað-wyrda *death-events, fate*.
 DEAW [*Plat. dau m: Dut. dauw m: Ger. thau m.*] DEW; ros:—*Ps.* 132, 3. Deaw drias *dew of the field*, *Cd.* 188.
 Deaw-wyrm [*Frs. dauw-wyrm*] a ring-worm, *tetter*.
 Deawian To DEW, bedew; rora-re, *Som.*
 Deawig; *adj. DEWY*; roscidus:—*Cd.* 93.
 †Decan, gedecan to cover, v. þecan.
 Ded dead, v. dead.
 Defenas, Denas *the people of Devonshire*, *Chr.* 823.
 Defenascire, Defanscire, Defnascyre [*Hunt. Deuenesire, Dauenescyre: Kil. Deven-schyre*] DEVONSHIRE, *Chr.* 851.
 Defre; *adj. Timely, seasonable*; tempestivus, *Som.*
 Deg profits; prodest, v. dugan.—*Deg a day*, v. dæg.—*Deg a colour*, v. deag.
 Degelice *secretly*, v. digelice.
 Degle, dægl *secret, unknown*, v. digle.
 Degollice, degullice *secretly*, v. digelice.
 Degolnys, degulnes *solitude*, v. digelnes.
 Dehtnung a disposing, v. dihtnung.
 Deira rice *the kingdom of Deira*, v. deora mægðe.
 Delan to divide, v. dælan.
 DELFAN, adelfan, he dylfð; *p. dealf, dielf dalf, hi dulfon; sub. dulf; pp. dolfen, gedolfen [Dut. delven] To dig, DELVE; fodere, effodere*:—*He dealf deopne, Lk.* 6, 48. Gif se delfere þa eorðan ne dulfe, *Bt.* 40, 6: *Gen.* 21, 30.
 Delfere *A digger; fossor*:—*Bt.* 40, 6.
 Delf-isen *A digging-iron, spade; fossorium*:—*Cot.* 90.
 DEM, mes. *Hurt, damage, loss, slaughter, disease*; damnum, strages:—*Ors.* 6, 14: *Bt. R.* 5, 3, note n. Be þæs demmes ehte, *Ex.* 22, 5.
 DEMA, doema, an; *m. A judge, an umpire*; judex:—*Se unrihtwisa dema cwyð, Lk.* 18, 2, 6.
 Déman; *p. démde, gedémde; pp. gedémed; v. a. To DEEM,*

*judge, think, examine, consider, doom, condemn; judicare, censere:—*þam ilcan dome þe ge demað, eow bið gedemed, *Mt. 7, 2: Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9.* Pilatus gedemde urne Drihten to deaðe, *Ors. 6, 3, Bar. p. 212, 6.* Dugeðum demað *by virtues judge, Cd. 82.*

Demman [*Dut. dammen: Ger. dämmen*] To DAM, *stop water; obturare flumen, Som.*

Demmes of loss, v. dem.

Denamearc DENMARK; Dania, Dacia:—*Ors. 1, 1.*

Dencgan To knock, ding; tundere, *Som.*

^aDene a valley, v. denu.

Dene; g. dena; d. denum; pl. The DANES; Dani:—*L. Alf. and Guth.*

Denisc; adj. DANISH; Danus:—*L. Alf. Guth., Chr. 787.*

Denisces burn DENISESBURN, the river Denis:—*Bd. 1, 3, Sm. p. 720, 28.*

Densæta a mansion in a valley, *Lye.*

DENU, e; pl. dena; g. denena; d. denum; f. A plain, vale, dale, valley, DEN; vallis:—Wið þone dene Mamre, *Gen. 13, 18.* Ælc denu byð gefylled, *Lk. 3, 5.* It is often used as the termination of the names of places situate in a plain or valley, as *Tenterden, &c.*

Deofl the devil, v. deofol.

Deoflegylt idolatry, v. deofolgeld.

Deoflic; adj. Devilish; diabolicus:—*Nicod. 29.*

DEOFOL, deoful, dioful; contracted to deofl, es; d. e; pl. deofla, u; m. [*Plat. düvel m: Dut. duivel m: Ger. teufel m.*] The DEVIL; diabolus:—Þæt he þone deofol adrife, *Mk. 7, 26: Mt. 9, 33, 34: 13, 19: Ps. 108, 5.*

Deofol-cræft Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft; dæmoniaca:—*Bd. 1, 25.*

Deofol-dæd a devil-deed, wickedness.

Deofolgeld, deofolgelt, deofolgyld, deoflegylt, deofulgyld, gedeofulgeld [*deofol, gild tribute, worship*] Idolatry, sacrifice to devils, an idol, an image of the devil; idolatria, idolum:—*Bd. 1, 7: Cot. 118.*

Deofolseoc devil sick, a demoniac; dæmoniacus:—*Mt. 9, 32.*

Deofolseocnys, se; f. Devil sickness, possessed with the devil; dæmonium:—*Mt. 8, 28.*

Deofolwitga A devil-prophet, soothsayer, wizard; vates diabolicus:—*Cd. 178.*

Deoful the devil, v. deofol.

Deofulcund; adj. Devil kind, or likeness, diabolical; diabolicus:—*Fr. Jdth. 10.*

Deofulgyld idolatry, v. deofolgeld.

Deop the deep, the sea, v. dypa.

DEOP, diop; adj. [*Plat. deep: Frs. dyip: Dut. diep: Ger. tief*] DEEP; profundus:—Þes pytt is deop, *Jn. 4, 11.* Deop wæter deep water. Diop sæs, *Ps. 64, 7.*

^oDeóplíc; adj. Deep; profundus:—*L. Can. Edg. 10.*

Deóplíce, dioplice; comp. or Deeply, profoundly; profundè:—Deoplice þu sprycst thou speakest profoundly, *Coll. Mon. Sol. 1: Bt. 5, 3.*

Deópny's, diopny's, se; f. [*Plat. Dut. diepte f.*] DEEPNESS, profoundness, an abyss, mystery; profunditas, abyssus:—*Ps. 41, 9.* On hellican deopny'sse in the hellish abyss, *Nicod. 24.*

Deóppancol deep-thinking, contemplative, *Lye.*

DEOR, es; n. [*Plat. deert n: Dut. dier n: Ger. thier n: Will. diur*] An animal, all sorts of wild animals, a wild beast, DEER: feræ:—Ofer þa deor, *Gen. 1, 26: 1, 24, 25.* ¶ To þam deorcynne to the wild beast kind, *Bt. 38, 1.*—Rede deor red deer.—Deor-fald, deor-frið, deor-tun a deer-field, a park, an enclosure for deer.—Deor-net a beast-net, hunting-net, *R. 84.*—Deor-fellen roc a deer-skin garment.

Deor, dior dear, beloved, precious, high in price, v. dyre.

Deoraby, Deorby [*Hunt. Dereby; E. Derebi.*—deor a deer, beast; by an habitation] DERBY, *Chr. 918.*

Deora mægpe, Dera mægð, Deora rice, Deira ric the province or kingdom of Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber, *Bd. 3, 1, v. Beornica.*

Deorboren; comp. ra; sup. est; adj. High born, noble; illustri familia natus:—*L. In. 33.*

Deorc, deorcfull; adj. DARK; tenebrosus:—*Lk. 11, 34.* Deorcfull wæg a dark way, *Scint. 59.*

Deorcung, e; f. Twilight, crepusculum:—*Elf. gl. p. 75.*

Deoreð-sceaft a dart shaft, a spear, v. darað.

DEORFAN, gedeorfan, hi dyrðð; p. hi durfon, gedurfon; pp. gedyrfed [*Plat. Dut. derven: Ger. derben*] To labour, perish, to be in difficulty, danger; laborare, perire:—Pearle ic deorfe I labour too much, *Coll.*

Mon. Gedurfon heora scipa their ships perished, *Ors. 4, 6.*

Deór-frið a deer-park, v. deor.

Deorham [deor a wild beast, ham home, dwelling] DURHAM, Gloucestershire, *Chr. 577.* Dereham, Norfolk, *Id. 799.*

Deorhyrst DEERHURST, Gloucestershire, *Chr. 1053.*

Deoriende hurting, v. derian.

Deorling, deorlinge, derling, diorling, dyrling, e; f. A DEARLING, darling, minion, favourite; unice dilectus:—*Bt. 27, 2.*

^pDeormod dear mind, beloved; according to *Lye, sad.*

Deornunga secretly, v. dearnenga.

Deorwent the river Derwent, *Bd. 2, 9, S. p. 511, 18: 4, 29, p. 607, 11, v. Dærenta.*

Deorwurð, deorwyrð, diorwurð; adj. [deor dear, weorð worth] Precious, dear, of great worth, value; pretiosus:—An deorwyrðe meregrot, *Mt. 13, 46: Bt. 10.*

Deorwyrðnes, se; f. Preciousness, precious things, a treasure; res pretiosa:—*Bt. 7, 4.*

Deoul the devil, v. deofol.

Dépan to dip, baptize, v. dyppan.

Deprobane Taprobane, an island in the Indian ocean:—*Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 15, 13.*

Dera mægð the province of Deira, *Bd. 2, 14, v. Deora.*

Deregað injure, v. derian.

DERIAN, ic derige, hi deregað, derað; part. iende, igende; p. gederede; pp. gedered [*Dut. deren: Frs. deerje: Lancashire, to deere*] To injure, hurt, harm, annoy; nocere:—Þæt þu me ne derige, *Gen. 21, 23: Bt. 7, 3.*

Deriendlic, derigendlic; adj. Injurious, noxious, hurtful; nocivus:—*Fulg. 20.*

Derling a darling, v. deorling.

Dern-geligr, dern-gelegerscip a secret liar, adultery.

Dernunga secretly, v. dearnenga.

Derodin Scarlet dye; coccus:—*Past. 45, 4, 6.*

Derung, e; f. [*Dut. deering*] An injuring, harming; læsio, *Som.*

Deð does, v. don.

Diabul the devil, v. deofol.

Diacon a deacon, v. deacon.

Diacontiad deaconship, v. deaconhad.

Dr'c [*Plat. diek m: Dut. dyk m: a mound: Ger. deich m.*] A DIKE, mound, bank; *Som. says a ditch, trench, moat; agger, fossa:—Bd. 1, 5: Chr. 1016, Ing. p. 197, 15.*

denn, n. cubile.
grim, I. 644. l. 2. 20. m.

Dicere *A ditcher; fossor*:—*R.* 60.
 Dician, gedician *To DIKE, bank, mound; Som. says to make a ditch, trench; aggerere, cingere*:—*Bd.* 1, 12.
 Dícung, e; *A ditching; fossio*:—*R.* 60.
 Died *dead, v. dead.*
 Diegellice *secretly, v. digelice.*
 Diegelnes *a hiding, solitude, v. digelnes.*
 Dielf *dug, v. delfan.*
^q Dielgian *to destroy, v. dilgían.*
 Dierna *hidden, secret, Som.*
 Dieð *death, v. deað.*
 Difelin, Dyflen *Dublin*:—*Dyflin secan to seek Dublin, Chr.* 938: *Price's Walton, vol. i. p. xcvi.*
 Dige *will benefit, v. digian.*
 Digel *hidden, secret, v. digle.*
 Digelan, diglian; *pp. diglod, gedegled. To hide, conceal; occultare*:—*Bd.* 1, 8.
 Digelice, degelice, digolice, degollice, deagollice, diglice, dihlice; *adv. Secretly, privately, apart; secreto, clam, occulte*:—*Hys leorning-cnihtas him to-cwædon digelice, Mt.* 17, 19: *Ors.* 6, 21.
 Digelnes, degolnys, deagolnes, diegelnes, deagolnes, digolnys, se; *f. Solitariness, solitude, secrecy, recess, a wilderness, hiding-place; solitudo, latebra*:—*Ps.* 9, 31.
 Digian *To profit, do good; prodesse*:—*Herb.* 2, 15, *v. dugan.*
 Digle, degle, dægl, deagol, digol, deahl, dihle; *adj. Secret, hidden, private, obscure, abstruse, unknown; secretus, occultus*:—*Soðlice nis nan þing digle, Lk.* 8, 17. *On þa dæg-lan wegas by unknown ways, Bt.* 25, *Card.* p. 138, 9. ¶ *On diglum in secret, Mt.* 6, 4, 6.—*Diglewriter a secret writer, a secretary.*
 Diglian *to hide, v. digelan.*
 Diglice *secretly, v. digelice.*
 Diglod *hidden, v. digelan.*
 Digol *secret, v. digle.*
 Digolice, digollice *secretly, v. digelice.*
 Digolnys *a recess, v. digelnes.*
 Dihle *secret, v. digle.*
 Dihlice *secretly, v. digelice.*
 DIHT. 1. *A disposing, ordering; dispositio.* 2. *A dictating, command, predicting, foretelling; jussum*:—1. *L. Cnut. pol.* 68. 2. *Be his dihte, Gen.* 39, 3.
 Dihtan, ic dihte; *p. he dihte, dyhte, gedihthe, hi dihton, gedihthon; pp. gediht; v. a. To set in order, dispose, arrange, appoint, direct, compose, dictate, EDITE, write; dispo-*
nere, dictare:—*Ic eow dihte, swa min Fæder me rice dihte,*

Lk. 22, 29. *þa gedihthon þa Iudeas, Jn.* 9, 22. *Swa him dyhte Sarai, Gen.* 16, 3. *Him dihte Iosue, Jos.* 8, 8.
 Dihtere *A disposer, contriver; commentator*:—*R.* 49.
 Dihtig; *adj. Set in order, arranged, prepared, DOUGHTY; instructus*:—*Cd.* 93.
 Dihtnere *An arranger, a steward; dispensator*:—*Lk.* 12, 42.
^r Dihtnung, dehtnung, gedihnung, e; *f. A disposing, ordering; dispositio*:—*W. Cat.* p. 293.
 DIL, dile [*Plat. Dut. Ger. dille f.*] DILL, *anise; anethum*:—*Mt.* 23, 23.
 Dilgian, dielgian *to destroy, v. adilegian.*
 DIM, dimlic; *adj. DIM, dark, obscure; obscurus*:—*Deop and dim deep and dim, Cd.* 5. *On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, Bt.* 2.
 Dimnes, dimnis, se; *f. DIM-NESS, obscureness, darkness; obscuritas*:—*Ps.* 96, 2.
 Dinne; *adj. Stormy, tempestuous; procellosus*:—*On dinnes mere on a stormy sea, Chr.* 938.
 Dioful *the devil, v. deofol.*
 Diohlu *secrets, v. digle.*
 Diop *deep, v. deop.*
 Dioplice *deeply, v. deoplice,*
 Diopnys *a mystery, v. deopnys.*
 Dior *dear, precious, v. dyre.*
 Diorling *a darling, v. deorling.*
 Diorwurð *precious, v. deorwurð.*
 Dippað *dip, dipped dipped, v. dyppan.*
 Disc, es; *pl. dexas [discas]; m. [Plat. Dut. disch m: Ger. tisch m.]* 1. *A plate, DISH; discus.* 2. *A table, board; tabula*:—1. *On anum disce, Mk.* 6, 25: *Mt.* 23, 26. 2. *C. Mt.* 21, 12.
 Disc-berend *a dish-bearer.*
 Discipul *A disciple, scholar; discipulus*:—*Bd.* 5, 23.
 Discipulhád *DISCIPLEHOOD, pupilage; discipulatus*:—*Bd.* 4, 27.
 Disc-þegn *a dish-servant, one that serveth at table, a waiter.*
 Distæf *A DISTAFF; colus, Som.*
 Do do, *v. don.*
 Docce *A DOCK; dilla*:—*Elf. gl.* 14. ¶ *Scearpe docce sharp dock, sorrel.*
 Dochter *a daughter, v. dohtor.*
 Doef *perfect, v. gedefe.*
 Doeg *a day, v. dæg.*
 Doema *a judge, v. dema.*
 Doeman *to judge, v. deman.*
 Doende *doing, v. don.*
 Doeð-bærnis, se; *f. Death-burning, a pestilence; pestilentia*:—*R. Lk.* 21, 11.
 Dofen *sunk, v. dufian.*

Dofung, e; *f. Dotage; deliramentum*:—*Cot.* 69.
 Dogor, dogr *a day, v. dæg.*
 Dohte *done good; dohtest shouldst benefit, v. dugan.*
 Dohter *a daughter, v. dohtor.*
 Dohtig *doughty, valiant, v. dihtig.*
 Dohton *benefited, were honest, v. dugan.*
 Dóhtor; *indec. in sing; pl. nom. g. ac. dóhtra; d. dóhtum; f. [Plat. dogter f: Dut. dochter f: Ger. tochter f: Dan. dat-ter f: Swed. dotter f: Icel. dottir, dochter: Moes. daughter: Isid. Ott. dohter: Pers. دختر dochtar a daughter, docht a daughter, virgin: Sans. duhitre.—dohte profited, done good, possessed virtue, p. of dugan to help, care for] A DAUGHTER; filia*:—*Gelyf dohtor, Mt.* 9, 22: 14, 6. *þat þu me bereafodest þinra dohtra, Gen.* 31, 31.
 Dól *An error, a folly, a person who errs, a heretic, ignorance, a DOLT; error, hæreticus, fatuus*:—*Cd.* 18.
 Dol; *adj. [Plat. dull: Dut. dol: Ger. toll] DULL, foolish, erring, heretical; stolidus*:—*þa dolan rædas the foolish decrees, Cot.* 189.
 Dolc *a buckle, v. dalc.*
 Dolc-swaðu *a wound-path, a scar, v. dolhswaðe.*
 Dolfen *dug; pp. of delfan.*
 DOLG, dolh [*Frs. dolg*] *A wound, a scar of a wound; vulnus, cicatrix*:—*Cod. ex. p.* 24. ¶ *Dolg-bote a wound-fine or compensation for a wound, L. pol. Alf.* 23.—*Ysledolh an ulcer.*
 Dolh, *v. dolg.*
 Dolhrune, dulhrune *Pellitory of the wall; perdicium*:—*Herb.* 82.
 Dolh-swaðe *a wound-swath or path, a scar.*
 Dolhwund *stunned by a wound.*
 Dolice, dollice; *adv. Foolishly, rashly; stulte*:—*L. Alf. Can.* 35: *Cd.* 15.
 Dolsicpe *An error, folly; error*:—*Past.* 50, 2.
 Dolspræc *a vague or foolish discourse.*
 Dóm, es; *m. [Plat. doom n: Dut. doem n. antiquated: Dan. Swed. dom m: Icel. dómr n: Moes. dom a mind] 1. DOOM, trial, judgement, opinion, decree, sentence, power, jurisdiction; examen, iudicium.* 2. *In the plural, decrees, laws, ceremonies; decreta*:—1. *Witodlice þam ilcan dome þe ge*

demað, eow bið gedemed, *Mt.* 7, 2. Æfter eowrum agnum dome according to your own judgement, *Bt.* 14, 2. Domes dæg, *Mt.* 10, 15. Syn hi Bisceopes dome scyldig they are liable to the Bishop's sentence, i. e. excommunication, *Bd.* 4, 5. 2. Þis syndon þa domas these are the laws, *L. Ethelb. tit. Bd.* 4, 18.

-dóm [in *Dut. Dan.* -dom: *Ger.* -thum: *Icel.* -dómr] as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition; as cynedom a king's power, office, &c. a kingdom; freedom freedom; haligdom holiness; wisdom wisdom; i. e. the state or condition of being free, holy, wise.

† Dóm-bóc DOOM-BOOK, a book of decrees or laws; liber judicialis:—*L. Ethelst.* 5.

Dóm-dæg judgement-day:—*L. Can. eccl.* 25.—for domes dæg day of judgement, v. dom.

Dómere A judge; judex:—*Past.* 18, 2.

Dóm-ern, e; n. A judgement-place, a court-house, town hall; prætorium:—*Mt.* 27, 27.

Dóm-fæst fast or just judgement, just judging.

Dóm-fæstnes integrity of judgement.

Dóm-hus A house of justice, a town hall; prætorium:—*R.* 55.

Dómige; adj. Bringing judgement, just, powerful; justus, potens:—*Metod domige O just Creator! Creator justus, Cd.* 192.

Dómlíc; adj. Judicial; judicialis:—*Elf. gr.* 28.

Dómne A lord; dominus:—*Bd.* 2, 3.

Dóm-setl A judgement-seat, a tribunal:—*Mt.* 26, 19.

Dóm-settend One sitting in judgement, a judge, a lawyer; jurisconsultus:—*Cot.* 113.

Dón, gedón; ic dó, þu dæst, he déð, we dóð; imp. dó þu; p. ic dyde, þu dydest, he did, dyde, gedyde, we dydon; pp. gedón; v. a. [*Plat. doon: Dut. doen: Ger. thun*] To do, make, cause; agere, facere:—Ealle þa þing, þe ge wyllen þat men eow don, doð ge him þat sylfe, *Mt.* 7, 12. Hwi dest þu wið me swa, *Gen.* 12, 18. Gedoð eow selfe wyrsan you make yourself worse, *Bt.* 14, 2. Ne miht ænne locc gedon, *Mt.* 5, 36. Þæt gefeoht wæs gedon the battle was done, *Ors.* 3, 9. He to blote gedyde he made a sacrifice, *Ors.* 1, 8.

¶ Don fram or of to take from, depart, *Ps.* 17, 23.—Lif don to live, *Bd.* 4, 23.—Don to witanne to do to wit, to make to know or understand.

Donafeld Tanfield, near Rippon, Yorkshire; Campodunum:—*Bd.* 2, 14.

Donua The river Danube; Danubius, *Som.*

Dooc The south wind; notus, *Som.*

* Dop-ened [ened a duck] A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck; fulica:—*R.* 36.

Dopettan, doppettan to sink, v. dyppan.

Dop fugel [*Dut. doopvogel m.*] A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen; mergus, *Som.*

Dora a door, v. duru.

Dora A drone, locust, a mule; fucus, burdo:—*R.* 22, *Som.*

Dorce - ceaster, Doreceaster, Dorces-ceaster DORCHESTER, Oxfordshire, situate on the river Frome, just before its entrance into the Isis:—*Chr.* 639.

Dorm-ceaster [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by Antoninus Durobrivæ, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it Dornford] Dornford or Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen, *Som.*

Dorsætas; pl. The inhabitants of Dorsetshire:—*Chr.* 837.

Dorste, dorsten durst, v. dear.

Dorwit-ceaster Canterbury; Dorobernia:—*Chr.* 604.

Drabbe [*Frs. drabbe*] Dregs, lees, DRAB; fæces, *Som.*

Draca A dragon; draco:—*Ps.* 103, 28.

Dracentse, dracontian Dragonwort; dracontium:—*Herb.* 15.

DRÆD DREAD, fear; timor:—*Mt.* 25, 25.

Dræf A driving out, an expulsion; expulsio:—*L. In.* 68, v. draf.

Dræge A DRAG; tragula:—Dræge-net a DRAG-NET, *R.* 1.

Dræn a drone, v. dran.

Drænc a drink, v. drinc.

Draf A DROVE, herd; armenta:—*Chr.* 1016.

Dráf drove; p. of drifan.

Dragan, he drægð; p. drog, dróh, drógon; pp. dragen. To DRAG, draw; trahere:—*Chr.* 1127. Drogen me drew me, *Past.* 66, 2.

Dran, dræn A DRONE; fucus:—*Chr.* 1127.

Dranc drunk; p. of drincan.

Dreah did; p. of dreogan.

DREAM, dryr, es; m. 1. Joy, gladness, mirth, rejoicing; gaudium, jubilum. 2. What causes mirth, instruments of music,

music, harmony, melody, song; organa, melodia:—1. Fele dreamas many joys, *Cd.* 144: 187: *Ps.* 46, 5. 2. On sealum we ahengon dreamas ure, *Ps.* 136, 2: *Bt.* 16, 3. ¶ Woda dream mad rejoicing, madness, *Ors.* 3, 6.

* Dream-cræft the art of music, music.

Dreamere A musician; musicus:—Gedeð se dream cræft þat se mon bið dreamere, *Bt.* 16, 3.

Dreamleás; adj. Joyless, sad; mœstus:—*Cd.* 202.

Dreamlic; adj. Harmonious, joyous; harmonicus:—*Ps.* 103, 35.

Dreamnes, se; f. A singing; cantio:—*Ps.* 136, 3.

Dream-swinsung mirth harmony, harmony, v. swinsung.

Drearung, e; f. A distilling, distillatio:—*Cd.* 191.

Dreas soothsayers, v. dry.

DRECAN, dreccan, dreccean; p. drohte, we drohton, drehton; pp. drecced, gedrecte, gedreht. To trouble, vex, grieve, oppress; turbare, vexare:—Hwi drecst þu, *Mk.* 5, 35: *Ps.* 93, 5. Uneaðe gedreht greatly afflicted, *Ors.* 3, 3: *Mt.* 15, 22.

Dreccing, e; f. Tribulation; vexatio, *Som.*

DREFAN, gedrefan; p. de; pp. gedrefed. To DRIVE, vex, disturb, trouble, offend; expellere, conturbare:—*Ps.* 3, 1. Forhwon drefst me, *Ps.* 41, 6. Drefde, *Chr.* 964: *Ps.* 59, 13. Swa hwa swa gedrefð whosoever shall offend, *Mk.* 9, 42.

Drefing, e; f. A disturbing; conturbatio:—*R.* 5.

Drege dry, v. drig.

Drehnigean To drain; percolare:—*Mt.* 23, 24.

Dreman, dryman; p. de. To rejoice, to play on an instrument; jubilaré:—Dremað Gode Iacobes, *Ps.* 80, 1. Drymað Gode, *Ps.* 46, 1.

Drenc a drink, v. drinc.

Drencan, drencean; p. þu drenctest, hi drencton, gedræncte; pp. gedrenced; v. a. [*Dut. drenken: Ger. tranken*] To give to drink, DRENCH; aquare, potum vel potionem dare:—*Ps.* 59, 3: 35, 9.

Drenc-cuppe, drenç-fæt a drinking-vat, a cup.

Drenc-horn a drinking-horn.

Drenc-hus a drinking-house.

Drén-flod, drence-flod a drenching-flood, the deluge.

Dreng A soldier, a man; miles:—*Glast.* p. 570.

Dreng a drink, v. drinc.

Dreogan, ic dreoge, þu drygast, drigast, he dryhð; p. dreah, hi drugon; pp. drogen [*Plat.*

Dut. dragen: *Frs.* droegje: *Ger.* tragen] *To do, work, bear, suffer, live; facere, tolerare:—* Noldan dreogan leng *would not longer do or work, Cd. 1.* Ne cuðon don ne dreogan [they] *knew neither to do, nor suffer, Cd. 10: 129: 130: L. Can. Edg. 28: Ors. 1, 11, v. adreogan.*
 Dreoh-læcan *magicians, v. dry.*
 Dreordun *Feared; timebant, v. ondredan.*
 Dreore *Blood; cruor:—Cd. 47.*
 Dreorig, dreorg, dreoriglic dreorig; *adj.* [Plat. drövig: *Dut.* droerig: *Ger.* traurig] *Sad, sorrowful, pensive, DREARY; mæstus:—Hig wurden swiðe dreorige, Gen. 44, 13: Mk. 14, 19.*
 Dreorignys, se; *f.* DREARINESS, *sadness; mæstitia, Som.*
 Dreosan, gedreosan; *p.* hi druron. *To rush, ruin, fall, perish; cadere, ruere:—Cod. Ex. 16, b. 14: Bt. 12.*
 Drepe [Norse, drep a mortal disease] *A slaying, violent death; occisio:—Cd. 167: 76.*
 Dresten; *pl.* Dregs, lees; *fæces:—Ps. 74. 8.*
 Drī dry, *v. drig.*
 Drīcan *to drink, v. drincan.*
 Drif, gedrif *A fever; febris:—R. Mt. 8, 15.*
 DRIFAN, dryfan, ic drife, drifð; *p.* dráf, gedráf, *we* drifon; *pp.* drifen, gedrifen [Plat. driven: *Dut.* dryven: *Ger.* treiben] 1. *To DRIVE, pursue, vex; pellere, persequi.* 2. *With the prepositions of, ut, &c. to drive out, drive off, and with ceap to drive a bargain; with dry-cræft to exercise magic, &c. to drive as a ship, to shipwreck; ejicere, expellere, exercere artem, consilium, &c.:—1. Peah eow man ne drife, Lev. 26, 17: Deut. 11, 4. 2. Hi hyne drifon ut, Jn. 9, 35. He ongann drifan, Mk. 11, 15: Chr. 1099. Gedraf heora scipa CC two hundred of their ships wrecked, Ors. 4, 6.*
 DRIG, dryg, drī; *adj.* [Plat. drog: *Dut.* droog] DRY; *aridus:—Drig wudu dry wood, Elf. gl. 17. On þam drigea, Lk. 23, 31: Bt. 5, 2.*
 Drigan, drygan, drugan, drigea; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [Plat. drögen: *Dut.* drogen] 1. *To DRY, rub dry; abstergere.* 2. *To dry up, wither; arescere:—1. Seo drigde hys fet, Jn. 11, 2: Lk. 7, 38, 44. 2. On æfen swa wyrt drugað, Ps. 89, 6, v. adrigan.*
 Drigast *sufferest, v. dreogan.*

Dright, driht the Lord, Ps. 3, 3, *v. drihten.*
 Drignys, se; *f.* [Plat. drögniss *f.*] A DRYNESS; *siccitas:—Gen. 1, 10: Ps. 77, 20.*
 Driht, dryht [Norse, drott] *A man, family, people; homo, familia:—Drihta bearnum to the sons of men, Cd. 47.*
 Driht-ealdor *lord or ruler of a feast.*
 DRIHTEN, dryhten, dright, driht, gedriht; *g.* drihtnes; *d.* drihtne; *m.* [Wil. drohtin, druhtin: *Swed.* drott *m.* a king; drottning *f.* a queen, lady: *Icel.* drottinn *m.*] *The Lord, a lord, ruler; Dominus:—I. eom Drihten þin God, Ex. 20, 1. Se sefoða ys Drihtnes restedæg þines Godes, Ex. 20, 10. Drihtna Drihten the Lord of lords.*
 Drihtenlic, drihtlic; *adj.* Lordly, *belonging to the Lord; dominicus:—Bd. 3, 3.*
 Driht-folc *a lord's folk, a train, people.*
 Driht-guma, dryht-guma *the lord or chief manager in a wedding, a friend.*
 Drihð bears, *v. dreogan.*
 Drihtlic lordly, *v. drihtenlic.*
 Drihtn a lord, *v. drihten.*
 Driht-neas *carcases of the people, v. na.*
 Drihtnes, se; *f.* — Drihtscipe *Dominion, lordship; dominatio:—Cd. 1: 24.*
 Driht-weras *family men, men of the same family, relations.*
 Drime joy, *v. dream.*
 DRINC, drinca, drænc, drenc, drync, drengc, dryngc [Plat. drank, drunk *m.*: *Dut.* drank, dronk *m.*: *Ger.* trank, trunk] DRINK, *a drink, draught, potion, drench; potus:—Min blod ys drinc, Jn. 6, 55: Jud. 15, 18.*
 Drincan, gedrincan, druncnian, ic drince, *we* drincð, dryncð; *p.* dranc, *we* druncon; *pp.* druncen [Plat. *Dut.* drinken: *Ger.* trinken: *Moes.* driggkan, *pronounced drinkan*] *To DRINK, to be drunk; bibere:—He dranc of þam wine þa wearð he druncen, Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We æton and druncon beforan þe, Lk. 13, 26. Hig druncene beoð, Jn. 2, 10.*
 Drince fæt *a drinking-vat, a cup.*
 Drincere [Plat. *Dut.* drinker *m.*: *Ger.* trinker *m.*] A DRINKER; *potator:—C. Mt. 11, 19.*
 Drinc-werig *drink weary, satisfied with drinking.*
 Driopan, dripan, drypan; *part.* ende [Plat. drüppen: *Dut.* droppen: *Ger.* tropfen.—dro-

pa a drop] *To DRIP, distil, drop; stillare:—Prov. 19.*
 Drisne *A wig, false hair; capilamenta:—R. 35.*
 Drof, gedrof; *adj.* Draffy, dreggy, dirty; *sordidus:—Somn. 103.*
 Drofnys, se; *f.* Dirtiness, turbulency, sedition; *turbulentia, Hymn.*
 Drog drew; *p.* of dragan.
 Drogan *Suffered; tolerarunt, v. dreogan.*
 Droge Dung, DRAUGH; *stereus:—Droge monnes stercus humanum, L. Md. 3, 36.*
 Droht drawn, draught.
 Drohtan, drohtnian; *part.* nien-de, nigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed. *To converse, dwell, to keep company with; conversari:—Bd. 1, 27.*
 Drohtað *a conversation, v. drohtnung.*
 Drohtnung, drohtung, e; *f.* *Conversation, conduct, life, actions; conversatio:—Deut. 1, 13. On þara Apostola drohtnunge in the Acts of the Apostles, R. Ben. 33.*
 DROPA [Plat. drüppen *m.*: *Dut.* drop: *Frs.* drip *m.*: *Ger.* tropfen] A DROP; *gutta:—Lk. 22, 24.*
 Dropfaag, dropfag *A starling; sturnus, Som.*
 Drop-fah; *adj.* *A drop colour, variegated in spots, spotted; stillatus:—Herb. 130.*
 Dropian, drupian; *p.* hi drupodon. *To DROP; stillare:—Ps. 71, 6, v. driopan.*
 Drop-mælum *by drops, drop by drop.*
 Droppetan *To distil; distillare:—L. Ps. 67, 9.*
 Droppetung, dropung *A dropping; stillicidia:—L. Ps. 71, 6.*
 DROS, drosne; *pl.* drosna. DROSS, filth, dregs, lees; *fæx:—Eles drosna the dregs of oil, R. 47.*
 Drosenlic; *adj.* Brittle, weak; *fragilis, Som.*
 Drosne dross, *v. dros.*
 Drugað dries, *v. drigan.*
 Drugaðe, drugoðe *A drought, dryness; siccitas:—R. 96.*
 Druge, drugon *Bore; tulit, tulerunt, v. dreogan.*
 Drugung, e; *f.* *A dryness, a dry place; inaquosus locus:—Ps. 77, 20.*
 Druncen, druncen drunken, *Gen. 9, 21, v. drincan.*
 Druncen georn [Plat. drink geren: *Dut.* drink gaarn] *Drink-desirous, drunken; ebriosus:—R. Ben. 4.*
 Druncenhed Drunkenness; *ebrietas:—Chr. 1070.*

Druncennes, se; *f.* DRUNKENNESS; ebrietas:—*Lk.* 21, 34. Druncn drunken, *v.* druncen. Druncnian to be drunk, *v.* drincan. Druncon Drunkenness; ebrietas:—*L. Edg.* 57, *W.* p. 86, 29. Drupodon distilled, *v.* dropian. Druron fell, *v.* dreosan. DRY, es; *m.* A magician, sorcerer; magus:—*Þa cwædon þa dryas, Ex.* 8, 19. Dry-cræft, es; *m.* Magical art, magic, sorcery; ars magica:—*Ex.* 7, 11. Dry-cræftig skilful or crafty in magic, magical. Dryfan to drive, vex, *v.* drifan. Dryg dry, *v.* drig. Drygan to dry up, *v.* drigan. Dryht people, *v.* driht. Dryhten a lord, *v.* drihten. Dryht-guman friends, *v.* driht-guma. Dryman to rejoice, *v.* dreman. Dryme a song, *v.* dream. Drymen magicians, sorcerers. Dryncð drink; bibunt, *v.* drincan. Drync, dryngc drink, *v.* drinc. Drypan, drypte to drip, *v.* driopan. Dryrmian; *p. de.* To make sad, to be made sad, to mourn; lugere:—*Cd.* 144. Dryslig; *adj.* Fearful, terrible; terribilis:—*R.* 116. Drysnian, adrysnian; *pp.* gedrysned, *od.* To put out, quench, extinguish; extinguere:—*Leoht-fat is gedrysnod a lamp is put out, Som.* DUBBAN [*Icel.* ad dubba to strike: hence the phrase ad dubba til riddara is in *Swed.* sla en til riddare to strike one a knight] To strike, DUB, create; percutere, creare:—*Dubban to ridere to dub or create a knight, Chr.* 1085. Dufedoppa A pelican; pelicanus:—*L. Ps.* 101, 7. DUFIAN; *p.* dyfde; *pp.* dofen. To sink, DIVE, immerge; immergere:—*L. In.* 78, *v.* gedufian. DUGAN, digian; *part.* dugende; he deáh, deg, dige, dyge; *p.* dohte, duhte, þu dohtest, we dohton; *v. ir.* [*Plat. dögan: Dut. deugen: Frs. dōage: Ger. taugen*] To profit, avail, care for, help, be good for, to be virtuous, good, honourable, noble; valere, probus esse:—*Ne dohte could not help, Chr.* 1006. *Ne dohte him care not for him, Bt.* 29, 2. *Gif se ne deah if he be not good, Id.* 27, 2. *Gif hi dohton if they were honourable, Id.* 18, 3. Eall dugende beon, *L. Can. eccl.* 15, *W.* p. 155, 38.

Dugeð, dugoð, duguð, e; *f.* [*Plat. dögt f: Dut. deugd f: Ger. tugend f.*] 1. Advantage, gain, happiness, prosperity, health, riches, goods, accommodation, enlargement; commodum. 2. Excellence, virtue, probity, fortitude, magnanimity, power, honour; virtus. 3. Nobility, senate, government; nobilitas:—1. Woruld duguðum with worldly advantages, *Cd.* 92. Fram duguðe from happiness, *Id.* 49. 2. Seo duguð þæs wites þe on gimum bið the excellence of the beauty which is in gems, *Bt.* 13: 10: *Ors.* 1, 12. Duguða helm a crown of virtues, *Cd.* 216. 3. Macedonia duguðe the nobility of the Macedonians, *Ors.* 3, 11. Eall seo dugoð of Angelcynnes þeode, *Chr.* 1016. Se cining mid eallum his dugoðe the king with all his nobility, *Id.* 626. Dugeð, dugoð, duguð; *adj.* Good, virtuous, honourable; bonus, probus, Mann. Dugoðe-ealdor a magistrate. Duguð-gifu liberality. Duhte did good, *v.* dukan. Dulf, dulfon dug, *v.* delfan. Dulmuna Long ships; longæ na-ves:—*Ors.* 1, 10. DUMB; *adj.* [*Dut. dom: Moes. dumbs: Heb. דומם dume*] DUMB, mute; mutus:—*Mt.* 12, 22. Dumnys, se; *f.* DUMBNESS, speechless; loquendi impotentia, *Som.* Dun DUN, a colour partaking of brown and black; fuscus:—*Cot.* 141. DUN, e; *f.* [*Plat. Ger. düne f: Dut. duinen m. pl: Dan. dynerne f. pl: Frs. dune f: Celt. Bret. tun f.*] A mountain, hill, DOWNS; mons:—*Þæt wæter was ofer þa hehstan duna, Gen.* 7, 20. On þisse dune, *Deut.* 1, 6. On þære dune, *Gen.* 31, 54: *Mt.* 24, 3. Duna swioran tops of hills, *Juga. Cot.* 114. ¶ Of dune, adune down, downward, *v.* of-dune, adun. Dun; *adj.* Mountainous, hilly; montanus:—*Farað oðrum to feld landum, and dun landum, Deut.* 1, 7. Dunelfen; *pl.* Down or mountain-elves, fairies. Duneward, duneward downward, *Som.* Dunfalu, dunfealu Tawny colour; color cervinus:—*R.* 79. Dung [*Frs. dong*] DUNG; fimus:—*H. Lk.* 13, 8. Dunholm [Dun a hill, holm water, an island.—*F. Dun-*

helm: *Brom. Durem*] DURHAM:—*Chr.* 1072. Dunlændisc, dunlandisc mountainous, *v.* dun; *adj.* Dunnian To make of a dun or a dark colour, to obscure, darken; obscurare:—*Se mona þa beorhtan steorran dunniað the moon obscures the bright stars, Bt.* 4. Dunsætas mountaineers. Dunstræt a hilly road. Dunsaluie, duntæhte mountainsage. Dunung A noise; crepitus, *Som.* Duolan to err, *v.* dwolian. Dureward a door-ward, a door-keeper. Durfon tried, *v.* deorfan. Durre, durren dare, *v.* dear. Durste durst, *v.* dear. Durstodl a door-post. DURU, dyr; *g. e; d. e, a, an; ac. a; pl. dura; f.* [*Plat. dör f: Dut. deur: Frs. dōar f: Ger. thür f: Moes. daur: Dan. dör: Swed. dör f: Frs. doar, doare: Icel. dyr n: Grk. θύρα: Wel. dōr: Pers. در*] dur: *Sans. dura*] A door, gate; ostium:—*Seo duru wæs belocen, Mt.* 25, 10. Of þære dura, *Mt.* 26, 71. To þære duran, *Mk.* 1, 33. Durustoda door-stead, a door-post. Durupinen; *f.* A female door-keeper; ancilla ostaria:—*Jn.* 18, 17. Dust; *n.* DUST; pulvis:—*Mk.* 6, 11: *Lk.* 10, 11. Duua a dove, pigeon, *Som.* DWÆS, dwes; *adj.* [*Plat. dwas: Dut. dwaas: Moes. dwala*] Dull, foolish, blockish; hebes, stultus:—*Elf. gl.* 7. Dwæscan to extinguish, *v.* adwæscan. Dwæsnes, dwesenys, se; *f.* Dulness, foolishness; stupiditas:—*R.* 88. Dwala an error, *v.* gedwola. Dwas-liht [*Dut. dwaal-licht n.*] A false light; ignisfatuus, *Som.* Dwelian, dwolian, gedweligan; ge dweligað dwelegað; *part.* dweligende; *p.* dwealde gedwealde; *pp.* gedweled, gedweald [*Plat. Dut. dwalen: Frs. dwylje*] 1. To err, mistake; errare. 2. To deceive, mislead, to lead into error; seducere:—1. *v. n.* Soðlice swyðe ge dweligað, *Mk.* 12, 27, 24: *Deut.* 13, 5: *Bt.* 36, 5. 2. In an active sense, gedweligan is generally used. Me nan man gedweligan ne mæg no man can mislead me, *Bt.* 33, 3, *Card. p.* 196, 1. Þe men gedwelað, *Bt.* 32, 3.

Occasionally dwelian is used in an active sense. *Du me dwelige thou deceivest me, Bt. 35, 5. Ic þe dwealde, Id.*
^c Dweorg, dwerg, dweorh [*Plat. dwarf m: Dut. dwerg c.*] *A dwarf; nanus:—R. 114.*
 Dwes dull, v. dwæs.
 Dwesenys dulness, v. dwæsnes.
 Dwild *A deception, spectre; error, spectrum, Lye.*
 Dwimeru, dwimora; *pl. Ghosts, spectres; spectra, Som.*
 Dwimorlic; *adj. Visionary; tanquam per visum, Som.*
 DWINAN, adwīnan, ic dwine, he dwiñð; *p. dwān, we dwinon; pp. dwinen [Plat. dwinen: Dut. verdwynen] To pine, fade, DWINDLE, waste away, vanish, extinguish; tabescere:—Herb. 2, 4, 17.*
 Dwola an error, v. gedwola.
 Dwoleman, dwolman darkness, chaos; *ac. of dwolma.*
 Dwolian to err, v. dwelian.
 Dwollic; *adj. Erring, heretical; hæreticus:—L. Alf. Can. 33.*
 Dwollice; *adv. Erroneously; hæretice:—Hexaem. 20.*
 Dwolma *A chaos, a chasm, gulph; chaos, hiatus:—Lk. 16, 26: Bt. R. p. 156, 5.*
 Dwolu an error, v. gedwola.
 Dwolung, e; *f. Dotage; deliramentum:—Cot. 69.*
 DYDAN *To die, kill; mori, occidere:—L. pol. Cnut. 42, W. p. 140, 45, v. adydan.*
 Dyde did; *p. of don.*
 Dyde A DEED, an action: *facinus:—Ors. 5, 2.*
 Dyderian, dydrian *To deceive, delude; illudere:—Bt. 35, 5.*
 Dyderunga delusions, Som.
 Dydrung *A pretence, deceit; simulatio:—Col. mon.*
 Dyfde dived, v. dufian.
 Dyfene Desert, reward; *meritum:—C. R. Ben. 2.*
 Dyfing a diving, Som.
 Dyg a day, v. dæg.
 Dyge does good, v. dukan.
 Dyhte arranged, v. dihtan.
 Dylfð digs, v. delfan.
 Dynan; *p. dynde. To DIN, make a noise; strepere:—Jdth. 10.*
 Dynan *To DINE, feed; depascere:—Ps. 79, 14.*

DYNE, gedyn A DIN, noise; *sonus, fragor, strepitus:—Se dyne becom, Cd. 223: 221: 222.*
 Dyngan; *pp. gedynged [Ger. düngen] To DUNG, manure; stercorare, Som.*
 Dynige; *f. Mountainous places; montana:—L. M. 3, 8.*
 DYNT, es; *m. A stroke, stripe, blow, DINT; ictus; percussio:—Bt. 38, 2: Chr. 1012.*
 Dyorlic; *adj. Beastlike, brutal; belluinus:—Mod. Con. 1.*
^d Dypa, deop, an The DEEP, sea; *profundum:—Teoh hit on dypan, Lk. 5, 4.*
 DYPPAN, dippan; *ic dyppe, we dippað; p. dyppe; pp. dypt; v. a. [Plat. dippen, dopen: Frs. dippe: Dut. doopen] To DIP, immerge, baptize; immergere:—Dyppe his finger, Lev. 4, 17. Dippað ysopan sceaft, Ex. 12, 22.*
 Dyr a door, v. duru.
 Dyran *To hold dear, love; carum habere:—Cd. 14.*
 DYRE, deor, dior; *adj. [Plat. dūr: Dut. dier] DEAR, beloved, precious; charus, dilectus, pretiosus:—Se wæs hym dyre, Lk. 7, 2: Gen. 44, 5. Deore wæs he Drihtne urum dear was he to our Lord, Cd. 14. Deor he hit seld he sold it dear, R. 35.*
 Dyrfð is in danger, v. deorfan.
 Dýrling a darling, v. deorling.
 Dyrn hidden, secret, v. dyrnan.
 Dyrnan, gedyrnan; *p. dyrnde hi dyrndon; pp. dyrnen, dyrne, dyrn, bedyrned, gedyrned; v. a. To hide, secrete; occultare:—Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan, Gen. 45, 1. Þat hit hym næs dyrne, Lk. 8, 47: Ors. 5, 10. Gedyrneð shall hide, L. In. 17: 36.*
 Dyrne-geligre secret lying, adultery; *v. geligre.*
 Dyrn-gewrita Secret writings, *books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books; apocrypha:—Cot. 10.*
 Dyrnlicgian *To lie secretly, to fornicate; fornicari:—Ps. 105, 36.*
 Dyrra dearer, v. dyre.
 Dyrran to dare, Som. v. dear.

Dyrstelice, gedyrstelice, dyrstlice; *adv. Boldly; audacter:—Mk. 15, 43.*
 Dyrstig, gedyrstig; *adj. Daring, bold, rash; audax:—Nicod. 12: Bd. 2, 6.*
 Dyrstignes, gedyrstignes, dyrstnes, se; *f. Boldness, presumption, rashness; audacia, temeritas:—Past. 13, 2.*
 Dyrstlæcan; *pp. gedyrstlæht. To dare; audere:—Chr. 796.*
 Dyrstlice boldly, v. dyrstelice.
 Dyrstness boldness, v. dyrstignes.
 Dyrwurðre more precious, v. de-orwurð.
 Dysegað is foolish, v. dysian.
 Dyselic foolish, v. dyslic.
 Dysi, dyslic, dyselic, dysig, dysg; *adj. [Plat. dūsīg: Dut. dui-zelig] Foolish, weak, DIZZY, ignorant, erring, blasphemous; stultus:—Þa dysige men, Bt. 33, 3. Dysgum monnum by ignorant men, Bt. 33, 4: Deut. 32, 21.*
 Dysian, he dysegað; *part. ende, gende. 1. To be foolish, to talk or act foolishly; ineptire. 2. To blaspheme; blasphemare:—1. Bt. 5, 2. 2. He dysegað, Mk. 2, 7.*
 Dysig; *n. An error, ignorance, a folly; error, stultitia:—Hu frecendlic þat dysig is how dangerous the error is, Bt. 32, 3. Gif God abrit þat dysig, if God remove the ignorance, Id. 39, 3.*
^e Dysigdóm Foolishness, ignorance; *imperitia:—Pref. R. Conc.*
 Dysignes, dysines, se; *f. Folly, DIZZINESS, blasphemy; stultitia:—Bd. 2, 5: Mk. 7, 22.*
 Dyslic, dyselic foolish, absurd, v. dysi.
 Dyslice; *adv. Foolishly; stulte:—Gen. 31, 28.*
 Dystig; *adj. DUSTY; pulverulentus, Lye.*
 Dystiga [*Plat. dust*] Dustiness; *pulverulenta:—Cot. 183.*
 DYTTAN; *p. de; pp. ed. To DIT, close or shut up; opprimere, ocludere:—Lk. 11, 53.*
 Dyttan *To howl; ululare:—Wulf dytt a wolf howls, Elf. gr.*
 Dyxas dishes, platters, v. disc.

E

24g

E A C

24h

E A F

24h

E A L

^f E is often interchanged with ea, as ceaster, and cester a burgh, fortified town; eahta and ehta eight.

-e in the termination of nouns denotes a person, as hyrde a herd, from hyrdan to guard. The vowel -e is also used to form nouns denoting inanimate objects, as cyle cold; cwyde a saying, testament; bryce a breach; wlite beauty. These are mostly derived from verbs, but when derived from adjectives they are feminine, as rihtwise justice.

EA'; indeclin. in the sing. but eas is sometimes found in g; pl. eá; d. eán; f. [Plat. Ger. aue f: Dan. aa f: Icel. á, aa f: Per. aw f.] Running water, a stream, a river, water; fluvius, aqua:—Seo feorðe ea ys gehaten Eufra-tes, Gen. 2, 14. On feower ean, Gen. 2, 10. Be þære ea, Gen. 41, 3: Bd. 3, 24. Flod and yrnende ea flowing and running water.

Eác, ec; conj. [Plat. Dut. ook: Frs. eak: Ger. auch: Moes. auk: Swed. och.—the Saxon eac is evidently the imp. of eacan to add, increase] Also, likewise, and, moreover; etiam, quoque:—Mt. 11, 9. ¶ Eac swa, eac swilce so also, also, moreover, very like, even so.—Þæt ger wæs fram Cristes hider-cyme þæt syxte eac feower tigum that year was from Christ's advent the sixth and fortieth: literally, the sixth add or increase by forty, Bd. 1, 3, Card.

EACA, an; m. An addition, EEKING usury, advantage; additamentum:—Bt. 38, 3. ¶ To eacan besides, moreover.—Þæt wæs to eacan oðrum unárimedum yflum that was besides other innumerable evils: literally, in or for, addition to, &c. Bt. 1.—To eacan himselfun besides himself: literally, in addition to, Bt. 26, 2.

ε Eacan to eke; eacen increased, added, augmented, v. ecan.

Ea-cerse Water-cress; nasturtium aquaticum:—L. M. 1, 38.

Eacnian; part. iende, igende; pp. eacnen, eacne. To conceive,

to be pregnant, to bring forth; concipere, parturire:—Ps. 7, 15: Ex. 21, 22, v. geeacnian.

Eacnung a conceiving, conception, v. geeacnung.

EAD, es A possession, prosperity, happiness; possessio:—Cd. 21: 79: Ors. 3, 11. Ead hreðige elated with prosperity, Fr. Jud. 11, 8.

Eadeg happy, v. eadig.

Eaden given up, conceded, granted.

Eades-byrig Eddebury or Edisbury, Cheshire:—Chr. 913.

Eadga, eadeg happy, v. eadig.

Eadig, eadeg, eadiglic; adj. Happy, blessed, rich, perfect; beatus:—Mt. 5, 3—11: Bt. 35, 4.

Eadigan; pp. geeadigen. To bless, enrich; beatificare, Lye.

Eadigli happy, v. eadig.

Eádignes, se; f. Happiness; beatitudo:—Bt. 40, 4.

Eadlean a reward, v. edlean.

Eadleannung, e; f. Proper recompence, remuneration, retribution; retributio:—Ps. 54, 22.

Eadmed, eadmet Humility; humilitas:—L. pol. Elf. 1.

Eadmeddan; p. de. To humble; humiliare:—Ps. 74, 7.

Eadmod; adj. Humble, meek, mild; humilis:—Mt. 11, 29.

Eadmodan; pp. ge-eadmoded. To humble; humiliare:—Ps. 17, 29.

Eadmodlice, ge-eadmodlice, eadmolice; adv. Humbly, submissively; humiliter:—Ps. 130, 3.

Eadmodnes, se; f. Humbleness, humility, humanity; humilitas:—Ps. 9, 13.

Ea-docca a water-dock.

Eador a hedge, dwelling, v. edor.

Eadulfes-nesse Ædulph's ness or nase, Walton, on the Nase, Essex:—Chr. 1049, Ing. p. 220, 24.

Eældian to grow old, v. ealdian.

Eællenge; interj. Behold; en, ecce:—Ps. 53, 4.

Eærdung A tabernacle; tabernaculum:—Ps. 59, 6.

Eærfoðian; pp. ge-eærfoðod. To trouble; tribulare:—Ps. 12, 5.

Eærfoðness difficulty, trouble, v. eærfoðnys.

^h Eærpung A harping, harp; ci-thara:—Ps. 32, 2, v. hearpa.

Eæðmod; adj. Mild; mitis:—Ps. 24, 10.

Ea-flod a flowing of water, a river.

Eafor, eofor, efor, efyr, es; m. [Ger. eber m.] A boar, a wild boar; aper:—Bt. 38, 1.

Eafora, eafera, eafra, eofera, afora, afera, an [afaran to go out] That which is gone out, a progeny, issue, offspring, successor, heir, son; proles, successor, filius:—Bt. R. p. 189.

Eafora Noes Noah's son, Cd. 76: 99.

Eág-æpl apple of the eye, Som.

Eágan-bryhtm the twinkling of an eye, v. bearhtm.

Eágan-wean A ring-worm, tetter; impetigo:—R. 73.

Eá-gang a water-course.

Eág-dura, eag-þyrl, egþyrl, ehþyrl An eye-door, a window; fenestra:—Jos. 2, 15: Martyr. 12. Jan.

EA GE, ege, an; n. ægh, eah [Frs. eag, eeg: Plat. Dut. oog n: Ger. auge n.] An EYE, a quickness; oculus, acies:—Mt. 5, 29.

Eág-hringas the eyebrows.

Eágh-þyrl a window, v. eágdura.

Eág-hyll the eye-hill, eyebrow.

Eágor-stream a water-stream, water.

Eág-seung eye-seeing, eye-sight, Som.

Eág-þyrl a window, v. eágdura.

Eág-wræc eye-wreck, a pain of the eye.

Eág-wyrt Eye-wort, eye-bright; ocularia:—L. Md. 3, 3.

Eah an eye, v. eáge.

Eahe chief, v. heah.

Eah-stream a river, v. ea-stream.

Eahta, ehta Eight; octo:—Eah-ta dagas, Lk. 9, 28, v. æhta.

Eahta-teoða, seo, þæt, e; adj. The eighteenth; decimus octavus:—Ors. 6, 2.

Eahtatig eighty.

Eahta-tyne EIGHTEEN; octodecim:—Jud. 3, 14.

Eahte estimation, worth, v. æht.

Eahteða, eahteoða eighth, v. eahtoða.

Eahtnes persecution, v. ehtnes.

Eahtoða, eahteða, ehtoða, eh-teða, seo, þæt, e; adj. The eighth; octavus:—On þære eahtoðan wucan, Mt. 12, 1. Se eahteða or ehtoða the eighth, Ex. 22, 30.

Eahtung A price, an estimation; æstimatio, Som.

Eal all, v. eall.

Eal an awl, v. æl.

Eala, hela; *interj.* [Dut. hela: Frs. hyla] *O! alas! Oh! Eala ge næddran, Mt. 23, 33, 37. ¶ Eala eala very well.—Eala gif Oh if, I wish!—Eala þæt Oh, that!—Eala hu Oh, how!*

¹ Eala ale, v. aloð.

Ealand, ealond, igland, iglond, iggað; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. eiland n.—ea water; land land] *An ISLAND; insula:—Claudius Orcadas þa ealand geþeodde to cynedome Claudius added the Orkney islands to the empire, Bd. 1, 3, Sm. p. 475, 7, 13: Bt. 15: 38, 1. Þæt igland þe man li nemnað the island which they call Hii, Chr. 560. Igland lac bringað the islands offer gifts, Ps. 71, 10: 96, 1.*

Eala-scop an ale-shop, ale-house.

Ealað ale, v. aloð.

Ealc each, v. ælc.

Ealcynn all kinds, universal.

EALD, æld; *comp.* yldra; *sup.* yldest, se yldesta, seo þæt yldeste; *adj.* [Plat. old: Frs. ald, aeld, eald: Dut. oud: Ger. alt] *OLD, ancient; vetus, senex:—Ic eom nu eald, Lk. 1, 18. On eald dagum in old times, Bd. 4, 27.*

Ealda-cwen an old queen, an old woman.

Ealder an elder, v. ealdor.

Ealdermen aldermen, v. ealdorman.

Eald-fæder, es; m. [Ger. ältervater m.] *A grandfather; avus:—Elf. gl. 3. Eald-eald-fæder a great grandfather. Eald-fæderas ancestors, Gen. 15, 15.*

Ealdhlaford an old or ancient lord.

Ealdian; p. -ode; pp. ge-ealden [Plat. oldern: Ger. ältern] *To grow or wax old; senescere:—Jn. 21, 18: Gen. 18, 12.*

Ealdlic; *adj.* [Ger. ältlich] *Old, senile; senilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.*

Eald-moder [Ger. ältmutter f.] *A grandmother; avia:—R. 91.*

Ealdnys, se; f. *OLDNESS, age; vetustas:—Elf. gr. 5.*

Ealdóm [Dut. ouderdom: Ger. alterthum] *Old age; ætas, vetustas:—Ors. 2, 4.*

Ealdor life, v. aldr.

Ealdor, eoldor, aldor; g. ealdres; d. ealdre; pl. ealdras; m. [Plat. elder m: Ger. alter m.] *1. An ELDER, parent, author, head of a family; senior, pater familias. 2. Because societies, in early times, were governed by ELDERS or the aged: hence, a ruler, governor,*

prince; princeps:—1. Lev. 4, 15. His aldor læg his parent lay, Cd. 76. Þystra ealdor author of darkness; tenebrarum auctor, Bd. 2, 1, S. p. 501, 16: 1, 27, Resp. 8, S. p. 493, 3. Hiredes ealdor, Mt. 21, 33. 2. Nichodemus wæs Iudea ealdor, Jn. 3, 1: Mt. 9, 18. Hundredes ealdor a governor of an hundred, a centurion, Mt. 8, 5. ¶ Ealdor-apostole chief of the apostles, Bd. 4, 18.—Ealdor-biscop an archbishop, Bd. 2, 13.—Ealdor-bold, ealdor-botl a royal village, Bd. 2, 9.—Ealdor-burh a metropolis, Bd. 1, 13.

¹ Ealdordóm, aldordóm, alderdóm, es; m. *Authority, magistracy, principality; principatus:—Ps. 138, 16: Bd. 4, 28. Ealdordomas signs of office; fascēs, R. 6.*

Ealdor-duguðe, aldor-duguðe *the chief magistrate, a magistrate.*

Ealdor-gedal separation from life, death.

Ealdorlic, aldorlic; *adj. Principal, chief, excellent; principalis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.*

Ealdorlicnes, se; f. *Principality, authority; autoritas:—Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 7.*

Ealdorman, aldorman, æalderman; pl. ealdormen [Ger. älterman m.—hence is our ALDERMAN] *An elderman, a senator, nobleman. An ealdorman, though inferior to an etheling, was the superior of the thegn, and the highest officer in the kingdom; he was the chief of a shire, and attended the witena gemot, Turner's Hist. of A. S. b. viii. c. 7; præfectus, princeps:—Ors. 1, 12: Mk. 6, 21: Bt. 10.*

Ealdornere a refuge, v. aldornere.

Ealdor-scype eldership, supremacy.

Ealdor-þegn, aldor-þægn *the principal thane or servant.*

Ealdr, &c. Contracted from ealdor an elder, parent, governor.

Ealdr life, v. aldr.

Eald-riht an old right.

Eald-Seaxan *The old Saxons, the old German Saxons, to distinguish them from the Anglo or English Saxons:—Bd. 5, 10.*

^k Ealdung, e; f. *Old age; senectus:—Ors. 4, 2.*

Ealdur a prince, v. ealdor.

Ealdwif an old wife or woman.

Ealdwita an elder, a senator.

Eale ale, v. aloð.

Eal-geador altogether.

Ealgian *To defend; defendere:—R. Ben. 64.*

Ealh a temple, v. heal.

Ealh-sted a palace, v. alh-sted.

Eal-hus an ale-house.

EALL, eal, al, all, æl; *adj.* [Plat. Ger. aller, alle, alles: Dut. al, alle, alles] *ALL, whole; omnis, totus:—Eall þin lichama bið beorht, Mt. 6, 22, 23. God geseah ealle þa þing, Gen. 1, 31. ¶ Ealle ætsomme all in a sum, altogether, Bd. 2, 26.—Mæst ealle most of all, almost all.—Ealle gemete, eallum ge metum by all means, altogether, Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9.—Eallne wæg always, Bt. 38, 4.—Ealle wæga, ealles in all ways, of all, fully, altogether, Bd. 4, 11.*

Eallenga, eallunga altogether, v. eallunga.

Eallic all, catholic, v. allic.

Ealling altogether, v. eallunga.

Eallneg, eallnig; *adv. Always; semper:—Bt. 38, 4.*

Eallreord barbarous, v. ælreord.

Eall-ruh all rough.

Eall-swa, ælswa, ealswa; *adv.* [Plat. Ger. also, so: Frs. alsa: Dut. alzo] *ALSO, so, likewise, even as, even so; etiam, sic:—Þa cwæð he eall swa, Mt. 21, 30: 15, 28. ¶ Eall swa eft so often.—Eall swa miceles for so much, at that price.*

Eallunga, eallenga, eallunga, eallnunge; *adv. ALL ALONG, altogether, entirely, quite, indeed, at all, assuredly, utterly, absolutely, excessively; omnino:—Þæt ge eallunga ne swerion, Mt. 5, 34. God ne eallunga ne adiligað eow, Deut. 4, 31.*

Ealmæst, ælmæst; *adv.* [Plat. Ger. allermeist: Dut. allermeest] *ALMOST; fere, pene:—Chr. 1091.*

Ealo, ealod, ealoð ale, v. aloð.

Ealo-gewearc ale-work, brewing.

Ealond an island, v. ealand.

Ealo-wæg an ale-way, a drinking, an entertainment.

Eal-sealf *The herb, called the oak of Jerusalem; ambrosia, Som.*

Eal-seolcen All-silken; holosericus.

Eal swa also, v. eall swa.

Ealteawne good, v. æltæw.

Ealu ale, v. aloð.

¹ Ealu-clyfe an ale-house, v. ealhus.

Ealu-sceop *An ale-brewer, a brewer; cerevisarius, Som.*

Ealwalda all powerful, v. ælwalda.

Ealwerlice; *adv. All manly, liberally, freely; prorsus viriliter:—Ps. 50, 19.*

Ealwiht *every creature*, v. æl-wiht.
 Eam *am*; *sum, for, eom*, v. we-san.
 EAM, es; m. [Still used in Lancashire, Som. Plat. Dut. oom m: Frs. iem: Ger. ohm m.] *An uncle*; *avunculus*:—Gen. 28, 2: Ors. 2, 2, Bar. p. 62, 26.
 Eanian; *part. eanigende*; pp. eanod, ge-ean. *To YEAN, bring forth as an ewe*; *eniti, parturire*:—Gen. 33, 13.
 Eapl *an apple*, v. æpl.
 Ear *before*, v. ær.
 EA'R, æhher, æchir, es; n. [Plat. Dut. aar f: Frs. ier: Ger. ähre f.] *An EAR of corn*; *spica*:—Hig ongunnun pluccian þa ear, Mt. 12, 1. Seofon ear, Gen. 41, 5: Mk. 4, 28.
 Earc *an ark*, v. arc.
 Earcnan-stan *a pearl*, v. eorc-nan-stan.
 EARD; m. [Plat. eerde f: Dut. aarde f: Frs. ierde: Ger. erde f.] 1. *Native soil, province, country*; *patria*. 2. *Earth, station, region, situation*; *terra, natura*:—1. He com to his earde, Mt. 13, 54, 57. 2. To his agenum earde to his own region, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 202, 29: 34, 10, 11, v. eorðe.
 Eard-begenga, eard-biggeng, eard-biggend *an earth-dweller, an inhabitant*.
 Eard-begengnes *an abode, habitation*.
 Eard-biggend, v. eard-begenga.
 Earde-fæst *earth fast, settled, fixed*.
 Eardian, ærdian; ic eardige; p. eardode; pp. geeardod. *To dwell, inhabit, rest*; *habitare*:—Abram eardode þa on þam lande Chanaan, Gen. 13, 12: Mk. 4, 32.
 Eardigendlic; *adj. Inhabitable*; *habitabilis*:—Bd. 4, 28.
 Eardung, ærdung, e; f. *An habitation, a dwelling, tabernacle*; *habitation*:—Ps. 18, 5: 75, 2.
 Eardung-stow, ærdung-stow *a dwelling-place, a tent, tabernacle*.
 EA'RE, an; n. [Frs. ear: Plat. Dut. oor n: Ger. ohr n.] *An EAR of an animal*; *auris*:—Þæs eare sloh Petrus of, Jn. 18, 26. Wurdon his earan ge-ophonode, Mk. 7, 35. On hys earan, Mk. 7, 33. And hys eare of-acearf, Mk. 14, 47.
 Eäre-finger *ear finger, little finger*.
 Eärelipprica *the flap of the ear*.
 Earendel *The day-star*; *jubar*:—Cod. Ex. 9, b.
 Earfednyme *an heir*, v. yrfe-numa.

Earfeð, earfoð, gearfoð, earfoðlic; *adj. Hard, difficult, troublesome, uneasy*; *difficilis*:—Swiðe earfoð *very difficult*, Bt. Pref: Bt. 39, 4, Card. p. 332, 5: Cd. 9.
 Earfeða; *pl. nom. ac. gearfoðu*; g. earfoða. *A difficulty, suffering, woe, trouble*; *difficultas*:—On miclan earfeðan, Ors. 3, 7, Bar. p. 97, 27. He sceal geþolian manige gearfoðu he shall suffer many troubles, Bt. 31, 1, Card. p. 172, 6. Earfoða dæl *a deal of sufferings*, Cd. 9, 33.
 Earfoð læran *difficult to be taught, dull*.
 Earfoðlic *difficult*, v. earfeð.
 Earfoðlice; *adv. With difficulty, hardly*; *ægre*:—Mk. 10, 23, 24.
 Earfoðlicnes, earfoðnys, earfoðnes, se; f. *Difficulty, necessity, trouble, pain*; *difficultas*:—Dial. 2, 35.
 EARG; *adj. [Dut. erg] Inert, idle, weak, timid, evil, wretched*; *ignavus, miser*:—Ors. 6, 36: 2, 2, Bar. p. 63, 15, 18.
 Ear-gebland *the sea*, v. ærage-blond.
 Ear-gespreca *an ear-speaker, a whisperer*.
 Eargian, æargian *To be slothful, dull, idle*; *torpescere*:—Ors. 4, 13.
 Eargra, earha *weaker*, Bt. 26, 2, Card. p. 144, 15: Cd. 27, v. earg.
 Eargscipe, earhscipe *Idleness, sloth*; *ignavia, Lye*.
 Earh; *adj. Swift, fleeing through fear, timorous, weak*; *fugax*:—Elf. gr. 9, 60, v. earg.
 Earh-fere *a quiver for arrows*.
 Earhlice, arhlice; *adv. Fearfully, timidly, disgracefully*; *trepide, remisse*:—Gen. 20, 4: Jud. 4, 18.
 Ea-risc *a water-rush, bulrush*.
 Earlæppe *an ear-lap, the lower part of the ear*.
 EARM, arm, es; m. [Frs. earm: Dut. arm m.] *An ARM*; *brachium*:—Ps. 88, 21.
 EARM, ærm, arm; *adj. [Frs. earm: Plat. Dut. Ger. arm] Miserable, wretched, helpless, poor, mean*; *miser*:—Mk. 12, 42, 43: Bt. 39, 2. Earmost, Bt. 38, 2.
 Earm-beag *an arm-ring, a bracelet*.
 Earm-boge *an arm-bow, elbow*.
 Earm-heorta *poor hearted, cowardly*.
 Earmian *To commiserate, grieve*; *misereri*:—Chr. 1086.
 Earming, erming, e; f. [Dut. armoede f: Ger. armuth f.] *Poverty, misery, the miserable*;

miseria:—Elf. T. p. 37, 2: Bt. 34, 8.
 Earmlic; *adj. [Plat. Ger. armlich: Dut. armelyk] Miserable, wretched*; *miser*:—Bd. 5, 13: Chr. 1086.
 Earmlice; *adv. Miserably, wretchedly*; *miser*:—Bd. 1, 12, S. p. 481, 21. Earmlicor *more miserably*, Bd. 5, 14.
 Earm-scanca *arm-bones*.
 Earm-strang *arm-strong*.
 Earm-swið *arm-powerful, strong*.
 Earmð [Frs. earmte] *Misery, poverty*; *miseria*:—Bt. 48, 2.
 Ear-muð [sea-mouth] YARMOUTH, in Norfolk, Lye.
 EARN, es; m. [Frs. earn: Dut. aarn] *An eagle*; *aquila*:—Mt. 24, 28. Earn-cyn *eagle kind*, Lev. 11, 13.
 Earn *a cottage*, v. ærn.
 Earngeap *A vulture*; *vultur*:—R. 38.
 Earnian, ærnian, geearnigan, geærnian, gearnian; p. de; pp. geearnod: v. a. [Plat. aren, inaren: Ger. erndten, einerndten] *To EARN, merit, deserve, get, attain, labour for*; *mereri*:—Þæt he earnað that he earns, Bt. 37, 2: Mt. 21, 43. Hie magon geearnigan they can deserve, Bt. 13, Card. p. 60, 21: 35, 6.
 Earnung, geearnung, e; f. [Plat. arendte f: Ger. erndte f.] *An EARNING, a desert, reward, means of obtaining, good turn, compassion*; *meritum*:—On godra monna geearnunga in good men's deserts, Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 326, 1. Earnunga *yearning*, Ps. 102, 4: 24, 7.
 Earpa *a harp*, v. hearpa.
 Ear-plætt *a blow on the ear*.
 Ears *podex*, v. ærs.
 Earsod *Backward*, ARSED; *tergosus*:—R. 77.
 Ear-spinl *an ear-ring*.
 Ears-þirl *anus*.
 Earð thou art; es, v. eom.
 Earð the earth, v. eorðe.
 Ear þan before that, v. ær.
 Earðling *a farmer*, v. yrðling.
 Ear-wigga *An EARWIG or worm*; *vermis auricularis, Som.*
 Ea-spring *a water spring, a fountain*.
 EAST; d. eastan. [Frs. east: Plat. Dut. oost f: Ger. osten m.] *The EAST*; *oriens*:—Þæt is þritiges mila lang east and west, Bd. 1, 3. Eastan or be eastan in the east, Gen. 12, 8. Se morgensteorra cymð east-an up the morning star cometh in the east, Bt. 39, 13. ¶ East-inne in the east.—East-rihte *east right, by or near the east*.—Eastweard, east-werd *toward the east*, Bt. 18, 1.—East-wæg

east way, towards the east, *Cd.* 174.

East, eastern, easten, eastan; *adj.*

EAST, EASTERN, *easterly*, *orientalis*:—East-Angel, East-Englas *East-Angle*, *East-Angles*, *Bd.* 5, 23. ¶ *Donne cymð easterne wind then cometh an eastern wind*, *Cd.* 17.—East-Francan *East-Franks*.—East folc *eastern people*.—East-land *east country*, *Gen.* 29, 1.—East-rice *an eastern kingdom*, *Ors.* 2, 1.—East-Seaxan, East-Seaxe *East-Saxons*.—Easten wind *east wind*, *R.* 54.—East-an-suðanwind *southeast wind*, *Bd.* 4, 3.—Eastan-norðan *north east*.

East-Angel, East-Engle, East-Englas, East-Englan *the EAST-ANGLES*, *Chr.* 449.

Eastan-norðan *north eastern*, *v.* east; *adj.*

East-dæl, east-dele *an eastern part, the east*.

Easten *eastern*, *v.* east.

East-Engle *The East-Angles*, *v.* East-Angel.

† Easter, coستر, eastro, easton [*Ger.* *ostern f.* From the goddess Eostre, whose festivities were in April, *Bd. de Temp. Rat. Works*, vol. ii. p. 81.] EASTER, *the feast at Easter, the passover*; *pascha*:—Æfter twam dagum beoð eastro, *Mt.* 26, 2. Wæron easton, *Mk.* 14, 1. Ðat þu easton ete, *Mk.* 14, 12.

Easter, Eastor, easterlic; *adj.* Easter; *paschalis*:—On easter æfen, *Mt.* 28, 1. Eastor dæg *Easter day*, *Bd.* 5, 23. Easter tide *Easter tide or time*, *Bd.* 5, 23. Easter fæsten or Easterlic freols *Easter feast*, *Lk.* 2, 42. Easter-monað *Easter month, April*.

East-ern *an eastern place, in the east*, *v.* east; *adj.*

East-Francan *the East-Franks, or Frenchmen*, *Som.* *v.* east.

East-inne *within the east, in the east*.

East-ric *east kingdom, eastern empire*.

East-rihte *east right, towards or in the east*.

East-Seaxe *The East-Saxons, people of Essex*:—Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan *from the Old Saxons come the people of Essex*, *Chr.* 449, *v.* seax.

Ea-stream *a water stream, a river*, *Cd.* 12.

East-weard, east-werd *eastward, in the east*, *v.* east.

EA'D; *comp.* eáðere, eáðre, éðre; *sup.* eáðost; *adj.* [*Chau.* *eth, cyth*] *Easy, ready, gentle,*

mild, meek, soft; *facilis*:—Hwæðer is eðre to secgenne, *Mk.* 2, 9: *Lk.* 5, 23. Eaðere, *Mk.* 10, 25.

Eáð bene *an humble intreaty, a deprecation*, *Som.*

Eáðe, æðe; *comp.* éð; *adv.* *Easily, readily, soon, perhaps*; *faciliter*:—Hi mihton eáðe begitan, *Ors.* 3, 4. Ðæt ic eð mæge gebringan *that I may more easily bring*, *Bt.* 5, 3: 19. ¶ Æðe mæg, eáðe mæg *easily can, perhaps*.

Eáðe-fere *easily trod, easy*.

Eáðelic; *comp.* ra; *adj.* *Easy, possible*; *facilis*:—*Mt.* 19, 26, *v.* eáð, æðelic.

† Eáðelice, æðelice, eðelice; *comp.* or *sup.* ost, ust; *adv.* *Easily, remarkably, elegantly*; *facile*:—Ðæt þu mæge eðelicost cumon *that thou mayest most easily come*, *Bt.* 41, 5: *Lk.* 22, 6. Eaðelicor *more easily*, *Lk.* 18, 25.

Eáðfynde *easily found*.

Eáð-gete *prepared*.

Eáð-hylde *easily held, satisfied, content*.

Eáð-lære *easily taught, teachable*.

Eáðmed, eáð-mod *an easy mind, humble*, *v.* eadmod.

Eáðmedan *To adore*; *adorare*:—*Ex.* 24, 1.

Eáðmet, -ta [*Dut.* *ootmoed m.*] *Humility, submission*; *humilitas*:—*Bt.* 12.

Eáðmod *humble*, *v.* eáðmed.

Eáðmodian *To obey*; *obedire*:—*R. Mk.* 4, 14.

Eáðmodlice; *adv.* [*Plat.* *odmoediglik*: *Dut.* *ootmoediglyk*] *Humbly*; *humiliter*:—*Bt.* 42.

Eáðmodnes, se; *f.* *Humility*; *humilitas*:—*Bt.* 12.

Eatogeð *eighth*, *v.* æhta.

Eaufæst *pious*, *v.* æfest.

Eaufæstnys *piety*, *v.* æfestnes.

Eaw *an ewe*, *v.* eowu.

Eawan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. *To shew, manifest*; *ostendere*:—*Bd.* 2, 6.

Eawesclice; *adv.* *Openly*; *palam*:—*Bd.* 3, 19.

Eawfæst *pious*, *v.* æfest.

Eawfæstnys *religion*, *v.* æfestnes.

Eawla OH! *v.* eala.

Eawunga, eawunge; *adv.* *Openly, publicly*; *palam*:—*Ps.* 49, 3.

Ea-wylm *a well of water*, *v.* æwel̃m.

Eax *an axe*, *v.* æx.

EAX, æx, e; *f.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *as c*: *Ger.* *achse f.*] *An axis, axle-tree*; *axis*:—Neah þam norð-ende þære eaxe *near the north end of the axis*, *Bt.* 39, 3. Sio eax welt ealles þæs wænes *the axle-tree regulates all the waggon*, *Bt.* 39, 8.

Eaxan-ceaster, Exan-ceaster, Execester [*Ex, exa the river Ex, ceaster a city*] EXETER, *Devon., Chr.* 876.

Eaxan-minster *The minster on the river Ex*, AXMINSTER, *Devon., Som.*

Eaxan-muð *the mouth of the river Ex*, EXMOUTH, *Devon., Chr.* 1001.

Eaxl; *pl.* exla, eaxla [*Ger.* *achsel f.*] *A shoulder*; *humerus*:—On his exla, *Lk.* 15, 5: *L. Ethelb.* 39.

† Eaxl-clað *a shoulder cloth, a scapular*.

Ebal-san [*ebul evil*; *secgan to speak*] *To blaspheme*; *blasphemare*.

Ebban, de; *pp.* æbbad, beebbed, geebbbed [*Plat.* *Dut.* *ebben*] *To EBB*; *recedere*:—Ðæt wæter wæs geebbod, *Chr.* 897.

EBBE, an; *m.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *ebbe*] *An EBB, or receding of water*; *recessus aquarum*:—Ðæs ebban of the ebb, *Bt.* 21, *v.* æbbung.

Ebolsung *blasphemy*.

Ebreisc; *adj.* *Hebrew, belonging to Jews*; *Hebræus*:—*Elf. T.* p. 7.

Ebul *Evil*; *malum*, *Lye*.

Eburðring *the celestial sign Orion*, *Som.*

Ebylgnes, se; *f.* *Anger, indignation*; *ira*:—*Ps.* 29, 4, *v.* æbylgð.

Ec also, *v.* eac.

Ecan, æcan, ican, ycān, ycean, geicean; he ecð, we ecað; *p.* he ecte, ycte, ihte, geichte, hi icton, geihton; *pp.* geeced, geiced, geict, geiht [*eaca an addition*] *To EKE, increase, add*; *augere*:—Ge ecað eowre wædle *ye increase your want*, *Bt.* 26, 2. Ecte he prolonged, *Bt.* 12. Mæg ican, *Lk.* 12, 25. He ihte increased, *Ex.* 9, 34. Heo ongan geicean *she began to increase*, *Cd.* 56.

ECE, éccelic, écelic; *def.* se eca; *adj.* *Eternal, perpetual, everlasting*; *æternus*:—Ðys ys soðlice ece lif, *Jn.* 17, 3: 12, 50. On þam ecan setle *on the eternal seat*, *Bt.* 4.

Ece *an ake*, *v.* æce.

ECED, æced, æcced, aisil, es [*Plat.* *etig m*: *Dut.* *edik, eek m*: *Ger.* *essig m.*] *ACID, vinegar*; *acetum*:—Ða stod an fæt full ecedes, *Jn.* 19, 29. Eced-fæt, æced-fæt *an acid vat, a vinegar-vessel*.

Ecelice; *adv.* *Eternally, ever*; *perpetuo*:—*Ps.* 23, 9.

Ecenys *eternity*, *v.* écnys.

Ecer *an acre*, *v.* æcer.

Ecg [*Frs.* *ich*: *Plat.* *ekse f.*] 1. *An edge, a sharpness*; *acies*.

2. *Applied to the mind also, a quickness, ability; acumen, acies animi:—*1. On swurdes ecge, *Lk.* 21, 24. Billa ecgum with edges of swords, *Cd.* 210. 2. *Cd.* 162, Mann.
 Ecg-plega play of swords, battle.
 Ecg-wal swords' wail, slaughter.
 • Ecnys, écenys, se; *f.* Eternity, everlasting; æternitas:—*Bt.* 42. ¶ On ecnysse for ever, *Mk.* 3, 29.
 Ec-soð but truly, but also.
 E'd [ead happiness] Safety, security, happiness; salus, asylum:—Ed monne safety of men, the ark, *Cd.* 70, Mann. Some think éd signifies a renewing, restoration, regeneration; renovatio: then ed monne might be translated, regeneration of men.
 Ed-, prefixed to words, denotes anew, again, as the Latin re.
 Edniwan to renew, to make new again; renovare.
 -ed used as a termination of *pp.* v. 23. h.
 Ed-cenning Regeneration; regeneratio:—*Mt.* 19, 28.
 Edcir, edcir, edcyr A return; reditus:—Edcir þære adle a return of the disease, *Past.* 33, 7.
 Ed-cuceþa revived.
 Ed-cucian; *p.* geedcucude; *pp.* geedcucod. To re-quicken, revive; reviviscere:—*Dial.* 1, 12.
 Ed-cwide a relation, retelling.
 Ede a flock, v. eowed.
 Eder a hedge, v. edor.
 Edergong [ed again, gong going] Away, journey, return; via, reditus:—*Cod. Ex.* 22, b. 9.
 Ed-geong, ed-gung young, growing young again.
 Ed-gift a re-giving, restitution, Lye.
 Ed-growung a re-growing.
 Ed-gyldend a remunerator, rewarder.
 Edisc A park, EDISH or after-math; vivarium, fœnum serotinum:—*Cot.* 207.
 Edisc-hen an edish hen, a quail.
 Ed-læcan; *p.* edlæhte; *pp.* ge-edlæht. To repeat, renew; repetere, Som.
 Ed-læcung, e; *f.* A repetition; repetitio:—*L. Eccl.* 21.
 Ed-leānan, ed-leanian, geed-leanian. To reward, recompence, renew, remit; retribuere:—*Ps.* 77, 22.
 Ed-leānung a rewarding, v. ed-leanung.
 Ed-lean, ead-lean, æd-lean, es; *n.* [ed or ead; lean a loan] A reward, recompence, requital, retribution; præmium:—Ed-leanes dæg, *Lk.* 4, 19. Ðæt edlean, *Bt.* 3, 4.

Edleanian to reward, v. edle-ænan.
 Ed-leanung, ed-leānung, e; *f.* A rewarding, recompence; retributio:—*L. Ps.* 102.
 Ed-lesende, edlesendic; *adj.* Reciprocal, relative; relativus, Som.
 Ed-lesung, e; *f.* A relation, relating; relatio, Som.
 Ed-modian to be humble, to obey, v. eadmodan.
 Ed-niw; *adj.* New, again new; novus:—*Jud.* 10, 6.
 Ed-niwan; *adv.* Anew, again; de novo, denuo:—*Jn.* 3, 3.
 Ed-niwian, ge-edniwian; *part.* igende; *p. de;* *pp.* ud, ed. To make new again, to renew; renovare:—Ðu edniwast an-sine eorðan, *Ps.* 103, 31.
 Ed-niwung, e; *f.* A renewing, reparation, renovation; reparatio:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 1.
 Edo a flock, v. eowed.
 EDOR, eader, es; *m.* A hedge, fence, a place enclosed by a hedge, a fold, dwelling, house; sepes, domus, tecta:—Gif fri-man edor gegangeð if a free-man forcibly enter a dwelling, *L. Ethelb.* 30. Under edoras under a dwelling, *Cd.* 112: 114.
 Edor-bryce, edor-brecðe a fence-breaking, house-breaking.
 Edorcan to chew, ruminate, consider, v. eodorcan.
 Edra, edre a drain for liquids, v. æddra.
 Edrecan to ruminate, v. eodorcan.
 Edrecedroe The covering for what is chewed, the dewlap; rumen:—*Cot.* 169.
 Ed-rine A meeting; occursus:—*Ps.* 18, 7.
 Edroc A consideration; rumination:—*R.* 99.
 Ed-scaft, ed-sceaft, æd-sceaft A new creation, new birth; regeneratio:—*Bt.* 34, 10.
 Ed-stapelian, ge-edstapolian; *p. de;* *pp.* od. To establish again, re-establish, restore; restabilire:—*Jos.* 6, 25.
 Ed-stapelig; *adj.* Firm, strong; firmus:—*Jos.* 6, 26.
 Ed-stapelung, e; *f.* An establishing again, a re-establishment, a renewing; reparatio:—*R. Ben.* 36.
 Ed-þingung a reconciliation.
 Ed-wielle A whirlpool, dizziness; vortex aquæ:—*Cot.* 86.
 Ed-wihta a reproach, Mann., v. edwit.
 Ed-winde a winding again, a vortex.
 Edwist, ædwist, ætwist; *f.* Being, subsistence, existence, essence, substance; substantia:—*Gen.* 7, 4.

Edwistlic; *adj.* Existing, subsisting, substantial, substantive; substantialis:—Ic eom, is edwistlic word I am, is the substantive [existing] verb, *Elf. gr.*
 Ed-wit, ædwit Reproach, disgrace, blame, contumely; opprobrium:—*Ps.* 14, 4: 21, 5.
 Ed-witan, ædwitan, ætwitan; *p.* hi edwiton; *pp.* ædwitod, edwited. To reproach, blame, upbraid; exprobrare:—*Bd.* 5, 13.
 Edwitfullice; *adv.* Disgracefully; probrosum:—*Cot.* 195.
 Efalsian to blaspheme.
 Efalsung blasphemy.
 Efel evil, bad, v. yfel.
 Efeleac An onion, a scallion; cepe, Som.
 EFEN, æfen; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. effen, even: Ger. eben] EVEN, equal; æquus, Som.
 Efen an evening, v. æfen.
 Efen-, in composition, denotes even, equal, represented by co-, con-, com-, as
 Efen-bisceop a co-bishop.
 Efen-blissian to congratulate.
 Efen-ceaster-waran co-citizens.
 Efen-cuman to convene, to assemble together.
 Efen-eald coeval, of the same age.
 Efen-ece coeternal.
 Efen-ehð Evening; vesper:—*Chr.* 894, Ing.
 Efen-feola so many, as many.
 Efen-gefeondere rejoicing together.
 Efen-gelic like, coequal.
 Efen-læcan, geefen-læcan; *part.* ende; *p.* efen-læhte. To be equal, like, to imitate; imitari:—*Mt.* 6, 8.
 Efenlic; *adj.* Even, equal; æqualis:—*Bd.* 4, 17.
 Efenlice; *adv.* EVENLY, alike; æque:—*Bd.* 3, 23.
 Efenlicnes, se; *f.* Evenness, equality; æqualitas:—*Past.* 17, 9.
 Efen-mære equally large.
 Efen-niht even night, equinox.
 Efennys, efynnis, se; *f.* EVENNESS, equality; æqualitas:—*Ps.* 10, 8.
 Efen swa even so, even as.
 Efen-þrowian to suffer together, to compassionate, commiserate.
 Efer-wic, Eofer-wic, Eofer-wic, Euer-wic, Euor-wic, Eofer-wic-ceaster [ea-ure-wic castrum ad vel secus aquam URE, Som.] York; Eboracum:—*Chr.* 189, &c.
 Efese Eaves of a house, a brim, brink; margo:—*L. Ps.* 101, 8.
 Efesham, Eofesham, Euesham [B. Evisham: Efes a brim; ham a dwelling, residence on the bank of a river] Evesham, Worcestershire, *Chr.* 1054.

Efesian *to shave*, v. *efsian*.
 Efestan *To hasten, assemble*; *properare*:—*Bd.* 2, 2.
 Efesung, e; f. *A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing*; *ton-sura*:—¶ *Efesung-sceara a pair of scissors or shears*.
 Efeta, efete *An EFT, a newt, lizard*; *lacerta*:—*Elf. gl.* 14.
 Efin, efn, efna *even*, v. *efen*.
 Efnan, æfnan *To perform*; *perpetrare*:—*Cd.* 181.
 Efne, æfne, eofne; *interj. Lo! behold! truly! en! ecce!*—*Mt.* 17, 3.
 Efne-cuman *to convene*, v. *efen-cuman*.
 Efne-geceigan *to assemble, convoke*.
 Efnes, se; f. *Equity, justice*; *æquitas*:—*Ps.* 118, 75: 142, 12.
 Efn-esne *a fellow servant*.
 Efne-spedilic *of the same substance, consubstantial*.
 Efn-lic *equal*, v. *efenlic*.
 Efn-ling *A consort, an equal, a fellow*; *consors*:—*Ps.* 44, 9.
 Efolsian *to blaspheme*, v. *ebalsan*.
 Efolsung *blasphemy*, v. *ebolsung*.
 Efor *a boar*, v. *eafor*.
 Efor-wicingas; *pl. The people of York*, *Chr.* 918.
 Efosome shaved, v. *efsian*.
 Efre *ever*, v. *æfer*.
 Efsian, efesian, afesian; *p. efsode, efosome; pp. geefsod. To cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear, shave*; *tondere*:—*Man nemot hine efsian, Jud.* 13, 5: *Lev.* 19, 27.
 *Efsiend, efsigend *A shaver, barber*; *tonsor*, *Som.*
 Efsod shaved, v. *efsian*.
 Efst *a hastening, speed*, *Lye.*
 Efstan, æfstian; *part. efstende; imp. efst; p. efste, hi efston. To hasten, make haste to go, to strive*; *festinare*:—*Pa efste he, Lk.* 19, 6: *Ps.* 106, 18.
 Eft *again, back, afterward*, v. *æft*.—In composition it has the same effect as the Latin *re-*, *retro-*.
 Eft-agyfan *to give back*; *reddere*, i. e. *re-dare*.
 Eft-betæht, æft-beteht *re-assigned, re-delivered, given back*.
 Eft-cierran *to return*.
 Eft-cuman *to come back*.
 Eft-edwitan *to reprove, upbraid again*.
 Efter *after*, v. *æfter*.
 Efter-filginc *a following after, a pursuing*.
 Efter-genga *a successor*, v. *æfter-genga*.
 Eft-gecigan, eft-gecigean, *to recall, call back*.
 Eft-gelæt *bring back*, v. *gelædan*.
 Eft-gelic *again like, in like manner, likewise, accordingly*.

Eft-hweorfan *to turn back, return*.
 Eft-lesing *redemption*.
 Eft-oncnawan *to know again*.
 Eft-ongen-bigan *to untwist again, to unwreathe*.
 Eft-sittan *to sit again, reside*.
 Eft-sona; *adv. [either after; sona soon]* EFTSOONS, *soon after, again, a second time*; *iterum*:—*Mk.* 10, 1.
 Eft-spellung *a recapitulation*.
 Eft swa micel *even so much*; *eft swa micles for so much, at that price*, *Som.*
 Eft syððan *after that, furthermore*.
 Eftyr *after*, v. *æfter*.
 Efyngelic *even like, alike, equal, coequal*.
 Efyannis *evenness, equity*, v. *efennys*.
 Efy a boar, v. *eafor*.
 Egbuend, egbugend *An inhabitant, a dweller*; *incola*:—*Chr.* 973.
 EGE, æge, eige; *m. Fear, terror, dread*; *timor*:—*And beo eower ege, Gen.* 9, 2. *Ege drihtnes, Ps.* 18, 10, v. *egesa*.
 *Ege; *g. egan; pl. nom. egan; g. egna an eye*, v. *eage*.
 Egean *to harrow or break clods*.
 Ege-full, ege-ful; *adj. Fearful, terrible, dreadful*; *terribilis*:—*Mære God and mihtig and egefull, Deut.* 10, 17: *Bt.* 18, 2.
 Egehealdan *To hold in fear, correct*; *corripere*:—*Ps.* 93, 10.
 Egeland *an island*, v. *ealand*.
 Egeleas; *adj. Fearless*; *impavidus*:—*Past.* 36, 1.
 Egen *fear*, v. *ege*.
 Egenu *a little round heap*; *glomulus*, *Som.*
 Egenwirht *Hire, wages, a gift*; *merces*:—*Ps.* 126, 4, *MS. Tr. Cam.*
 Egenys, egesfulnes, se; f. *Fearfulness, fear*; *timor*:—*Ps.* 88, 39.
 Egesa *horror*, v. *egsa*.
 Egesful, egesfullic *fearful*, v. *egefull*.
 Egesfulnes *fear*, v. *egenys*.
 Eges-grima, egese-grimma *A witch, sorceress, bugbear*; *masca*, *Som.*
 Egesian, egsian; *p. geegsode; pp. geegsod. To affright, terrify*; *terrere*:—*Jud.* 4, 17: 7, 22.
 Egeslic; *def. se egeslica; adj. [Dut. ysselyk: Kil. eyselick: Ger. Wil. egeslich] Fearful, terrible, dreadful*; *terribilis*:—*Ealla hu egeslic peos stow ys, Gen.* 28, 17: *Bt.* 35, 6.
 Egeslice; *adv. Fearfully*; *terribiliter*:—*Æqu. Vern.* 43.
 Egesung, egsung, e; f. *A threatening, fear, dread*; *commina-*

tio:—*Jud.* 16, *Thw. Hep.* p. 161, 37.
 Egeðe *A rake, harrow*; *rastrum*, *Som.*
 Egeðere *A raker*; *occator*, *Som.*
 Eggian *To EGG, excite*; *excitare*, *Lye.*
 Eghpyrl *an eye hole, a window*, v. *eag-dura*.
 Eghwelc *all, every*, v. *æghwilc*.
 Egipt, Egypt, *Egypt, an Egyptian*;—*Pharao aras and eall Egipta folc, Ex.* 12, 30. *On eallum Egiptalande, Ex.* 9, 11. *Eallum Egiptum, Gen.* 45, 9.
 Egiptisc, Egiptisce, Ægiptisc; *def. se Egiptiscea; adj. Belonging to Egypt, an Egyptian*; *Ægyptius*:—*Sum Egiptisc man sloh sumne Ebreiscne, Ex.* 2, 11. *An Egiptisc esne us generede, Ex.* 2, 19. *Se Egiptiscea cyng, Ex.* 1, 17.
 *Egiðe *a rake*, v. *egeðe*.
 EGLA, egle; f. *A sprout, tender shoot, the beard of corn, the pricks of a thistle, a thistle, that which pricks, trouble*; *festuca, carduus*:—*Ic ateo þa egle of þinum eage, Lk.* 6, 41, 42.
 Egland *an island*, v. *ealand*.
 Egle *a prick*, v. *egla*.
 Egle; *adj. Troublesome, hateful*; *odiosus*:—*Basil. R.* 8.
 Egle-edwaelle *a channel for water*.
 Eglian, eglian, elan; *eglað, eglað, egleð; p. eglde, eglede, aglade; sub. hi eglion, eglian. To feel pain, to ail, grieve, trouble, torment*; *dolere*:—*Gif men innan wyrmas eglian if worms trouble men within, Herb.* 2, 10. It is more frequently used as the Latin *dolet*, *tædet*, as, *Me egleð it grieves me*; *Me tædet, L. Edm. pol. in pref. W.* p. 73, 26.
 Ego *an eye*, v. *eage*.
 Egonesham [*F. Eignesham: Gerv. Egenesham*] *Ensham, Oxfordshire, Chr.* 571, *Ing.*
 Egor *Nine ounces or inches, a span*; *dodrans*:—*Cot.* 64, *Som.*
 Egor [*Icel. ægir m.*] *The sea, water*; *æquor*:—¶ *Egor stream water of the sea, Bt. R.* p. 176.
 Egsa, ægsa, egesa, an [*Ger. Wil. egiso*] *Fear, horror, dread, what causes fear, a storm, slaughter*; *terror*:—*And beoð hungor and egsan of heofone, Lk.* 21, 11: *Bd.* 4, 12.
 Egsian *to frighten*, v. *egesian*.
 Eg-stream *a dire stream*.
 Egsunga *a threatening*, v. *egesung*.
 Egða *An instrument to beat out corn*; *tribula*:—*R.* 2, *Lye.*
 Egðe *a rake*, v. *egeðe*.
 Egðer *either*, v. *ægðer*.
 Eghpyrl *an eye hole, a window*, v. *eag-dura*.

Egylt a fault, v. ægylt.
 Egypte; nom. pl. *The Egyptians*; g. Egypta, Ægypt Egypt, v. Egypt.
 Egysful fearful, v. egesful.
 Ehennys, se; f. *Modesty*; pudor, Som.
 Eher an ear of corn, v. ear.
 Ehsle a shoulder, v. eaxl.
 Ehsyne A face, countenance; facies, Som.
 Ehsta the highest, v. heh.
 Eht value, v. æht.
 Ehta eight, v. eahta.
 Ehtan, ehtian; he eht, hi ehtað [æht, eht property] 1. To follow after, chase, pursue; persequi. 2. To persecute, annoy, afflict; infestare:—1. Ne eht he nanre wuhte he pursues not any thing, *Bt.* 42. Hig ehton wild-deor they chased wild beasts, *Coll. Mon.* 2. Þonne hi eow ehtað on þysse byrig, *Mt.* 10, 23: 5, 11.
 Ehtend A persecutor; persecutor:—*Ors.* 6, 9.
 Ehteoða, ehteða eighth, v. eah-toðe.
 Ehtere, es; m. A persecutor; persecutor:—*Mt.* 5, 44.
 Ehþyrl eye hole, a window, v. eagdura.
 Ehtian To esteem, deem, value; æstimare:—*Bd.* 5, 6.
 Ehting, e; f. Persecution; persecutio:—*Ors.* 6, 23.
 Ehtnes, eahtnes, se; f. Persecution; persecutio:—*Mt.* 5, 10.
 Ehtoða, ehtuða eighth, v. eah-toða.
 Ehtr a persecutor, v. ehtere.
 Eige fear, v. ege.
 Eigland an island, v. ealand.
 Eipe an assembly, v. heap.
 Eiseg; adj. [Dut. yzing] Rough, hard; ferreus:—*Cd.* 213.
 Eisile vinegar, v. eced.
 El an eel, v. æl.
 -el, -ol [Icel. -ill, -ull] a termination denoting persons, as, Forridel an outrider; bydel a herald. It denotes also inanimate objects, as, Gyrdel a girdle; stypel a steeple.
 Elæs hedgehogs, Som.
 Elboga, eleboga, elnboga [Dut. elleboog] An ELBOW; cubitus:—Fæðm betwuxt elboga and hand-wrist a fathom is between the elbow and wrist, *R.* 72.
 Elc each, v. ælc.
 Elch An ELK; alce, Som.
 Elcian, ælcian; part. elcigende. To put off, delay; differre:—*Elf. gr.* 25.
 Elcor, elcur otherwise, else, v. ælcor.
 Elcung a delay, v. ylding.
 Eld age, time, v. yld: fire, v. æled.

Eldan to linger, v. yldan.
 Eldas elders, men, v. yld.
 Eldcung delay, v. ylding.
 Eldendlic old like, slow.
 Eldor a prince, v. ealdor.
 Eldra-fæder a grandfather.
 Eldran elders, parents, v. ealdor.
 Eldung delay, v. ylding.
 Ele a lamprey, v. æl.
 ELE, æl, es; m. [Dut. oly] OIL; oleum:—Hund sestra eles a hundred measures of oil, *Lk.* 16, 6:—Æle bracene, *Lev.* 6, 21.
 Elebeam, es; m. [ele oil; beam a tree] An olive-tree; olea:—An twig of anum elebeame, *Gen.* 8, 11.
 Elebeamen oily.
 Eleberge, eleberia [ele oil; berge a berry] An olive, the fruit of an olive; oliva:—Þat ys elebergena, *Lk.* 22, 39: *Ps.* 51, 8.
 Eleboga an elbow, v. elboga.
 Elebyt [ele oil; byt a bottle] An oil vessel or cruet, a chrysmatory; lenticula:—*Cot.* 121.
 Electre, elehtre Amber, myrrh; electrum:—*Elf. gl.* 14.
 Ele-fæt an oil-vat, cruise or pot.
 Elehtre amber, v. electre.
 Elelænd strange, v. ellend.
 Elelendisca A stranger; advena:—*L. Ps.* 17, 47.
 Elesealfe oil-salve, sweet balm.
 Ele-treow an oil-tree, an olive.
 Ele-twig an olive twig, a small branch of olive.
 ELF, ælf, es; pl. ælfas, ælfenne [Plat. Ger. elf m: Ger. alp m: Dan. alfe m: Swed. elfwa f: Icel. álfr m. genius] An ELF, a fairy; lamia:—*Jdth. Thw.* p. 21, 11.
 Elfenne the night-mare, v. ælfsidenne.
 Elian to trouble, v. eglian.
 Elig, Elige, Helige, Ely, Eligburg. ELY, Cambridgeshire, *Chr.* 673. ¶ Heliga-land, Elige, Eligea the Isle of Ely.
 Ellarn an elder-tree, v. ellen.
 Elle the rest.
 Ellean, v. ellen.
 ELLEN; g. elne; f. [Norse, elin] Strength, power, valour, courage, fortitude; vis animi:—Þridde is ellen the third is fortitude, *Bt.* 27, 2: *Cd.* 47.
 Ellen, ellarn [Plat. elloorn] An elder-tree; sambucus:—*Cot.* 165.
 Ellend; adj. Strange, foreign; exterus:—*Bt. R.* p. 158. In ellende in foreign land, far, *R. Mt.* 21, 33.
 Ellen-dun [Ella's hill] Allington, near Amesbury, Wilts., *Chr.* 823.
 Ellengodnes zeal, v. ellenwodnes.
 Ellen-læca a champion.

Ellen-rof remarkably strong, powerful, daring, brave.
 Ellen-wodian to contend valiantly.
 Ellen-wodnes, ellen-godnes, se; f. Zeal, envy, emulation; zelus:—*Ps.* 78, 5: 118, 139.
 Ellen-wyrt elderwort, wallwort, danewort.
 Elles; adv. ELSE, otherwise, amiss; aliter:—Elles næbbe gemede, *Mt.* 6, 1. Na elles or na hu elles not otherwise, *Bt.* 32, 1. No hwit elles nothing else, *Bd.* 2, 14. Elles, hwær elsewhere. Elles mæst chiefly. Elles ofer from some other place.
 Ellicor elsewhere, v. ælcor.
 ELLM [Plat. Dut. olm m: Ger. ulme f: Dan. Swed. alm f: Icel. almr m.] An ELM; ulmus:—*L. Can. Edg.* 16.
 Ellnung emulation, v. elnung.
 Ellor; adv. Elsewhere; alias:—*Cd.* 79: *Jdth.* 10.
 Ellreord elreordig barbarous, v. ælreord.
 Ellþeod, ellþied Banishment; exilium:—*Ors.* 3, 7.
 Ellþiodig, ellþeodig; adj. Foreign, an alien, peregrinus:—*Cd.* 89.
 Ellyn zeal, v. elnung.
 Elm an elm, v. ellm.
 Elmihtiga the Almighty, v. ælmiht.
 Elnboga, elneboga an elbow, v. elboga.
 Elne of strength, v. ellen.
 ELNE, alne; f. [Dut. elf: Frs. yelne] An ELL, a measure; ulna:—Hwylceower mægican ane elne to hys anlicnesse, *Lk.* 12, 25: *Mt.* 6, 27.
 Elnian; p. ode; pp. geelnod. To strive, endeavour earnestly, contend, emulate; zelare:—Þa elnode he hine, *Gen.* 48, 2.
 Elnung, ellnung, ellyn, e; f. Zeal, hot emulation, envy; zelus:—*Ps.* 118, 139.
 Elp an elephant, v. ylp.
 Elpen-ban an elephant's bone, ivory, v. ylpen.
 Elpen-bænen made of ivory, v. ylpen bænen.
 Elpend, ylpnd, es; m. An elephant; elephas:—Hu hy þa elpendas beswican mihton how they could disperse the elephants, *Ors.* 4, 1, *Bar.* p. 134, 9; p. 135, 8. ¶ Elpend-toð an elephant's tooth.
 Elreord, elreordig barbarous, v. ælreord.
 -els, a termination of nouns usually masculine; as, scyccels a cloak, mantle; wæfels a coat; pallium: recels frankincense; freols a festival.
 Elreordignes, se; f. Barbarous-

ness, outlandishness; barbaries, *Som.*
 Elriord *barbarous*, v. ælreord.
 Elsta *eldest*, v. eald.
 Elpeodig, elþiodig *foreign*, v. ælpeodig.
 Elpeodiglice *abroad*, v. ælpeodelice.
 Elpeodignes *a travelling*, v. ælpeodignes.
 Elpeodin, elpeodisc *foreign*, v. ælpeodig.
 Elþiod *abroad*.
 Elþiodig *strange, foreign*, v. ælpeodig.
 Elþiodigian *to travel*.
 Elys *hedgehogs*, *Som.*
 Em-, in composition, denotes *even, equal*; as *efen*; also, as *emb about*.
 Emb, embe *about, round, around*, v. ymb.
 Embegan *to go round*.
 Embegang *A going round, circuit*; circuitus:—*R. Conc.* 3.
 Embegyrðan *to surround, begird*.
 Embeht *an office*, v. ambeht.
 Embehtan *to minister, serve*.
 Embeht men *servants*, v. ambeht.
 Embehtsumnes, se; *f. A compliance, kind attention*; obsequium, *Lye.*
 Embe-hydignes, se; *f. Solitude*; solitudo:—*C. R. Ben.* 43, *Lye.*
 Embene *Amiens, in Picardy*, Ambianum:—*Chr.* 884.
 Embe-smeagung *a considering about, experience*.
 Embe-þencean *to think about, to be anxious for, careful*.
 Embiht *an office*, v. ambeht.
 Emblennan *To enclose, press*; circumvallare, *Lye.*
 Emblong *at length*, v. ymblong.
 Emb-ryne *a running round, a circle*, v. ymb-ren.
 Emb-snydan, emsnidan *To cut round, circumcise*; circumcidere:—*Lk.* 2, 21.
 Embstemn *by turns*.
 Embutan *about*, v. ymbe-utan.
 Embwlatian *to consider*, v. ymbwlatian.
 Eme *Deceit, fraud*; fraus, *Som.*
 Emel *A canker-worm, weevil*; eruca:—*Ps.* 77, 51.
 Emertung, e; *f. A tickling, an itching*; prurigo—*R.* 11.
 Emeta; *pl. emittan an ant*, v. æmet.
 Emetig *empty*, v. æmti.
 Emfeála, emfela *about so much, just so much*, *L. In.* 78.
 Emhydig *anxious*, v. ymbhidig.
 Emlang *equally long*.
 Emleof *equally dear*.
 Emlice, emnelice, emnlíce; *adv. Even like, evenly, patiently*; æqualiter:—*Ors.* 2, 1.
 Emlicnes, se; *f. Evenness, e-*

quality, equity; æquitas:—*Ps.* 95, 10.
 Emn-, Emne-, in composition, *even, equal*, as *efen* and *emb*; as *Emneþeow, efneþeowa, efneþeowa an equal or fellow servant*.—*Emnecristen, efnecristen a fellow christian*.—*Emnescolere, efenscolere a school fellow*.
 Emn:—On emn *opposite, over against*, *Gen.* 16, 12. Ðær on emn, *Gen.* 21, 19: *Jos.* 10, 5.
 Emn-æþel *equally noble*.
 Emne; *adj. Equal, just*; æquus:—*And emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras, Lev.* 19, 36.
 Emne; *adv. Equally*; æqualiter:—*Bt.*
 Emnecristen *a fellow christian*, v. emn.
 Emnelice *evenly*, v. emlice.
 Emnes *evenness*, v. emnys.
 Emnettān *to make even, smooth*, v. emnian.
 Emnette *Evenness, level ground*; planities:—*Ors.* 4, 8.
 Emnian, ge-emnian. *To equal, to make alike*; adæquare:—*Bt.* 19.
 Emniht *equal night, the equinox*.
 Emn-land *even land, a plain*.
 Emnlíce *equally*, v. emlice.
 Emn-ræðe [hreðe *cruel*] *equally cruel*.
 Emn-sár *equal sorrow, condolence*.
 Emn-sarian *to be alike sorry, to condole*.
 Emn-sarig, em-sarig *equally sorry, condoling*.
 Emnys, emnes, se; *f. Evenness, equity*; æquitas:—*Ps.* 16, 3. ¶ To emnes *opposite to, opposite, over against*, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 24, 17, 20.
 Emnyttan *to make equal*.
 Empire *An empire*; imperium, *Lye.*
 Emptian *To EMPTY*; evacuare, *Som.*
 Emrene *a circle*, v. ymb-ren.
 Emsarig *condoling*, v. emnsarig.
 Emsnidan *to circumcise*, v. emb-snydan.
 Emswapen *clothed*; amictus, *Som.*
 Emta *leisure*, v. æmta.
 Emtig *empty*, v. æmti.
 Emtrymming, e; *f. A fortress, fence*; munimentum, *Som.*
 Em-twa *between two*.
 Em-wlatian *to look around, to behold, consider*, v. ymbwlatian.
 -en is the termination of nouns. A few of these are masculine, as *drihten a lord*, from *driht people*; but many feminine, (corresponding with the *Ger.* -in: *Dan.* -inde) as *þinen a maid servant*, from *þen*; *þeo-*

wen *a female slave, from þeow*; byrgen *a tomb*; sylen *a gift*. Some are neuter; as, *mægen strength*; *mæden a maiden*; *midlen a middle*.
 -en, and sometimes -an, is also a termination of adjectives and participles from an, which is from *unan to give, add*,—hence from *gold gold*, is *gylden golden*; *stæn a stone*, *stænen stony*; *arisen risen*, from *arisan to rise*; *dolfen digged*, from *delfan to dig*; *witen known*, from *witan to know*.
 Encgel *an angel*, v. engel.
 -end, the ending of nouns, denoting the agent; as, *wegferend a way-faring man*.
 ENDE, geende, ænde, es; *m. [Dut. eind] An END*; terminus:—*Ac nys þonne gyt se ende, Mt.* 24, 6. Feower endas þyses middangeardes *four [ends] quarters of this world*, *Ors.* 2, 1.
 Ende, eonde *A sort, part, corner*; species:—*Bd.* 3, 14.
 Ende and, v. and.
 -ende, the termination forming the active participle; as, *wegferende way-faring*.
 Endebyrdan, geendebyrdan; *p. de*; *pp. geendebyrd, geendebyrdded. To set in order, adjust, dispose*; disponere:—*Ps.* 49, 6.
 Endebyrdlic; *adj. Belonging to order, ordinal*; ordinalis:—*Elf. gr.*
 Endebyrdlice; *adv. Orderly, in order, succession*; successive:—*Bd.* 3, 24.
 Endebyrdnes, endebyrnes, se; *f. Order, disposition, method, way, manner, means*; ordo:—*Lk.* 1, 3, 8.
 Endeleás; *adj. ENDLESS, infinite, eternal*; æternus:—*Endeleas wundor, Bt.* 36, 1.
 Endeleaslice; *adv. ENDLESSLY, eternally*; infinite, *Som.*
 Endelesnys, se; *f. ENDLESSNESS, eternity*; infinitas, *Som.*
 Endemæst *endmost, last*.
 Endemes, endemest, ændemes, ændemest; *adv. Equally, likewise, in like manner, together*; pariter:—*Bt.* 41, 1.
 Endemestnes, se; *f. An extremity*; extremitas:—*R. Ben. interl.* 6.
 Endenehst, endenexta, endenihta; *adj. The highest end, the last, uttermost*; ultimus:—*Dial.* 1, 12.
 Ende-sæta *limits, boundaries*.
 Ende-spæcan *endspeech, epilogue*.
 Ende-stæf, endstæf *an epilogue, conclusion, destruction*.
 Endian *to end*, v. ge-endian.
 Endlufon, endleofun, ændlefen,

endlyuan ELEVEN; undecim:—Mid hira endlufon sunum, *Gen.* 32, 22: *Chr.* 71.
 Endlyfta, endlefta, ændlyfta, ælyfta; seo, þæt, -e; *adj.* *The eleventh*; undecimus:—On þam endlyftan monðe, *Deut.* 1, 3.
 Endung, geendung, e; *f.* *An ENDING, end*; finis:—*Mt.* 13, 39.
 Ened [*Dut.* eend] *A duck, drake, moorhen*; anas:—*R.* 36.
 Eneleac a leek, v. leac.
 Enetere, enetre, enitre; *adj.* *Of a year old*; anniculus:—*Ex.* 29, 38.
 Enga any, v. enig.
 Enge, ænga *A narrow place, narrowness, confinement*; angustia:—*Cd.* 71: 145.
 Engel, ængel, angel; *g.* engles; *d.* engle; *pl.* englas, a, um; *m.* [*Dut.* engel: *Grk.* ἀγγελος] *An angel*; angelus:—Drihtnes engel on swefnum ætywde, *Mt.* 1, 20. Þa cwædon þa englas to Lothe, *Gen.* 19, 12.
 Engel-cyn *Angel kind, angelical*.—Engel-cyn, Engel-þeod *the English, v. English*.
 * Engelic, engellic, ængelic, englelic; *adj.* *Angelical*; angelicus:—*Bd.* 3, 19.
 Engla-feld *Angles' field, the field of the English, ENGLEFIELD, or INGLEFIELD, near Reading, Berks., Chr.* 871.
 Engla-land *Angles' land, ENGLAND*:—*Chr.* 597, v. Engle.
 Englas angels, *English, v. engel, Engle*.
 Engle, Englan, Angle; *pl. nom. ac.* an; *g.* a; *d.* um, an. *Anglen, the Angles, English; Angli.* The denomination of the province and people from which the English derived their being and name. Anglen lies on the south east part of the Duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. The majority of settlers in Britain, were from Anglen and the neighbourhood, hence this country and people derived their name *England and English*; England being derived from Engla land *the land or country of the Angles*:—And of Engle coman East-enge and from Anglen came *East Angles, Bd.* 1, 15, *S.* p. 483, 24. *East Engla cynin-gas kings of East Angles, Bd.* 2, 15, p. 518, 38. Þæt land þe man Angle hæc *the land which one calls Anglen, Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 20, 9. Of Angle comon East Engle, and Middel Angle, and Mearce, and ealle Norðymbra from

Anglen came East Angles, Middle Angles, Mercians, and all Northumbrians, Chr. 449, *Ing.* p. 15, 1. Betweox Wealum and Englum *betwixt Welsh and English, L. Wal.* 2, *W.* p. 125, 21. Betweox Wealan and Englan, *Id.* 2, *W.* p. 125, 27. Tæcean Wealan and Englan, VI *Englisce to teach English and Welsh, six English, Id.* 37. Wealas flugon þa Englan *Welsh fled from the English, Chr.* 473.
 Englelic angelic, v. engelic.
 Englisc, ænglisc; *adj.* *ENGLISH*; Anglicus:—Þat is on Englisc, min God, *Mt.* 27, 46. On Englisc in *English, Bd.* 3, 19. On Englisc land, ne Englisc on Wilisc in *England (English land) nor English in Welsh, L. Wal.* 6, *W.* p. 126, 3. Awendan of Ledene on Englisc to translate from Latin into English, *Elf. pref. Gen.*
 Enid a duck, v. ened.
 Enig any, v. ænig.
 Enitre a year old, v. enetere.
 Enlic only, v. ænlic.
 Enlihtan to enlighten, v. onlihtan.
 Enlipige each, v. ænlipig.
 Enneleac, ennelec an onion with one blade, v. leac.
 ENT, es; *m.* *A giant*; gigas:—Entas wæron ofer eorðan, *Gen.* 6, 4.
 Entse; *g. pl.* entsena. *A shekel, Jewish money*; siclus:—*Jos.* 7, 21.
 Enwintro a year old, v. anwintre.
 Eode a flock, v. eowed.
 Eóde went, delivered; *p. of gan*.
 Eodor a hedge, v. edor.
 Eodorcan, edorcan *To chew, ruminate*; ruminare:—*Bd.* 4, 24.
 Eofel evil, v. yfel.
 Eofera a successor, v. eafora.
 Eoferwic York, v. Eferwic.
 Eofesham Evesham, v. Efesham.
 Eofet a debt, v. eofot.
 Eofne behold, v. efne.
 Eofolsian to blaspheme, v. efol-sian.
 Eofor a boar, v. eafor.
 Eofora a successor, v. eafora.
^b Eofor-spreot a boar-spear.
 Eofor-wic York, v. Eferwic.
 Eofor-wicingas Yorkists, people of York.
 Eofor-wic-scire Yorkshire.
 Eofot, eofut, geeofot. *A debt*; debitum:—*L. Alf. pol.* 22.
 Eofulsian to blaspheme, v. ebal-san.
 Eofulsong, eofulsung *blasphemy*.
 Eoland an island, v. ealand.
 Eoldor an elder, a parent, v. eal-dor.

Eolene, eolone wild marjorum; origanum:—*Cot.* 108.
 Eolh-sand Amber; electrum:—*Cot.* 75.
 Eom I am; sum, v. wesan.
 Eom to them; for heom, him.
 Eond yond, beyond, v. geond.
 Eonde a species, v. ende.
 Eond-liht beyond light, brilliant.
 Eond-send overspread, v. geond-send.
 Eonu moreover, Som.
 Eorcnan-stan, earcnan-stan *A pearl, topaz*; topazion:—*Ps.* 118, 127.
 Eord the earth, ground, as eor-difig ground-ivy, &c. v. eorðe.
 Eóred, eórod; *pl.* eóroda; *n.* *A band, legion, troop*; legio:—*Lk.* 8, 30, v. weorad.
 Eorendel the first dawn, v. ea-rendel.
 Eorfoð difficult, v. earfeð.
 Eorg idle, v. earg.
 Eorisc a bulrush, v. earisc.
 EORL, es; *m.* [*Icel.* jarl *m.* comes. In the *Heliand*, published 1830, by J. Andreas Schmeller, the parable of the Sower, *Mk.* 4, 3: Erl, p. 73, 6, signifies a husbandman, a farmer, from ärn to plough. In the *Old Frs.* ara or are *f.* is landed property, and the verb ara signifies to honor, so that, properly speaking, Earl is nothing else but a principal land owner] 1. *A head, chief, leader, general, hero*; dux. 2. *An Anglo-Saxon nobleman of the highest rank, about the same as an ealdorman.* He who was in early times styled ealdorman, was afterwards denominated an earl; comes:—1. Se eorl wæs æðele the chief was noble, *Cd.* 59: 118. 2. On eorles tune, *L. Ethelb.* 13: *Chr.* 963.
 Eorlcund; *adj.* *Earl kind, noble*; nobilis:—*L. Hloth.* 1.
 Eorldóm, es; *m.* *An EARLDOM, the province or dignity of an earl, the same as ealdordom, v. Turner's Hist. b. viii. c. 7; comitis munus*:—Ælfgar eorl feng to þam eorldome þe Harold ær hæfde, *Chr.* 1053.
 Eorlisc, eorlic; *adj.* *EARLISH, belonging to an earl*; nobilis, *Lye.*
 Eormð poverty, v. yrmð.
 Eornende running, v. yrnan.
 Eornes, earnest *A duel, combat*; duellum, *Som.*
 Eornest earnest, v. eornost.
 Eornestlice, v. eornostlice.
 Eornfullice; *adv.* *Earnestly*; studiose.
 Eornigende murmuring.
 Eornost, earnest, eornust; *adj.* *EARNEST, serious*; serius:—

¶ On eornoste, on earnust, *Mt.* 5, 18: 13, 17.
 Eornostlice; *adv.* EARNESTLY, truly; *sedulo*:—*L. eccl. Cnut.* 15.
 Eornostlice; *conj.* Therefore, but; *ergo, igitur*:—*Mt.* 10, 16.
 Eorod a band, *v.* weorad.
 Eorodman A horseman; *eques*:—*Bd.* 3, 9.
 Eorp a legion, *v.* eored.
 Eorre anger, *v.* yrre.
 Eorsian to be angry, *v.* yrsian.
 Eorsung anger, *v.* yrsung.
 EORÐE, eorð, an; *f.* [*Al.* ertha: *Moes.* airtha] EARTH, ground; *terra*:—*Seo* eorðe hit helt, *Bt.* 33, 4. Sie eorð is ceald, *Id.* Betwux þære cealdan eorðan, *Id.* ¶ Eorðan styrrung, eorð-beofung an earthquake, *Mk.* 13, 8, *v.* eard.
 Eorð-æppele An earth-apple, a cucumber; *cucumis*:—*Num.* 11, 5.
 Eorð-ærn An earth-place, a cave, den; *spelunca*:—*Cod. Ex.* 119, b.
 Eorð-byre a heap of earth.
 Eorð-cafer, es; *m.* An earth-chaffer, a cock-chaffer; *taurus*:—*R.* 24.
 Eorð-cripel, eorð-crypel An earth-creeper, a snail, paralytic; *cochlea*:—*R. Mt.* 11, 3.
 Eorð-dyn Earth ðin, an earthquake; *terræ motus*:—*Chr.* 1060.
 Eorð-gemet Earth-measure, geometry; *geometria*:—*Cot.* 95.
 Eorð-hele A heap; *tumulus*:—*Ex.* 16, 14.
 Eorð-hrocnis an earthquake.
 Eorð-hus an earth-house, a den.
 Eorð-ifig, eorð-iuig earth or ground-ivy.
 Eorðlic; *adj.* Earth-like, earth-ly; *terrenus*:—*Jn.* 3, 12.
 Eorðling a farmer, *v.* yrðling.
 Eorð-rice earth dominion, kingdom of the earth.
 Eorðtylð Earth tillage, agriculture; *agricultura*:—*Coll. Mon.*
 Eorð-tyrefa earth-turf, turf, *v.* turf.
 Eorð-wela Earth-wealth, fertility; *fertilitas*:—*Ors.* 1, 5.
 Eoryd a legion, *v.* weorad.
 Eosol an ass, *v.* assa.
 Eoster easter, *v.* easter.
 Eota land Jutland, *v.* Iotas.
 Eotende eating, for etende;—*eoton ate, for æton, v.* etan.
 Eotole Italy;—*Eotol-wara Italians*, *Bd.* 2, 4.
 Eouland Oeland, an island in the Baltic, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Eow The wild ash, yew-tree; *ornus, taxus*:—*R.* 47, *v.* iw.
 Eow you; *d. ac. pl. of þu.*
 Eow; *interj.* Wo! alas! væ! heu!—*Ps.* 119, 5.

Eowed, eowod, eowde, ewyde, ewede, eode, edo; *n.* A flock, herd, fold; *grex*:—*Ps.* 77, 57, 76.
 Eowena of ewes, *v.* eowu.
 Eowend membrum virile:—*L. Ælf.* 25.
 Eowendende returning, *v.* awendan.
 Eower of you, your, from þu.
 Eowernan altogether.
 Eowestre a sheepfold, *v.* ewestre.
 Eowian to shew, *v.* ywan.
 Eowic, eowih you; *ac. pl. of þu.*
 Eowod a flock, *v.* eowed.
 Eowr your, *v.* eower.
 Eowðen The Saxon god Woden, Woden; *deus Saxonum, Som.*
 Eowu, es; *pl. nom. ac. eowa*; *g. ena*; *d. um*; *f.* [*Frs.* ei] An ewe, a female sheep; *ovis fœmina*:—*Gen.* 32, 14: *L.* In 55.
 Eowunga openly, *v.* ewunga.
 Epegitsung, e; *f.* Avarice, covetousness; *avaritia*:—*Ps.* 118, 36.
 Epistol A letter; *epistola*:—*Ors.* 3, 11.
 Epl, epl an apple, *v.* æpl.
 Epse an asp-tree, *v.* æps.
 Er eer, before, *v.* ær.
 -er, as an adjective termination, *v.* letter R.
 -er, as terminating nouns, *v.* -ere.
 Eran a shrill sound, the ears, *v.* eare.
 Erc an ark, a chest, *v.* arc.
 Erce-bisceop an archbishop, *v.* arcebisceop, &c.
 Erce-hád Archhood, an archbishop's pall, his dignity, of which the pall was a sign; *pallium, Som.*
 Ercol, es; *Erculus Hercules, Ors.* 3, 9.
 -ere, -er, as the termination of many nouns, signifying a person or agent. Some think from *wer* a man, as *plegere* a player; *sædere* a sower; *wri-tere* a writer.
 Ered ploughed, cultivated, eared, *v.* erian.
 Erest first, *v.* ær, æra.
 Eretic; *adj.* Heretical; *hæreticus*:—*Bd.* 4, 13.
 Erfe an inheritance, *v.* yrf.
 Erfeð difficult, *v.* earfeð.
 Erfeweard an heir, *v.* yrf-weard.
 Erfwyrdnes, erfwyrdnes, se; *f.* An inheritance; *hæreditas*:—*Chr.* 694.
 Erhe, erhlice fearfully, *v.* earlice.
 Erian, to erigenne, ic erige; *part. erigende, eregende, er-gegende*; *p. erede*; *pp. geerod*; *v. a.* [ear an ear of corn] To plough, till, EAR; *arare*:—*Mine æceras ic erige I plough my fields, Ælf. gr.* 15, 51, *Som.* p. 19, 44. He erede mid hor-

san he ploughed with horses, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 23, 18.
 Eriung, e; *f.* A ploughing; *arat- tio*:—*R.* 1, Lye.
 Erk an ark, a chest, *v.* arc.
 Erming misery, *v.* earming.
 Erming-stræte [here-man-stræt via strata militaris, *Som.*] Er- ming-street. One of the four great Roman roads in Britain, *Som.*
 Ermð poverty, *v.* yrmð.
 Ern a place, *v.* ærn.
 Ern an eagle, *v.* earn.
 -ern, as a termination, denotes a place, *v.* ærn.
 Ernð Sown land; *seges*:—*Bd.* 1, 12, *S.* p. 480, n. 35, *v.* yrð.
 Erra the former, *v.* æra.
 Ersc-henn, ærsc-hen A quail, partridge; *coturnix*:—*Ex.* 16, 13.
 -es is the termination of the genitive case singular, in the greater part of Saxon nouns. —*Cynenges botl a king's pa- lace*.—*Abrahames God Abra- ham's God*. In English e is omitted, but its place is de- noted by an apostrophe.
 -es is the termination of adverbs in many cases where the noun is not so formed; as *nighes by night, nightly*; *nedes of necessity, necessarily*.
 Escesdun Ashdown, *v.* Escesdun.
 Escole a school.
 Eske a wooden vessel, *v.* æscen.
 Esl a shoulder, *v.* eaxl.
 ESNE, æsne, es; *m.* A man of the servile class, a man, male, servant, youth; *servus, vir*:—*Se esne hig hamweard lædde, Gen.* 24, 61. *Uton agifan þæm esne his wif let us give the man his wife, Bt.* 35, 6.
 Esnelice; *adv.* Manly, valiantly; *viriliter*:—*Deut.* 31, 6.
 Esol an ass, *v.* assa.
 Essian To waste, consume; *tabes- cere*:—*Ps.* 118, 139.
 EST, æst, es; *m.* [*Norse, aast*] 1. Liberality, munificence, love, favour, devotion; *munificentia*. 2. A banquet, feast, dishes; *epu- læ*:—1. On Godes est, *L. Can. Edg.* 49. 2. *Cyninga estas banquets of kings, R.* 65: *Lk.* 7, 25.
 -est, the termination of the su- perlative degree, perhaps from *est abundance*.
 Estelice; *comp. or; adv.* Kindly, delicately, daintily; *benigne*:—*Ps.* 50, 19.
 Ester easter, *v.* easter.
 Estfull full of kindness, kind, de- licate.
 Estfullnes, se; *f.* Fulness of libe- rality, devotion; *devotio*:—*Past.* 58, 1.
 Est-gereht interpreted.

Estines, se. *Benignity, kindness*; benignitas:—*Ps.* 64, 12.
 Est-land *East-land, east country, the east*; terra orientalis, v. east.
 Est-mete *delicate meat, dainties*.
 Estra-dæg *easter day*, v. easter.
 -estre, -istre, -ystre, are the feminine terminations of nouns of action, same as the Latin -ix and English -ess; as lærestre *an instructress*; sangestre *a songstress*.
 Estum *with favour, favourably*.
 Esuica, esuicnis *deceit*, v. æswic.
 Esul *an ass*, v. assa.
 Eswic *deceit*, v. æswic.
 Eswica, eswice *a hypocrite, heathen*, v. æswica.
^mEswician *to offend, scandalize*, v. swican.
 Eswicnis, se; f. *Hypocrisy, deceit*; hypocrisis:—*C. R. Mk.* 7, 21.
 ETAN, ic ete, þu ytst, he heo yt, ytt, we etað, ete; p. ic he æt, þu æte, we ge æton; sub. indef. ic ete, we eton; pp. eten, ge-eten; v. a. [*Dut.* eten: *Moes.* etan] *To EAT, consume, devour*; edere:—Se þe ytt hlaf, *Jn.* 13, 18. þu ytst wyrta, *Gen.* 3, 18. He æt þa offring hlafas, *Mt.* 12, 4: *Gen.* 3, 1.
 Eten *a giant*, v. ent.
 Etere, es; m. *An EATER, a consumer, devourer*; vorax:—*C. Mt.* 11, 19.
 Et-filian *to follow after, adhere*.
 Eð *more easily*, v. eáðe.
 Eðan *to flow*, v. yðian.

Eðcwide, eðwiðe *a rehearsal*, v. edcwide.
 Eðel, oeðel *A country, native country, soil, region, a place*; patria:—Nan witega nys andfenge on his eðele, *Lk.* 4, 24, v. æðel.
 Eðel noble, v. æðel.
 Eðel-boren *noble born*, v. æðel-boren.
 Eðel-dream *the happiness of one's country, domestic pleasure*, *Cd.* 78.
 Eðel-eard *a native country*.
 Eðelice *easily*, v. eaðelice.
 Eðelices *easiness*, v. eðnes.
 Eðeling *a noble*, v. æðelin.
 Eðelinga ig. *The island of nobles, the island of Athelney*, *Chr.* 878.
 Eðel-land *a native land*.
 Eðel-leás *countryless, homeless*.
 Eðel-meare *a country, limit*.
 Eðel-stól, eðel-stow *a chief residence, metropolis*.
 Eðem *a smell*, v. æðm.
 Eðer *a hedge*, v. edor.
 Eðfynde *easily found*.
 Eðgiende *breathing*.
 Eðgung, eðung, e; f. *A breath, inspiration, breathing, vapour, abolishing*; halitus:—*Bd.* 5, 9, *Som.*
 Eðhelde, eðhylde *contented, satisfied*.
 Eðiende *abounding*, v. yðian.
 Eðle *in a country*, v. eðel.
 Eðnes, eðelices, se; f. *Easiness, facility, favour*; facilitas:—*Bt.* 1.
^aEðode *Breathed, inspired*; inspiravit.

Eðre *more easy*, v. eað.
 Et-hrinan *to touch*, v. æt-hrinan.
 Eðða or; aut, *R. Mt.* 5, 18.
 Eðung *a breath*, v. eðgung.
 Eðyl *a country*, v. eðel.
 Et nyhstan *at nighest, at last, lastly*, v. neh.
 Etol, ettul, ettulman *A glutton*; edax:—*Elf. gr.* 9: *Mt.* 11, 19.
 Ettan *to eat*, v. etan.
 Ette *meat*, v. æt.
 Ettol, ettul *a glutton*, v. etol.
 Ettulnys, se; f. *Greediness, gluttony*; edacitas, *Som.*
 Euen *even*, v. efen, &c.
 Euesham *Evesham*, v. Efesham.
 Eufæstnys, se; f. *Sincerity, religion*; religio:—*Elf. T.* p. 28, 11, v. æfestnes.
 Euwa *a sheep*, v. cowu.
 Ewbryce *adultery*, v. æwbrece.
 Ewe *water*, v. ea.
 Ewe marriage, v. æw.
 Ewede *a flock*, v. eowed.
 Ewerdla *damage*, v. æfwyrdla.
 Ewestre, es *A sheepfold*; ovile:—*Cot.* 7.
 Ewisad *clear*.
 Ewiscnes *shamelessness*, v. æwise-nys.
 Ewunga, ewunge, eowunga *openly*, v. eawunga.
 Ewyde *a flock*, v. eowed.
 Ewyrdlu *damage*, v. æfwyrdla.
 Ex *an axe*, v. æx.
 Ex *an axis*, v. eax.
 Exancester *Exeter*, v. Eaxan-ceaster.
 Exan-muð *Exmouth*, v. Eaxan-muð.
 Exla *shoulders*, v. eaxl.

F

*F, B, P, and V, [U] are often interchanged; as lufian or luvian *to love*; heuen, heafan *heaven*; euen, efen *even*. [See B.] The Dutch *v* has exactly the sound of the English *f*; thus, for *finger*, the Dutch write *vinger*; *fish*, *visch*; *full*, *vol*; *forefather*, *voorvader*.
 Fā *Foelike, unfriendly, hostile*; inimicus:—*Cd.* 4: 114.
 Faag *a varying colour*, v. fag.
 Faca *a space*, v. fæc.
 Facade *fetched, acquired*, v. fec-can.

FACEN, facn, fæcn; d. e; pl. facnu [*Plat.* faxen m. pl. *deceit*: *Ger.* fatzen pl. f: *Icel.* fyx *cunning*] *Deceit, fraud, guile, wickedness*; fraus:—Facen ne do þu, *Mk.* 10, 19. Mid facne, *Mt.* 26, 4. Facnu, *Mk.* 7, 22. On þam nis nan facn, *Jn.* 1, 47.
 Facenfull, facnfull; adj. *Deceitful, crafty*; fraudulentus:—*Ps.* 42, 1.
 Facenfulnes *deceitfulness, deceit*, *Som.*
 Facen-gecwis *a wicked consent, a conspiracy*.

Facenleás; adj. *Without deceit, simple, innocent*; simplex:—*Som.*
 Facenlic; adj. *Deceitful*; dolosus:—*Ors.* 3, 1.
 Facenlice; adv. *Deceitfully, fraudulently*; dolose:—*Gen.* 27, 35.
 Facn *deceit*, v. facen.
 Facn, fæcn, se facna; adj. *Deceitful, factious*; dolosus:—*Cd.* 23: 214.
 Facon *deceit*, v. facen.
 Facynfull *deceitful*, v. facenfull.
 FADAN, fadian, gefadian; ic fa-

- dige, gefadige; *p. de; pp. ed.* gefæd. *To set in order, dispose; ordinare:—L. eccl. Cnut. 19, W. p. 131, 50; pol. Cnut. 2, W. p. 133, 45.*
- Fadung, gefadung, *e; f. A setting in order, disposing, adorning; dispositio:—R. Ben. 18.*
- FÆC [Plat. fack *n: Frs. feck: Ger. fach n: Dan. fag n: Swed. fack n.*] Space, interval, distance, portion of time, suspicion; spatium:—*Lk. 24, 13. Twegra dæga fæc two days' space, R. Ben. 53. Lytel fæc a little time, Elf. gr. 47. Æfter fæce afterwards, Bd. 5, 23.*
- Fæccan *to fetch, v. feccan.*
- Fæcele *a torch.*
- Fæcndeceitful, suspicious, *v. facn.*
- FÆDER, fædyr; *indecl. in sing. pl. fæderas, ra, um; m. [Plat. Dut. vader m: Old Frs. feder, feider m: Ger. vater m: Isd. Ker. fater: Dan. Swed. fader m: Old Swed. födur: Icel. fadir m: Pers. پدر pader, phader: Sans. pita.—The Icel. fædi, at fæda, Dan. föde, Swed. föda, signify, generare to engender]*
- A FATHER; *pater:—Fæder and moder a father and mother, Elf. gr. 9, 38. Þridda fæder great grandfather, Elf. gl. 3: Deut. 24, 16.*
- Fædera, *an; m. An uncle, a father's brother; patruus:—Bd. 3, 11, S. p. 535, 16. Mines fæderan þridda fæderes broðor a brother of my uncle's great grandfather.*
- Fæderen; *adj. Paternal, belonging to a father; paternus:—Fæderen-cyn paternal kind, a father's relation or kin, Chr. 755. Fæderen magas, fædern magas paternal relations, R. 91.*
- Fæder-eðel, fæder-geard *a paternal region, one's own country.*
- Fæder-gestreona *a patrimony.*
- Fædering-magas *paternal relations, v. fæderen.*
- Fæderleás *fatherless.*
- Fæderlic; *adj. FATHERLY; paternus:—Fæderlice nama a surname, Elf. gr. 5.*
- Fædren *fatherly, v. fæderen.*
- Fædyr *a father, v. fæder.*
- Fæge; *adj. Dying, fated; moribundus:—Fr. Jdth. 10, 11.*
- Fægen, fegen, gefagen; *adj. FAIN, glad, joyful; lætus:—Bt. 40, 5: Cd. 100.*
- Fægenian *to rejoice, Bt. 30, 1, v. fægnian.*
- FÆGER *Beauty; pulchritudo:—Þæs lichoman fæger the body's beauty, Bt. 32, 2.*
- Fæger, fægr; *adj. [Dan. faver: Swed. fager: Icel. fagr splendid:*
- North Eng. feg fair] FAIR, beautiful; pulcher:—Bd. 1, 7.*
- Fægere, fægerlice; *adv. Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully; pulchre:—Fægere he singað pulchre canit, Elf. gr. 38.*
- Fægernes, fægernys, *se; f. FAIRNESS, beauty; pulchritudo:—Ps. 44, 5.*
- Fægnian, fagnian, fægenian; *ic fægenige; p. fagnude, fahnude, hi fahnudon. To rejoice, exult, to be delighted with, to boast of, to wish for, to flatter; gaudere:—We fægnað we rejoice, Bt. 14, 1: Ps. 31, 14.*
- Fægnung, gefægnung, *e; f. A rejoicing, exultation; exultatio:—Ps. 125, 6.*
- Fægnys *an ornament, v. fagnys.*
- Fægr *fair, v. fæger.*
- Fægre *slowly, v. fægere.*
- Fæhð-bote *feud-boot, compensation for engaging in a feud or quarrel.*
- FÆHÐE, fægð [Plat. fede, vede, veide: Dut. veede *f: Frs. faithe f. enmity: Ger. fehde f: Dan. fejde c: Swed. fejd f: Icel. fæd f.*] Feud, vengeance, enmity, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer; capitalis inimicitia:—*L. eccl. Cnut. 5: In. 73: Cd. 67.*
- Fæigr *fair, v. fæger.*
- Fæla *many, v. fela.*
- Fælan *to feel, v. ge-felan.*
- Fæle; *adj. Faithful, true, steady; fidelis:—Wæs fæle freond was a faithful friend, Cd. 130: 135.*
- Fælga, fælge [Plat. falge, felge *f: Dut. velg f: Ger. Dan. felge f.—fæla, fela, much; ga from gan to go]* A FELLY, *a part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus:—Bt. 39, 7.*
- Fælging *a harrow, v. fealga.*
- Fælian *to offend.*
- Fælniss *an offence.*
- Fæm *foam, v. fam.*
- Fæman, fæmgan [fæm *foam]* To FOAM or froth; *spumare:—Lk. 9, 39.*
- Fæmi, fæmig, fæmiht *foamy, v. famig.*
- Fæmnan *of a virgin, v. fæmne.*
- Fæmnan-hád, fæmn-hád *womanhood, virginity, Ors. 3, 6.*
- Fæmne, *an; f. [Frs. faem] A virgin, maid, woman; virgo:—Þære ylcan fæmnan lichoma, Bd. 4, 19, S. p. 587, 36: Mt. 1, 23: Gen. 2, 23: Cd. 101.*
- Fæmnenlic *virginlike.*
- Fæmn-hád *virginity.*
- Fæn, fænn *dirt, v. fenn.*
- Fæna, *a vane, standard, v. fana.*
- Fæng-toða *a fang tooth.*
- Fæniht, fænlic; *adj. FENNY,*
- marshy, dirty, muddy; palustris, Som.*
- FÆR, fer, for. [Plat. foor *f: Dut. voer f: Ger. fuhre f: Ot. fuara: Dan. fören: Swed. fora f: Icel. för f: Pers. فر far one going a journey, a fugitive]* 1. *A journey, way, FARE, going, a going together, an assembly, a meeting; iter. 2. That in which a journey is made, a vehicle, a vessel, ship; navis:—1. Anes dæges fær, Lk. 2, 44. Folces fær a public way, L. Edg. 14. 2. Þu þær fær gewyrc, Cd. 65. Fær Noes Noah's ark, Cd. 66.*
- Fær FEAR; *timor:—Fær ongeton they felt fear, Cd. 166: Conyb. p. 195.*
- Fær; *adj. Void, sudden, intense, horrid; subitus:—Fær gryre fyres a sudden dread of fire, Cd. 197. Fær cyle intense cold, Cd. 2.*
- Færan *to frighten, v. afæran.*
- Færan forð *to go forth, die, v. faran.*
- Færbena *a husbandman, peasant; rusticus:—L. North. pres. 50.*
- Fær-bryne *sudden or great heat.*
- Færbu *a colour.*
- Færcodon *supported, from fer-cian.*
- Fær-coðe, fær-cwealm, fær-deað *Sudden sickness or death; repentina ægritudo:—L. Edg. 79. Fære-fyll a sudden fall, Cot. 112.*
- Færd, færde *an army, v. fyrd.*
- Færeld, fareld, *es. A way, a journey, passage, progress, company; via:—Godes færeldes offrung, Ex. 12, 27. Mid eallum his færeldes with all his company, Ors. 4, 6.—Færeld-freols the passover feast, Jos. 5, 10.—Færesceat fare-scot, passage money.*
- Færeldtu *A passage; meatus, lustra:—Cot. 134.*
- Færeng *A swooning, trance; deliquium:—Cot. 79.*
- Færh *a litter, a little pig, v. fearh.*
- Færinga, færunga; *adv. Suddenly, by chance; subito:—Mk. 13, 36.*
- Færlic, fearlic, fyrlic; *def. se færlica; adj. Sudden, fortuitous; subitus:—Gen. 19, 19.*
- Færlice, ferlice; *adv. Suddenly, immediately, by chance; subito:—Lk. 9, 39.*
- Færm *a supper, feast, v. feorm.*
- Færnes, *se; f. A passage, fare; transitus:—Bd. 2, 16.*
- Færr *A passing, passed; transitus:—L. Ps. 143, 18.*
- Færs [Frs. fers] *Verse, section; versus, capitulum:—Elf. pref. p. 3.*
- Fær-spell *a sudden message.*
- Færst *goest; færð goes, v. faran.*
- Færð *the mind, Bt. R. p. 192, v. feorh.*

Færðrade prepared, bold; animo paratus:—Mann.
 Færuna suddenly, v. færinga.
 Fær-wundr a great wonder.
 Fæs; pl. fæsu. A fringe, list; fimbria:—Ps. 44, 15.
 FÆSL [Plat. Dut. Kil. fasel f: Icel. fædsla] Food, provision; victus:—Þær sceal fæsl we san there shall be food, Cd. 65: 67. To fæsle for food, provision, Cd. 67.
 FÆST, fest; adj. [Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. fast: Dut. vast: Ger. fest] FAST, firm, constant, fortified, tenacious; firmus:—Bd. 3, 16.
 -fæst, as a termination, denotes fast, very, perfectly, effectually, as the English fast a sleep, perfectly asleep; æw-fæst fast in the law, firm, religious; soðfæst fast in truth, true, just; staðolfæst steadfast, steady; unstaðolfæst unsteady, unsteadfast.
 Fæstan, afæstan; pp. gefæst, gefæsted. To FAST; jejuna:—Mk. 2, 19.
 Fæstan To commend, entrust, commit; commendare:—C. Lk. 23, 46.
 Fæste; adv. Fast, firmly, swiftly; firmiter:—Fæste belocen, Jos. 6. 1. Sticode fæste stuck fast, Bd. 2, 13.
 Fæsten [Plat. Ger. fasten f: Dut. vasten f: Dan. faste c: Swed. Icel. fasta f.] A fast, fasting; jejunium:—Mt. 17, 21.
 Fæsten [Plat. Ger. feste f: Dut. vest f: Ot. festi: Wil. veste: Dan. fæste n: Swed. fästning f: Icel. festing f.] A fastness, fortress, bulwark, place of strength, a castle, wall; munimentum:—Jos. 11, 12. Swa swa fæsten as a fortress, Elf. gl. Nearo fæsten narrow fortress, Bd. 4, 26. —Fæsten-behæfednes parsimony, niggardliness; parsimonia, Cot. 191.
 Fæsten-bryce fast-break, BREAKFAST, Som.
 Fæsten-dæg fast-day.
 Fæsten-gewerc fortification work, fortification.
 Fæstennes fastness, a walled town, Som.
 Fæsten-tid fast-tide, or time.
 Fæster-moder a foster-mother, v. fostermoder.
 Fæstes; adv. By chance; forte:—Cot. 88.
 Fæst-hafod, fæst-hafel, fæst-hafol fast-having, sparing, having, sordid.
 Fæst-hafolnes, se; f. Fast-havingness, greediness; parcitas:—Past. 60.
 Fæst-hydig steadfast in mind, Cd. 67.

Fæsting, e; f. An entrusting, an act of confidence; commendatio:—L. pol. Alf. 17, v. fæstan.
 Fæstingan To fasten, make firm; firmare:—Lev. 26, 9, v. fæstnian.
 Fæstingman A surety; fidejussor:—Heming. p. 32, 48.
 Fæstlic; adj. FASTLIKE, firm; firmus:—Cd. 203.
 Fæstlice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Firmly, fast, quickly; firmiter:—Hig fæstlice weoxon, Jud. 4, 24. Færð micle fæstlicor goes much more firmly, Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 338, 23.
 Fæst-mod constant in mind, steady, Ors. 6, 33.
 Fæstmod-staðol constancy, Off. Episc. 1.
 Fæstn a fasting, v. fæsten.
 Fæstn a fortification, v. fæsten.
 Fæstnes, se; f. FASTNESS, fortification, firmness, stability; propugnaculum:—Bt. 32, 3: Gen. 1, 6, v. fæsten.
 Fæstnian to fasten, v. afæstnian.
 Fæstnung, e; f. A FASTENING, confirmation; fixura:—Jn. 20, 25.
 Fæst-ræd; def. se fæst-ræda; adj. [ræd an opinion,] Bold, constant, inflexible; constans:—Bt. 19.
 Fæst-rædllice; adv. Boldly, constantly; constanter:—Wulfst. Par. 5.
 Fæst-rædnes, se; f. Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution; fortitudo:—Bt. 5, 3.
 FÆT, fat, es; d. e; pl. fatu, a, um; n. [Plat. Dut. vat n: Ger. fass n: Ker. faz: Ot. fazz: Dan. fad n: Swed. Icel. fat n.] A vessel, cup, VAT; vas:—Mk. 4, 27: Gen. 40, 11. Fætes botm a vat's bottom, Cot. 92.
 Fætels a small vessel, a bag, v. fetels.
 Fæter, fetor, feotur; pl. fætero [Dut. veter] A FETTER, band; compes:—C. Mk. 5, 4.
 Fætere light, negligent, Som.
 Fæt-fellere a vat-filler.
 Fæð commits; committit:—R. Mt. 5, 32.
 FÆÐEM, fæðm, feðm [Plat. fadem, faem m: Dut. vadem, vaam f: Ger. faden, fadem, faem m: Ot. fadom: Dan. favn c: Swed. famn m: Ir. fead] 1. A cubit; cubitus. 2. A FATHOM, the space of both arms extended; ulna. 3. An enclosing of the arms, a grasp, an embrace; amplexus. 4. Whatever embraces or contains; as the bosom, the lap, an abyss, the deep, an expanse; sinus, gremium:—1. Fæðm betwux elboga and handwrist a cubit

(is) betwixt the elbow and wrist, R. 72: Gen. 6, 15, 16. 2. Cot. 162. 3. On fæðm in a grasp, Cd. 4. Widum fæðmum wide embrace, Cd. 146. 4. Of fæðme from the bosom, Cd. 187. Ofer ealne foldan fæðm over all the earth's expanse, Cod. ex. 116, b. 12.
 Fæðer a feather, v. fyðer.
 Fæðmian To FATHOM, embrace; amplecti:—Cod. ex. p. 89.
 Fæðmlic; adj. Bending, winding; sinuosus:—Ct. 202.
 Fætian To FETCH; adducere, Lye.
 Fætnys, se; f. FATNESS; pinguedo:—Ps. 16, 11.
 FÆTT, fett; adj. [Plat. Ger. fett: Dut. vet: Dan. feed, fedt: Swed. fet: Icel. feitr, fit.—fedan to nourish] FAT, fatted; pinguis:—Ofsloh an fætt celf, Lk. 15, 27, 23.
 Fættian; pp. gefetted. To FAT-TEN; pinguefacere:—Ps. 64, 13.
 Fæx deceit; fucus, Lye.
 Fæx hair, v. feax.
 FAG, fah; adj. [Dan. Swed. fager: Icel. fagr] Shining, beautiful, of various colours, dyed; versicolor:—Fag wyrma shining worm, Cd. 42: Ps. 90, 13. Golde fah shining with gold, Menol. 491, v. bleo.
 Fage A kind of fish, a flounder; flessus:—MS. Tib. A. 3.
 Fagen glad, v. fægen.
 Fagennian, gefagenian, gefagnian. To rejoice, to be glad; lætari:—Bt. 14, 1, v. fægnian.
 Fagettan to vary, v. fagian.
 Fagetung inequality; inæqualitas, Som.
 Fagian To shine, glitter, vary; variare:—Bt. R. p. 164.
 Fagmon a foe man, an enemy.
 Fagnian to rejoice, v. fægnian.
 Fagnys, se; fagung, e; f. A variety, an ornament; varietas:—L. Ps. 44, 15: Dial. 2, 27.
 Fah of different colours, v. fag.
 FAH, fá, gefah. A FOE, an enemy, enmity, revenge; inimicus:—Ic eom fah wið god, Cd. 215. Sy he fah wið þone cyng, L. Athel. 20, W. 60, 27.
 Fahnodon, fahnude rejoiced, v. fagnian.
 Fahnys a rejoicing, v. fægnung.
 Faht fought, v. feohtan.
 Falæcan To kill; interficere:—L. Athel. 20.
 Falæd, fald, falde, falud. A FOLD, a sheep-fold, stable; ovile:—Jn. 10, 1: Gen. 18, 7.
 Fald-gang fold going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land. —Fald-gang-penig fold going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to

fold on his lord's land.—Fald-wurð *fold worthy, liberty of folding*; falda, sive libertate faldagii dignus, donatus, *Spel. Glos.*

Falewe *fallow or pale yellow colour*, v. fealo.

Falewende *yellow coloured*.

Fallende *falling*.

Falletan *To cut*; concidere:—*C. Mk. 5, 5.*

Falsan *To blaspheme*; blasphemare:—*R. Mt. 9, 3.*

False; *adj.* [Dut. valsch: Ger. falsch] FALSE, *untrue, adulterated*; falsus:—*L. pol. Cnut. 8.*

FALSE, *es* [Frs. falsk: Dut. valsch] *Falsehood, untruth*; falsum:—*Swa micles falses, Gen. 44, 7.*

Falster *an island in the Baltic*, Ors. 1, 1.

FAM [Ger. faum, fam, feim *m. in Bavaria, foam*] FOAM; spuma:—*Pat fam of þam muðe eode the foam went out of the mouth, Bd. 3, 9, S. p. 533, 32: 5, 12.*

Fámgian *to foam*, Cd. 167, v. fæman.

Fámig; *adj.* *Foamy*; spumous:—*Famige flodas foamy floods, Cd. 100: Bt. R. p. 188.*

Famwæstas *molles*, Cot. 131.

Fana [Plat. faan *f*: Dut. vaan *f*: Ger. fahne *f*: Old Ger. fano: Dan. fane: Swed. fana *f*: Icel. fánaf.] *A standard, flag, VANE*; vexillum:—*Cd. 155.*

Fand *found*; *p.* of findan.

Fandere *a tempter, trier*; tentator, *Som.*

Fandian, fandigan, ic fandige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* *To try, tempt, prove, seek, search out*; tentare:—*Ne fanda þu þines Godes, Deut. 6, 16. Ic wille fandigan I will seek, Cd. 109. ¶ Fandian eft to repeat, return.*

Fandlic *hostile*.

Fandung, afandung, *e*; *f.* *A temptation, trial, investigation, experience*; probatio:—*Cd. 72.*

Fang [Frs. fangst: Dut. vang] *A taking*; captura:—*Chr. 1016.*

Fangen *taken*, v. fon.

Fangennes *a taking*, v. onfangennes.

FANN [Plat. Dut. Ger. wanne *f*: Swed. wanna: Fr. van] *A FAN*; ventilabrum:—*Mt. 3, 12.*

Fant, fant-fæt *A FONT*; baptisterium:—*L. Alf. can. 35.*

Faran, gefaran; *ic fare, þu færst, he færð, we farað*; *p.* fór; *pp.* faren, gefaren; *v. n.* [Plat. faren: Dut. varen: Frs. fara: Ger. fahren: Dan. fare: Swed. fara: Icel. fer.—*faru a journey, v. fær a way, journey*] *To go, proceed, march, travel, sail, depart, die, FARE, happen, wave*;

ire:—*Ic fare butan bearnum, Gen. 15, 2. Nu wylle ic faran, Lk. 14, 19, 31. We foron, Ps. 65, 11. Ic for fram þe, Gen. 31, 31. Þa gefor he then died he, Chr. 495. Hu mæg se man wel faran how can the man fare well, Elf. T. p. 40, 3, v. feran.*

Fare in a journey, v. faru.

^u Fareld *a journey*, v. færeld.

Fariseic *A pharisee*; pharisæus:—*Mt. 15, 1.*

Farma *a supper*, v. feorm.

Faru, *e*; *f.* *A journey, fare, family, generation*; iter:—*Jos. 9, 4: Gen. 12, 5, v. fær.*

Fas *a fringe*, v. fæs.

Fast *fast*, v. fæst.

Fatan wif *To marry*; ducere uxorem:—*C. Lk. 20, 35.*

Faðe, faðu *An aunt*; amita:—*Elf. gr. 6.*

Fattre *fetters*, *C. Mk. 5, 4, v. fæter.*

Fatu, fata *vats, vessels*, v. fæt.

Faul FOUL, *a sort of evil spirit*; immundus spiritus:—*L. M. 1, 45.*

Fea fee, *money*, v. feoh.

Fea few, v. feawa.

Fea joy, v. gefea.

Feagan *To rejoice*; plaudere:—*L. Ps. 97, 8.*

Feaht *fought*; *p.* of feohtan.

Feala *many*, v. fela.

Feala-for, feale-for, fealvor *A feldfare*; turdus pilaris:—*Cot. 174.*

Feald *a field*, v. feld.

Feald [Plat. fole *f*: Dut. vouw *f*: Frs. fald: Ger. falte *f*: Swed. fäll *m*: Dan. fold *c*: Pol. Boh. fald: as a termination of numerals, this word has been used by the Friesians; as, thrifald *three-fold*, and by Ker. Isd. Tat. sibunfalta *seven-fold*; thrifaldu *three-fold*] *A FOLD*; plica, *Som.*

-feald, the termination of numerals, as, an-feald *one fold, single*; twy-feald *two-fold, double*; þry-feald *three-fold, treble*; feala-feald *manifold*.

Fealdan, he fylt; *p.* feold, befeold; *pp.* gefealden, befalden [Plat. foolden: Ger. falten] *To FOLD up, wrap*; plicare:—*Feolde his fet, Gen. 49, 33.*

Fealewe *yellow*, v. fealo.

Fealga, fealh *A harrow*; occa:—*Cot. 197.*

Fealh falls, consults, Ors. 4, 8, v. feallan.

Feall *A trap, pitfall*; decipula, *Lye.*

FEALLAN, afeallan, gefeallan, he afylð, fealð, fealh; *p.* feoll, gefeoll; *pp.* gefeallen; *v. n.* [Plat. Ger. fallen: Dut. vallen: Dan. falde: Swed. Icel. falla] *To*

FALL, *fall down, fail*; cadere:—*Gif þæt afylð on pytt, Mt. 12, 11: 15, 14.*

Fealo, falu, fealewe, fealwe [Plat. vaal: Ger. falb] *A fallow or pale yellow or red colour, dun-red*; flavus:—*Fealo lig a yellow flame, Cod. ex. 59, a.*

Fealvor *a feldfare*, v. feala-for.

Fealwe *yellow*, v. fealo.

Fealwian *To grow yellow, ripen*; flavescere:—*Bt. 21, v. wealwian.*

Fean joys, v. gefea.

Feanes fewness, v. feawnes.

FEAR, *res*; *m.* *A bull, an ox*; taurus:—*Mine fearras synt ofslegene, Mt. 22, 4: Lev. 2, 1.*

Fearh, færh, *es*; *m.* *A little pig, a FARROW, litter*; porcellus:—*Elf. gl. 13.*

Fearh-hama *A little stem*; cauliculus:—*R. 76.*

Fearlic sudden; fearlice quickly, v. færlic.

Fearm *a supper*, v. feorm.

Fearmian *to farm*, v. feormian.

Fearn; *m.* [Plat. farn *n*: Dut. varen *n*: Ger. farn, fernkraut *n.*] FERN; filix:—*Elf. gl. 16.*—*Fearnbed a fern-bed or ground, R. 85.*—*Fearnles without fern, Hem. p. 86.*

Fearn-don, Fearn-dun [fearn fern, dun *a hill*] *Farringdon, or Farndon, in Berkshire*:—*Chr. 925.*

Fearn-ham [fearn fern, ham *an habitation*] *Farnham, in Surrey.* Æt Fearnhamme *at Farnham*, *Chr. 894.*

Fearran *to depart*, v. afaran.

^v Fearras *oxen*, v. fear.

Feasceaft; *adj.* *Having few things, poor, naked, destitute*; destitutus:—*Freonda feasceaft destitute of friends, Cd. 97: Cod. ex. 10. b.*

Feastlice *firmly*, v. fæstlice.

Feawa; *d.* um; *sup.* feawosta; *adj.* [Dan. faa: Swed. få: Fr. peu] FEW; pauci:—*Ps. 106, 39.*

Feawnes, feanes, *se*; *f.* FEWNESS; paucitas:—*L. Ps. 101, 24.*

FEAX, fex, gefeax. [Plat. Ger. fasen *m*: fäse *fine thread or hair*: Frs. fax *n*: Wil. uses vaks, Ot. ther fase, thaz faks, and Tat. fases *for hair*: Icel. fax *n.* juba *the mane*] *Hair of the head, the locks*; cæsaries:—*Lk. 7, 38. He hæfde blæc feax, Bd. 2, 16, S. p. 519, 33.*

Feax-clað *a head cloth, fillet*.

Feaxed, gefeaxode *haired*.

Feax-fang *a taking hold by the hair*.

Feax-wreon *A hair-pin*; calamistrum:—*R. 4, Som.*

Feber-adl *A fever disease, a fever; febris:—C. Mt. 8, 15.*

Febrian *to be sick of a fever, to be feverish.*

Febrig *feverish.*

FECCAN, gefeccan. *To FETCH, bring to, draw out, take; adducere, tollere:—Ic fecce wæter, Gen. 18, 4: 27, 42: Lk. 12, 20.*

FE'DAN, afédan, he fet; *p. fedde; pp. feded, fedd [Plat. voden: Dut. voeden: Frs. feda, Het. fieden Jap.: Dan. føde: Swed. föda: Icel. fódra to nourish] To FEED, nourish, bring up, educate; pascere:—Eower heofonlica fæder hig fet, Mt. 6, 26. Hig afedde wæron, Gen. 25, 27. We þe feddon, Mt. 25, 37.*

Fedels *fatlings.*

Feder *a father, v. fæder.*

Feder *a feather, v. fyper.*

Fedest *A feeder, provider; obsonator:—L. Ethelb. 12.*

Feding; *m. A feeding; pastio, pabulatio, Som.*

Fedness, *se; f. Nourishment; nutrimentum:—Bd. 1, 27. resp. 9.*

Fedra *an uncle, v. fædera.*

Feerlic *sudden; feer-lice suddenly, v. færlíc.*

Feer-stylt *Astonishment; stupor:—C. Mk. 5, 42.*

FEFER, fefor, fefer-adl [*Plat. feeber n: Ger. fieber n: Wil. fieber: Tat. fiobar, fieber: Dan. Swed. feber m: Pol. febra] A FEVER; febris:—Mt. 8, 15. Ælces dæges fefer an every day or quotidian fever. Fefer-fuge feverfew, a herb, R. 40.*

Fefor *a fever, v. fefer.*

Fegan *To join; jungere:—Somn. 128, v. gefegan.*

Feger, fegr *fair, v. fæger.*

Fegre *early.*

Feh *money, v. feoh.*

Feh-gerefa, feh-groefa *a money director, a steward.*

Fehst *takest; fehð takes, v. fon.*

Fel *a fell, skin, v. fell.*

FELA, fæla, feala, feola; *adj. indecl. [Plat. Dut. veel: Ger. viel: Ker. fil, filu: Moes. filu: Icel. fiöl for fiöll, in composition, the same as the Ger. viel] Many, much; multi:—On feala wisan in many ways, Col. Mon. He ongan hig fela læran, Mk. 6, 34. Occasionally used in the singular; as Fela is þæra þinga many a one is there of the things, Bt. 41, 3.*

✠Fela-feald *manifold.*

Felan *To FEEL; tangere, Som.*

Fela-specol *speaking much, loquacious.*

Fela-specolnys *loquacity.*

Felcyrf *Foreskin; præputium:—Cot. 217.*

FELD, feald, fild; *g. es; d. a; pl. feldas, a, um; m. [Plat. Ger. feld n: Dut. veld n: Ot. Not. feld, felde: Wil. velt: Dan. felt c: Swed. fält n: Icel. folld f. terra] A FIELD, pasture, a plain, an open country; campus:—Deut. 34, 8: Ps. 103, 9.*

Feld-cyric *a field church, a country church; L. eccl. Cnut. 3.*

Feld-hus *a field-house, tent, Som.*

Feld-land *Field-land, a plain; planities:—Deut. 1, 7, opposed to dun a hill.*

Feldlic; *adj. Fieldlike, country, rural; agrestis:—On feldlicre stowe, Lk. 6, 17.*

Feld-wyrt *field wort, gentian.*

Fele *much, many, v. fela.*

Felg, felge *a felly, v. fælga.*

Feligeon *to follow, v. fylgean.*

FELL [*Plat. Ger. fell n: Dut. vel n: Frs. fel n: Moes. fill: Icel. felldrm: Icel. fela to cover] A FELL, skin; pellis:—Cealfes fell, Ex. 29, 14. On deora fellum in beasts' skins, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 23, 21, 25, 26.*

Fell; *adj. [Frs. fel] FELL, cruel, severe; crudelis, Som.*

Fell gall, *anger, Som.*

Fellan, fellað; *pp. gefellen. To give, v. sellan.*

Fellen *Belonging to a skin, skinny; pelliceus:—Fellen gyrdel, Mk. 1, 6.*

Fellen hæf *felt-hat, R. 18.*

Felleread *purple, a purple robe.*

Felnys, *se; f. Cruelty, fierceness; crudelitas, Som.*

Felsan *To recompence; expiare, Som.*

Felt *FELT; pannus, Som.*

Feltun *An enclosed place, garden, privy, dunghill; secessus:—Swa swa meox under feltun as dirt on a dunghill, Bt. 36, 1.*

Fen *a fen, v. fenn.*

Fen-cerse *Fen-cess; nasturtium aquaticum, Som.*

Fen-fearn, fenfern *Water-fern; salvia:—R. 42.*

Feng, fengon *took, v. fon.*

Fenix *a phoenix.*

Fen-lic *fenlike, marshy.*

FENN, fen, fæn, fænn, fœn, es; *m. [Plat. Ger. fenne f. fenn n: Dut. veen n: Frs. and fenne: Moes. fani dirtiness] A FEN, marsh, mud, dirt; palus:—Fenn þara þweandra dirt of the washers, Past. 16, 5: Ps. 17, 44. Fennas and moras fens and moors, Bt. 18, 1.*

Fenneg, fennig; *adj. [Dut. vee-nig] Fenny, marshy, muddy, dirty; palustris:—Past. 13, 1.*

FEOH; *g. feós; d. feó [Plat.*

Dut. vee n. cattle: Frs. fia n: Ger. vieh n. cattle: Ot. fihu: Moes. faihu: Dan. fæ n. cattle: Swed. fä n. cattle: Icel. fé n. This word is one of the oldest in all the European languages. Most likely, the idea of animation and motion is predominant in all the preceding words. Cattle was the first kind of property; and, by bartering, this word came to signify money in general.] 1. Money, value, price, hire, stipend, FEE, reward; pecunia. 2. Goods, property, riches, wealth; bona. 3. Property in living animals, cattle, sheep; pecus:—1. Ne feoh on eowrum bigyrdlum, Mt. 10, 9: Gen. 23, 9. 2. Ne wilniað nanes oðres feos wish for no other riches, Bt. 14, 2. 3. Gangende feoh walking property, cattle, Cd. 129.

✠Feoh-bote, *a pecuniary recompence.*

Feoh-fang *a fee taking, taking a bribe.*

Feoh-gestreon *Treasure, riches; gaza:—Cot. 119, Som.*

Feoh-gyrnes *money, desire, avarice.*

Feoh-gytsera *A covetous man; avarus:—Bt. 7, 4.*

Feoh-leas *moneyless.*

Feoh-sceatt *money tribute, wages.*

Feoh-strang *money strong, rich.*

Feoht *a fight, v. gefeoht.*

Feohtan, gefeohtan, he fyht, fiht; *p. feaht, hi fuhton; pp. fohten, gefohten [Plat. Ger. fechten: Ker. fehtan: Ot. fehtanne: Wil. in the p. vuchton: Dut. vechten: Frs. fiuchta: Swed. fäkta: Dan. fegte: Ir. fichim] To FIGHT, contend, make war; pugnare:—Cyning wyle feohtan, Lk. 14, 31. He gefeohtan ne mæg, Lk. 14, 32. Mine þegnas fuhton, Jn. 18, 36.*

Feohtere *A fighter; pugnator, Lye.*

Feohtlác *a fight.*

FEOL [*Frs. file f: Dut. vyl f: Plat. fiel f: Ger. feile f.] A FILE; lima:—Elf. gr. 27.*

Feola *many, v. fela.*

Feoll *fell; p. of feallan.*

Feon *a fen, v. fenn.*

Feon, he feoð; *p. hi feodun. To hate; odisse:—Ps. 10, 6.*

Feónd, fiend, es; *pl. fynd, gefynd; a, um; m. [Plat. fiend, fynd m: Dut. vyand m: Frs. fiand m: Ker. Ot. fiand: Moes. fyand: Dan. Swed. fjende m: Icel. fióandi, fiáandi, fiandi m. —seonde from feon to hate, fa,*

fahafœ] A FIEND, an enemy, the devil; hostis:—Ps. 73, 19. Se feond feollon of heofnum the devil fell from heaven, Cd. 16. Feóndlic; adj. Fiendlike, hostile; hostilis:—Bd. 3, 24. Feónd-rædenne fiend condition, enmity. Feónd-sceaða a fiend-enemy; dire enemy. Feónd-scip, feond-scype fiend state, enmity. Feónd-seoca fiend-sick, a demoniac. Feong, feoung Hatred; odium:—Bd. 3, 11. Feor, feorr, feorran; adv. [Plat. fer, ferre: Dut. ver, verre: Frs. fir: Ger. fern: Ker. fer, fern: Ot. ferro: Moes. fairra: Dan. fjern: Swed. fjerran: Icel. firr.—fær a journey] FAR, at a distance; procul:—Feor and wide far and wide, Bd. 3, 10. Feor fram me, Mk. 7, 6: Mt. 15, 8. Feorran ymbuton far about, Bt. 39, 5: Mt. 27, 55. Feoran; p. feorude. To remove, Ps. 54, 7, v. afyrran. Feorcuman, feorcund-man a far coming man, stranger. Feord an army, v. fyrd. Feordian to send, v. fyrdian. Feording a farthing, v. feorðling. Feore life, v. feorh. Feorg life, Cod. Ex. p. 36, v. feorh. FEORH; g. feores; d. feore; pl. u, a, um. [Norse, fior] 1. The life, soul, spirit; vita. 2. Countenance; vultus:—1. Feores frofre life's comfort, Cd. 162. Beorh þinum feore, Gen. 19, 17. 2. Bd. 2, 1. ¶ Feorh-berendra bearing life, Cd. 92.—Feorh-cwealm life quelling, a killing, mortal pang, Cd. 50.—Feorh-dag life days, Cd. 107.—Feorh-gebeorh life's security, Cd. 161.—Feorh-generian to preserve life, Chr. 938. Feorh-bana life destroyer, murderer. Feorh-dolg a life or fatal wound. Feorh-eacen viviparus. Feorh-hyrde a life preserver, protector. Feorh-nere a life refuge, asylum. Feorhð the mind, v. ferð. Feorlen; adj. Distant, foreign; longinquus:—Lk. 15, 13. FEORM, feorme, farm, fearm; f. 1. Food, support, board, a meal, supper; victus. 2. Hospitality, a guest chamber; hospitium. 3. Goods, substance, where food is procured, a FARM; bona:—1. Anes nihtes feorme one night's food, Chr. 775: Lk. 14, 12, 16. 2. Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 1. 3. Cd. 80.

Feorme-ham a farm. Feormere A FARMER; obsonator:—Mon. Angl. 1, p. 277. Feormian, gefeormian. 1. To procure food, FARM, to supply with food, to feed, support, entertain; suppeditare victum. 2. To purify, cleanse, purge, expiate, benefit; purgare:—1. L. pol. Cnut. 67. 2. Lk. 3, 17: Ex. 29, 37. Feorming, feormung, e; f. A FARMING, feasting, conducting business; epulatio:—L. pol. Alf. 4. Feornes, se; f. FARNES, distance; longinquitas:—Bd. 1, 27, interr. 6. Feorr far; feorræst farthest, v. feor. Feorran far, at a distance, v. feor. Feorrene, feorrone from far. Feorrian to depart, v. afyrsian. Feorsian to prolong, v. afyrran. Feor stuðu Crooked, awry; obstipum, Som. Feorð; seo, þæt, -e; adj. The fourth; quartus:—Bt. 40, 4. ¶ Feorðes - fot four-footed.—Feorð-ric a government of a fourth part; tetrarchia. Feorðling, feorðung [feorðan fourth, dæl part, þinges of a thing] A fourth part of a thing, FARTHING; quadrans:—Twegen stycas þat is feorðung peninges two sticas, that is, a fourth of a penny, Mk. 12, 42. Twegen feorðlingas two farthings, Lk. 21, 2: Mt. 5, 26. Feorude removed, v. feoran. Feostnode confirmed, v. afæstnian. Feotere, feotr, feotur a fetter, v. fæter. Feotod, feotud Called for, fetched; accersitus, Som. Feoung hatred, v. feong. FEOWER [Plat. veer: Dut. Ger. vier: Frs. flower, fiwr, fiwer, Het. fjouwer Jap.: Kero. feor: Ot. fiar: Moes. fidwor: Dan. fire: Swed. fyra: Icel. fiórir] FOUR; quatuor:—Feower siðon four times, Elf. gr. Feower-feald fourfold. Feower-fet four-footed, Elf. T. p. 8. Feower-scete four square. Feowertene fourteen, v. feowertyne. Feowerteoða; seo, þæt, -e; adj. The fourteenth; decimus quartus:—Deut. 1, 3. Feowertig, feowrtig FORTY; quadraginta:—Gen. 50, 3. Feowertigeða, feowertigoða, feowertiglic; adj. Fortieth; quadragesimus:—C. R. Ben. 25: Bd. 3, 8. Feowertyne, feowertine FOUR-

TEEN; quatuordecim:—Feowertyne cneoressa, Mt. 1, 17. Feowr four, v. feower. Feowrðe fourth. Feowrtig, feowurtig forty, v. feowertig. Fer a journey, v. fær. Fera A companion; socius, v. gefera. Féran; p. ferde, hi ferdon; v. n. To go, walk, pass; ire:—Mid Gode he ferde, Gen. 6, 9. He ferde fram hym, and wæs fered on heofon, Lk. 24, 51. Se þe hine to cyninge feran het he who ordered him to go to the king, Bd. 3, 23. ¶ Feran forð to go forth, to die, Bd. 1, 8, v. faran. Fercian; p. færceode; pp. gefercod. To assist, help, support; sustentare:—Chr. 1009. Fercung A sustaining; sustentatio, Som. Fercuð; adj. Frugal, thrifty; frugalis:—Cot. 203. Ferde, ferdon went, v. feran. Ferdmon A soldier; miles:—Bt. 27, 4. Fere a vehicle, Ps. 139, 6, v. fær. Fered carried, v. ferian. Feren, ferende fired, burning, enraged. Fergan to go, v. gan. Ferh life, v. feorh. Ferh a little pig, v. fearh. Ferht fear, fright, v. fyrhto. Ferhð the mind, spirit, v. feorh. Ferhð-bana a destroyer of life. Ferhð-cofa the mind's cave, the breast, Cd. 123. Ferhð-loc a life's place, the body, Cd. 156. Férian; p. ferode, ferede; pp. gefered, fered; v. a. [Plat. fören: Ger. führen] To carry, convey, bear; portare:—Wingard of Egypta lande þu ferodest, Ps. 79, 9: Lk. 24, 51: Gen. 50, 13. Ic ferige on butan I carry about, Elf. gr. 47. Feringa suddenly, v. færinga. Ferlic sudden, v. færlic. Ferlice suddenly, v. færlice. Ferom strong, v. from. Ferrece A fire-pan; batillum:—Cot. 161. Ferren-land a foreign land, H. Lk. 19, 12. Fers, es. A VERSE, title; versus:—Periodos is clysing, oððe geendung þæs ferses, Elf. gr. 50, Som. p. 51, 20. FERSC; adj. [Plat. frisk, frisch: Dut. versch, frisch: Frs. fersck, ferscke: Ger. frisch: Dan. fersk: Swed. färsk: It. Sp. Port. fresco: Wel. fres] FRESH, pure, sweet; dulcis:—Eufra-tes is mæst eallra ferscra wætera Euphrates is the greatest of

all fresh waters, [rivers], Ors.
2, 4.
Ferscipe society, L. Lund. p. 65:
119, v. geferræden.
Ferscifer [scrifan to take care]
One lost; abdictus:—Cot. 14.
Ferð the mind, v. ferhð.
Fesian; v. a. To drive away; fu-
gare:—Lup. Ser. 1, 14.
Feste fast, v. fæst.
Festen-mon A surety; fidejus-
sor.
Fester food, foster, v. foster.
Festnes fastness, a foundation, v.
fæstnes.
Festrud fostered, nourished, v.
fostrian.
Fét feet; pl. of fot.
Fét fed; p. of fedan.
Fetel; d. fetelum, fetlum. A
girdle, belt; cingulum:—Bt.
37, 1: *R. p. 186.*
Fetels, fætels, es; m. A little
vessel, a bag; saccus:—Jos.
9, 5.
Feða, an; m. A person on foot:
hence, a foot soldier; and, as
armies were chiefly foot, an
army, a phalanx, from which it
was sometimes used figura-
tively for force, strength, pow-
er; acies:—Bd. 1, 12,
Feðan-leag The army field, Fre-
thorn, in Gloucestershire, Chr.
584.
Feðe The act of going on foot,
walking, marching, an expedi-
tion, army, power; gressus:—
Heora mægen and heora feðe
their might and power, Ors.
4, 6.
Feðe foot walking.
Feðe-gang a foot journey.
Feðe-here a foot army, infantry.
Feðe-last a footstep.
Feðe-leas footless.
Feðe-men footmen.
Feðer a feather, v. fyðer.
Feðer four, v. feower.
Feðm a bosom, v. fæðem.
Feðr a feather, v. fyðer.
Feðu an army, v. feða.
Feðung A feeding, footing; gres-
sus, Lye.
Fetian, fetigean, fetigian; p.
fette, gefette; pp. gefetod;
v. a. To fetch, to bring to, to
marry; adducere:—Þa fette
higman to him, Gen. 48, 10.
Fetað wif, Mt. 19, 9.
Fetlum with belts, v. fetel.
Fetor a fetter, v. fæter.
Fett fat, v. fætt.
Fetta-irn feet iron, a fetter.
Fettode disputed, v. fittan.
Few few, v. feawa.
Fewer four, v. feower.
Fex hair, v. feax.
Fian, fiogan, hi fiogað; p. fiode
[Plat. fienden: Ger. feinden:
Frs. fyen, fien, vyen, vien:
Old Ger. fien: Moes. fijan:

Icel. fiai] To hate; odisse:—
Ps. 25, 5: 96, 10.
Fic, fic-æppel, fic-æppl; pl.
fic-æppla [Plat. fieg f: Dut.
vyg f: Ger. feige f.] A fig-
apple or fruit, a FIG; ficus:—
Mt. 7, 16: Lk. 6, 44.
Fic-beam a fig-tree.
Ficol; adj. FICKLE, crafty;
versipellis:—Prov. 14.
Fieder a father, v. fæder.
Fiend a fiend, v. feond.
Fiend-wic an enemy's dwelling,
a camp.
Fier farther, v. feor.
Fierd an army, v. fyrd.
Fieren-ful wicked, v. firenfull.
Fiersna [Moes. fairzna] Snares,
the heel; insidiæ, calx:—Cd.
43.
Fierst a snare, v. fyrst.
Fif [Plat. five: Dut. vyf: Ger.
fünf: Moes. Ker. fimf: Tat.
finevi: Ot. finfi: Dan. Swed.
fem] FIVE; quinque:—Buton
fif hlafas, Mt. 14, 17. Fif and
fif by fives. Fif siðon five
times, Elf. gr.
Fif-burgas five cities.
Fifel [fif five, el for eðel a re-
gion, country] A country having
five cities, says Mann.; hence
Fifel stream (Bt. R. p. 188)
denotes the Hellespont; Co-
nybeare thinks it may mean
the Danish sea. Illust. Ang-
Sax. Poet. p. 85, n. 1. Mr.
Cardale says, "The word
fifel is perhaps a general
appellation descriptive of an
interior or narrow sea," Bt. p.
424, n. 192.
Fifele a buckle, v. figel.
Fifta; seo, þæt, -e; adj. The
fifth; quintus:—Bt. 40, 4.
Fiften fifteen, v. fiftyne.
Fifteoða, fiteða; seo, þæt, -e;
adj. The FIFTEENTH; deci-
mus quintus:—Þam fiteoðan
geare, Lk. 3, 1.
Fifteoða, fiftigeða, fiftigoða, seo,
þæt, -e; adj. The fiftieth;
quingagesimus:—Lev. 25,
10.
Fiftig FIFTY; quinquaginta:—
Deut. 22, 29.
Fiftyne, fiftene Fifteen; quin-
decim:—Fiftyne fæðma, Gen.
7, 20.
Figan to be at enmity, Som.
Figel, fifele A buckle, button;
fibula:—Cot. 85.
Fihle [Dut. feil f. a dish-cloth]
A cloth, rag; pannus, Som.
Fiht fights, v. feohtan.
Fihtung a fighting.
Fild a field, v. feld.
Filian; p. de. To follow, v. fyl-
gean.
Filiende rubbing.
Fill fulness, v. fyll.
Filled filled, v. fyllan.

Fillende filling, v. fyllan.
Film [Plat. femel a thin light
coat: Frs. fimel skin] A FILM,
skin, husk; cuticula, Som.
Filma A cleft; rima:—Cot. 180.
FIN, nes; m. [Plat. Ger. Dan.
finne f: Dut. vin f: Swed.
fena f.] A FIN; pinna:—Lev.
11, 9.
Fin strues, Cot. 195, Lye.
Fina A woodpecker; marsopi-
cus:—Elf. gl. 11.
FINC [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. fink
m: Dan. vink m.] A FINCH,
a linnet; fringilla:—Cot. 86.
Fincer a finger, v. finger.
FINDAN, gefindan, afindan, þu
finst, he findeð, fint; p. fand,
þu funde, we fundon; pp. ge-
funden, funden; v. a. [Plat.
Ger. finden: Dut. vinden:
Ker. findan: Ot. fintan: Swed.
Icel. finna] To FIND, invent,
imagine, devise, order, dispose,
determine; invenire:—Hig ne
mihton nane findan, Mt. 26,
60. *Swa we ær fundon as we*
before determined, L. pol. Alf.
18: *Bt. 18, 3.*
Findele An invention, a device;
adinventio, Som.
Findig; adj. Considerable, good,
heavy; ponderosus:—Findig
corn heavy corn, Lye.
FINGER, fincer; g. fingres [Plat.
Ger. Dan. Swed. finger: Dut.
vinger m: Isd. fingro: Ot.
figar: Moes. figger, pronoun-
ced finger: Icel. fingr m.—
Some think from feng took,
v. fon] A FINGER; digitus:
—Fingeres lið, Lk. 16, 24.
Finie, gefinegod; adj. Decayed,
mouldy; corruptus:—Finie
hlafas, Jos. 9, 5.
Finiht, finniht; adj. Finny;
squamosus:—L. M. 2, 37.
Finn fin; finnas fins, v. fin.
Finnas the FINS, people of Fin-
land, Ors. 1, 1.
Finol, finul, fenol, finugl FEN-
NEL, Herb. 125.
Finst findest, v. findan.
Fio, fioh wealth, v. feoh.
Fiode hated; p. of fian.
Fiogan to hate, v. fian.
Fiolan to happen, Bt. R. p. 177,
v. ætfeolan.
Fiond a fiend, v. feond.
Fiong hatred, v. fioung.
Fior life, v. feorh.
Fiorst farthest, v. feor.
Fioung Hatred; odium:—Bt.
39, 1.
Fir fire, v. fyr.
Firas; m. [Ger. führer m: Norse,
firar] Governors, rulers; and,
as man is the head or gover-
nor of visible creation, this
word is used for men or man-
kind, generally:—Fira cyn the
race of men, mankind, Cod. Ex.

16, b. Fira bearn *children of men*, *Cd.* 21. Teode firum foldan *created earth for men*, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 597, 23.
 Fird an *army*, v. fyrd.
 Fird-cræft a *war design*, an *expedition*.
 Firding an *army*, v. fyrdincg.
 Firen, fyren A *sin*, *crime*; peccatum:—*Cod. Ex.* 18, b.
 Firen-full *sinful*, one who is *sinful*, a *sinner*, v. fyrenfull.
 Firenian, firnian; p. hi gefirenodon. To *sin*; peccare:—*C. R. Mt.* 18, 15.
 4 Firen-lust *luxury*, v. fyren lust.
 Firgen - streamas *extensive streams*.
 Firgin-bucca, firgin-gat, firgen-gæt A *wild goat*; sylvestris caper, ibex:—*Med. Quadr.* 5, 1, *Lye*.
 Firige makes a *fire*, v. fyrrian.
 Firna A *sinner*, the *author of sin*, the *devil*; peccator, diabolus:—*Cd.* 216.
 Firne a *crime*, v. firen.
 Firnian; p. firnade. To *sin*, v. firenian.
 Firra farther; firrer latter, v. feor.
 First first, v. fyrst.
 First a *space of time*, v. fyrst.
 Firðriende *furthering*, v. fyrðrian.
 Firwet-georn *very inquisitive*, v. georn.
 Fisc, es; pl. fixas, fiscus; m. [Plat. fisch, fisk m: Dut. visch m: Ger. fisch m: Ot. fig: Moes. fisk: Dan. Swed. Frs. fisk m: Icel. fiskr m.] A FISH; piscis:—Ofer þa fixas, *Gen.* 1, 26: *Mt.* 17, 27.
 Fiscað a *fishing*, v. fixoð.
 Fisc-cyn fish *kind*.
 Fiscere, es; m. A *fisher*; piscator:—*Mt.* 4, 18.
 Fiscian [Dut. visschen] To *fish*; piscari:—*Bt.* 32, 3.
 Fiscoð a *fishing*, v. fixoð.
 Fisc-wer; m. [wær a dam, net] A *fish taking*, a *fish netting*; captura piscium:—*Lk.* 5, 4.
 Fisc-will full of *fish*.
 Fiðele [Plat. Ger. fidel f.] A *fiddle*; fidicula, *Som.*
 Fiðelere A *fiddler*; fidicen:—*Elf. gl.* 6.
 Fiðer a *feather*, v. fyðer.
 FITT; f. A *song*; cantilena:—Pas fitte asungen hæfde had sung this song, *Bt.* 30, 1: *MS. Cott.* On fitte in song, *Cd.* 95.
 Fittan [Dut. vitten] To *sing*, *dispute*; cantare:—*Cod. Ex.* 96, b.
 Fixas *fishes*, v. fisc.
 Fixen A *VIXEN*, she *fox*; vulpes fœmina, *Som.*
 Fixoð, fixnoð A *fishing*; pisca-

tio:—Ic wille gan on fixoð, *Jn.* 21, 3.
 FLA, flaa, flan; pl. flana, flanna; f. [Plat. Dut. flits n.] An *arrow*, a *dart*, *javelin*; jaculum:—*Deut.* 32, 23, 42.
 Flacea flakes of *snow*, *Som.*
 Flacge A *poultice*; cataplasma:—*Cot.* 55.
 Flæc, flec *flesh*, v. flæsc.
 Flæme a *flight*, v. fleam.
 Flæne a *lance*, *sword*, *Ps.* 16, 14, v. fla.
 FLÆSC, flæc; n. [Plat. fleesk n: Dut. vleesch n: Ger. fleisch n.] FLESH; caro:—Þæt flæsc is untrum, *Mt.* 26, 41: *Lk.* 3, 6.
 Flæsc-homa the *body*.
 Flæsclic; adj. *Fleshly*; carnalis:—*Bt.* 31, 1.
 Flæsclicnes, se; f. *Fleshliness*, *incarnation*; incarnatio:—*Hom. Pasch.* p. 12, v. flæscnes.
 Flæsc-mangere a *fleshmonger*, *butcher*.
 6 Flæsc-met, flæsc-mete *flesh-meat*.
 Flæscnes, geflæscnes, se; f. *Incarnation*; incarnatio:—*Hem.* p. 57.
 Flæsc-wyrm a *flesh worm*.
 Flan an *arrow*, v. fla.
 Flaniht belonging to *darts*.
 Flaxe, an [Plat. Dut. flesch f: Ger. flasche f: Dan. flaske f: Swed. Icel. flaskaf: Boh. flasce: It. fiasco: Sp. flascon: Port. frasco: Lat. mid. flasca, flaco, flaxa, flacta] A FLASK, *bottle*; lagena:—Twa fatu, on folcisc flaxan gehatene two bottles, (by folk) commonly called flasks, *Dial.* 1, 9.
 FLEA [Plat. flo, floi m: Dut. vlo, vlooi f: Ger. floh m: Icel. fló f.] A FLEA; pulex:—*Elf. gl.* 14.
 Fleáh A *white spot in the eye*; albugo:—*Past.* 11, 4.
 Fleah flew; p. of fleogan.
 Fleám A *flight*, *banishment*; fuga:—*Ps.* 88, 23. On fleame, *Jos.* 7, 4, v. flyma.
 Flean To *slay*, *pull off the skin*; excoriare:—*Cot.* 61.
 Fleard, gefleard A *trifling*, *error*, *trifles*; nugæ:—*L. North. pres.* 54.
 Fleardian To *trifle*, *err*; nugari:—*Off. Episc.* 7.
 Flea-wyrt FLEA-WORT; psyllium:—*Cot.* 167.
 FLEAX, flex [Plat. flass m: Dut. vlas n: Frs. flax n: Ger. flachs m: Old. Ger. flahs: Dan. hör, hörr n. It signified, in earlier times, also *hair*, and all kinds of *hairy thread*. In Austria the flax is called haar *hair*. The Dan. hör

signifies the same. The *Old English* flix down, *soft hair*, is another instance that flax, in earlier ages, was used to designate hair; perhaps from the *Lat. mid. Filacium thread, linen*] FLAX; linum:—*Elf. gr.* 20.
 Fleaxen flaxen.
 Flec *flesh*, v. flæsc.
 Flede, fledu; part. Flooded, overflowed; tumidus:—Tiber fledu wearð the Tiber was flooded, *Ors.* 4, 7.
 Fleding, e; f. A *flowing*, an *inundation*; fluxus, *Som.*
 Flega, flege a *fly*, v. fleoga.
 Flegende *flying*, v. fleogan.
 Flema *fugitive*, v. flyma.
 Flena What is made *soft*, *batter*; fluidum quid:—*L. M.* 1, 38.
 FLEOGA, fleoge, flig, an [Plat. flege f: Dut. vlieg f: Ger. fliege f: Not. fliege: Dan. flue c: Swed. Icel. fluga f.] A FLY; musca:—Adraf þa fleogan, *Ex.* 8, 31.
 Fleógan, flíogan; he flyhð; p. fleáh, hi flugon; pp. flogen [Plat. flegen: Dut. vliegen: Frs. flega: Ger. fliegen: Ot. fliagan: Dan. flyve: Swed. flyga: Icel. flíuga] 1. To fly as a bird; volare. 2. To flee; fugere:—1. Ic mæg flíogan ofer þone hean hrof, þæs heofones I can fly over the high roof of the heaven, *Bt.* 36, 2. He fleah ofer fiðera winda, *Ps.* 17, 12. 2. Hi flugon fram me, *Ps.* 30, 15: 54, 7: *Mt.* 8, 33.
 Fleogende *flying*, *fleeing*; fleogendlic *volatile*.
 Fleogynde, an. A *flying creature*; volucris:—*Ps.* 49, 12: 77, 31.
 FLEÓN, flíon, ic. fleó, hi fleóð, flíóð, flyð; v. n. [Plat. flügenten: Dut. vlieden: Ger. fliehen: Ker. fliehen: Ot. fliahen: Dan. flye: Swed. fly: Icel. flya] 1. To FLEE, *escape*; fugere. 2. v. a. To rout, conquer; fugare:—1. Netenu flyð cattle flee, *Bt.* 41, 5: *Ps.* 138, 6. 2. Hundteontig eowre fleoð hira tyn þusendum, *Lev.* 26, 8.
 Fleos a FLEECE, v. flys.
 FLEOT [Plat. fleet m. a small river: Ger. flethe f. a channel] A place where vessels float, a bay, gulf, an arm of the sea, the mouth of a river, a river: hence the names of places, as Northfleet, Southfleet, Kent; and, in London, Fleetditch; sinus:—Sæs fleot a bay of the sea, *Bd.* 1, 34.
 6 Fleótan, flotian, ic fleóte, he flyt; p. fleát, we fluton; pp. floten [Plat. flojen, floten, vloten,

Dut. vloeden: *Frs.* floeyen: *Ger.* fluten] *To FLOAT, swim; fluctuare:—Martyr. 22, Mar.*
Fleowan To FLOW; fluere:—
Fleowð meoloc and hunig, Ex. 3, 17, v. flowan.
Flere a floor, v. flor.
Flering, e; f. [Dut. vloeren] A FLOORING; contabulatio:—
Gen. 6, 16.
Flesc flesh, v. flæsc.
Flet Cream; flos lactis:—Cot. 37, Lye.
FLET; g. tes; d. te; n. A dwelling, a habitation of a ceorl, or a person of inferior degree, a seat, hall; area, casa:—Þe þæt flet age who owns the dwelling, L. Hloth. 11, 12, 13.
¶ Flet gesteald a fixed habitation, a dwelling place, Cd. 52: 79.
Flewsa a flowing.
Flewð flows, v. flowan.
Flex flax, v. fleax.
Flicce [Plat. flikke, flak, plek m: Ger. flicke, fleck m: Dan. flekke to cleave, slit: Icel. flicki n. massa carnea] A flitch of bacon; succidia:—Elf. gl. 27.
Fliccerian, fliceran To move the wings, flitter, flutter, FLICKER; motare alas:—Deut. 32, 11.
Fliet a ship.
Fliete cream, v. flet.
Flig a fly, v. fleoga.
Fliht A flight; volatus:—Deut. 32, 1.
Flima a runaway, v. flyma.
Flind Genitrix, Cot. 98, Lye.
FLINT [Old Ger. flins n.] A flint; silex:—Num. 20, 10, 11.
Fliogan to fly, v. fleogan.
Flionde fleeing, v. fleon.
Flionne to escape.
FLIT, geflit Scandal, strife, contention; scandalum:—Ps. 49, 21.
Flitan, ic flite, he flit; p. flát, we fliton; pp. fliten, gefliten. To strive, contend, dispute, quarrel, rebel; certare:—Hwi flitst þu wið þine nextan, Ex. 2, 13: Bt. 36, 2.
Flitere A wrangler, contender; rabula:—Cot. 208.
Flit-georn, flitgern one desirous of contention, a quarreller.
Flit-mælum by strife; certatim, Som.
Floc a place, a kind of fish.
FLOCC m. [Dan. flok c: Swed. flock m: Icel. flockr m.] A FLOCK, company, division; grex:—Se oðer flocc, Gen. 32, 8.
Flocc-mælum by flocks or herds, Num. 2, 34.
Flocende Complois, Cot. 39.
Floc-rade A riding company, a troop; turma:—Chr. 917.
FLÓD, es; n. [Plat. flood f: Dut. vloed m: Frs. flod f:

Ger. fluth f: Dan. flod c: Swed. flod m: Icel. flod n.]
1. A FLOOD, deluge; diluvium. 2. A flowing of water, a river, a wave; flumen:—
1. Þæt flod com, Mt. 24, 39.
2. Þæt flod ys todaled on feower ean, Gen. 2, 10.
Floda, flode A place where any thing flows, a channel, sink, gutter; cloaca:—Cot. 44.
Flodlic; adj. FLOODLIKE; fluvi- alis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.
Flod-wæter flowing water, a river.
Floege a vessel, ship.
Flogen flown; pp., v. fleogan.
Flogettan to flow.
Floh That which is flown off, a fragment, piece, FLAW; fragmen:—Floh stanes a piece of stone, Cot. 99.
FLÓR; f. [Plat. floor: Dut. vloer m: Ger. flur f: Icel. flór m.] A FLOOR, pavement; pavimentum:—On þære flore to the floor, Bt. 36, 7: Ps. 118, 25: Lk. 3, 17.
Flota, an. 1. A floater, a ship; navis. 2. A sailor; nauta:—
1. Flota wæs on yðum a ship was on the waters, Beo. p. 18.
2. Unrim flotan numberless sailors, Chr. 975, Pr.
Flotian to float; flotigende float- ing, v. fleotan.
Flotmon a floatman, a sailor.
Flot-scip a floatship, a light bark.
Flouing a flowing, wave.
FLÓWAN, ic flówe, he fléwð; p. fleow, gefleow; v. n. [Plat. flet- ten: Dut. vloeyen: Ger. flies- sen] To FLOW, issue; fluere:—Þat land flewð meolece and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Fleow blod ut, Jn. 19, 34.
Flowednes, flownes, se; f. A flowing, flux, wave; fluxus:—
Bd. 1, 27.
Flox-fote broad footed.
Flugol; g. flugles; pl. fluglas. One that flies or flees, a bird, a runaway; fugax, volucris:—
Elf. gr. 9, 60.
Flugon flew; p. of fleogan.
Flustrian To plat, WEAVE; plec- tere:—Cot. 176.
Flycð for flyhð flees; 3 s. indef. of fleogan.
Flyge, flyht A FLIGHT; fuga:—
Nicod. 26.
Flyht-clað A joining or binding together; commissura, Som.
Flyma, fleam, flema One who flees, a runaway, vagabond; profu- gus:—Gen. 12, 16.
Flyman to banish, v. aflyman.
Flying A banished man; exul: hence Noelsays, the Flemings, whose country was wild and strong, and therefore, a recep- tacle for outlaws, by whom it was inhabited, call their coun-

try Flanderland, in Saxon fleondra-land the land of run- aways.
FLYS A FLEECE, wool; vellus:—L. In. 69: Ps. 71, 6.
Flyte Pontonium, R. 103.
h Flyð flees, v. fleon.
FNAD, fnæd, es; pl. nom. ac. fnadu; g. a; d. um. A hem, edge, fringe; fimbria:—Mt. 23, 5.
Fnæst, fnæsta A puff, blast; fla- tus:—Hexaem. 4.
Fnæstiað The wind-pipe; aspera arteria:—L. M. 2, 36.
Fneosung, fnora [Dut. fniezing] A sneezing; sternutatio:—R. 79.
Fo take, v. fon.
Foca, an [Lat. focus a hearth] A cake baked on the hearth; panis sub cinere pistus:—Gen. 18, 6.
FODA, fode, an [Plat. foder n. foetura: fodsæl n. nourishment: Dan. føde c: Swed. foda f: Icel. fódr n.] FOOD, nourishment; alimentum:—Foda fyres, holt food of fire, wood, Scint. 12.
Fodder, foddor, foddur, foder; g. fodres; d. fodre; m. [Plat. foder n: Dut. voeder: Ger. futter n.] FODDER for cattle, food; pabulum:—To þam fodre to the fodder, Bt. 14, 2: Gen. 42, 27.
Fodnoð Food, nourishment; ali- mentum, Som.
Fodre with food, v. fodder.
Fodrerere A fodderer; pabulator:—Ors. 4, 1.
Foedende feeding, v. fedan.
Foera a companion, v. gefera.
Foerde went, v. feran.
Foereld a company, relation, v. færeld.
Foerðmest, first.
Foeð going on foot; on foeðe on foot, v. feðe.
Foetmen footmen.
Fog an agreement; conjunctio, v. fegan.
Fogere A suiter, wooer; procus, Som.
Fóh take, v. fon.
Fohlic what may be comprehended; comprehensibilis, Som.
FOLC, es; n. [Plat. folk, volk n: Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. folk n: Isd. folc: Ot. Not. folck] The FOLK, people, com- mon people, multitude, a people, a tribe, family; populus:—Þat folc, Lk. 1, 21. Micel folc much people, Mt. 26, 47. Fol- ces man a man of the people, a common man, Lev. 4, 27: Bt. 30, 1.
Folc-cuð known to the people, well known, public, celebrated.
Folc-driht a company.
Folc-fry, folc-fryg free, a freeman.
Folc-gefecht a public battle.
Folc-gemot a popular assembly.

Folc-gestæl, folc-gesteal an adherent, *Cd.* 15.

Folcisc; *adj.* Folkish, common, vulgar, popular; rusticus:—*De folcisce men the common people, Bt.* 35, 6.

Folc-læsung common report.

Folc-land FOLKLAND, land held by the common people, on condition of paying some contribution in money or other property; Copyhold-land, as distinguished from boc-land freehold; fundus popularis, terra sine scripto possessa:—*L. Edw.* 2, *W.* p. 49, 4.

¹ Folc-lare popular instruction, a sermon.

Folc-lic folklike, common.

Folc-mægð a nation tribe, a tribe, *Cd.* 64.

Folc-riht folkright, common law, public right.

Folc-sceare a division of the people, a nation, multitude.

Folc-sted a public station, camp, a dwelling, village.

Folc-toga a commander of the people.

Folc-welig rich in people, populous.

Fold-bold a hall or palace of the land.

Fold-buende land dwelling, inhabitants.

Folde, an; *f.* [feld a field] The surface of the earth, the ground; terra:—*Folde wæs græs ungrene the ground was not grass green, Cd.* 6. *Teode firum foldan frea Ælmihtig the Almighty Lord created the ground for men, Bd.* 4, 24.

Fold-weg a field-way, a way.

FOLE, an; *m.* [Plat. fool *n.*: *Dut.* veulen *n.*: *Ger.* füllen *n.*] A foal, colt; pullus:—*Mk.* 11, 4, 5.

Folen full.

Folgað service, *v.* folgoð.

Folgere [*Dut.* volger *m.*] FOLLOWER, successor, servant, attendant; sectator:—*Bt.* 29, 1.

Folgian to follow, *v.* fyligean.

Folgoð, folgað That which follows, a train, retinue, attendance, service, employment; sequela:—*Ors.* 6, 33.

Folm; *d. pl.* folmum. [*Old Ger.* folmo, folmu palma: *Ger.* fummeln: *Swed.* famla to grope, to feel with the hands] In the *pl.* The members, limbs, especially, the hands and feet; membra, speciatim vero manus, et pedes:—*Cd.* 4: 52: 140: 154: 162: 229.

Folneah full-nigh, near, *v.* fullneh.

FÓN, afón, gefón, onfón, ic fó, fóh; þu fehst, he fēhð, we ge hi fōð; *imp.* fōh; *p.* feng, we fengon; *pp.* gefongen, gefangen, fongen; *v. a.* [*Plat. Ger.*

fangen: *Not. Isd.* fangan: *Dut.* vangen: *Dan.* fange: *Swed.* fānga: *Icel.* fānga. Ad-elung thinks that fon is related to fahen to catch, the root of which is still found in the *Swed.* fā: *Icel.* fā: *Dan.* faa to obtain] To take, undertake, accept, receive; capere, accipere:—*Ne sceolde fon should not take, Bt.* 35, 5. *Ic ne onfo gewitnesse fram menn, Jn.* 5, 34. *Þu fehst thou receivest, Bt.* 35, 5. *Mid blisse onfehð, Mt.* 13, 20. *Hig eow onfoð, Lk.* 10, 8: 40, 47. *Onfoh þu receive thou, Bd.* 2, 1. *Þa feng Cyneric to þam rice then Cyneric took to the kingdom, Bd.* 3, 1: *Jud.* 13, 1. *Gif þeof sy gefongen if a thief be taken, L. In.* 12. *Þonne þu hig gefangen hæbbe, Gen.* 44, 4: *Mk.* 16, 19.

Fon a fan, *v.* fann.

Fond found, *v.* findan.

Fon-fyre a glowworm.

Fongen taken, *v.* fon.

^j Font a font, *v.* fant.

Foor, foorn, for a hog, *v.* fearh.

FOR; *prep. d. ac.* [*Plat.* för, vör: *Dut.* voor: *Frs.* for, fora, forth, far, fara: *Ger.* für: *Al.* furi, fora: *Moes.* faur, faura: *Dan.* for: *Swed.* för: *Icel.* fyrir] FOR, on account of, because of, according to; pro:—*For hig for them, Lev.* 4, 20. *Yfelu for godum, Ps.* 34, 14. *Eage for eage, and toð for toð, Mt.* 5, 38. *For dæg oþðe twam, Ex.* 21, 29.

For- is used in composition exactly as the English for: it often gives the idea of privation or deterioration to the words before which it is placed; in which case it seems to be a different word, like the Dutch and German ver, (different from vor). Forbeodan to forbid; fordeman to condemn; forcuð perverse, corrupt; fordon to destroy. For and fore are often confounded, though they are very different in meaning; as, forseon (*Flem.* versien) to overlook, despise; foreseon (*Flem.* veursien) to foresee. If a word, having for or fore prefixed, cannot be found under for, it must be sought under the simple term, and the sense of the preposition added; thus, foresendan is from sendan to send, and fore before, to send before, &c.

For a journey, step, approach, *v.* fær.

Fór went, *v.* faran.

For-abringen to bring out before, produce.

Forad broken, *v.* forod.

For-aldod antiquated, *v.* for-ealdian.

Foran; *adv.* Only; tantum:—*Mk.* 5, 36.

Foran; *prep.* [*Plat. Ger.* vor: *Dut.* voor: *Dan.* for: *Swed.* för: *Icel.* fyrir] Before; ante:—*Foran to hlafmæssan before Lammass, Chr.* 913. ¶ *Foran ongean opposite, Foran ongean eow, Mt.* 21, 2, *v.* beforan.

Foran-bodig the forebody, chest.

Foran-heafde forehead.

Foran-sceawian to foreshow, *v.* fore-sceawian.

For-arn ran before, *v.* yrnan.

Fora-saga foresay, a preface.

Forað. 1. A foreoath, an oath first taken; præjuramentum. 2. An oath taken for another: projuramentum:—1. *L. Cnut.* 20. 2. *Som.*

For-bæran to forbear; forbær bore, *v.* forberan.

For-bærnan to burn up, to consume, *v.* bærnan.

For-bærnde burnt; exarsit, *v.* byrnan.

For-bærst burst, *v.* forberstan.

For-beadende forbidding.

For-bearnan to consume, *v.* for-bærnan.

For-beóðan; *p.* forbead, hi forbodon; *pp.* for-boden, *v. a.* To FORBID, prohibit, restrain, oppose, hinder, suppress; prohibere:—*Gen.* 3, 1: *Mt.* 19, 14.

^k For-beodendlic forbidding-like, dissuasive.

For-beran, for-bæran; *p.* forbær; *pp.* forboren; *v. a.* To FORBEAR, suffer, allow, abstain, refrain; abstinere:—*Mt.* 17, 17.

Forbernde, forberned burnt, *v.* bærnan.

For-berstan; *p.* for-bærst; *pp.* for-borsten. To break, burst asunder; dirumpere:—*L. Ethel. ad Wanetungam.* 8.

For-bigan; *p.* igde, egde, ygde; *pp.* ed. To bow, bow down, thrust under, diminish; detrudere:—*He hell-werena forbygde in cwicsusl he thrust down hell's inhabitants into burning sulphur, Cod. Ex.* 6.

For-bigels an arch, *v.* bigels.

For-bindan to tie.

For-biodan to forbid, *Bt. R.* p. 161, *v.* forbeodan.

For-birstan to fail.

For-bleaw swollen, blown up, *v.* blawan.

For-boc a fare-book, a journal, *Som.*

For-bod [*Dut.* verbod] A forbidding, a countermand; inhibito:—*L. Elf.* 37.

For-boda a foreboder, forerunner.

For-boden *forbidden*, v. *forbeodan*.
 Forbogen *avoided*, v. *forbugan*.
 For-boren *foreborne*, *allowed*, v. *forbæran*.
 For-borsten *burst*, v. *for-berstan*.
 For-brædan, *forbredan* *To throw down, precipitate*; *præcipitare*:—*Ps.* 54, 9.
 For-breca; p. *forbræc*, hi *forbræcon*; pp. *forbrocen* [*Dut. verbreken*] *To break in two, break, bruise*; *confringere*:—*Jn.* 19, 31, 36.
 Forbret *Astraba*, *R.* 3.
 For-brytan; p. *for-brytte*; pp. *ferbryt*, *forbrut*. *To break in pieces, smash, bruise*; *confringere*:—*Mt.* 12, 20: *Deut.* 28, 24: *Lk.* 20, 18.
 Forbrytednys, se; f. *Bruisedness, sorrow*; *contritio*:—*Ps.* 13, 7.
 For-bugan; imp. *forbuh*; p. *forbeah*, hi *forbugon*; pp. *forbogen*; v. a. [*Dut. verbuigen*] *To bend from, pass by, decline, avoid, shun, eschew*; *declinare, præterire*:—*He ne mihte forbugan*, *Num.* 22, 26. *He hine forbeah*, *Lk.* 10, 31: *Num.* 22, 23.
 Forbugennys *An avoiding, eschewing, a declining*; *declinatio, Som.*
 For-byrd *Forbearance, patience*; *patientia*:—*Ors.* 1, 2.
 For-byrdigað *Waiteth*; *sustinet*.
 For-byrnan *to burn*, v. *byrnan*.
 FORC [*Plat. Ger. forke f: Dut. vork f: Dan. fork c. a hayfork: Icel. forkr m: Wel. ffwrch, forch: Bret. forch f: Sp. horca f: It. forca f.*] A FORK; *furca*:—*R.* 66.
 For-ceawan *to chew off, bite off*.
 For-ceorfan *To cut or carve out, down, off or away*; *excidere*:—*Lk.* 13, 7.
 For-cirfst *shalt cut*.
 For-clingan; pp. *forclungen* [*Dut. verslensen*] *To shrink up*; *marcescere*:—*Nath.* 8.
 For-cneow *A progeny, race*; *progenies, Lye.*
 For-cnidan [*Dut. versnyden*] *To beat or break into pieces*; *comminuere*:—*Ps.* 17, 44.
 For-corfen *cut down*, v. *forceorfan*.
 For-cuman [*Dut. voorkomen*] *To fore come, go before, prevent*; *prævenire*:—*Ps.* 16, 14.
 For-cunnan *to tempt*, v. *cun-nian*.
 For-cuoepan; p. *forcuom*, hi *forcuoedon*. *To reprove*, v. *for-cwæðan*.
 For-cursed *cursed*.
 For-cuð; comp. *forcuðera*; sup.

forcuðost; adj. *Perverse, infamous, wicked*; *pravus*:—*Gen.* 13, 13.
 For-cuðlice; adv. *Perversely, across*; *perverse*:—*Jos.* 10, 24.
 For-cwæðan, for-cweðan *To chide, rebuke, speak against*; *increpare*:—*Bt.* 27, 1.
 For-cwysð *shall shake*.
 For-cyman *to overcome, bind*.
 For-cyrfað *shall cut off*, v. *for-ceorfan*.
 For-cyrran *to turn again, subvert, avoid*.
 FORD, es; m. [*Ger. furt f: Old Ger. fuert, related to this word is the Dan. fjord: Swed. fjärd: Icel. fiördr m. a creek, an arm of the sea: Lat. mid. forda*] A FORD; *vadum*:—*Gen.* 32, 22.
 For-dælan *to deal out, expend*.
 For-dëman *to judge, condemn, damn*.
 For-demednes; f. *Condemnation*; *proscriptio*:—*Bd.* 1, 6.
 For-demman *to shut or dam up*.
 For-dettan *to shut up*, v. *for-dyttian*.
 For-dilgian, *fordiligan* *to hide, blot out, destroy*.
 For-doan *To destroy*; *perdere*:—*C. Mt.* 11, 13.
 For-dón; p. *fordide*, hi *fordidon*. [*Dut. verdoen*] *To undo, destroy*; *perdere*:—*Mt.* 10, 28: *Mk.* 3, 6.
 For-drencan; pp. *fordrænct*, *fordrenct*. *To make drunk, intoxicate*; *inebriare*:—*Gen.* 19, 32, 33.
 For-drifan; p. *fordraf*; pp. *fordrifen*. *To compel, drive out, eject, banish*; *pellere*:—*Bt.* 38, 1.
 For-drifene *One driven out, a stranger*; *peregrinus*:—*Deut.* 10, 18, 19.
 For-drigan, *fordrugan*, *fordruwian* *to dry up, parch*, *Jn.* 15, 6.
 For-dwilman *to confound*.
 For-dwinan, for-duinan [*Dut. verdwynen*] *To vanish or dwindle away*; *evanescere*.—*Herb.* 2, 2.
 For-dyttian *to close or shut entirely up*.
 Fore an access, journey, going together, an assembly, a sign, vehicle, v. *fær*.
 Fore for, v. *for*.
 Fore before, used in composition as the English *fore*.
 For-ealdian *to grow or wax old*.
 Fore-astreccan *to lay or stretch out before*.
 Fore-að *a foreoath*, v. *for-að*.
 Fore-beacen *A foretoken, prodigy, wonder*; *ostensum*:—*Mt.* 24, 24.

Fore-beodan *to forbid*, v. *forbeodan*.
 Fore-beon *to be before, to preside*.
 Fore-betan *to amend*.
 Fore-birig *a vestibule*.
 Fore-bodian *To forebode, announce, declare*; *annuntiare*:—*Ps.* 70, 16.
 Fore-breost *forebreast, the breast*.
 Fore-bysen *a foremodel, an example*, v. *bysn*.
 Forecennednes, se; f. *A generation*; *progenies*:—*Lk.* 1, 50.
 Fore-ceorfan *to cut off*.
 Fore-costigan *to profane*.
 Fore-cuman *To come forth, to come before, prevent*; *prævenire*:—*Ps.* 17, 21.
 Fore-cwæðan, fore-cweðan *to foresay, predict*.
 Forecyman *To come before, go, proceed*; *prævenire*:—*Ps.* 58, 10.
 Fore-duru, fore-dyru *A fore-door, porch, an entry, hall; vestibulum*:—*Cot.* 190.
 Fore-fang, fore-feng *a fore-taking, prevention*.
 Fore-fon *to take before, anticipate*.
 Fore-gan, foregangan *to go before, precede*.
 Fore-geblind *Blinded, hardened*; *obcæcatus*:—*C. Mk.* 6, 52.
 Fore-gehat *a promise, vow*.
 Fore-genga, an; m. [*Dut. voorganger m.*] *A fore-goer, predecessor*; *prædecessor*:—*Bd.* 2, 7, *S. p.* 509, 6.
 Fore-gewitnys *a false witness*.
 Fore-gulpon *boasted*, v. *gilpan*.
 Fore-halig *particularly holy, dedicated, one who is so only before others*; hence, *a dissembler*.
 Fore-mære; def. se *fore-mæra*; adj. *Fore-great, first, chief, honourable, illustrious, eminent*; *primus*:—*Bt.* 19, *Card. p.* 106, 22. *Hu he fore-mærost seo how he may be most illustrious*, *Bt.* 33, 2, *Card. p.* 190, 23.
 Foremænes, se; f. *Greatness, eminence, renown, glory*; *claritas*:—*Bt. R.* 34, 6.
 Fore-mehtig, fore-mihtig *Prepotent, most mighty*; *præpotens*:—*Cd.* 80: 208.
 Fore-mearcod *fore-noted*.
 Fore-mearlic *eminent*, v. *mærlie*.
 Fore-munt *a fore-mount, promontory*.
 Forene *Before*; ante, citius:—*L. Cnut.* 30, *Lye.*
 Fore-rym *A prologue, preface*; *prologus*:—*C. Mt. Prol.*
 Fore-rynel, for-rynel *a fore-runner*.
 Fore-sacan; p. *foresoc*. *To forbid*; *prohibere*:—*C. Mt.* 3, 14.

Fore-sæcgan, fore-secgan; *p.* foresæde; *pp.* foresæden. To FORESAY, speak before, to predict; *præfari*:—To þam foresædan ærendracum to the foresaid messengers, *Jos.* 6, 22: *Mk.* 13, 23.
 Fore-sceawian to foresheiw, foresee.
 Fore-sceawung, *e*; *f.* A fore-shewing, providence.—Fore-sceawung Godes God's providence, *Bt.* 39, 4.
 Fore-secgan to foresay, predict, *v.* foresæcgan.
 Fore-sedla First seats; *primi recubitus*:—*C.* *Mt.* 23, 6.
 Fore-seon to foresee, provide.
 Fore-seonnes a foreseeing, providence.
 Fore-setnes, for-gesettenes a thing proposed, intention, a proposition.
 Fore-settan to set before, place, shut, close in.
 Fore-seuwenes dishonour *v.* for-sewennys.
 Fore-singend, *es*; *m.* A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes; *præcentor*:—*R.* 33.
 Fore-sittend one who sits before, a president.
 Fore-slop A long robe; *stola*:—*C.* *Lk.* 20, 46.
 Fore-smean, fore-smeagean to premeditate.
 Fore-spæc a preface, *v.* fore-spræc.
 Fore-speca, fore-spræca, fore-spreca One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron; *prolocutor*:—*Lup. Serm.* 1, 22.
 Fore-sprecen, fore-sprecen; *adj.* Fore-spoken; *antedictus*:—*Bt.* 37, 2.
 Fore-spræc, fore-spæc, fore-sprec; *f.* A fore-speech, preface, introduction, defence, excuse, agreement; *præfatio*:—*Bt.* 38, 7.
 Fore-spræca an answerer, a sponsor, *v.* fore-speca.
 Fore-sprec a preface, an excuse.
 Fore-spreca an answerer, a sponsor.
 Fore-sprecen forementioned.
 Fore-stæppan, fore-stæpan, fore-steppan To step or go before, precede; *præcedere*:—*Lk.* 22, 26.
 Fore-standan To stand before, to excel; *præstare*:—*Cot.* 149.
 Fore-standend A prelate, bishop; *antistes*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 26.
 Fore-steppan to step before, to precede, *v.* fore-stæppan.
 Fore-stigan to go before, to excel.
 Fore-stihtud fore-appointed or ordained, *v.* stigan.
 Fore-stihtung, foretiohhung a fore-appointment, *Bd.* 4, 29.

Fore-swerian; *p.* foreswore. To fore-swear, declare before.
 Fore-tacn, fore-tacen, fore-tacnu a fore-token, presage, sign, wonder.
 Fore-tacnian to foretoken, fore-tel.
 Fore-teod preordained.
 Fore-teohung predestination, *v.* fore-tiohhung.
 Fore-þanc forethought, consideration.
 Fore-þanclice considerately.
 Fore-þencean to fore-think, anticipate, forebode, despair, *Bt.* 40, 3.
 Fore-þinger Anintercessor; *præcator*:—*W. Cat.* p. 117.
 Fore-þingian to beg pardon, intercede, defend, *Bt.* 38, 7.
 Fore-þonc providence.
 Fore-þystrian to obscure.
 Fore-tige A market-place; *forum*:—*Mt.* 11, 16.
 Fore-timbrigende building before, shutting up, *Bd.* 5, 1.
 Fore-tiohhung, fore-teohung, fore-stihtung, *e*; *f.* A fore-appointing, predestination, prescience, providence; *predestinatio*:—*Bt.* 39, 4: 40, 5, 6.
 Fore-tynd hedged afore, fore enclosed, *Bd.* 5, 1.
 Fore-weallas fore-walls, *Cd.* 158.
 Fore-weard, fore-wærd, foreward, for-ward; *n.* [*Dut.* *voorwaarde*] A FORE-WARD or guard, a beginning, condition, an agreement, a compact, bargain; *principium*, *conditio*, *pactum*:—On foreweardum in the fore-guardings, in the beginning, *Bd.* 5, 2, *S.* p. 914, 24. To þat forewearde to or on the condition, *Chr.* 852. On heora forewarde on their agreement, *Chr.* 1091.
 Fore-weard; *adj.* Forward, fore, early; *primus*:—Forweard niht fore, early night, *Bd.* 2, 12. Foreweard heafod the forehead, *Elf. gl.* 1.
 Fore-weard, for-weard; *adv.* [*Dut.* *voorwaards*] FORWARD, before, first; *primo*, *præ*:—Forweard fremman first to fulfil, *Cd.* 37. On foreweard on forward, forward, before, *Deut.* 28, 13.
 Fore-weosan, fore-wesan To be before, to preside; *præesse*:—*Bd.* 1, 34.
 Fore-wis forewise, foreknowing, *Cot.* 149.
 Fore-witega a prophet, diviner, *Elf. gl.* 41.
 Fore-wost a president, governor, prince.
 Fore-writennes a proscription, banishment.
 Forf a treasure.
 For-fang a seizing, apprehending.

For-fangen taken.
 For-faran; *p.* forfor; *pp.* for-faren. To go away, perish, destroy; *perire*:—*L. Edw. Guth.* 11.
 For-fleon to flee away.
 For-fylden Filled up, stopped, opposed; *obstructus*:—*Cot.* 148.
 For-gædnes, forgægednys, *se*; *f.* A transgression, prevarication, stubbornness; *præteritio*:—*Jos.* 6, 18.
 For-gægan To transgress, prevaricate; *transgredi*:—*L. Ps.* 118, 158.
 For-gan, for-gangan To forego, pass by, go away, flee; *præterire*:—*Ps.* 72, 7: *Ex.* 12, 23.
 For-geatan to expose, forget.
 For-geldan to repay, return; *reddere*:—*C.* *Mt.* 12, 36, *v.* for-gyldan.
 For-gemeleasian To neglect; *negligere*:—*L. Athel.* 1.
 For-geofan to forgive, *v.* for-gifan.
 For-gesettenys a proposition, *v.* foresetnes.
 For-getan to forget, *v.* for-gitan.
 For-gieldan to recompence, *Past.* 63, *v.* for-gyldan.
 For-gifan, for-gyfan; *p.* for-geaf; *pp.* for-gifen. 1. To FORGIVE, remit; *remittere*. 2. To give, grant, supply, impart; *dare*:—1. *þe synt þine synna forgyfene*, *Lk.* 7, 48. 2. *þæt wif þat þu me for-geafe*, *Gen.* 3, 12.
 For-gifenic, forgifendlic; *adj.* FORGIVING, pardonable, giving, dative; *bearable*; *remissus*:—*Mt.* 11, 22. Forgifendlic gebygednes a dative case, *Elf. gr.* 7.
 For-gifennes, for-gyfennes, *se*; *f.* [*Dut.* *vergiffenis f.*] FORGIVENESS, indulgence, a grant; *remissio*:—*Gen.* 4, 13: *Mt.* 26, 28.
 For-gifung a forgiving.
 For-gitan, for-gytan to forget, neglect.
 Forgitelnes, forgitennes forgetfulness.
 For-gnagan to gnaw or eat up.
 For-gnidan To dash or throw down, break; *allidere*:—*Lk.* 9, 18: *Mk.* 9, 20.
 For-gnidennys, for-gnisednys Contrition, sorrow; *contritio*:—*L. Ps.* 13, 7.
 For-grindan; *pp.* forgrunden. To grind up, pound, bruise, demolish.
 For-gripan [*Dut.* *vergrypen*] To take before, prepossess, seize, snatch away; *apprehendere*:—*Bd.* 5, 7.
 For-gyldan To recompence, pay for, redeem; *compensare*:—*Gen.* 31, 39: *Mt.* 18, 25.

For-gyltan *to become guilty, to commit, Scint., Lye.*
 For-gyman, for-gymeleasian *To neglect, pass by, transgress; negligere:—Mt. 22, 5.*
 For-gyrd *A martingale; antela, antilena, Som.*
 For-gytel *forgetful.*
 For-habban, for-hæbban *To hold in, restrain, abstain, refrain, forbear; cohibere:—Bd. 4, 4: Lk. 24, 16.*
 For-hæfdnes, for-hæfednes, se; *f. Restraint, abstinence; continentia:—Bd. 3, 5.*
 For-hæfed; *comp. ra; sup. est; part. adj. Continent, abstemious; continens:—Bd. 4, 3.*
 For-hælde *an offence.*
 For-haten *foretold.*
 For-heafod *forehead; sinciput:—R. 69.*
 For-healdan *To withhold, keep back; detinere:—Bt. 29, 1.*
 For-healden *Pollution, incest; incestus:—Cot. 105.*
 For-heardan *to harden.*
 For-helan, forhilð; *p. forhæl; pp. forholen. To hide, conceal, oppose; celare:—Gen. 18, 17.*
 For-heregian, for-hergian; *p. ede; pp. ed. To lay waste, destroy, ravage, plunder; vastare:—Bt. 16, 1.*
 For-hergung, forheriung, e; *f. A molesting, annoyance, trouble; infestatio:—Ors. 2, 4.*
 For-hicgan, forhigan; *p. de; pp. ed. [hicgan to endeavour] To neglect, reject, despise, condemn; spernere:—Jn. 12, 48.*
 For-hilð *hides, v. forhelan.*
 For-hogan, for-hogian; *p. ode; pp. ed, od. [hogian to be anxious] To neglect, despise, accuse; negligere:—Deut. 9, 23.*
 For-hogednes, forhogodnes, se; *forhogung, e; f. Contempt, disdain; contemptus:—Bd. 3, 22: Ps. 122, 4.*
 For-holen *concealed, hidden, v. forhelan.*
 Forhorwade *Was dirty; obsorduit, Hymn.*
 For-hradian *to hasten before, prevent, overtake.*
 For-hrered *made void.*
 Forhspebung *a storm, T. Ps. 106, 25.*
 Forht, geforht; *adj. Fearful, timid, affrighted; timidus:—Deut. 28, 65.*
 Forhtfull *Fearful; formidolosus:—Coll. Monast.*
 Forhtian, forhtgean; *part. igende; p. ode; pp. od. To fear, dread, tremble, to make afraid, to FRIGHTEN, affright; pavere:—Ps. 13, 9: Jn. 14, 27: Deut. 1, 21.*
 Forhtiendlic, forhtigendlic; *adj.*

Timorous, fearful; meticulous:—Cot. 129.
 Forhtlice *Fearfully, tremblingly; trepide:—R. Ben. interl. 5.*
 Forht-mod *a frightened mind, timid, pusillanimous.*
 Forhtnys, fyrhtnis, se; *f. Fear, amazement, terror, dread; timor:—Gen. 27, 33.*
 Forhtra *more fearful, Cd. 156.*
 Forhtung *fear.*
 For-hule *concealed, v. forhelan.*
 For-hwæga *at least.*
 For-hwám *wherefore, why.*
 For-hwerfed, v. forhwyrfan.
 For-hwi, forhwig *for why, wherefore.*
 For-hwon *why.*
 For-hwyrfan, for-hwerfan; *p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. To cast aside, pervert, subvert, deprave, defile; pervertere:—Lk. 23, 14: Deut. 27, 17.*
 For-hygan, forhyrgan; *part. forhyccende. To despise, v. forhicgan.*
 For-hygdelic *Despicable; contemptibilis:—L. Ps. 118, 141.*
 For-hynan; *p. de. To cast behind, hinder, oppress, injure; impedire:—Ors. 6, 1: 4, 10.*
 For-lædan; þu forlætst; *p. de; pp. ed. [lædan to lead] To mislead, seduce; seducere:—Cd. 32: Elf. gr. 47.*
 For-læge *neglected, disgraced, v. licgan.*
 For-læran [Dut. verleeren, læran to learn] *To mislearn, deceive, seduce; decipere:—Num. 31, 16.*
 For-lætan; *p. forlet; pp. forlæten. [Dut. verlaten] 1. To let go, permit, suffer; permittere. 2. Relinquish, quit, forsake, omit, neglect; relinquere:—1. Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 5. 2. Gen. 2, 24: Ps. 15, 10.*
 For-lætenys, for-lætnys, se; *f. A leaving, omission, desolation; prætermisio:—Bd. 2, 14: Ps. 72, 19.*
 For-leas *lost; p. of forleosan.*
 For-léc *deceived.*
 For-legen *fornicated, committed fornication, v. forlicgan.*
 For-legennys, forlegnes, se; *f. Fornication; fornicatio:—Mt. 5, 32.*
 For-legere *An adulterer; fornicator, Som.*
 For-legis, forlegystre *An adulteress; adultera:—Past. 52, 2.*
 For-leógan; *pp. od. To bely; ementiri, Som.*
 For-leósan, leósan, he forlyst; *p. ic, he forleas, þu forlure, we forluron; pp. forloren. [Dut. verliezen] To lose, let go; amittere:—Gif he forlyst an of þam, Lk. 15, 4. Ic forleas, Lk. 15, 9.*

Forlet *left, v. forlætan.*
 For-letenes *an omission, v. forlætenys.*
 For-licgan, for-liggan [licgan to lie] *To fornicate, commit fornication; fornicari:—Edw. Guth. 4.*
 For-ligenys *fornication, v. forlegennys.*
 For-liger; *adj. Adulterous; adulterus:—Forliger cneorys, Mt. 12, 39.*
 For-ligere; *pl. ru, eru. A fornicator, fornication; fornicator, fornicatio, adulter:—Mt. 19, 9: 15, 19.*
 For-liggang *Lupanar, prostibulum, Cot. 194.*
 For-ligrian *to fornicate.*
 For-longe *for long, long ago.*
 For-lor *Destruction; perditio:—Ors. 3, 9.*
 For-loren *forlorn, lost, v. forleosan.*
 For-lorenes, se; *f. FORLORNNESS, destruction; perditio:—Deut. 32, 35.*
 For-losan *to lose, v. for-leosan.*
 For-lure *lost; p. of for-leosan.*
 For-lustlice; *adv. Willingly, gladly; libenter:—Bt. 22, 2.*
 For-lyst *loses, v. for-leosan.*
 Form; *def. se forma; seo, hit forme; adj. Early, first; primus:—Se forma ys Simon, Mt. 10, 2: 22, 25, v. comp. furðra; sup. fyrmest.*
 For-mæl, for-mal *An agreement, a treaty; fœdus:—L. Ethel. 1.*
 For-mærnes, se; *f. Brightness, glory; claritas:—Bt. 34, 6.*
 For-manega *many.*
 For-meltan, for-mylt; *p. formealt, hi formulton; pp. formolton. To melt, liquefy; liquescere:—Cot. 125.*
 For-mengan [Dut. vermengen] *To join, mingle; conjungere:—Past. 21, 1.*
 Formest *foremost, first, v. fyrmest.*
 For-met *fare-meat, provision for a journey.*
 For-molsnian; *pp. formolsnod, gemolsnod. To putrify, corrupt, to make rotten; putrefacere:—W. Cat. p. 20.*
 For-mylt *dissolves, v. for-meltan.*
 For-myrðrian *to kill, murder.*
 Forn [Ger. fore a trout] *Turnus piscis, R. 102.*
 For-naht *for naught, vain, void, Som.*
 Forne; *adv. Before, sooner; prius:—Forarn Petrus forne, Jn. 20, 4. Prep. for; pro, propter, L. Ethelb. 5.*
 For-neah, for-nean; *adv. Fore-nigh, nigh, near, almost; prope:—Ps. 118, 87.*
 For-nefa, for-nefe *a nephew's son.*

For-niman; *p.* fornam; *pp.* fornumen; *v. a.* To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume; consumere:—*Lk.* 9, 54: *Mt.* 6, 16.
 For-nydan; *p.* ydde. To force, compel; cogere:—*Lup. Ser.* 1.
 Forod, forad, forud, often contracted to fród; *adj.* [*Moes. frods*] 1. Old, ancient, advanced in years; senex. 2. Debilitated, enfeebled, weakened, as by age, broken; debilitatus. 3. Wise, prudent, provident, as from age; sapiens:—1. *Cot.* 96. 2. Frod fyrr debilitated by age, *Cd.* 57. Gif se earm bið forod if the arm be broken, *L. Alf.* 40, *W.* p. 45, 26. 3. *Menol.* 34.
 For-oft often, oftentimes.
 Foron went, *v.* faran.
 For-pæran, aparan, pæran To pervert; pervertere:—*Past.* 39, 3.
 For-radian to go before, *v.* forhradian.
 For-rædan [*rædan to consult*] To miscounsel, deceive, seduce; seducere:—*L. Edw. Guth.* 12.
 For-raðe very quickly.
 For-riðel an outrider.
 For-rotian to rot, putrify, *v.* rotian.
 For-rotadnes, *se*; *f.* Rottenness, corruption; putredo:—*Elf. gr.* 8.
 For-rynel a forerunner, *v.* forerynel.
 For-sacan, for-sæcan; *p.* soc; *pp.* socen. To forsake, withdraw; detrahere:—*L. pol. Edg.* 8.
 For-sæd foresaid, accused.
 For-sawon despised, *v.* for-seon.
 For-scapung An escaping, an error, a bad action, sin; perversa actio:—*Ors.* 1, 7.
 For-sceaden separated, dispersed, *v.* sceadan.
 For-sceaf cast down, *v.* scufan.
 For-sceamian to have shame, to blush, *Scint.* 8.
 For-sceap a fault, *v.* forscapung.
 For-sceapen transformed, *v.* for-sceoppan.
 For-sceawian toforeshew, provide.
 For-scending perplexity, *R. Lk.* 21, 25.
 For-sceóppan; *p.* forscóp, for-sceop; *pp.* forsceapen. [*Dut. verscheppen*] To re-create, transform, deform; transformare:—*Bt.* 38, 1.
 For-sceotan to shoot before, anticipate.
 For-scepen transformed, *Cd.* 214, *v.* for-sceóppan.
 For-scip foreship.
 For-scræncan; *pp.* for-scrænct, forscrenct. To supplant, press, *v.* gescrencean.

For-scráh Abdicavit, *Cot.* 205.
 For-scrifan; *p.* hi forscrufon; *pp.* for-scrifen. To shave or cut away; corradere:—*Ors.* 5, 4, *Som.*
 For-scrincan, scrincan, gescrincan, he forscrinð; *p.* forscranc, we forscruncen; *pp.* forscruncen. To shrink, wither, contract; arescere:—*Pa sona forscranc þat fic-treow, Mt.* 21, 19: *Mk.* 4, 6.
 Forscunian to blush, *Scint.* 4.
 For-scydgod vicious, wicked, *Som.*
 For-scyldigað condemns; for-scyldigod condemned, damned, *v.* gescyldgian.
 For-scyttan *Prævenire, L. Ps.* 48, 10.
 For-seapung an error, *v.* forscapung.
 For-searian; *pp.* forsearod. To sear, dry up, wither, *v.* searian.
 For-secgan To foresay, missay, pretend, deny; injuste insimulare:—*L. pol. Cnut.* 15: *Edg.* 4.
 For-sendan to send away.
 For-seón, þu forsihst, forsixst, he forsyhð; *p.* forseáh, for-sawe, þu forseage, hi forsawon; *imp.* forseoh; *pp.* for-sewen; *v. a.* To overlook, despise, scorn, neglect; contemnere:—*Se þe þone mannes sunu forsyhð, Lk.* 9, 26.
 For-settan; *p.* forsæt; *pp.* forseten; *v. a.* To stop, hinder, obstruct, cause delay, neglect; obstruere:—*Ps.* 21, 11. Hæfdon þone weg forseten, *Ors.* 4, 6.
 For-settednys, *se*; *f.* That which is set before, an intention, proposition; propositio:—*Ps.* 77, 2.
 For-sewen despised, *v.* forseon.
 For-sewennys, foresewennes, *se*; *f.* Contempt, dishonour; contemptus:—*Ps.* 122, 4, 5: *Ors.* 4, 4.
 For-singian to sin against.
 For-sion to despise, *v.* forseon.
 For-sið Chlamys, *R.* 65.
 For-siðe death, destruction.
 For-sittan to mis-sit, to be absent from, *L. Athel.* 20.
 For-slæhð breaks.
 For-slagen beaten, slain.
 For-slawian; *p.* wode. To be slow, unwilling, to grieve; pigere:—*Bt.* 10.
 For-slean, he forsyhð; *p.* for-sloh; *pp.* forslagen, forslagen. To kill, slay, beat, *v.* slean.
 For-slitnys desolation.
 For-soð; *adv.* FORSOOTH, truly, certainly; certe:—*Bt.* 14, 3.
 For-spanc, forspancg; *pl.* for-spanincga, forspannincga. An enticement, allurement.
 For-spanan to entice, seduce, *v.* spanan.

For-speca a sponsor, *v.* forespeca.
 For-specen spoken in vain.
 For-spedian toforespeed, flourish.
 For-spendan Toforespend, consume; consumere:—*Ors.* 1, 1.
 For-spennestre A bawd; lena:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 3.
 For-spillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [*Dut. verspillen*] To spill, lose, destroy, disperse; perdere:—*Mt.* 16, 25. Darius wolde hine sylfne forspillan Darius would destroy himself, *Ors.* 3, 9, *v.* spillan.
 For-spillednes, *se*; *f.* A spilling, perdition, destruction; perditio:—*Mt.* 7, 13.
 For-spreca a sponsor, advocate, *v.* fore-speca.
 FORST, frost [*Dut. vorst f.*] FROST; gelu:—*Ps.* 77, 52.
 For-stælan to steal; forstæl stole, *v.* stelan.
 For-stæpan to step before, go before.
 For-stal a forestall, a stoppage of the way.
 For-stalian To FORESTALL, hinder; impedire:—*L. In.* 24.
 For-standan, standian, he forstent; *p.* forstód; *pp.* forstanden; *v. a.* 1. To stand up for, to defend, aid, help, benefit, avail; defendere, prodesse. 2. To stand before, preside, understand; intelligere. 3. To stand against, to oppose; impedire:—1. Willað forstandan will protect, *Cd.* 117: *L. In.* 62. Hwæt-forstent hit þam what profits it those, *Bt.* 18, 4. 2. Ic mæg forstandan þine acsunga I can understand thy questions, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18, 7: *Cd.* 37. 3. Engel forstod þone weg, *Num.* 22, 22: *Cd.* 131: 148.
 For-stelan to steal, *v.* stelan.
 For-stylð steals, *v.* stelan.
 For-styltian to astonish, *v.* styltan.
 For-stytan To break, knock; contundere:—*Cot.* 48, 177.
 For-sugian, forsuwian; *pp.* forsugod. To be silent, *v.* forswigian.
 For-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. To inflame, set on fire, burn; inflammare:—*Seo sunne hyt forswælde, Mk.* 4, 6.
 For-swærian to forswear, *v.* forswærian.
 For-swæpian to cast down.
 For-swelgan; *p.* forswæalh, we forswulgon; *pp.* forswolgen; *v. a.* [*Dut. verzwelgen*] To swallow up, devour; absorbere:—*Pa þe wudewena hus forswelgað, Mk.* 12, 40. Seo eorðe forswæalh Daðan, *Deut.* 11, 6.
 For-sweltan to die, *v.* sweltan.
 For-swerian; *p.* forswor; *pp.* forsworen. To FORSWEAR, to

swear falsely, perjure: pejerare:—Mt. 5, 33.
 For-swigian; pp. forswugod. *To pass over in silence, to dissemble, conceal; silentio præterire:—Bt. 17.*
 For-swiðe *very great, vehemently.*
 For-sworcen *darkened.*
 For-sygian, *to conceal, v. forswigian.*
 For-tende [fortend seared, burned] *Amazons, Scythian women, so called, because hi fortendon þat swyðre breost they burnt off the right breast, Ors. 1, 10.*
 Forð; adv. [færð goes, v. faran] *FORTH, thence, further, directly, forward; inde:—Balaam rad forð, Num. 22, 35. ¶ Forð dagas the forth or going out of the day, far in the day. Forð nihtes far in the night.*
 Forða *because.*
 Forð-agan *gone forth, passed, Mt. 14, 15.*
 Forð-ahræsan *to rise or rush forth.*
 Forþam, forþan, forþon, forþam-þe, forþan þe; conj. [for that which] *For this reason that, on this account that, because, for that cause, for, therefore, quoniam, nam:—Mt. 5, 3, 4: 6, 25: 14, 2.*
 Forð-ateon; p. forðateah *to draw forth, produce.*
 Forðatincg *exhortatio, Pref. R. Conc.*
 Forðaurnen *elapsed, gone, Bd. 4, 6.*
 Forð-bæran, forðberan, *to bring or carry forth.*
 Forð-bæro *bringing forth; procreative:—Cd. 7.*
 Forð-becoman *to come forth, proceed, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*
 Forð-boren *born forth, noble born; opposed to læs-boren.*
 Forð-bringan *to bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish.*
 Forð-bylding *an instigation, incitement, Chr. 999.*
 Forð-clipian *to call forth, to provoke, Gal. 5, 26.*
 Forð-cure *preferred, Cd. 79.*
 Forð-cure chose, *preferred, v. ceosan.*
 Forð-cyme *a coming forth, egress, Gen. 38, 28.*
 Forð-cyþan *to declare, pronounce, Hymn.*
 Forð-don *put forth, protrude, Bd. 5, 2.*
 For-pearle *very much, greatly.*
 For-pearlice *Shortly, sharply; district:—R. Ben. 2.*
 For-þencan *To misthink, disdain, distrust, despair; diffidere:—Bt. 8.*
 For-þeon *to go or proceed before, to excel.*
 Forþ-fæderas *forefathers, Elf. T. p. 7.*

Forð-faran *to go forth, depart, die.*
 Forð-fering *a going forth, deceasing, dying.*
 Forð-fore [fore went, v. faran] *A going forth, death; mors:—He læg æt forðfore, Jn. 4, 47.*
 Forð-forlætenes, se; f. *A free permission, license, a fault; derelictio:—Bt. 5, 1.*
 Forð-framian *to shoot forth, grow large.*
 Forð-gætan *to explain, solve.*
 Forð-gan *to go forth.*
 Forð-gang *a forth going, progress.*
 Forð-geclypian *to call forth, incite, Scint.*
 Forð-gelang *Conducing, profitable, available; conducens:—Forð-gelang beon to conduce, L. Can. Edg. Poent. 1.*
 Forð-geunge *a forthcoming, increasing.*
 Forð gewat *went forth.*
 Forð-gewendan *to go out.*
 Forð-gewitan *to go forth, proceed, pass over, depart, die.*
 Forð-gyrd, for-gyrd *A tablet, a brooch, a stud on a bridle; antela, antilena:—Elf. gl. 23, Som.*
 Forð-hald *stooping forward.*
 Forð-healdan *to hold forth, to hold continually, retain.*
 Forð-herge *the front or van of an army.*
 Forþi, forþy, forþig, forþy þe, forþi þonne; conj. *Therefore, wherefore, for, because; ideo:—Bt. 19: Jn. 7, 22.*
 Forðian, geforðian *To further, aid, assist, advance, perform; promovere:—Chr. 675.*
 For-þingian *to beg pardon, intercede, v. fore-þingian.*
 For-þiofan *to thief, steal, C. Mk. 10, 19.*
 Forð-lædan *to forth-lead, produce.*
 Forð-læstan *to fulfil.*
 Forð-letan; pp. forðleten, forðloten. *To let forth, send forth, emit, to incline, to be prone.*
 Forð-lifan *to stand out, appear.*
 Forðmest *foremost, first, C. Mt. 20, 27.*
 Forþoht *despaired, v. for-þencan.*
 For-þon *for that, for, v. forþam.*
 For-þoncl *forethoughtful, prudent, R. Mt. 11, 25.*
 Forðonloten *Provolutus, Dial. 1, 8.*
 Forðor *further, v. furðor.*
 For-þræstan; pp. ed. *To entirely bruise, break, to be contrite.*
 For-þriccan *to tread under, oppress.*
 For-þriccednes, se; f. *A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety; pressura:—Lk. 21, 25.*
 Forð-rihte *right forth, down right, distinct, plain, direct; hence, forðrihte spræce prose.*

For-þryct *oppressed.*
 For-þrysmān; p. ode; pp. ed. *To suffocate, choak, strangle; suffocare:—Mt. 13, 22. 7.*
 Forð-scencan *to drink to.*
 Forð-scian *to die.*
 Forð-scype; m. *A going forth, an expedition; profectus:—Bd. 1, 34.*
 Forð-sið [sið a journey] *death.*
 Forð-spownes, se; f. *Profit, gain, advantage; profectus:—Bd. 2, 4.*
 Forð-stæppan; p. stop. *To step forth, proceed; procedere:—Mk. 14, 35.*
 Forð-steallian *to have a place forward, to happen.*
 Forð-swefan *to prevail, profit; proficere:—C. Ps. 88, 22.*
 Forð-teg, forð-tige *a porch, an entrance.*
 Forð-tihtincg *an exhortation.*
 For-þunden *swollen.*
 Forðung, e; f. *A going forth, things necessary for going forth, a provision for travelling; apparatus:—L. pol. Cnut. 10.*
 Forð-weard *forward, v. forweard.*
 Forð-weaxan *to grow or break forth.*
 Forð-weg [weg a way] *a going forth, progress, departure.*
 Forð-wesan *to be out.*
 Forð-wif *a matron.*
 For-þyldian, for-þyldigian, for-þyldegian *to bear, endure, v. geþyldgian.*
 For-þylmed *obscured.*
 Forð-yppan *to publish, lay open.*
 Forð-yrnan *to run forth.*
 Fortio, fortið *affrights, Bt. 35, 1, v. forhtian.*
 For-togen *tugged together, gathered.*
 For-togennes, se; f. *A drawing or shrinking together; contractio:—¶ Fortogennesse innā a contraction within, the cholic, L. M. 2, 33.*
 For-tredan, þu fortrydst; p. -træd; pp. -treden. *To tread upon, tread under foot; conculcare:—Mt. 5, 13, v. tredan.*
 For-trugadnes, fortruwednes, se; f. *Precipitancy, presumption, arrogance; præcipitatio.*
 For-truwian; p. de; pp. ed. *To be over confident, rash, to presume; præsumere:—Bt. 7, 3.*
 For-truwung, e; f. *Overconfidence, presumption; præcipitatio:—Bt. 3, 1.*
 For-trydst *treadest, v. fortredan.*
 For-tymbrian *to misbuild, stop up, hinder.*
 For-tynan *To shut in, stop, hinder.*
 Forud *broken, v. forod.*
 Foruered *worn, C. Mt. 9, 16, v. forwered.*
 Foruord *A point, jot; apex:—C. Mt. 5, 18.*

Foruost *first*.
 For-utan *without, besides*.
 For-wærnan *to deny, v. for-wyrnan*.
 For-wandian *To fear greatly, to have in honour, to reverence; revereri:—Mt. 21, 37*.
 For-wandung *a reverencing*.
 For-ward *a fore ward, precaution*.
 For-warð *destroyed, v. for-weorðan*.
 For-weard *forward, v. foreweard*.
 For-weaxan *to grow immoderately, to swell*.
 For-wel *very well, much; forwel oft very often*.
 For-wened *proud*.
 For-weornian; *p. de; pp. ed. To grow old, wear away, to refuse; senescere:—Dial. 2, 15*.
 For-weorpan, forwyrpð; *p. wearp; pp. worpen. [Dut. verwerpen] To cast away, reject, reprobate; præcipitare, Som.*
 For-weorðan, for-wurðan; *þu forwyrst, he forwyrð; p. forwearð, we forwurdon. To become nothing, to be undone, to perish, die; perire:—Sceolon hig forweorðan, Gen. 18, 24.*
 For-weorðenes *a deficiency*.
 For-weorðfullic *very worthy, excellent*.
 Forwered *worn, old*.
 For-werednys *old age*.
 For-weryð *shall destroy*.
 For-wesnian, for-wisnian *to wither or wizen away*.
 For-wirð *destruction, v. forwyrd*.
 For-wlencean [wlænce *pomp*] *To exalt, fill with pride; exaltare:—Past. 26, 2*.
 For-word *a bargain, v. foreweard*.
 For-wordenes *deficiency, destruction*.
 For-worht *one condemned, a malefactor*.
 For-worpen *rejected, reprobated, v. forweorpan*.
 For-wostas *Magistrates; primates:—C. Mk. 6, 21*.
 For-wrecen *a stranger*.
 For-wreged *accused, v. wregan*.
 For-wriðan *to bind up*.
 For-wundian; *ic forwundige; pp. den, dod. To wound, ulcerate; vulnerare:—Chr. 882: Lk. 16, 20*.
 For-wurðan *to perish, v. forweorðan*.
 For-wyrcean; *pp. forworht, forwyrht. [Dut. verwerken] 1. To miswork, to lose, forfeit; amittere. 2. To oppose, corrupt, spoil, destroy; obstruere, perdere:—1. L. Hloth. 15, 2: Chr. 896*.
 Forwyrd [wyrd *fortune*] *Loss, damage, destruction, death, slaying; internecio:—Mt. 16, 26: Lk. 9, 25*.

For-wyrht *lost, destroyed, v. forwyrcean*.
 For-wyrnan *To FOREWARN, prohibit, deny, refuse, restrain; prohibere:—Bt. 21*.
 For-wyrnednes *a restraining, continency, forbidding*.
 For-wyrpnes *a rejection*.
 For-wyrst *destroyest; forwyrð destroys, v. forweorðan*.
 For-ymian *to afflict, v. yrmian*.
 Foster [Dan. Swed. foster *n. a foetus*] *Food, nourishment, a nurse; victus:—Past. 18, 6. foster-bearn a nurse-child. foster-broðor a food-brother, foster-brother. foster-cild a foster-child. foster-fæder a foster-father. foster-lean a food-loan, a payment, maintenance, L. Edm. 2. foster-ling, foster-ling a fosterling, nurse-child. foster-moder a foster-mother, nurse, Bt. 3, 1. foster-noð (not, noð use) a pasturing, pasturage. foster-sweoster a foster-sister*.
 Foster food, *v. foster*.
 Foster-ling, *v. foster*.
 Fost-rað *food; pl. fostraðas soldiers' pay*.
 Fostrian *To FOSTER, nourish; alere, Som.*
 FÓT; *pl. fét; n. [Plat. foot m: Dut. voet m: Frs. foet, fot m: Ger. fuss m: Ker. fuazz: Ot. fuaz: Not. fuoz: Moes. fotus: Dan. fod, foed c: Swed. fot m: Fr. pied m: Sp. pie: Port. pe: It. piede, pié: Grk. ποὺς: Pers. پا; pl. پاين payan: Heb. פֶּדַע pom: Sans. padas] A FOOT; pes:—Fot wið fet, Ex. 21, 24. Fota sor soreness of feet, FOOT-SORE. ¶ Fot-adl a foot-disease, the gout, Bd. 2, 7. Fot-cops a fetter, Mk. 5, 4*.
 FOPER, fopur, fopur FOTHER, *Fodder, food, a basket, a mass, load, a fother of lead; pabulum, cophinus, massa plumbi:—Chr. 852*.
 Fot-læst *a footstep*.
 Fot-mælum, fotmæl *by steps, gradually*.
 Fot-scamul, fot-sceamol *a foot-stool*.
 Fot-spure *a foot-stool*.
 Fot-swað *a footstep*.
 Fot-welm, fot-wylm, an. *A sole of the foot; planta pedis:—Fram þam fotwolmum, Deut. 28, 35: Gen. 25, 26*.
 Fower *four, v. feower*.
 Fox, es; *m. [Plat. voss m: Dut. vos m: Ger. fuchs m: Not. fuhs: Tat. fohu: Wil. voho: in the 13th century, fusz. Ihre derives it from the yellowish colour of the animal, in the*

north of England, called faws, and Fr. fauve] *A fox; vulpes:—Lk. 9, 58*.
 Foxes-clife, foxes-glofa *For-glove; digitalis:—Herb. 143*.
 Fra from, fro, *v. fram*.
 Fraced, fracod, fracedlic, fraceð, fracoðlic; *adj. Vile, filthy, obscene, unseemly, abominable; turpis:—Jos. 7, 15*.
 Fracoðlice, fracedlice; *adv. Shamefully, lewdly; probrose:—Past. 5, 2*.
 Fracoðnes, se; *f. Vileness, obscenity; turpitude:—Cot. 143*.
 Fræ- [Lat. præ *before*] *before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly*.
 Fræ-beorht *exceeding bright, Lye*.
 FRÆC, frec; *adj. Voracious, greedy, dangerous; gulosus:—Mor. Præc. 76: Cd. 121*.
 Fræcednys *danger, v. frecenis*.
 Fræcen, fræcn, frecen, frecn, fræcenful; *adj. Dangerous; periculosus:—Obs. Lun. 12, 17: Bd. 1, 23*.
 Fræcennes *destruction, danger, v. frecenis*.
 Fræceð *reproach*.
 Fræc-genga *A fugitive, apostate; profugus, apostata, Som.*
 Fræclice; *adv. Dangerously, greedily; avide:—Dial. 1, 4*.
 Fræcn *dangerous, v. fræcen*.
 Fræcnys *danger, v. frecenis*.
 Fræ-fætt *exceeding fat*.
 Fræfelnes, se; *f. Sauciness, faction; procacitas:—Cot. 213*.
 Fræge *sharpness, anxiety, v. gefræge*.
 Frægn *asked; p. of fregnan*.
 Fræ-mere, fræ-micle *exceeding great, renowned*.
 Fræmðe *strange*.
 Fræt *fretted by gnawing, v. fretan*.
 Frætew, frætuw, frætewung *An ornament, adorning, garnishing, decking; ornamentum:—Gen. 2, 1: Bd. 1, 29*.
 Frætlæppa *Dew-lap; rumen:—R. 99*.
 Frættewian, frætwan, frætwian; *pp. gefrætwed, gefrætewed. To adorn, deck, embroider, trim; ornare:—Bd. 3, 19: Elf. gr. 30*.
 Frætwednes, gefrætwodnes, se; *f. An adorning, ornament, a trifle; ornatio:—Bd. 1, 29*.
 FRAM, from; *prep. d. g. ac. [Plat. Dut. van: Frs. fram: Ger. von: Isd. Ker. fona: Wil. vone: Moes. fram: Dan. fra: Swed. ifrån, från: Icel. frá] FROM; a, ab:—Fram þam wodne, from this Woden, Chr. 449: Mt. 1, 17, 22*.
 Fram *firm, v. from*.
 Framað *does good, avails, for fremað, v. fremian*.

Fram-gewitan *to depart*.
 Framian *to avail*, v. fremian.
 Framlice *strongly*, v. fromlice.
 Framwisum *Wisely*; sapienter :
 —Ps. 57, 5.
 Francan; g. Francana, Franc-
 na; d. Francum. *The Franks*;
 Franci, Francones: —Chr.
 780: 854: 885: Bd. 1, 25.
 Franc-land, Franc-ric *Franks'*
land, France, Bd. 1, 25.
 Frasian, gefrasian [*Dut. vragen*]
To ask, inquire; interrogare :
 —C. Jn. 21, 12.
 Frea, freo, fri, friga, frigia [*Frs.*
fria m: Ot. fro dominus, frowa
domina: Moes. frauja dominus]
A lord, master, the goddess Frea;
dominus:—Cd. 1: 101: Bt.
R. p. 171.
 Frea-bodian *to speak, declare*, L.
 Ps. 118, 171.
 Frec a devourer: hence, ravenous,
 greedy, v. fræc.
 Frecednes danger, v. frecenis.
 Frecelsod endangered.
 b Frecendlic, frecenlic; *adj. comp.*
ra. Dangerous, perilous; pe-
riculosus:—Bt. 38, 3.
 Frecene, frecenfull dangerous, v.
 fræcen.
 Frecenis, fræcennes, frecennes,
 frecnes, fræcnys, frecednes,
 fræcednys, se; f. *Danger,*
mischief, ruin, destruction; pe-
riculum:—Bd. 2, 7: Ps. 114,
3.
 Freclice; *adv. Dangerously*;
periculose:—Ors. 4, 8.
 Frecn dangerous, v. fræcen.
 Frecnes *A dormouse*; glis:—Cot.
 96, Lye.
 Fréfrían; *part. igende*; p. -frede;
pp. -fred, gefrefred, afroefred;
v. To comfort, console; conso-
lari:—Jn. 11, 19.
 Frefriend; *m. The comforter*;
paracletus:—Jn. 16, 7.
 Frefrung, e; f. *Comforting, re-*
conciling, consolation; conso-
latio:—Gen. 37, 35.
 Fregnan, gefrægnan; p. frægn,
 frægin, fræng, we frugnon;
pp. frugnen, gefrugnen [Dut.
vragen: Lancashire, frayne]
To know by asking, inquire,
interrogate; interrogare :—
 Bd. 2, 1.
 Fremd foreign, strange, v. fre-
 med.
 Fremdian *To alienate, estrange*;
alienare:—R. Ben. 4.
 FREME Profit, advantage, gain,
 kindness; commodum:—Bt.
 14, 1: Cd. 12.
 FREMED, fremd, fremð [*Plat.*
freemd: Dut. vreemd: Frs.
fremeth: Ger. fremd strange:
Ker. Ot. Not. fremed: Dan.
fremmet: Swed. främmande:
Icel. framandi hospes, advena.
—Fram from afar: Old Eng.

fren, forenne foreign: Chau.
 uses fremde, fremed strange.
 Spen. appears to use fren as
 a contraction for frenne a
 stranger] *An alien, a stranger,*
a guest, used as an adjective,
foreign, strange; alienus:—Of
 fremedum, Mt. 17, 25, 26: Ps.
 68, 11. Ac fremdum menn,
 Deut. 23, 20.
 Fremfull; *adj. Beneficent, pro-*
fitable; beneficus:—Lk. 22,
 25.
 Fremfullice *Effectually, benefi-*
cially; efficaciter:—R. Ben.
interl. Prol.
 Fremfulness, se; f. *Profitable-*
ness, utility; utilitas:—R.
 Ben. 53.
 Fremian; *part. fremiende, freo-*
migende; p. ede [*Dan. frem-*
me to forward, promote: Swed.
främja: Icel. frama artes edo-
cere, nomen et famam acquirere]
To profit, do well, prosper,
advance, avail; prodesse:—
 Hwæt fremað ænegum menn,
 Mt. 16, 26. Hwæt him his
 swefn fremion, Gen. 37, 20.
 Fremman, gefremman; p. de;
pp. ed [Icel. fremia: Celt.
Bret. framma to join] To
 FRAME, form, make, do, effect,
 execute, benefit; facere:—
 Ærest fremman first to frame,
 Cd. 1. Ie hæla gefremme to
 dæg, Lk. 13, 32.
 Fremming, fremming, e; f.
A framing, an effect, efficacy,
power; fabricatio:—Elf. gr.
 11.
 Fremsum; *adj. Kind, benign,*
courteous; benignus:—Bd. 3,
 6.
 Fremsumlice; *adv. Kindly, be-*
nign, Bd. 1, 25.
 Fremsumnys, se; f. *Kindness,*
benefit, liberality; benignitas:
 —Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 8.
 Fremð a guest-stranger, v. fre-
 med.
 Fremðian *to make as an alien, to*
excommunicate, to curse.
 Fremung, freomung, e; f. *Ad-*
vantage, profit; emolumen-
 tum, v. freme.
 Francisc; *adj. Belonging to*
France; Francus:—Chr. 650.
 c Frend a friend, v. freond.
 Frendlicre more kindly, bear-
 able.
 FREÓ, frio, freoh, frig; *adj.*
 [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. fri:*
Dut. vry: Ger. frey: Ker.
fri, frig: Moes. frya] FREE,
having liberty or immunity;
 liber, sui juris:—Bd. 4, 10:
 Ps. 87, 4.
 Freo a lord, v. frea.
 Freó-bearn free-born.
 Freó-borh; g. freoborges. *A free*
surety, pledge, bondman.

Freod, freode Liberty, affection,
 good will; dilectio:—Cot. 48.
 Freódóm, es; m. [*Dut. vrydom*
m.—freo free; dom power,
state] FREEDOM, liberty;
emancipatio:—Bt. 41, 2: Bd.
3, 24.
 Freofestlice Quickly; propere,
 Som.
 Freógan, gefreogan *To free*;
manumittere:—Lev. 25, 10.
 Freóh free, v. freo.
 Freólic; *adj. [freo a lord, lic*
like] Liberal, ingenuous, good-
ly; liberalis:—Cd. 9.
 Freólice, friolice; *comp. or; adv.*
 FREELY; libere:—Ps. 93, 1:
 Bt. 18, 4.
 Freols; m. *A time of freedom,*
a holy day, a feast, festival;
festum:—Lk. 2, 42.
 Freols-dæg a feast-day.
 Freolsdóm Freedom, liberty; li-
 bertas:—L. With.
 Freolsgefan *to give a holy day or*
freedom.
 Freols-gear a feast-year, jubilee.
 Freolsian; *pp. gefreolsod, ge-*
frylsod [Ker. Not. frihalse:
Dan. felse to save: Swed.
frälsa: Icel. frelsa to free] To
keep holy day, to celebrate, to
deliver, free; celebrare diem
 festum:—L. eccl. Cnut. 17:
 Lev. 25, 2.
 Freolslice Solemnly, freely; so-
 lemniter:—Bd. 3, 10.
 Freols-tid a feast-time.
 Freol-stow a feast-place, ban-
 queting room.
 Freolsung, e; f. *A feasting,*
celebrating a feast; solenne:
 —Ps. 73, 5.
 Freom firm, strong, v. from.
 Freómæg A relation, kinsman;
 germanus:—Cd. 47.
 Freó-man frig-man Freeman;
 liberæ conditionis homo:—
 L. Edw. Guth. 7, 8.
 Freomlic; *adj. Firm, strong*;
 fortis:—Bd. 1, 3.
 Freomon a freeman, v. freoman.
 Freomung profit, v. fremung.
 Freon; p. gefreode; pp. gefreod
 [*Plat. fryen: Dut. vryen: Frs.*
fryen to woo: Ger. freyen to
free, love: Dan. frie: Swed.
fria: Icel. fria to free] To FREE
liberate, love; liberare:—Deut.
 15, 12.
 Freo-nama A surname; cogno-
 men:—Bd. 2, 5.
 Freónd, frend, friend; *pl. nom.*
ac. frynd, gefrynd; g. frynda;
d. fryndum; m. [Plat. fründ
m: Dut. vriend, vrind m:
Frs. friund m: Ger. freund m:
Ker. Ot. friunt: Moes. frionds
Dan. frende m. a kinsman:
Swed. frände m. a relation:
Icel. frændi c.—freonde; part.
of freon to love] A FRIEND;

amicus:—Hwylc eower hæfð sumne freond, *Lk.* 11, 5, 6. Ge synt mine frynd, *Jn.* 15, 14.
 4 Freóndheald *friend inclined, friendly.*
 Freóndleás; *adj. Friendless; absque amicis:—L. pol. Cnut.* 32.
 Freóndleaste *Want of friends, indigence; indigentia:—L. pol. Cnut.* 32.
 Freóndlic; *adj. Friend-like, friendly; amicus, benignus:—Bd.* 5, 14.
 Freóndlice; *adv. Like a friend, kindly; amice:—Cd.* 76.
 Freónd-lufu *friend-love, friendship.*
 Freónd-rædenn, freóndrædene *A friend-condition, friendship; amicitia:—Bt.* 21: *Gen.* 37, 4.
 Freóndscipe; *m. [Dut. vriendshap f.] Friendship; amicitia:—Bd.* 3, 5.
 Freora manna *of freemen; g. pl. of freo.*
 Freó-riht *a free-right, common-right, right of a free-man.*
 Freót; *m. Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free; libertas:—L. Edw.* 9.
 Freoðan *To rub, froth; fricare:—Cod. Exon.* 36.
 Freoðe, freoðo, freðo, friðo *Liberty, peace, love; libertas, amor:—Cd.* 48.
 Freoðian; *p. ode. To consider kindly or affectionately, to pursue; amore consulere:—Bd.* 2, 6.
 Fresan *Frisans; Frisones:—Bd.* 3, 13.
 Fresisc; *adj. Belonging to Friesland, Frisian; Frisicus:—Chr.* 897.
 FRETAN, he frit, fryt; *p. fræt, we fræton, freton; pp. freten [Plat. freten: Dut. vreten: Ger. fressen: Ot. Not. frezzen: Moes. fretan, frætan: Dan. fraadse: Swed. fräta.—This word has, in all dialects, a contemptible meaning. Ot. uses it only once in a good sense. Ni frázum sie iz allaz, Ot. Krist. iii. 6. v. 56.] To FRET, gnaw, break, eat up, devour; devorare:—Deut.* 28, 38.
 Fretere *A glutton; lurco, Som.*
 Freðo *peace, v. freoðe, frið.*
 Fretnes, se; *f. A devouring, ravining; edacitas, Som.*
 Fretol, frettol [*Dut. vreter m. A glutton; edax:—R.* 88.
 Fri, fria *a lord, v. frea.*
 Friborges *of a freeman, v. freo-borh.*
 Fric [*Dut. vrek m. A devourer; devorator:—C. Mt.* 11, 19, v. fræc.
 Fricgean *to ask, v. fregnan.*

Frician *To dance; saltare:—Mt.* 11, 17.
 Friclan *To desire, seek for; appetere:—Cd.* 89.
 Friclo *An appetite; appetitus:—L. M.* 2, 16.
 Frico *With interest; cum usura: C. Mt.* 25, 27.
 Friend *a friend, v. freond.*
 Frig *free, v. freo.*
 Friga, frigea, frigia *a lord, v. frea.*
 Frigan *to free, v. freogan.*
 Frig-dæg [*Plat. freedag m: Dut. vrydag m: Frs. fred m.—from Freja, Friga, Frea, the goddess of love, and the consort of Woden] Friga's day, FRIDAY, the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess Friga, or Venus; dies Veneris:—L. Athel.* 3. On frige-dæg, *Mt.* 4, 11, 22.
 Frige *Love; amor:—Cod. Ex.* 8, b. 1.
 e Frigenes, frignys, gefrygnys, se; *f. An asking, a question; interrogatio:—Bd.* 5, 13.
 Frig-læta *one let free.*
 Frigman *a freeman, L. Cnut. pol.* 43.
 Frignes, se; *f. Freeness; libertas:—Chr.* 796.
 Frignian *to inquire, v. fregnan.*
 Frignys *a question, v. frigenes.*
 Frihtan *To fright, terrify; terrere, Som.*
 Frihtrung, e; *f. Divination, sooth-saying; hariolatio:—Cot.* 21.
 Fri-lic *free, liberal, Prov.* 28.
 Friman *a freeman, L. Ethelb.* 28.
 Frimdie, frimdig; *adj. Inquisitive, asking; inquisitivus:—With beon To be inquisitive, to ask, require; requirere:—Ex.* 12, 31.
 Friman, befrinan, frinð; *p. fran, wē frunon, gefrunon; pp. gefrunen; v. a. [Dut. vragen: Frs. fregia: Plat. Ger. fragen: Ker. frahen: Isd. fraghen: Moes. fraihnan: Swed. frāga, v. fregnan] To ask, consult; interrogare:—Hi frunon me, Ps.* 34, 13. He befran hi, *Mt.* 2, 7: *Ps.* 34, 13.
 Frio *free, v. freo.*
 Friodóm *freedom, v. freodom.*
 Friolice *freely, v. freolice.*
 Friolsend, friolsiend *A deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—T. Ps.* 69, 7, v. freolsian.
 FRID, freðo, es [*Plat. frede contracted free m: Dut. vrede m: Frs. freda: Ger. friede m: Isd. frido: Dan. fred c: Swed. fred, frid m: Icel. fridr m: Lat. mid. fredus.—from freon, or Moes. frion to love] Peace, love, agreement, league; pax:—He nam frið wið þat folc, he made*

peace with that people, Ors. 5, 2. Friðes bot *a compensation or offering of peace, peace-offering, amends for a breach of the peace, L. pol. Cnut.* 8.—Frið-dom *liberty, freedom.*
 Frið-bena *a peace-petitioner, refugee.*
 Frið-candel *a peace-candle, the sun, Cd.* 118.
 Frið-geard *a peace-guard, an asylum.*
 Frið-gedal *life or spirit-separation, death.*
 Frið-gewritu *peace-writing, articles of peace.*
 Frið-hus *peace-house, an asylum.*
 Friðian; *p. friðode, gefriðode; pp. gefriðod; v. a. 1. To make peace; pacem ferire. 2. To protect, defend, keep, deliver, free; protegere:—1. L. Ethel.* 1, *W.* p. 104, 21. 2. Eall þat friðian woldon þat he friðode would protect all that which he protected, *Chr.* 921.
 Friðleás *peaceless, not included in a treaty of peace.*
 Friðlic; *adj. Peaceable; pacificus:—L. pol. Cnut.* 2.
 Frið-man *a peace or league-man, an envoy.*
 Friðo *peace, love, v. freoðe.*
 Frið-socn, *a peace-refuge, an asylum.*
 Frið-stol *a peace-stool or seat, an altar, asylum, Chr.* 1006.
 f Frið-stow *a peace-place, asylum.*
 Friðsum, *peace-some, pacific.*
 Frocca, frocca *a frog, v. froga.*
 Fród *old, prudent, debilitated, broken, v. forod.*
 Frófer; *g. frófre; f. Comfort, solace, convenience, profit; solatium:—Ps.* 17, 1: 31, 9. Frofre sunu *consolation's son, son of consolation; Barnabas, Martyr.* 11. *Jun.*
 Frófer-boc *consolation book.*
 Frófer-gast *consolation ghost, the Holy Ghost, Jn.* 14, 26.
 Frofrian *To comfort; consolari, Som.*
 Frofrung *A comfort; consolatio, Som.*
 Froga, frogga, frocca, frocca, frox; *m. [Plat. Frs. pogge f: Dut. vorsch or kikvorsch m: Ger. frosch m: Not. frogg: Mons. frosk: Dan. frøe c: Icel. froska f.] A FROG; rana:—Ps.* 104, 28.
 Frohto *Fearful; timidi:—C. Mk.* 4, 40.
 FROM, freom; *comp. ra; sup. esta; adj. [Plat. fraam: Dut. vroom: Frs. from: Ger. fromm: Dan. Swed. from: Icel. frómr] FIRM, strong, stout, bold; strenuus:—Bd.* 2, 23.
 From *A physician; medicus:—R. Matt.* 9, 12.

From *from*, v. fram.
 From FROME; fluvii nomen in agro Dorsetensi, Som.
 Fromawælted rolled away, C. R. Lk. 24, 2.
 From-cumen to be rejected, R. Lk. 9, 22.
 From-cyme a coming from, a race, progeny.
 From-cyn a from-kin, progeny.
 Fromian to be well, strong, v. fremian.
 Fromlic; adj. Strong, stout; strenuus:—Jdth. 10.
 Fromlice, framlice; adv. Strongly, stoutly, effectually; strenue:—Bd. 5, 7.
 Fromscipe; m. Exercise, use, a proceeding, courage; exercitatio:—Bd. 1, 34.
 From-slitnis desolation, C. Mk. 13, 14.
 From-swican to withdraw, desert, Cd. 46.
 Fromung, e; f. A going, journey; profectio:—Bd. 5, 8.
 Fronc, Froncland France, Chr. 836, v. Francan.
 Frost frost, v. forst.
 Frostig Frosty; gelidus, Som.
 Frouer A favourer; fautor:—Chr. 1089.
 Frox a frog, v. froga.
 Frugnen asked, v. fregnan.
 FRUM; def. se fruma; adj. [Icel. frum n. prima proles] Original, primitive, first; nativus, primitivus:—Frum, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings:—Done fruman scaft geþencan to remember the first creation, Bt. 30, 2. Fram fruman gesceafte, Mk. 10, 6.
 Fruma, an; m. [Moes. fruma] Beginning, origin, author, founder; principium:—Bd. 1, 13: Bt. 39, 13. Æt fruman, Jn. 6, 64. On fruman, Mt. 19, 4, at or in the beginning.
 Frum-bearn first-born.
 Frum-cenned first-begotten, primitive.
 Frum-cerr first turn.
 Frum-cneow a progenitor, Cd. 161.
 Frum-cyn original kind, race, offspring, seed.
 Frum-gar, frum-gara [frum first, gear a year] A patriarch, father of a family, a prince; patriarcha:—Cd. 58: Jdth. 11.
 Frum-gesceap first creation.
 Frum-gyld the first payment made to the kindred of a slain person, in recompence of his murder.
 Frum-heowung first formation.
 Frumo the beginning, C. Mk. 13, 8, v. frum.
 Frum-ripan the first fruit.
 Frum-scaft first creation, the creation.

Frum-sceateas, frum-sceattas first fruits.
 Frum-spræce an original speech, a promise, a covenant.
 Frum-stol a chief seat, mansion-house, a proper residence or station.
 Fry free, v. freo.
 Fryccea A crier, preacher; præco:—Past. 15, 3.
 Frydom freedom, Bt. 40, 7, v. freodom.
 Frymlic, frymðelic; adj. Primitive, first; primitivus:—Bd. 1, 26.
 Frymð, es; f. A beginning; initium:—Of middan geardes frymðe, Mt. 25, 34.
 Frymðelic primitive, v. frymlic.
 Frynd, gefrynd friends, v. freond.
 Frysa A Frieslander; Friso:—Bd. 5, 9.
 FRYSAN; pp. gefroren [Dut. vriezen] To FREEZE; gelare:—Elf. gr. 22.
 Frysisc Friesic; Frisius, Som.
 Frysland Friesland; Frisie:—Ors. 1, 1.
 Fryt consumes, v. fretan.
 Fryð a peace, league, v. frið.
 Fryðing a making peace.
 Fugel, es; pl. fugelas, fuglas; m. [Plat. fagel, vagel m: Frs. fugel f: Dut. Ger. vogel m: Ot. Not. fogal: Moes. fugls: Dan. fugl c: Swed. fogel m: Icel. fugl m.—from fleogan to fly; pp. of flogen flown; hence flug syncope fug,-el] A FOWL, bird; volucris:—Lk. 13, 34: Mt. 6, 26.
 Fugel-cynn fowl kind, Gen. 1, 30.
 Fugelere, es; pl. fugeleras; g. a; d. an; m. [Dut. vogelaar m.] A FOWLER; auceps:—Elf. gl. 6.
 Fugeles-wise fowl-wise, in the manner of a fowl, a dōlphin from its swiftness.
 Fugel-hælsere, fugel-hweolere A soothsayer; augur:—R. 4.
 Fugel-hwate a divination by birds, R. 48.
 Fugelian, fuglian [Dut. vogelen] To fowl, catch birds; aucupari:—Elf. gr. 35.
 Fugel-lime birdlime, Cot. 194.
 Fugel-noð a fowling, Ethel. privil.
 Fugla of birds; fuglas birds, v. fugel.
 Fuglian to fowl, v. fugelian.
 Fugol a bird, v. fugel.
 Fugol-wyll bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds.
 Fugul a bird, v. fugel.
 Fuhlas for fuglas fowls, v. fugel.
 Fuht; adj. [Plat. fucht, fuchtig: Dut. vocht, vochtig: Ger. feucht: Dan. fugtig: Swed. fuktig: Icel. fugt f. odour] Moist; humidus:—Herb. 9, 1.

Fu'L, es [Moes. fuls] Foulness, impurity, a fault; impuritas:—Ne naht fules, Jud. 13, 4. Dæs fules gewita conscious of the fault, Jud. C. L. 4, Mann.
 Fúl; adj. [Plat. fuul: Dut. vuil: Frs. ful: Ger. faul: Ot. ful: Moes. fuls: Dan. fuul rotten, malicious: Swed. ful ugly: Icel. fúll putrid] FOUL, dirty, impure, corrupt, guilty; sordidus:—Nic. 27.
 Ful-, full-, in composition, denotes the fulness, completeness or perfection of the meaning of the word with which it is joined, v. full.
 Ful-betan to give full satisfaction.
 Fulbete, fulbot full satisfaction, Som.
 Ful-boren full born, noble born.
 Ful-breca to violate; violare:—L. Cnut. 2.
 Ful-cuð well-known, public.
 Fule A stink, foulness; foetor, Som.
 Ful-fealdan To explain; explicare:—Elf. gr. 24.
 Ful-fremed full or quite perfect.
 Ful-fremedlice perfectly.
 Fulfremednes, se; f. A perfection; perfectio:—Job. p. 167.
 Ful-fremian; p. de; pp. od. To perfect, accomplish, fulfil, practice; perficere:—Bt. 35, 6.
 Ful-gan, ful-gangan, full-gan; p. fulleode. To go to the full, to accomplish, perfect, fulfil; perficere:—Bt. 39, 2.
 Ful-gehende full nigh, neighbourhood, Som.
 Ful-georne very well.
 Ful-hare gray-haired or headed.
 Fúlian, befylan, befulan, ic fulige; p. fúlode; pp. gefúlod. To FOUL, rot, corrupt; putrescere:—Ors. 1, 1.
 Fulice Foully; sordide:—R. Ben. 82.
 Full; adj. [Plat. full, vull: Dut. vol: Frs. ful: Ger. voll: Ot. and all the authors of the 8th and 9th century, full: Moes. fulls: Dan. fuld: Swed. full: Icel. fullr.—fyll the full] FULL, entire, complete; plenus:—Lk. 6, 38. Full mona full moon. Tyn winter full ten years full or complete, Bt. R. p. 188. Par hig wæron seofon dagas fulle, Gen. 50, 10.
 Full-, full, v. ful-.
 Fullafreod a defender.
 Fullan-ham (A foul or dirty habitation, Som.) FULHAM, Middlesex.
 Full-betan to make full satisfaction, Elf. gr. 37.
 Fullere, es; m. A FULLER, bleacher; fullo:—Mk. 9, 3.
 Full-fleon to chase away, rout.

Full-fremian *to perfect*, v. ful-fremian.

Full-fyllan *To fulfil, accomplish; implere:—Elf. gr. 26.*

Fullgan, fullgangan *to fulfil*, v. fulgan.

Full-getreow *full true, altogether true.*

Fúllian, fulwian, gefullian, ic fullige, he fullað; *p. fulode; pp. fullod, gefullod; v. a. To baptize, whiten; baptizare:—*Ic eow fullige on wætere, *Mt. 3, 11.*

Fullian *To fulfil; exequi:—Cd. 106.*

Fúllic *foul, base*, v. ful.

Fullice; *comp. icor; adv. Fully, perfectly, completely; plenè:—*Bd. 2, 3: 4, 25: *Ors. 2, 5.*

¹ Fúllice; *comp. icor; adv. Foully, shamefully; sordide:—L. Can. Edg. poen. 42.*

Fulligeað *baptize*, v. fullian.

Full-mannod *full manned*, *Bt. 17.*

Full-neh, full-neáh; *adv. Full nigh, near, almost; prope:—*Bt. 4.

Fúllnes, se; *f. FOULNESS; fætor:—Bd. 5, 12.*

Fulloc *baptism.*

Full-soð *full sooth, most truly.*

Fulluht, fulwiht, es; *m. A baptism, baptizing; baptismus:—*Mt. 21, 25: *Bd. 1, 27.*

Fulluhtere, fulwihtere, es; *m. A baptizer, baptist; baptista:—*Mt. 3, 1.

Full-wiht *baptism.*

Full-wyrcean *to accomplish*, v. fulwyrcean.

Fúlnes *foulness*, v. fullnes.

Ful-oft *full oft, very often.*

Ful-rihte *full right, quite right.*

Fultemian *To assist, help; juvare:—Past. 34, 3.*

Fulpiclice *very thickly, frequently.*

Fultom *help*, v. fultum.

Ful-truwian *to trust fully in, confide in.*

Fultum, fultom, fultume, fylst, gefylst. 1. *Help, aid, assistance, emolument, favour; auxilium. 2. An helper, army, force; adjutor, copiae:—*1. He asende þe fultum, *Ps. 19, 2. 2. Ps. 17, 2: Chr. 913.*

Fultumian, gefultumian; *p. ade; pp. od. To help, assist; juvare:—*Bd. 2, 13.

Fultumiend *A helper; adjutor:—*Bd. 3, 30.

Ful-wacor *very watchful.*

Ful-wærlíc *full wary, cautious.*

Fulwer *A baptist; baptista:—*Menol.

Fulwian *to baptize*, v. fullian.

Fulwiht *baptism*, v. fulluht.

Fulwihtere *a baptist*, v. fulluhtere.

Fulwihte *a full mulct or fine.*

Fulwihte *baptism*, v. fulluht.

Fulwon, fulwod *baptized*, v. fullian.

Ful-wyrcean *to finish, accomplish.*

Funde, funden *found*, v. findan.

Fundian, ic fundige; *p. ode.*

*To endeavour to find, tend to, strive, go forward; tendere:—*Twegen men fundiað *to anre stowe two men are going to one place, Bt. 36, 4. Fyr fundige up fire tends upward, Bt. 34, 11. Þe fundode wið his, Num. 22, 6, v. findan.*

^j Fundung *a departure, absence.*

FUR, furh [*Plat. fore f: Dut. voore, vore f: Ger. Not. furche f: Dan. furre c: Swed. fâra m.*] A FURROW; sulcus:—*Bt. 5, 2.*

Furlang, furlung FURLONG; stadium:—*Lk. 24, 13.*

Furðan, furðon, furðum *Also, too, even, indeed, further; etiam, quidem:—*Mt. 6, 29.

Furðor, furður; *adv. FURTHER; ulterius:—*Jos. 10, 12.

Furðra, seo het furðre; *adj. def. FURTHER, greater; major:—*Nis se þeowa furðra þonne his hlaforð, *Jn. 13, 16, v. form.*

Furðrung *a furthering*, v. fyrðrung.

Furðum *also, indeed*, v. furðan.

Furðumlic; *adj. Effeminate; mollis:—*Ors. 1, 12.

Furður *further*, v. furðor.

Fu's; *adj. [Dan. fuse to rush violently forth, to hasten on: Icel. fús pronus: Eng. fuss a bustle] Ready, prompt, quick, willing; promptus:—*Swiðe fus *very quick, Elf. T. p. 30: Cd. 8.*

Fuslice; *adv. Quickly; prompte:—*Bd. 4, 27.

Fyht *a fight*, v. gefeoht.

Fyht fights, v. feohtan.

Fyhtling, e. *A fighting, soldier; præliator:—*Dial. 2, 3.

Fyht wite *a fine for fighting.*

Fylc *A company, troop; agmen.*

Fyld, es; *m. A fold, a volume; volumen, Som.*

Fylging, e; *f. That which follows, a barrow; occa:—*Cot. 143.

Fyligean, fylgean, filian, feligean, folgian, befylgan; *p. fylgde, filide. To follow, succeed; sequi:—*Wyle me fyligean, *Mk. 8, 34. He ne let hym ænig ne fylgean, Mk. 5, 37.*

Fylnes, se; *f. A following, completing, executing; successio:—*Bd. 3, 5.

FYLL, fill [*Ger. fülle f: Ker. fullii: Not. fulli: Swed. fylle n: Icel. fylli f.*] The FILL,

*fulness; plenitudo:—*Ge etað *to fylle, Lev. 26, 5.*

Fyll, es; *m. A FALL, ruin, destruction; casus:—*Ors. 3, 2.

Fyllan; *p. de; pp. gefylled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. vullen: Ger. füllen: Ker. fullen: Isd. fullan: Moes. fulljan: Dan. fylde: Swed. fylla: Icel. filli] To FILL, replenish, satisfy, finish; implere:—*Þu fylst ælc, *Ps. 144, 17. He fylde hig, Ps. 104, 38. Hig fyllde oðende, Deut. 31, 30, v. gefyllan.*

Fyllan; *p. fylde; pp. gefylled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. vellen: Ger. fällen: Not. Ot. fallan: Dan. fælde: Swed. fälla: Icel. fella from feoll fell; p. of feallan to fall] To fell, cut down, destroy; prosternere:—*Fyllan, *Jdth. 11, p. 24, 18. Seo nædre gefylled wæs the serpent was destroyed, Ors. 4, 6.*

^k Fylle *a fall, ruin, destruction, Som. Fylle Wild thyme; serpyllum, Som.*

Fyllen *Omentum, R. 74.*

Fylle-seoc *a lunatic.*

Fylle-seocnys *falling sickness, epilepsy, lunacy.*

Fylmen, es. A FILM, *thin skin, prepuce; præputium:—*Gen. 17, 11.

Fylnes, se; *f. A FOULNESS; fuligo:—*Cot. 83.

Fylst *help, assistance*, v. fultum.

Fylstan, gefylstan *To help, aid; adjuvare:—*Lk. 5, 7.

Fylð FILTH, *impurity; spurcitia:—*Mt. 23, 27.

Fynd *enemies, an enemy*, v. feond.

Fynegean, fynigean *To become musty, filthy; L. Alf. Can. 35.*

Fynig; *adj. Musty; mucidus:—*L. Alf. Can. 35.

FYR, fyrin, es; *n. [Plat. für, vüer n: Dut. vuur n: Frs. fior, fiure n: Ger. feuer n: Ker. fuire: Ot. fiur: Isd. fyor: Tat. fuir: Dan. fyr n: Swed. Icel. fyr m: New Guinea, for: Fr. feu m: Grk. πῦρ] A FIRE, hearth; ignis:—*Swa scearp andget swa þat fyr *as sharp an understanding as fire, Bt. 39, 4: Mk. 9, 44.*

Fyr far, v. feor.

Fyran *To castrate, FIRE; castrare:—*Obs. Lun. 3, v. afyran.

Fyrbeta *One who looks after the fire; focarius:—*R. 30.

Fyr-bryne *a fire, burning.*

Fyrclian *To bring upon; ingerere:—*Chr. 1106, Lye.

Fyr-clómmas *fire-bonds, Cd. 213.*

Fyr-cruse *a fire-cruse or pot.*

FYRD, feord; *f. [Ger. fahrt f. an expedition; heerfahrt f. a military expedition: Not. uses faren to lie in ambush, to lay snares.—ferde; p. of feran to*

go, proceed] *An expedition, army, chiefly of citizens; expedition:—L. In. 5, 1: Bd. 1, 3.*
 Fyrd a ford, v. ford.
 Fyrderung *A preparation or provision for a journey; expeditionis apparatus, Som.*
 Fyrd-esne a warlike youth or man.
 Fyrd-færelde, fyrd-fare *military expedition or service of citizens, inhabitants.*
 Fyrd-gesteal a martial comrade, *Cd. 93.*
 Fyrd-getrum a martial band, *Cd. 147.*
 Fyrdian; p. hi fyrdedon. *To go, go out, send, proceed; ire:—Chr. 443.*
 Fyrding, fyrding, firding, e; f. *An expedition, army, an army prepared for battle; expedition:—Chr. 1016: L. pol. Cnut. 10: 75: 80.*
 Fyrdlic like an army, military.
 Fyrd-man a military man, a soldier.
 Fyrd-rinc a man of arms, a warrior.
 Fydringnes, se; f. *A promotion; exaltatio, Som.*
 Fyrdscip a ship of war, naval expedition.
 Fyrd-timber a sacrifice.—Fyrd-truma an army, *Som.*
 Fyrdwæn a travelling wain or waggon.
 Fyrd-wic *An army-station, a camp, tent; castra:—Gen. 32, 2.*
 Fyrd-wite an army-fine, a fine for leaving the army.
 Fyre-bryne *A burning; incendium:—Ors. 4, 7.*
 Fyren a crime, v. firen.
 Fyren; adj. *Fiery, flagitious, wicked; igneus:—Gen. 3, 24.*
 Fyrenan *To commit adultery, sin; mœchari:—Lk. 18, 20.*
¹Fyren-cylle, fyren-cylne a fire-kiln, an oven.
 Fyren-dæd a wicked deed, *Cd. 191.*
 Fyren-full, firen-ful; adj. *Sinful, unjust, wicked; iniquus:—Used as a noun, One who is sinful, a sinner; peccator, Ps. 9, 18: 72, 3.*
 Fyrenfullnes, se; f. *Luxury, riot; luxuria, Som.*
 Fyren-gata a wild goat, v. fir-ginbucca.
 Fyren-lust, firen-lust *Impure pleasure, luxury; luxuria:—Bt. 15.*
 Fyren-pecelle an oven.
 Fyres furz, v. fyrs.
 Fyrest first, v. fyrst.
 Fyr-faran to travel far.
 Fyr-fluge flee far away, v. fleo-gan.
 Fyrh a furrow, v. fur.

Fyrhtnisfear, trembling, v. forht-yuns.
 Fyrhto, afyrhto, fyrhtu *Fear, fright, dread, terror, trembling; tremor:—Ps. 2, 11.*
 Fyr-hus a fire-house, chimney.
 Fyrian, firige *To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish; focum præbere:—L. Can. Edg. 14.*
 Fyrian *To make a furrow, to plough, till; proscindere aratro:—Scint. 32.*
 Fyrlen; adj. *Far, distant; longinquus:—Gen. 20, 13.*
 Fyrlic suddenly, v. færlic.
 Fyrlocan fire bonds, *Cd. 214.*
 Fyrme *A feast, epulæ:—Jud. 16, 27.*
 Fyrmest, formest; def. se fyrmesta, seo, þæt fyrmeste, adj. *FOREMOST, first, utmost; primus:—Se þe wyle beon fyrmest he who will be first, Mt. 20, 27. Þis ys þæt mæste and þæt fyrmeste bebod, Mt. 22, 38. Se fyrmesta and se be-testa the foremost and best, Cot. 153. Fyrmyste nama primitive names, Elf. gr. 5. Swa we fyrmest magon as the utmost we could, Bd. 5, 21, v. form.*
 Fyrmða, fyrmðe [from feormian to purify, to procure food.] 1. *A receiving to food, a reception, an entertainment, a table, harbouring; receptio ad victum.* 2. *A washing, baptizing; ablutio:—1. L. In. 46. 2. Mk. 7, 4.*
 Fyrn Fire; ignis:—*Cd. 216.*
 Fyrn [Luther. firn, fernd: *Al. forn: Not. firnen: Moes. fairnja, fairni: Old Swed. fyrnas: Icel. fyrnd f.] Antiquity, age; antiquitas:—Frod fyrn broken with age, Cd. 57.*
 Fyrn-dagum with length of days, *Cd. 52.*
 Fyrn; adj. *Ancient, old, former; antiquus:—Fyrn geweorc ancient work, Cod. Ex. 57, a. 15. In fyrn dagum in former days, Cd. 170.*
 Fyrn, gefyrn; adv. *Formerly, long ago, of old; olim:—Mt. 11, 21: Cd. 25.*
 Fyrnum; adv. *With horror, horribly, intensely; horribiliter:—Þonne cymð forst fyrnum cald then cometh frost intensely cold, Cd. 17.*
 Fyr-panne a fire-pan.
 Fyrre farther; fyrrest farthest, *Bt. 39, 7, v. feor.*
 Fyrs, es; m. *Furze, furze-bushes, brambles; genista, rhamnus:—Bt. 23.*
^mFyr-scofl a fire-shovel.
 Fyr-scyan; p. yde. *To shade the fire.*
 Fyrsian; p. syde [Plat. vers-

ten: *Frs. versta to delay: Ger. fristen, fernen: Icel. fersta to delay] To put far, remove, separate, drive away; elongare:—L. Edw. Guth. 11, v. afyrsian.*
 Fyrsn [Dut. verzenen; f. pl. the heels: *Ger. ferse f: in the south of Germany fersn, versan, fiersen: Not. fersenu: Tat. fersna] The heel; calcaneum:—Cot. 38.*
 Fyr-spearcan fire-sparks.
 Fyrst [Dan. fyrste m: *Swed. första m. a prince: Plat. Frs. forst m: Dut. vorst m: Ger. fürst m: Ot. furisto: Icel. fyrsti, fursti m.—Plat. furst, vaste f. the ridge of a thatched roof: Dut. Kil. vorst f. culmen: Frs. forst f: Ger. firste, forste, f. forst m. the ridge of a roof.* In the south of Germany it signifies a house, and also the top of a mountain.—fyrst first; sup. v. feor.] 1. *The first in station, a prince, chief; princeps.* 2. *The first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber; laquear, culmen.* 3. *The first entrance, a threshold, door; limen:—1. Fyrst forð gewata a prince went forth, Beo. 3, 43. 2. Elf. gl. 20: R. 29. 3. Cot. 118.*
 FYRST, first [Plat. ferst f: *Frs. ferst n: Ger. Dan. frist f: Ker. Mons. frist an occasion: Ot. frist: Swed. frist m: Icel. frest f.] A space, time, space of time, respite, truce; spatium:—Nu binnan litlon fyrste, Ex. 17, 4. Wunode mid hire oð þone first dwelt with her to the time, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 31. Æfter litlan fyrste, Mt. 26, 73.*
 FYRST, first, fyrest; adj. [Dan. *Swed. förste: Icel. fyrstr.—sup. v. feor] FIRST; primus:—Chr. 973.*
 Fyr-stan a fire-stone, a flint to strike fire with.
 Fyrstan *To give respite; inducias facere, Som.*
 Fyrste a torch.
 Fyrstig; adj. *Frosty; gelidus:—Bd. 3, 19.*
 Fyrst-mearc a space-mark, a space of time, a respite, setting of the sun.
 Fyr-þolle an oven.
 Fyrðrian, gefyrðrian; p. ede; pp. ed. *To further, support, advance, promote, prosper; provehere:—Friðað and fyrðrað protects and supports, Bt. 34, 10.*
 Fyrðrung *A furthering; promotio:—Som. 166.*
 Fyr-þung, e; f. *What relates to the hearth, home, domestic af-*

fairs; *res domesticæ*:—*L. pol. Cnut. 10.*
Fyr-tor a fire-tower, light-house.
Fyryn a fire, v. fyr.
Fysan; *pp. gefysed. To prepare, haste, to hasten*; *festinare*:—*Sona ongann fysan soon began to hasten, Cd. 138: Jdth. 11.*
FYST [*Plat. fuust f: Dut. vuist f: Frs. fest f: Ger. faust f: Tat. fust: Ger. fäustel m. a club: Lat. fustis, fausten, fus-*

ten, signify to take in the hand, also, to beat, to fight. A fäus- tler m. is a fighter. Faust- recht the earlier privilege of the German nobility, to settle their differences, (armata manu) without applying to a court of justice] A FIST; pugnus:—*Ex. 21, 18.*
Fyst-gebeat A fist; pugnus:—*Past. 1, 3.*
Fyþer, fæþer, feþer, fiþer, es; pl. fyþeru; m. [Frs. feer: Dut.

veder] A FEATHER, wing, pen; penna:—*Mt. 23, 37.*
Fyðered feathered.
Fyðer-fete, fyðer-fot four-footed, quadruped.
Fyðerlinc A fourth part; quad- rans, v. feower.
Fyðer-scyt four-cornered, quad- rangular.
Fytung, e; f. A fighting; rixæ:—*L. Ænh. p. 122.*
Fyxas fishes; pl. of fisc.

G

^a When *g* is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a vowel or an *r*, it is often changed into *h*, as *burh*, for *burg a town*; *g. burge*; *stáh (he) ascended, from stigan to ascend*.—*G* is always inserted between the vowels *-ie*, making *-ige*, *-igende*, etc. the first sing. indef. and part. of verbs in, *-ian*. Thus, from *lufian to love, blestian to bless, &c.*, are formed *ic lufige I love, ic blestige I bless, lufigende loving, blestigende blessing*. In English words, directly formed from the Anglo-Saxon, *g* is often changed, in the beginning and end, into *y*; and, in the middle, into *i*: as, *gear a year; gealew yellow; gildan to yield; ganian to yawn; dæg a day; cæg a key; sægl a sail; stæger a stair, step; tægl a tail, &c.*
Gá go, v. gan.
Ga, gaad a goad, v. gad.
Gaarleec garlic, v. garleac.
Gaast a ghost, C. Jn. 4, 23, 24, v. gast.
Gabban To scoff, mock, delude, jest: hence, perhaps, GABBLE, GIBBERISH; deridere, Som.
Gabbung, e; f. A scoffing, mock- ing, GIBING, jesting; derisio, Som.
Gabere, es; m. An enchanter, a charmer; incantator, Som.
Gabote A platter; paropsis, Som.
Gabul-roid A line, rod, staff, compass; radius, Som.
Gád, gæd, gaad [Swed. gadd m. a sting: Icel. gaddr m. a pin, peg] A point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-head, a sting,

prick, GOAD; stimulus:—*Ne wyrð inc wilna gæd let (it) not be to you a goad of desires, Cd. 13: Elf. gl. 8. ¶ Gad- isen a gad-iron, a goad, R. 1.*
Gaderian, gadrian, gædrian, ge- gaderian, ic gaderige; p. ade; pp. od [Plat. gaddern, ga- dern: Dut. gaderen: Frs. ga- dura, gradia: Ger. gattern: Icel. gadda.—The Dut. have gade f. a consort, and gader together] To GATHER, assem- ble, join, collect, store up; col- ligere:—*Hi fic-æppla ne ga- deriað, Lk. 6, 44: Ps. 38, 10.*
Gaderigendlic; adj. Collective, that is gathered together; col- lectivus, Som.
Gadertang, gædertang, gæder- teng; adj. Continuous, Scint. 1.
Gadertangnys, gædertangnys, se; f. A continuation, Scint. 12.
Gadertengan To continue, join; continuare, Som.
Gaderung, gegaderung, e; f. A gathering congregation, join- ing, council, assembly, crowd; congregatio:—*Jn. 5, 13. ¶ Geleafful gaderung a lawful congregation, a church; Elf. gr. 18. Gegaderung, opðe gega- derede word to anum gebede words collected into one prayer, a collect.*
^o *Gador-wist, gegador-wist An assembly for feasting, a feast, club; contubernium*:—*Cot. 43.*
Gadrian to gather, v. gaderian.
Gæ yea, yes, R. Mt. 17, 25, v. gese.
Gæc [Plat. Ger. gauch m. the cuckoo, but also the name of some other birds, as chough:

Dan. giög m: Swed. gök m: Icel. gaukr m.] A cuckoo, GAWK; cuculus:—*¶ Gæces- sure cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sor- rel; acetosa*:—*Herb.*
Gæd a goad, Cd. 13, v. gád.
Gædeling, e; f. A companion; comes, v. gegada.
Gædrian to gather, v. gaderian.
Gæf gave, Bd. 3, 24, v. gifan.
Gæfel a gift, offering, tribute, R. Lk. 2, 24, v. gafol.
Gæfel-gereofe a tribute reeve, a publican.
Gæfil, gæfl a tribute, v. gafol.
Gægl wanton, v. gagol.
Gægl-bærnes Wantonness, lux- ury, riot; lascivia:—*Cot. 118.*
GÆLAN, agælan; p. lde; pp. led, wed. 1. To hinder, de- lay, keep in suspense; impe- dire. 2. To relax, remit, neg- lect; negligere. 3. To con- geal, as with fear, to astonish, terrify; congelare:—*1. Bt. R. p. 152. Hu lange gælst þu ure lif, Jn. 10, 24. 2. Ic agælde I neglected, L. Edg. conf. 8. 3. Ða wearð ic agæl- wed then was I astonished, Bt. 34, 5, Card. p. 218, 10: Bt. 34, 5.*
Gælnys, se; f. Wearisomeness; tædium:—*Ps. 118, 28.*
Gælsa, an. Luxury; luxus:—*Lk. 15, 13.*
Gæmnian; part. gæmnigende. To play, game; lusitare:—*Bd. W. p. 386.*
Gængans Pregnant; prægnans:—*L. Ethelb. 83, Lye.*
Gæp; adj. Cautious, shrewd, sub- tle; sagax, cautus, Lye.
GÆRS, gers, gears, græs, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. gras n: Frs.

gærs, gres, gers, ges *n*: *Moes.*
 gras: *Dan.* græs *n*: *Swed.*
 gräs *n*: *Icel.* gras *n*.—*Heb.*
 שרץ *grs* to shoot forth, to
 sprout] GRASS, a blade of
 grass, corn, herb, hay; gra-
 men:—*Ofer gærsa ciðas*, *Deut.*
 32, 2: *Mk.* 4, 28. ¶ Gærs-
 hoppa GRASS-HOPPER; cica-
 da, *Ps.* 77, 51.—Gærs-stapa
 GRASS-STEPPER, a locust;
 locusta, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Ex.* 10,
 14.—Gærs-tun A grass-enclo-
 sure, a meadow; pascuum:
 hence, GERSTON, now used in
 Surrey and Sussex, in the
 same sense.
 Gærsuma, *an.* Expense, riches,
 treasure, a premium, fine, an
 earnest; opes:—*Chr.* 1070:
 1035.
 Gæsne; *adj.* Dear, rare; carus:
Cod. Ex. 20, a.
^pGæst a guest, *v.* gest: also, a
 ghost, *v.* gast.—Gæst-hus a
 guest-house.
 Gæstliðnes, gestliðnes, giest-
 liðnis, angestliðnes, se; *f.*
 [gest a guest, liðnes kind-
 ness] Hospitality, entertainment
 of guests; hospitalitas:—*Bd.*
 4, 5.
 Gæt a gate, *Bd.* 3, 11, *v.* geat.
 Gæt a goat, *Cod. Ex.* 26, a, *v.*
 gat.
 Gætan-rocc a garment made of
 goat-skin, *v.* broccen.
 Gæð goes, *v.* gan.
 GAF, gegaf; *adj.* Base, vile, lewd;
 turpis:—*L. Alf. can.* 35.
 Gaf gave; *p.* of gifan.
 Gafel a tribute, *L. Lund.* p. 71,
v. gafol.
 Gafellic; *adj.* Tributary; tribu-
 to sive fisco pertinens:—*Cot.*
 85.
 Gaffas; *m. pl.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan.*
Swed. gaffel *f*: *Ger.* gabel *f*:
Icel. gaffal *m*: *Bret.* gaolod]
 Forks, props, spars of a build-
 ing, a gallows; furcæ, patibu-
 lum, *Som.*
 Gafol, gafel, gæfel, es; *m.* [From
 gaf; *p.* of gifan to give, *el.* The
Eng. gabel a tax seems nearly
 allied to gafel] Tax, tribute,
 rent; tributum:—*Mt.* 17, 25:
 25, 27. ¶ Gafoles manung a
 levying of tribute, *Cot.* 73.—
 Gafol-gyld tribute-money, usury.
 —Gafol-gylda, gafol-gylða
 a tribute-payer, debtor, usur-
 er.—Gafol-gyldan to pay tri-
 bute.—Gafol-hwitel a tribute
 cloak, a kind of livery; saga
 vectigalis, *Som.*—Gafol-land
 tribute-land, land granted or
 demised on condition of paying
 some contribution in money or
 other property.
 Gaful a tribute, *Elf. gr.* 9, 2, *v.*
 gafol.

Gaful-ford [The tribute ford]
 Camelford, Cornwall, *Chr.* 823.
 Gagates The agate or jet, a pre-
 cious stone; gagates:—Her bið
 eac gemeted gagates, se stan
 bið blæc gym here is also found
 the agate, the stone is a black
 gem, *Bd.* 1, 1.
 Gagol, gægl; *adj.* [*Icel.* gagl]
 Lascivious, wanton; lascivus:
 —*R.* 106, *v.* gal.
 Gagol - bænes wantonness, *v.*
 gægl-bænes.
 GA'L, *an.* Lust, lightness, folly;
 levitas:—Hyra gal beswac
 their folly deceived, *Cd.* 18, *v.*
 hælga.
 Gal; *adj.* [*Plat. gail*: *Dut.* geil:
Dan. Ger. geil: *Bret.* gadal]
 Light, pleasant, wanton, licen-
 tious, wicked; levis, libidi-
 nosus:—*Bt.* 37, 4: *Cd.* 209.
 Galan gastas wicked spirits,
Bd. 5, 13.
 GALAN, agælan; *part.* galende,
 agælende, he gælð; *p.* gól,
 we gólon; *pp.* galen, gegalen
 [*Dan.* gale: *Swed.* gala to sing:
Icel. gala] To sing, enchant;
 canere:—*C. T. Ps.* 57, 5.
 Galdere An enchanter, sorcerer;
 augur, *v.* galere.
 Galdor; *pl.* galdru; *g.* galdra.
 An incantation, enchantment,
 a charm; incantatio:—Purh
 heora galdor, *Bd.* 4, 27, *S. p.*
 604, 8: *Ex.* 7, 11: *Deut.* 18, 11.
 Galdor-cræft the art of enchant-
 ing.
 Galdor-cræftiga one crafty or
 skilful in enchantments, an en-
 chanter.
^aGaldra of enchantments, *v.* gal-
 dor.
 Galere, galdere, es; *m.* An
 enchanter; incantator:—*Elf.*
 gl. 7.
 Gal-ferhð a lustful mind, lustful.
 Gal-full lustful, luxurious.
 Gal-fullice lustfully, luxuriously.
 GALGA, gealga, *an* [*Plat. galg*,
 galge *m*: *Dut.* galg *f*: *Frs.*
 galga *m*: *Ger.* galgen *m*: *Moes.*
 galga: *Ot.* galgen: *Dan. Swed.*
 galge *m*: *Icel.* galgi *m*.] A gal-
 lows, gibbet, cross; crux:—
 On galgan on the cross, *Cd.*
 225.
 Galga-mod gallows-minded, evil-
 minded, *Beo.* 19.
 Galileisc Galilean, *Mk.* 14, 70.
 Galleas Gauls, the French, *Bd.*
 5, 11.
 Gallia-ricc the kingdom of Gaul
 or France.
 Galloc Sowbread; malum terræ,
Som.
 Galmanho A Saxon abbey at
 York, afterwards St. Mary's.
 Galnes, se; *f.* Lustfulness, lust,
 luxury; lascivia:—*Cot.* 150.
 Gal-scope, es; *m.* [gal lust, scope

ship] Lustfulness, luxury; lux-
 uria:—*Deut.* 21, 20: *L. Cnut.*
eccl. 24.

Galsere lustful.

Gal-walas, Gal-wealas Gauls,
 Frenchmen, *Chr.* 1.

Gamele old.

GAMEN [*Frs.* geane *c*: *Icel.* ga-
 man *n*.—The *Moes.* 2 *Cor.* 13,
 13, has gaman κοιῳνῶν; but
 this is not the root, as the
 stress of the accent is on the
 second syllable, and in gamen
 upon the first. The word is
 connected with gheenen sub-
 ridere, *Kil.* and γανῶ, γα-
 vos: *Frs.* geane a public feast.
 The Old *Frs.* has the *m*, like
 A. S. Tha dede God use he-
 ra en grate gama then God,
 our Lord, caused us great joy,
 Asegabok, p. 332. H.] GAME,
 joy, pleasure, sport, gaming,
 taunt, scoff; ludus:—Him
 macian sum gamen, *Jud.* 16,
 27. Ic mæg swegles gamen
 gehyran I can hear heaven's
 joy, *Cd.* 32.

Gamenian To joke, be merry;
 joculari:—*Scint.* 55.

Gamenlice; *adv.* Sportingly, de-
 ceitfully; jocose:—*Jos.* 9, 3.

Gaming, e; *f.* A GAMING, play-
 ing, gesticulation; lusus:—
Cot. 203.

Gamnigende jesting, joking, *v.*
 gamenian.

Gamol, gamul old, Lye:—a ca-
 mel, *Som.*

Gamol-feax old, grey or flaxen
 hair.

Gamol-ferhð camel spirit, brave,
 magnanimous.

GA'N, gangan, ic gá, gange, he
 gæð, we gáð, gæð; *imp.* gá,
 gang; *p.* ic eóde, we eódun;
pp. gán, agæn, agán, gangen;
v. n. [*Plat. Dut.* gaan, gaen:
Frs. ga, gean: *Ger.* gehen:
Old Ger. kan: *Ot. Moes.* gag-
 gan, pronounced gangan: *Dan.*
 gaa: *Swed.* gå: *Icel.* gánga:
Heb. נָתַח gea to rise] To go,
 walk, happen; ire:—Pu gæst
 on þinum breoste, *Gen.* 3, 14.
 Ealle hi eodon, *Lk.* 2, 3. He
 wæs þanon agan he was gone
 from thence, *Mt.* 26, 39. Þa
 sæternes dæg wæs agan, *Mk.*
 16, 1. Ga or gang hider come
 hither, *Gen.* 27, 21, 26. Her
 gæð comes here, *Gen.* 37, 19.
 Agæð, *Deut.* 13, 2.

Gandis, gandes the river Ganges,
Ors. 1, 1.

Gandra, ganra A GANDER; an-
 ser masculus:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 18.

Ganet a fen-duck, *v.* ganot.

Gang, gong, es; *m.* [*Dut.* gang]
 A journey, step, going, way,
 path, a passage, drain, privy;
 iter:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 139, 5.

Gangan, agangan *to gang, go, v. gan.*
 Gang-dagas *gang-days, Rogation-days, the time of perambulating parishes, Mt. 27, 5.*
 Gangere [*Dut. ganger m.*] *A ganger, footman; pedester, Som.*
 Gang-here *a foot-army, Ors. 4, 1.*
 Gang-pytte, gang-settl, gang-tun *A privy; latrina:—Alb. Resp. 48.*
 Gang-wæfre *a spider.*
 Gang-weg *a gang-way, a way.*
 Ganian *To YAWN, gape, open, spread; aperire:—Cot. 147.*
 Ganot *A sea-fowl, fen-duck; fulica:—Ganotes bæð the sea-fowl's bath, the sea, Chr. 975.*
 Ganra *a gander, v. gandra.*
 Ganung, e; f. *A yawning; oscitatio:—R. 78.*
 GA'R *A dart, javelin, arms, weapon; jaculum:—Cd. 17.*
 Gara; g. pl. *garena. An angular point of land, a promontory, gulph, whirlpool; prominens ora, gurgis:—An þara gerana one of the promontories or points of land, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. p. 66, 15.*
 Gár-beam *the wood or handle of the javelin.*
 Gár-berend *a javelin-bearer, soldier.*
 Gare yare, ready, v. *gearo.*
 Gár-getrum *A javelin-soldier, a soldier; jaculator:—Cod. Ex. 17, b. 14.*
 Gar-leac, garlec GARLICK; allium:—*R. 41.*
 Garsecg, garsege, garsegg *The ocean, main sea; oceanus:—Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 473, 8.*
 Garwan *to prepare, v. gearwian.*
 GA'ST; m. [*Plat. Dut. geest m: Frs. gast m: Ger. geist m: Ker. keist: Isd. gheist: Ot. geist: Dan. geist m: Swed. gast m.*—The first signification of this word as well as the *Lat. spiritus* is *breath, a blowing*. In *Old Ger.* *geisten* is used for *to blow*. *Gen. 2, 7*, is translated in a German Bible, of the year 1483, *den geist des lebens the breath of life*] 1. *The breath; halitus.* 2. *A spirit, GHOST; spiritus.* 3. *A guest; hospes:—1. Gast muðes his, Ps. 32, 6. 2. Se unclæna gast, Mt. 12, 43. Segast is hræd, Mt. 26, 41. Se Halga Gast the Holy Ghost, Lk. 1, 35. 3. Cot. 102, v. gest.*
 Gást-cyning *king of spirits, God, Cd. 139.*
 Gástlic; adj. *GHOSTLY, spiritual, holy, mystical, fearful; spiritualis:—Þat gastlic folc spiritualis populus, Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9. Þa gastlican þearfan, Mt. 5, 3.*

Gástlice; adv. *Spiritually; spiritualiter:—Bd. 1, 27.*
 GAT, gæt [*Plat. Dut. Frs. geit f. geitbok m. a he-goat: Ger. gaiss, geisse f: Wil. geizzo: Ker. geizzi: Moes. gaitei: Dan. geed, gjed f. gedebuk m. a he-goat: Swed. get f. Icel. geit f: Turc. geitzi: Heb. גִּידִי gdi a kid*] *A goat, a she-goat; caper, capra:—Twa hund gata and twentig bucena two hundred she-goats and twenty he-goats, [bucks] Gen. 32, 14. Gif seo offrung beo of gatum, Lev. 1, 10. ¶ Gata-hus a house of goats, a goat-house, R. 108.—Gata-hierde goat-herd.*
 * Gat a gate, *Lk. 7, 12, v. geat.*
 Gates - heued [*Goat's head*] *GOATE'S HEAD, Durham, Som.*
 Gað go, v. *gan.*
 Gaðerian *to gather, v. gaderian.*
 Gaeu *a tribute, v. gafol.*
 Gaeu-sester *a measure of rent ale; sextarius vectigalis cerevisiae.*
 Ge ye, you; pl. of þu.
 Ge-, or æg-, prefixed to pronouns, v. *æg.*
 Ge- [*Dut. Ger. ge-, Moes. ga-*] which sometimes forms a sort of collective, as, *gebroðru brothers; gehusan housefolk; gemagas kinsmen; gemacan mates; gegylða a member of a corporation or guild; gewita a witness, accomplice; gefera a companion, attendant; gescy shoes; gegadrian to gather.* It sometimes gives an active signification, like a preposition placed after a neuter verb in English, as, *neuter, to laugh; active, to laugh at, deride*; and then forms verbs out of substantives; as, *geendian to end; gescyldan to shield; getimbrian to build.* It often seems void of signification; as, *gesælð bliss; gelic like; gesund sound, healthy.* In verbs, it seems sometimes to be a mere augment and to be prefixed to all the imperfects, not, as in German, to the participles only. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, *healdan to hold; gehealdan to observe, preserve; fyllan to fill; gefyllan to fulfil; biddan to bid, require; gebiddan to pray.*
 Ge; conj. *And, also; et:—Ge-ge, both—and, as well—as. He bebyt ge windum ge sæ he commanded both the winds and sea, Lk. 8, 25. God wat beforan, ge god ge yfel God foreknows both good and evil, Bt. 41, 3.*
 Gea; adv. *Yea, yes; etiam:—Jn. 21, 15, 16, v. geze.*

Geac *a cuckoo, v. gæc.*
 Geacsian *to ask, inquire, find out by asking, v. acsian.*
 Geadlud *diseased, v. adlian.*
 Geador *together, v. togædere.*
 * Geæbylian *to offend, be angry, v. æbyligan.*
 Geæfenlæcan *to imitate, v. efenlæcan.*
 Geæmettigan, ge-æmtian, ge-æmtigan *to be at leisure, desist from, v. æmtian.*
 Geærendian *to go on an errand, to ask, tell, intercede, v. ærendian.*
 Geærnian *to deserve, v. earnian.*
 Geærwe; adj. *Perverse; pravus:—T. Ps. 100, 4.*
 Geæt ate, v. *etan.*
 Geæðed *sworn.*
 Geæðel *natural, v. æðel.*
 Geættred *poisoned, v. ættrian.*
 Geæwnod *married; nupta:—Elf. T. p. 12, 17, v. æw.*
 Geaf gave; p. of gifan.
 Geafa, geafe *a gift, favour, sacrifice, v. gifu.*
 Geaflas *The jaws; fauces:—Cot. 91.—Geaflas nædle gaffles, cock's spurs, Cod. Exon. 100, a.*
 GEAGL *A jaw, laugh, GIGGLE; mandibula, rictus:—Cot. 128.*
 Geaglisc *lascivious, v. geglesc.*
 Geagnian *to own, possess.*
 Geagniendlic, ge-agnigendlic *possessive, owning, v. agniendlic.*
 Geagnod *owned, consecrated, v. agnian.*
 Geahlas *the jaws, v. geaflas.*
 Geahned *owned, v. agnian.*
 Geahsian *to inquire, v. acsian.*
 Geahtige *values, v. ehtian.*
 Geal-adl *yellow-addle, yellow-disease, jaundice.*
 Geald paid; p. of gyldan.
 Gealder-cræftas, v. *galdor.*
 Gealew *Yellow; flavus, Som.*
 Gealga *a gallows, v. galga.*
 Gealh; adj. *Sad; tristis:—R. 88.*
 Geall all, v. *eal.*
 GEALLA, an; m. [*Dut. gal f: Frs. galle c.*] *GALL, bile; fel:—Mt. 27, 34. ¶ Se swearta gealla the black bile, melancholy, Cot. 133.*
 Gealled *galled, fretted.*
 Gealp *boasted, v. gilpan.*
 Gean *to give, v. unnan.*
 Gean opposite, against, v. *ongean.*
 Gean-bæran *to oppose, resist, v. geonbæran.*
 Geanbidian *to expect, abide, v. bidian.*
 Geanbyrde *opposed, v. geonbæran.*
 Geancsumed *vered, v. angsumian.*
 * Gean-cyme, gean-cyr *a coming against, meeting, an encountering.*
 Geandettan *to confess, v. andettan.*
 Geandswarian *to answer, v. andswarian.*

Geandweardod *presented*, v. and-weardian.
 Geandwyrðan *to answer*, v. and-werdan.
 Geanede *made one, united*, v. unnan.
 Gean-fare *returned*, v. faran.
 Geangsumian *to vex*, v. angsumian.
 Geanlæcan *To unite, make one, atone*; unire:—*Elf. gr.* 37.
 Geanlician *To liken*; assimilare:—*Mk.* 4, 30.
 Geanryne *a running against, meeting*.
 Geanwyrðan *To arraign, accuse*; convincere:—*Chr.* 1055.
 GEAP; comp. ra; adj. 1. *Crooked, bent*; curvus. 2. *Deceitful, cunning*; fallax:—1. *Cot.* 50. 2. *Gen.* 3, 1.
 Geapan *To GAPE, open*; pandere:—*Cot.* 158.
 Geaplic; adj. *Deceitful*; subdulus:—*Jos.* 9, 4.
 Geaplice; adv. *Deceitfully*; procaciter:—*Prov.* 21.
 Geapscipe, es; m. *Deceit, fraud, guile*; fraus:—*Jos.* 9, 17.
 GEAR, ger, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* jaar n: *Frs.* jer n: *Ger.* jahr n: *Ker.* jar: *Isd.* jaar: *Moes.* jer: *Dan.* aar n: *Swed.* år n: *Icel.* ár n.] A YEAR; annus:—*Dis wæs feorðes geares this was in the fourth year*, *Chr.* 46.
 Geara, geare, gearwe, gere; adv. [*gear a year*] 1. *YORE, formerly, for a long time*; olim. 2. *That which has been known for a long time, is well known*; hence, well, certainly, enough; bene:—1. *Bd.* 2, 3. 2. *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 1: *Lk.* 20, 6.
 Geara *Provision, furniture*, GEARS *for horses*; apparatus, v. gearwa.
 Gearcian, gegearcian, ic gearcige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. *To prepare, make ready*; parare:—*Ps.* 7, 14: *Gen.* 19, 3.
 Gearcung, gegearcung, e; f. *A preparation, preparing*; præparatio:—*Ps.* 9, 41.
 Geard, es; m. [*gird, gyrd a rod*] A YARD, enclosure, region, the earth, world, turf, peat; sepes:—*Mt.* 4, 16: *Chr.* 852. Grene geardas *green regions, places*, *Cd.* 25: 35.
 Gear-daga *yore-days, days of yore, of old*.
 Geare *formerly, certainly*, v. geara.
 Gearfoð *difficult*, v. earfeð.
 Gearian *to pardon, honour*, v. arian.
 Gearlic; adj. *Yearly, annual*; annuus:—*L. Athel.*
 Gearlice; adv. *Yearly, quickly*; annuatim, *Cot.*

GEARN [*Plat. Dut.* garen n: *Frs.* jern n: *Ger.* Dan. *Swed.* Icel. garn n: *Ot.* garno] YARN, spun wool; pensa:—*Cot.* 85.
 *Gearnfull; adj. *Anxious*; sollicitus:—*Lk.* 12, 11.
 Gearnian *to earn, deserve*, v. earnian.
 Géaro, gearu, gearow, gearuw, gearw, ageara, agearwa, gare; comp. gearor, gearwur; adj. YARE, ready, prepared; paratus:—*Gearo wyrde on gespræce was ready in speech*, *Bd.* 5, 2, *S.* p. 615, 29: *Ors.* 5, 14. Ealle mine þing synt gearwe, *Mt.* 22, 4.
 Gearo *formerly*, v. geara.
 Gearod *clothed*, v. gegyrian.
 Gearow *prepared*, *Ors.* 4, 4, v. gearo.
 Gearowita, an; m. *Intellect, understanding*; intelligentia:—*Bt.* 39, 8.
 Gears *grass*, *Deut.* 32, 2, v. gærs.
 Gearu *ready*, *Jn.* 7, 6, v. gearo.
 Gearuw *prepared*, *Bd.* 4, 2, v. gearo.
 Gearw *ready*, *Mt.* 22, 4, v. gearo.
 Gearwa *Clothing, preparation*; habitus:—*Cd.* 30.
 Gearwe YARROW; millefolium:—*Elf. gl.* 15.
 Gearwe *formerly, well*, v. geara.
 Gearwian, agearwian, gearwan, gegearwian, gearwigean, girian, gyrian. *To prepare, procure, supply*; parare:—*Jn.* 14, 2: *Ps.* 27, 48.
 Gearwung, gegearwung, e; f. *A making ready, preparation*; præparatio:—*Ps.* 64, 10.
 Gearwurðod *honoured*, v. arwurðian.
 Geascade *asked, inquired, heard*, v. acsian.
 Geascung *asking*, v. acsung.
 Geasmyred *smeared, anointed*, v. smirian.
 Geasyndrod *sundered, separated*, v. asyndrian.
 GEAT, gat, gæt, es; pl. geatu, gatu; n. [*Plat. Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* *Dan.* *Icel.* gat n. *a hole, aperture*] A GATE, door; porta:—*Mt.* 7, 13, 14.
 Geat *poured out*, v. geotan.
 GEATAN; p. hi geottan, getton. *To grant, confirm*; concedere:—*Ic geate þe I grant thee*, *Chr.* 658. *Ic Ædgar geate and gife to dæi I Edgar grant and give to-day*, *Id.* 963: 675: 656.
 Geatas *the Jutes, the Goths*, v. Iutas.
 Geatelod *deformed*, v. atol.
 Geatolic *like the Jutes, warlike*.
 Geatweard *a gate-ward, door-keeper*.
 Geaxian *to ask after, inquire, hear*, v. acsian.
 Gebacen, gebæc *baked*, v. bacan.

Gebæc *a back*; gebæcu *back parts*, v. bæc.
 Gebæd *prayed*, v. biddan.
 Gebæded *driven, compelled*, v. biddan.
 *Gebæded *animated*, v. bæded.
 Gebær; d. pl. gebærum. *A bearing, a state or habit of body or mind, practice, society, fellowship, deportment, demeanour*; gestus:—*Ors.* 1, 12.
 Gebæran *to carry, bear, pretend*, v. beran.
 Gebærscype *a feast*, v. gebeor-scipe.
 Gebæte, gebætel *bit of a bridle, a bridle*, v. bæte.
 Gebætte *bridled*, v. bætan.
 Geban, geben *A proclamation, edict, BANNS*; edictum:—*Elf. gl.*
 Gebannian *to proclaim*, v. abannan.
 Gebasnian *to expect*, v. basnian.
 Gebatad, gebatod *Abated*; mitigatus:—*Cot.* 135.
 Gebeacnian *to point out*, v. bicnian.
 Gebearscape *a feast*, v. gebeor-scipe.
 Gebeaten *beaten*, v. beatan.
 Gebecnan *to point out*, v. bicnian.
 GEBED, gebedd, bead; pl. gebedu, gebedo [*Plat.* bede, bidde f: *Dut.* *Frs.* gebed n: *Dut.* bede f: *Ger.* gebeth n: *Ker.* pet: *Wil.* gebete: *Ot.* gibet] 1. *A prayer, petition, supplication*; oratio. 2. *A command, demand*; mandatum:—1. *Ps.* 34, 16: *Lk.* 6, 12. 2. *Geheal-dað his gebed*, *Ex.* 12, 24.
 Gebed-clyfa *a den*, *C. Ps.* 9, 31.
 Gebedda *a bed-fellow, a wife*.
 Gebeden *demand*, v. biddan.
 Gebedgiht *Bed-time*; conticinium:—*R.* 16.
 Gebed-hus *a prayer-house, an oratory, house of prayer*.
 Gebed-man *a praying man, a supplicant*.
 Gebed-ræddenne *the office of prayer, prayer*.
 Gebed-scipe *bed-fellowship, marriage*.
 Gebed-stow *a prayer-place, oratory*.
 Gebegan *To recline, lie down*; reclinare:—*R. Lk.* 9, 58.
 Gebegd *bowed, bent, crooked*, v. bigan.
 Gebegean *To crown, to bend*; coronare:—*C. Ps.* 102, 4.
 Gebeged *bowed, constrained*, v. bigan.
 Gebelg *Anger, offence*; offensio, *Bd.*
 Gebelgan *to be angry, displeased*, v. belgan.
 Gebelimpe *the event*, v. gelimp-
 Gebend *bound*,

Gebeoda *prayers*, v. *gebed*.
 Gebeodan *to command*, v. *bebeo-*
dan.
 Gebeon *for gebonn*, v. *geban-*
nian to proclaim.
 Gebeon *been*, v. *beon*.
 GEBEOR, es; m. *A guest*; hos-
 pes:—*Bd. 3, 10*.
 *Gebeoran *to bear*, v. *beran*.
 Gebeorc *barked*, v. *beorcan*.
 Gebeorgan *to defend*, v. *beorgan*.
 Gebeorge *for a defence*, v. *gebeorh*.
 Gebeorglic, *gebeorhlic*; adj. *De-*
fensible, mitigated, bearable,
pardonable, cautious, safe; to-
lerabilis:—*L. Edg. pol. 1*.
 Gebeorh *a refuge*, v. *beorh*.
 Gebeorhlic, v. *gebeorglic*.
 Gebeorhnys, se; f. *A refuge*;
refugium:—*C. Ps. 30, 3*.
 Gebeorhtian *to glorify*, *Jn. 17, 5*,
 v. *beorhtian*.
 Gebeorscipe, *beorscipe*, es; m.
 [*beor beer, strong drink*] *A*
drinking together, feast, enter-
tainment, banquet; *convivium*:
 —*Mt. 23, 6*.
 Gebeot *a threatening*, *Elf. T. p.*
39, 12, v. *beot*.
 Gebeotan *To threaten, try, beat*;
minari:—*Ors. 2, 4*, v. *beatan*.
 Gebeotung *a threatening, beat-*
ing, v. *beotung*.
 Geberan *to bear*, *Ors. 4, 1*, v. *be-*
ran.
 Gebered *Moved, teased, steeped*;
vexatus, maceratus:—*C. Mt.*
9, 36.
 Geberhtan *to enlighten*, v. *beorh-*
tian.
 Gebernan *to light, burn*, v. *bær-*
nan.
 Gebétan *to make better, amend*,
Bt. 39, 11, v. *betan*.
 Gebetered *bettered, amended*, v.
betrian.
 Gebeðod *bathed, washed*, v. *bað-*
ian.
 Gebett *amended*, v. *betan*.
 Gebette *Defended, walled*; mu-
 ratae:—*Num. 13, 20*.
 Gebettung, e; f. *A bettering,*
amending, renewing, restoring;
emendatio:—*L. Athel. 13*.
 Gebicgan; p. *gebohte. To buy*,
Past. 59, 2, v. *bycgan*.
 Gebicnian *to shew, indicate*, v.
bicnian.
 Gebicnigende, *gebicnigendlic*
Indicative, shewing; *indicati-*
vus:—*Elf. gr. 21*.
 Gebicnung *A presage, prophecy*;
præsagium, Bd.
 Gebídan *to abide, remain, expect*,
Bt. 38, 3, v. *bidan*.
 Gebiddan, *gebidan to pray, wor-*
ship, adore, Ex. 32, 8, v. *biddan*.
 Gebigan *to bend, turn*, *Elf. T. p.*
30, v. *bigan*.
 Gebigednys, se; f. *A bending,*
declining, case; *declinatio*:—
Elf. gr. p. 17, 30.

Gebige [*bigan to bend*] *A case*;
casus:—*Nemnigendlic nomi-*
native; *gestrinendlic, geagni-*
endlic genitive; *forgifendlic*
dative; *wregendlic accusative*;
clypigendlic vocative; *ætbre-*
dendlic gebige ablative case,
Elf. gr. 7: Som. p. 6, 16.
 Gebigð *buys, Mt. 13, 44*, v. *byc-*
gan.
 Gebind *A binding, bundle*; fas-
 cculus:—*R. 11*.
 Gebindan *to bind, feign, pretend*,
Ps. 31, 12, v. *bindan*.
 Gebirað, *gebireð happens, be-*
comes, v. *gebyrian*.
 Gebirhtan; pp. *gebirht. To en-*
lighten, illuminate; *illuminare*:
 —*Bt. 34, 5, 8*.
 Gebirigan *to taste*, v. *onbirian*.
 Gebitered *made bitter*, v. *biterian*.
 Geblædfæst; adj. [*blæd fruit*]
Fruitful; *fertilis*:—*Cd. 5*.
 Geblecte *destroyed*; *extermina-*
vit:—*C. Ps. 79, 14*.
 Geblend *blinded*, v. *blendian*.
 Geblendan; p. *gebland, geblen-*
de, hi geblendon; pp. *geblan-*
den, geblonden. 1. To BLEND,
mix, mingle; *miscere. 2. To*
stain, colour, corrupt; *inficere*:
 —*1. Ors. 4, 8: Bt. R. p. 155.*
2. Cot. 112, v. blendan.
 Gebleod *Of different colours, va-*
riegated; versicolor:—*Prov. 31*.
 Gebleow *blew*; p. *of blawan*.
 Gebletsian; p. *ode. To bless,*
consecrate, v. *bletsian*.
 Geblinnan; p. *geblann. To cease*,
 v. *blinnan*.
 Geblissian *to rejoice, Lk. 15, 32*,
 v. *blissian*.
 Geblissung *rejoicing*, v. *blissung*.
 Geblodgod; part. *Beblooded,*
blooded, covered with blood;
cruentatus:—*L. Hloth. 8*.
 Geblonden *mixed*, v. *geblendan*.
 Geblot *a sacrifice*, v. *blot*.
 Geblowan *to blow, flourish*, v.
blowan.
 Gebocian, *bocian*; p. *ode*; pp.
od [Dut. boeken] 1. To book,
register or enter in a book;
libro aliquid donare. 2. To
furnish with books; *instruere*:
 —*1. Chr. 854. 2. Elf. ep. 43*.
 Gebod *a command*, v. *bod*.
 Gebodian *to command, tell, offer*,
L. Alf. pol. 5, Wilk. p. 36, 8,
 v. *bodian*.
 Gebodscipe *a commandment*, v.
bodscipe.
 Geboetan *to improve, amend*, v.
betan.
 Gebogen *subjected*, v. *bugan*.
 Geboht *bought*, v. *bycgan*.
 *Gebolgen *offended, angry*, v.
belgan.
 Geboned *like a bone*; *osseus*.
 Geboren *born*, v. *beran*.
 Geborgen *defended, safe*, v. *be-*
organ.

Geborh-fæstan *to determine or*
fasten by a surety, v. *borh-*
fæstan.
 Geborsnung *corruption*, v. *ge-*
brosnung.
 Gebræc *a noise, Cd. 119*, v.
gebrec.
 Gebræc *broke, struck down, des-*
troyed, v. *brecan*.
 Gebræcseoc *a lunatic*, v. *bræc-*
seoc.
 Gebrædan, *gebrægan to spread,*
draw out, pave, pretend, roast,
Bd. 5, 20, v. *brædan*.
 Gebrægdas; plu. m. *Deceits,*
frauds; *fraudes*:—*C. Mt. 13,*
22.
 Gebrægdnys, se; f. *Craft, deceit*;
astus:—*Cot. 18*.
 Gebrec, *gebræc A noise, crash-*
ing, storm; *fragor*:—*Bd. 5,*
1.
 Gebredan; p. *gebræd, hi ge-*
brudon. To enlarge, spread, v.
gebrædan, bredan.
 Gebregan *to frighten*, v. *bre-*
gean.
 Gebreman *to make famous, ho-*
nour, v. *bremen*.
 Gebrengnis *Food, support*; *vic-*
tus:—*C. R. Mk. 12, 44*.
 Gebrice *a breaking*, v. *brice*.
 Gebridlian *to bridle in, restrain*,
 v. *bridlian*.
 Gebrihted *clear, lucid*.
 Gebringan *to bring*, v. *bringan*.
 Gebroc *pain, affliction*, v. *broc*.
 Gebrocad, *gebrocet, gebrocet*
broken, afflicted, v. *brocian*.
 Gebrocen *broken*, v. *brecan*.
 Gebrocen *exercised, discharged*,
 v. *brucan*.
 Gebroht *brought*, v. *bringan*.
 Gebroiden *placed*.
 Gebrosnad, *gebrosnod corrupted*,
 v. *brosnian*.
 Gebrosnung, e; f. *A decaying,*
corruption; *corruptio*:—*Ps.*
15, 10.
 Gebroðorscipe, es; m. *Brother-*
ship, brotherhood, fraternity;
fraternitas:—*Ors. 3, 2*.
 Gebróðra, *gebroðro, gebroðru*;
 chiefly used as the pl. of *bro-*
 ðor *brethren, Mt. 1, 11*.
 Gebrotu, *gebrote*; pl. *Frag-*
ments; *fragmenta*:—*Lk. 9, 17*.
 *Gebrowen *cooked*, v. *briwan*.
 Gebrúcan *to eat*, v. *brucan*.
 Gebrysed *bruised, contrite*, v.
brysan.
 Gebúgan, *he gebyhð*; p. *ge-*
beáh, we gebugon; pp. *gebo-*
gen. To bow, bend, submit, to
bend or swerve from, revolt,
Jos. 10, 4, v. *bugan*.
 Gebúgian; p. *gebúde*; pp. *ge-*
búen, gebún. To dwell, occupy,
inhabit; *incolere*:—*Bt. 18, 1,*
v. búan.
 Gebuh *departs from, declines, fer*
gebug or bug, v. *bugan*.

Gebundenes, se; *f.* *An obligation; obligatio:—L. Ps. 124, 5.*
GEBUR, es; *m.* [*Plat. buur m:* in earlier time *a neighbour, a citizen; now a farmer, a peasant: Dut. Frs. boer m: Ger. bauer m:* in *Silesia gebaur m.* *The Old Franc. and Al. writers designate by puarre, buara an inhabitant, and by gibura, giburo a peasant, a farmer: Heb. גַּבְרָא br open fields, country. From the A.-S. byan to inhabit, buan to till*] *A husbandman, farmer, countryman, BOOR; colonus:—L. In. 6.*
Geburhscepe *a neighbourhood, village.*
Gebycgan *to buy, v. bycgan.*
Gebycnian *to beckon, v. bicnian.*
Gebydan *to abide, wait, v. bidan, gebidan.*
Gebyde, hi gebydedon *inhabited, v. gebugian.*
Gebygle; *adj. Subject, obedient; subjectus:—Gebygle to donne to make obedient, Chr. 1091.*
Gebyld boldness, courage, v. byld.
Gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous; audax:—Gebyld swiðe þurh God, Jud. 4, 14.*
Gebylded emboldened, animated, v. byldan.
GEBYRD; *f.* 1. *A birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage; nativitas, origo.* 2. *Quality, nature, state, condition, opulence; qualitas:—1. Syn ealle men anra gebirda all men are of one origin, L. Can. Edg. 13. Be þam gebyrdum concerning their families, Bt. 30, 1. 2. By his gebyrdum by his qualities, nature, Ors. 1, 1.*
Gebyrd; *adj. Birth, natal; natalis:—On gebyrd dæge, Mt. 14, 6.*
Gebyreð bears, produces, v. be-ran.
Gebyrgde tasted, v. byrgan, on-birian.
Gebyrged buried, v. birgan.
Gebyrhte declared.
Gebyrian, gebyrgan, gebiran; *p. ede; pp. ed* [*Dut. gebeuren*] *To happen, fall out, become, behove, concern, belong to; often used impersonally. It behoves, becomes, happens; accidere, oportere:—Þat hit scyle gebyrian that it may happen, Bt. 40, 5.*
^b**Gebyrigednes a burial, v. by-rignes.**
Gebyrmed; *adj. BARMED, fermented, leavened; fermentatus:—Ex. 12, 15, 19.*
Gebyrnan; *pp. geburnen. To burn, consume, v. byrnan.*
Gebyrned, gebyrnod clothed with armour, v. byrn.

Gebysgian; *pp. od. To occupy, v. bysgian.*
Gebysmerian *to deride, v. bysmerian.*
Gebysnung an example, v. bys-nung.
Gebytlā, gebytlū Instruments, foundations; fundamenta:—Deut. 6, 10.
Gebytlīan *to build, v. bytlīan.*
Gecælan *to cool, v. cælan.*
Gecænenis, gecænes a calling, vocation, v. gecigednes.
Gecænnan [*cænnan to know*] *To make himself known, to clear, purify; manifestare:—L. Hloth. 2.*
Gecafstrod bridled, restrained, v. cæfester.
Gecamp warfare, v. camp.
Geceapian; *p. ode; pp. ed. To buy, purchase; emere:—Ors. 5, 7: Bar. p. 188, 12: Gen. 43, 21.*
Gecearfan *To kill, cut off or up; interficere:—R. Mt. 3, 10.*
Geceas chose, v. ceosan.
Gecegan, geceigan, gecigean *to call, to call together, Gen. 16, 11, v. cyan.*
Gecelan *to cool, v. acolīan.*
Gecele an icicle, v. gicel.
Gecelfe cy an in-calved cow, a cow great with calf, Gen. 33, 13.
Gecelnys coolness, v. celnes.
Gecenned begotten, born, brought forth, v. cennan.
Geceolan *to cool, v. acolīan.*
Geceosan *to choose; geceas chose, v. ceosan.*
Gecerran; *p. de; pp. ed. To turn, return, Bt. 35, 1, v. cerran.*
Gecerringe a turning, v. cer.
Gecid strife, v. cid.
Gecidan; *pp. en. To chide, v. cidan.*
Gecigednes, se; f. A calling, profession; vocatio:—Bd. 5, 12.
Gecind, a kind, nature, sort, generation, Gen. 7, 3, v. gecynd.
Gecist chooses, v. ceosan.
Gecladed; adj. Clothed; vestitus:—C. Mk. 5, 15.
Geclænsian *to purify, cleanse, v. clænsian.*
^c**Geclænsung a cleansing, v. clænsung.**
Geclænsian *to cleanse, v. clænsian.*
Gecleofede cleaved to, v. clifian.
Geclibs, gecleps, geclebs, geclysp. A clamour, outcry; clamor:—L. Eccl. Alf. 41.
Geclungne; adj. CLINGING; adherens:—Cod. Exon. 59, a.
Geclutod; adj. [clut a patch] CLOUTED, patched, nailed; consutus, clavatus:—Jos. 9, 5. Gesceod mid gecludedum scon shod with clouted shoes, Dial. 1, 4.
Geclypode, clyped, called, invited, v. clypian.
Gecnæw knowledge, witness.

Gecnawan, he gecnæwð; p. gecneow. To know, Bt. 23, v. oncnawan.
Gecnedan, cnedan, cnædan; pp. gecneden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. kneden: Frs. knetten, knettjen: Ger. kneten: Dan. knede: Swed. knåda: Icel. gnyda] To mix, mingle, spread, knead; deprecere:—Gecned nu hrædlice þri sestras smedeman, Gen. 18, 6. Gecneden sealf cataplasma, Cot. 209.
Gecneord Intensive, diligent; intentus:—Bd. 4, 28.
Gecneordlæcan *to study, be diligent, v. cneordlæcan.*
Gecneordlice; adv. Diligently; studiose:—Hom. 8. Jan.
Gecneordnys, se; f. Study, diligence; studium:—Ps. 105, 28.
Ge-cneowian *to bend the knee, v. cneowian.*
Ge-cnocian; pp. oced, uced. To knock, beat, v. cnucian.
Gecnoden given, dedicated, v. cnodan.
Gecnyrdlæcan *to study, v. cneordlæcan.*
Gecnysan; p. þu gecnysydyst; pp. gecnysed. To beat down, afflict, v. cnysan.
Gecnyt, ge-cnytt knitted, fastened, tied, v. cnytan.
Gecope, gecoplic fit, proper, v. coplic.
Gecoren chosen, select, beloved, Deut. 3, 25, v. ceosan.
Gecorenes a choice, v. corenes.
Gecorfen carved, v. ceorfan.
Gecostan *to prove, try, v. costian.*
Gecostnes, se; f. A trial; probatio:—Bd. 3, 19.
Gecraeft art, v. cræft.
Gecraeftgad made, fabricated, v. cræftan.
Gecrangan; p. gecrang, gecrong, gecrung. To die, v. crangan.
Gecristnad, gecristod christened, v. cristnian.
Gecuelled quelled, killed, v. cwellan.
^d**Gecumen come, derived, v. cuman.**
Gecundelic; adj. Natural; naturalis:—Bt. 14, 2.
Gecunnian *to try, Bd. 5, 6, v. cunnan.*
Gecurē, gecuron chose; gecoren chosen, v. ceosan.
Gecuð known, v. cunnan.
Gecwæðan, gecweðan *to say, v. cwæðan.*
Gecwed, gecwid, gecwyde a word, command, v. cwide.
Gecweman *to please, Mk. 15, 15, v. cweman.*
Gecweme; adj. Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit; gratus:—Gen. 6, 8: Jn. 8, 29.
Gecwemedlic well pleased.

Gecwemednes *a pleasing*, v. gecwemnys.
 Gecweming, *e*; *A pleasing*; beneplacitum:—*Ps.* 88, 7.
 Gecwemlic; *adj. Agreeable, well pleased*; congruus:—*L. Ps.* 149, 4.
 Gecwemnys, *se*; *f. A pleasing, satisfaction, appeasing*; beneplacitum:—*Ps.* 68, 16.
 Gecwican; *pp. od. To revive, create*, v. acwician.
 Gecwidrædden, cwydræden; *f. An agreement, a contract, statute*; conventio:—*Ors.* 3, 6: *Mt.* 20, 2.
 Gecwime *please, appease*, v. gecweman.
 Gecwis *A conspiracy, consent*; conspiratio:—*Cot.* 46.
 Gecwylman *to kill*, v. cwyman.
 Gecygan, gecygean *to call upon, invoke, intreat*, v. cygan.
 Gecygd *Strife, contention, debate*; jurgium:—*Bd.* 1, 14, v. cid.
 Gecygednes *a calling*, v. gecigednes.
 Gecynd, gecind, CYND; *f.* 1. *Nature, kind, manner, condition*; natura. 2. *Generation, birth, nakedness*; generatio:—1. For his agenre gecynde from its own nature, *Bt.* 13. On swiðe lytlon hæfð seo gecynd genog with very little, nature has enough, *Bt.* 14, 1. 2. *Gen.* 9, 23.
 Gecyndelic; *adj. Natural*; naturalis:—Gecyndelic god natural good, *Bt.* 27, 3.
 Gecyndelice; *adv. Naturally*; naturaliter:—*Bt.* 35, 4.
 Gecynd-lim *a birth-limb, womb*.
 Gecyndnys, *se*; *f. A nation*; natio:—*Ps.* 72, 15.
 Gecynn *Nature*; natura:—*Bd.* 1, 27.
 Gecypped *fettered*, *Ps.* 78, 11, v. cypsan.
 Gecyrran *to return*, v. cerran.
 Gecyrrrednes, gecyrringe *a turning, conversion*, v. acyrrrednes.
 Gecyspyd *fettered*, *C. Ps.* 78, 11, v. cyspan.
 Gecyssed *kissed*, v. cyssan.
 Gecyst *chose*, v. ceosan.
^e Gecyðan *to make known*, *Ps.* 101, 24, v. cyðan.
 Gecyðelic; *adj. Manifest, made known*; manifestatus:—*Alb. resp.* 10.
 Gecyðnes *testimony, testament*, v. cyðnes.
 Gecyððe *a country*, v. cyððe.
 Ged *a song, proverb*, v. gyd, geddung.
 Gedæftan; *pp. gedæft. To do a thing in time, to take the opportunity, to be fit, ready, prepared, prepared in mind, mild, humble*; in tempore aliquid facere:—*Lk.* 22, 12: *Mt.* 21, 5.

Gedæftlice, gedæftelice *fitly*, v. gedefelice.
 Gedælan *to separate*, v. dælan.
 Gedæledlice; *adv. Apart, separately*; separatim:—*Cot.* 201.
 Gedæman *To obstruct, dam*; obstructuere:—*Serm. Creat.*
 Gedærsted, gedersted; *part. Leavened, fermented*; fermentatus:—*R. Lk.* 13, 21.
 Gedafelic, gedafenlic; *adj. Decent, fit, convenient, agreeable*; decens:—*Swa it gedafenlic is as it is fit, Alf. Can.* 22.
 Gedafenigendlice; *adv. Consequently*; consequenter:—*Scint.* 11.
 Gedafenlicnes *an opportunity*, v. dafenlicnes.
 Gedafnian; *p. -fenode*; *pp. -dafen. To become, behove, to be agreeable, fit. Often used impersonally, it behoves, it concerns, it ought*; decere: *impers. decet*:—*Lk.* 4, 43.
 Gedal, dal *A separation, division, difference, part*; separatio:—*Æfter þæs lichaman gedale and þære sawle after the separation of the body and soul, Bt.* 18, 4: *Ex.* 8, 23.
 GEDDIAN, giddian, giddigan, gyddigan, gieddian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* 1. *To sing, chant, praise*; cantare. 2. *To be GIDDY, elevated, troubled*; vertigine corripit.—1. Ongean he eft giddigan he began again to sing, *Bt.* 16, 4: 21: 31, 2. 2. Gyddigan þurh gylp micel to be giddy through great pride, *Cd.* 205. Gyddedon troubled, *Cd.* 210.
 Geddung, giddung, *e*; *f. A similitude, parable, riddle*; similitudo:—*C. R. Lk.* 13, 6, v. gyd.
 Gedead *dead*, v. adeadan.
 Gedeagod *dyed, coloured*, v. deagan.
 Gedecan *to cover*, v. decan.
 GEDEFE; *comp. fre*; *adj. Quiet, tranquil, mild, fit, proper, convenient, agreeable*; quietus:—*Swa hit gedefe ne wæs as it was not fit, Bt. R. p.* 190. On gedefre ylðo in a more proper age, *Bd.* 4, 1.
^f Gedefelice, gedæftlice, deaftlice, gedeftlice; *adv. Properly, fitly, decently, commodiously*; decenter:—Gedefelice bebyriged decently buried, *Bd.* 2, 3.
 Gedefen due, v. gedafnian.
 Gedefenlic; *adj. Due, proper*; debitus:—*Bd.* 4, 3.
 Gedefnes, *se*; *f. Quietness, mildness*; tranquillitas:—*L. Ps.* 89, 12.
 Gedeftlice, v. gedefelice.
 Gedegan *To sow*; seminare:—*C. Mt.* 13, 3.

Gedeigeled *hidden*, v. digelan.
 Gedemed *judged, condemned*, v. deman.
 Gedeoful-geld *idolatry*, v. deofolgeld.
 Gedeorf *Labour, tribulation*; tribulatio:—*Mt.* 24, 21.
 Gedeorfan *to labour*, v. deorfan.
 Gedeorfnys, *se*; *f. Tribulation*; tribulatio:—*L. Ps.* 45, 1.
 Gedeorf-sum *afflictive*.
 Gederede *injured*, v. derian.
 Gederian, ic gederige, *to gather, join*, v. gaderian.
 Gedician *to mound*, v. dician.
 Gediegled *hidden*, v. digelan.
 Gedihten, gedihton *arranged*, v. dihtan.
 Gedihtnan *to order*, v. dihtan.
 Gedihtnung *a disposing*, v. dihtnung.
 Gedon; *p. he gedyde. To make, cause, effect, give, conduct*, v. don.
 Gedræfnes *a disturbance*, v. gedrefednes.
 Gedraf *driven, wrecked*, v. drifan.
 Gedrecednes *tribulation*, v. gedrefednes.
 Gedrecte *oppressed*, v. dreccan.
 Gedrefan; *p. de*; *pp. ed. To disturb, offend*, *Jn.* 11, 33, v. drefan.
 Gedrefedlic; *adj. Troublesome*; turbulentus:—*Ors.* 1, 7.
 Gedrefednes, gedrofednes, gedrecednes, gedræfnes, gedrefnys, *se*; *f. Trouble, disturbance, confusion, vexation, tribulation, offence, scandal*; perturbatio:—*Mt.* 13, 21: *Lk.* 17, 1.
 Gedreht *oppressed, afflicted*, v. drecan.
 Gedrem, gedrym; *adj. Loud, shrill, harmonious, melodious*; sonorus:—*Hom.* 8. Jan.
 Gedrenced *drenched, sunk*, v. drencan.
 Gedreog *A retreat, bearing, modesty*; modestia:—*R. Ben.* 8.
 Gedreogan *to bear, to be modest*, v. adreogan.
 Gedreohlice; *adv. Discreetly, modestly, cautiously*; prudenter:—*L. Pol. Cnut.* 73.
^g Gedreosan *to fall together*, v. dreosan.
 Gedrif *What is driven, stubble*; stipula:—*T. Ps.* 84, 12.
 Gedrif *a fever*, v. drif.
 Gedrifen *driven, wrecked*, v. drifan.
 Gedrigan; *p. gedrugade. To dry*, v. drigan.
 Gedriht *a lord, leader*, v. drihten.
 Gedrinan; *pp. gedrunen. To drink*, v. drincan.
 Gedripan *to drip*, v. dripan.
 Gedrof *muddy*, v. drof.
 Gedrofednys *trouble*, v. gedrefednys.

Gedrym *harmonious*, v. gedrem.
 Gedrync *drink, drinking together*, v. drinc.
 Gedrysneð *vanished, extinguished*, v. drysnian.
 Gedryt *a lord*, v. gedriht.
 Gedufian, dufian, gedyfð; *p. gedēaf, we gedufon; pp. gedofen, gedyfed. To plunge in water, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned; mergere:—He wearð gedofen, Mt. 14, 30: Ors. 1, 7.*
 Gedurfon *perished*, v. deorfan.
 Gedwælan, gedwelan, gedwellan; *p. gedwealde; pp. gedweled. To deceive, Bt. 33, 3, v. dwelian.*
 Gedwola, gedweola, gedweolda, gedwild, gedwyld, DWOLA, dwala, an; *m. An error, deceit, imposture, heresy; error:—Se mennisca gedwola the human error, Bt. 33, 2. On gedwolan gelædde, Mt. 24, 24: Gen. 21, 14.*
 Gedwolene; *adj. Wandering, erroneous; erraticus:—Cd. 91.*
 Gedwol-goda *false gods, idols.*
 Gedwol-man, gedwol-mon *an erring man, an impostor, a heretic.*
 Gedwolode *erred, wandered*, v. dwelian.
 Gedwolsum; *adj. Erroneous; erroneus:—Elf. pref. Gen.*
 Gedwol-þing *an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture.*
 Gedwymer, gedwimor. 1. *A phantasy, false representation; phantasma. 2. A juggler; præstigiator:—1. L. pol. Cnut. 5. 2. Jud. 15.*
 Gedwymorlic; *adj. Like a juggler, illusive; phantasticus:—Dial. 2, 10.*
 Gedygdan, *for gedydon, dydon did, effected, escaped, Chr. 978, v. gedon.*
 Gedyn *a clang, loud sound*, v. dyne.
 Gedynged *dunged*, v. dyngan.
 Gedyre *a door-post*, v. duru.
 Gedyrfsum *Afflictive; calamitosus, Lye.*
 Gedyrneð *shall hide; pp. gedyrned. Hidden*, v. dyrnan.
^h Gedyrstelice *boldly*, v. dyrstelice.
 Gedyrstig *bold*, v. dyrstig.
 Gedyrstigan *To dare, presume; audere:—Bd. 5, 21.*
 Gedyrstignes *boldness*, v. dyrstignes.
 Gedyrstlæcean; *pp. gedyrstlæht. To dare, v. dyrstlæcan.*
 Gedysig *foolish*, v. dysi.
 Gee, geeac *yea, yes*, v. gea.
 Geeacnian ic geeacnige; *p. geeacnode, we geeacnodon; pp. geeacnod. To conceive, to be pregnant, bring forth, produce, add, increase; concipere:—*

Elizabeð his wif geeacnode, Lk. 1, 24. Þu on innoðe geeacnast, Lk. 1, 31. Ic hine bletsige and geeacnige, Gen. 17, 20: Jud. 4, 1, v. eacnian.
 Geeacnung, eacnung, e; *f. A conceiving, conception; conceptio:—Gen. 3, 16.*
 Geeadmedan, geeaðmedan, he geeadmedeð; *p. medde, mette; pp. moded, met; v. a. [ead happiness; eað mild; mod mind] To be humble, to become humble, adore; humiliare:—Hine to him geeaðmedde, Mt. 8, 2: 18, 4: 23, 12. Geeadmedum þe ealle mægða, Gen. 27, 29: Jud. 11, 33.*
 Geeadmoded *humbled*, v. eadmodan.
 Geeadmodlice *humbly*, v. eadmodlice.
 Geeædleænian, ic geædleænige *to repay, reward*, v. edleænan.
 Geeærfoðod *troubled*, v. eærfoðian.
 Geealden *grown old*, v. ealdian.
 Geealgian *to defend.*
 Geeane *yeaned*, Gen. 33, 13, v. eanian.
 Geeardod *dwelt*, v. eardian.
 Geearnian *to earn, deserve*, Bt. 13, v. earnian.
 Geearnung *merit*, v. earnung.
 Geeaðmodað *deigned, vouchsafed.*
 Geeawian *to shew.*
 Geebalsadon *they blasphemed*, v. ebalsan.
 Geebbod *ebbed*, v. ebban.
 Geeced, geecte *increased*, Bt. 31, 1, v. ecan.
 Geedcenned *Regenerated; regeneratus:—R. Jn. 3, 5.*
 Geedcucude, geedcucod *revived*, v. edcucian.
 Geedleanian *to reward, renew, remit*, v. edleænan.
 Geedleht *repeated*, v. edlæcan.
 Geedniwian *to renew, restore*, Mt. 17, 11, v. edniwian.
 Geedstaðelung *repairing*, v. edstaðelung.
¹ Geedstaðolian *to restore*, v. edstaðelian.
 Geedwyrpen *improved, revived.*
 Geefenlæcan *to be like*, Mt. 6, 8, v. efenlæcan.
 Geefsod *shaved*, Jud. 16, 16, v. efsian.
 Geegesad *frightened*, v. egesian.
 Geegian *to excite*, v. eggian.
 Geegled *troubled*, v. eglian.
 Geegsode, geegsod *frightened*, v. egesian.
 Geeld, geelded *put off*, v. eldan.
 Geelnode *contended*, v. elnian.
 Geembehtan, geambihtan *to minister*, v. embehtan.
 Geemnet *equals*, v. emnian.
 Geemnittan *to equal*, v. emnyttan.
 Geende *an end*, v. ende.

Geendebyrdan *to set in order*, Lk. 1, 1, v. endebyrdan.
 Geendian, ENDIAN; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To END, finish; figure:—Lk. 14, 30. Ic geen-dige on beorn, Deut. 32, 23.*
 Geendode his dagas, Jud. 3, 11.
 Geendung *an end, finish, death*, Gen. 6, 13, v. endung.
 Geengð, geenged *anxious, sad*, v. ange.
 Geeode *overcome, vanquished, happened*, v. gegangan.
 Geeofot *a debt*, v. eofot.
 Geeorsod *enraged*, v. yrsian.
 Geeowian *to shew, discover*, Bt. 39, 8, v. ywan.
 Geerod *ploughed*, v. erian.
 Gees geese; *pl. of gós.*
 Geeten *eaten*, v. etan.
 Geeðcucigan *to revive*, v. edcucian.
 Gef if, Bt. 36, 4, v. gif.
 Gefa *an enemy*, v. fah.
 Gefadian *to set in order; gefadod, gefæd arranged, ordered*, v. fadan.
 Gefadung *a disposing*, v. fadung.
 Gefæde *in order*, v. gefadian.
 Gefædren *paternal*, v. fæderen.
 Gefægnian *to rejoice*, v. fægnian.
 Gefægnung *a joy, an exultation*, v. fægnung.
 Gefægon *united*, v. gefegan.
 Gefælan *to overturn*, v. afælan.
 Gefælsian; *p. ode. To recompense, expiate; expiare:—Cod. Ex. 10, a.*
¹ Gefær *a journey, going*, Ps. 104, 36, v. fær.
 Gefæran *To go, to act; proficisci:—L. Can. Edg. poen. 12, v. faran.*
 Gefærreden, gefærscipe, geferscipe *a society, company, college*, v. geferræden.
 Gefæst, gefæsted *fasted*, v. fæstan.
 Gefæstan *to commit*, v. befæstan.
 Gefæstnian *to fix, fasten, confirm, betroth*, Ors. 5, 13, v. afæstnian.
 Gefætian *to fetch, send for*, v. fetian.
 Gefætnodest *hast fattened; gefætted fattened*, v. fættian.
 Gefagen *glad*, v. fægen.
 Gefagenian, gefagnian *to rejoice*, Lk. 1, 14, v. fagennian.
 Gefah, gefahmon *an enemy*, v. fah, fagmon.
 Gefandod *tried*, v. afandian.
 Gefara *a companion*, Bd. 1, 15, v. gefera.
 Gefaran *to go, proceed, depart, die*, Num. 11, 31, v. faran.
 Gefe *a gift*, Bd. 2, 13, v. gifu.
 Gefeá, FEA, an; *m. Joy, gladness, glory, favour; gaudium:—Jn. 3, 29: 15, 11. On gefean with joy, Ps. 20, 6.*

Gefealden *folded*, v. fealdan.
 Gefealic; *adj.* Pleasant, joyous; lætus:—*Somn.* 335.
 Gefeallan *to fall*, *Ps.* 7, 4, v. feallan.
 Gefearh-sugu *a farrowing sow*.
 Gefeax hair, *Bd.* 2, 1, v. feax.
 Gefeaxode haired, v. feaxod.
 Gefeccan, gefeccean *to fetch, to send for*, *Ors.* 5, 13, v. feccan.
 Gefed, gefedd *fed, nourished*, v. fedan.
 Gefedera, an. *A nurse, a god-mother*; susceprix:—*L. Eccl. Cnut.* 7.
 GEFEG *A joining, juncture*; commissura:—*Gefeg borda a joining of boards*, *R.* 62.
 Gefegan, fegan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* To join, unite; jungere:—*God gefegð folc God joins people*, *Bt.* 21. *Gefegð fela folca to somne joins many people together*, *Bt. R.* p. 165. *Fæste gefeged firmly joined*, *Bt. R.* p. 176.
 Gefegean *to rejoice*, v. fægnian.
 Gefeging, gefegung *A joining, composing*; compositio, *Som.*
 Gefelan, FÆLAN; *p.* gefelde, gefoelde [*Dut.* gevoelen: *Frs.* fiele] *To FEEL, perceive*; palpare:—*Ors.* 1, 7: *Bd.* 3, 2, 9.
^k Gefelled filled, finished, v. gefillian.
 Gefelnes, se; *f.* A feeling, perception, sense; sensus:—*Bd.* 4, 11.
 Gefelsode expiated, v. gefælsian.
 Gefeng took, v. fon.
 Gefeoht, gefioht, FEOHT, fyht, es; *pl.* u, a, um; *m.* [*Dut.* gevecht *n*: *Frs.* gefjocht *n.*] *A FIGHT, contest, battle, war*; bellum:—*Ge gehyrað gefeoht and gefeohta hlisan*, *Mt.* 24, 6: *Ors.* 1, 9.
 Gefeohtan *to fight*, *Lk.* 14, 32, v. feohtan.
 Gefeol fell upon, insisted, v. feallan.
 GEFEÓN, ic gefeó; *p.* gefeáh; *pp.* gefagen, gefægen. *To be glad, to rejoice, exult*; gaudere:—*Ps.* 9, 15: *Bd.* 5, 23, v. fægnian.
 Gefeorðon came upon, v. gefaran.
 Gefeorðian *to entertain, farm, cleanse*, v. feormian.
 GEFER, es. *A company, society*; comitatus:—*Eart þu ures geferes?* *Jos.* 5, 13: *Lk.* 2, 44.
 Gefera, gefara, foera, an [*Chaus.* fere: *Prov.* fiere] 1. *A companion, associate, fellow, comrade, colleague*; socius. 2. *A bailiff, steward, agent, man*; villicus:—1. *Þæt wif þat þu me forgeafe to geferan*, *Gen.* 3, 12: *Jn.* 11, 16. 2. *Cd.* 100.
 ¶ Wordes gefera *a word's*

companion, an adverb, *Elf. gr.* 5, v. gerefa.
 Gefercod supported, v. fercian.
 Geferdon sustained, v. ferian.
 Gefered, geferod brought, carried, v. ferian.
 Geferlæcan; *pp.* læht. *To keep company or fellowship, accompany, associate*; associare:—*Elf. gr.* 30.
 Geferræden, geferræden, geferrædnes, geferscipe; *m.* [gafer *a society*; ræden or scipe *a state*] *An agreement, familiarity, society, company, fellowship, family, college, congregation*; societas, pactum:—*Bt.* 29, 1. *Sæge hyt geferrædenne*, *Mt.* 18, 17. *He hæfde on his geferrædene*, *Gen.* 50, 9.
 Gefestnian *to fasten*, v. gefæstnian.
 Gefetelsod; *adj.* Polished; perpolitus, *Som.*
 Gefeterian; *p.* rode; *pp.* rod, rad. *To FETTER, bind*; compedire:—*Cod. Ex.* 114, b.
 Gefeseran, gefeserian, gefeseran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. *To give wings, cover with feathers, plume*; alas addere:—*Ic sceal ærest þin mod gefeserian I must first give wings to thy mind*, *Bt.* 36, 1, 2.
^l Gefette brought, gefetod sent for, v. fetian.
 Gefian *to hate*, v. fian.
 Gefiht a battle, v. gefeoht.
 Gefild a field, v. feld.
 Gefillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* *To fulfil, finish, complete*; complere:—*God þa gefilde hys weorc*, *Gen.* 2, 2.
 Gefindan *to find*, v. findan.
 Gefinegod mouldy, v. finie.
 Gefioht war, v. gefeoht.
 Gefirenodon sinned, v. firenian.
 Geflæscnes incarnation, v. flæscnes.
 Gefleard a trifling, v. fleard.
 Gefleman, geflieman *to drive away*, v. aflyman.
 Gefleow flowed, v. flowan.
 Geflit A fan to clean corn; vannus:—*Cot.* 33.
 Geflit contention, strife, v. flit.
 Gefliten, geflioten, gefliotun contended, v. flitan.
 Geflitfull, geflitfullic; *adj.* [flit *strife*] Contentious; contentious:—*Chr.* 785.
 Geflitlice by strife.
 Geflyman *to rout*, v. aflyman.
 Gefoeded fed, v. fedan.
 Gefog a joining, v. gefeg.
 Gefol giving suck, full.
 Gefolc people, a troop, v. folc.
 Gefolgian *to fill*, v. fyllan.
 Gefon; *part.* gefonde; *pp.* gefongen. *To take*, v. fon.
 Geforht timid, v. forht.
 Geforðian *to further*, v. forðian.

Geforwearðan *to perish*, v. forwearðan.
 Geforword; *part.* Agreed upon, covenanted, bargained; compactus:—*L. Foed. Athelr. Anlav.* 4.
 Gefotcypsed; *part.* [cysp *a fetter*] Bound with fetters; compeditus:—*Ps.* 101, 21.
 Gefræge, FRÆGE Inquiry, information, sharpness, mind, sagacity; solertia:—*On mine gefræge in my mind, on my inquiry, as I hear, understand, know, as I am informed*, *Chr.* 975: 973: *Cd.* 58, *Lye.*
 Gefræge, gefrægen; *adj.* Perceived, known, celebrated, remarkable; notus:—*Bt. R.* p. 175: *Cd.* 162.
^m Gefrægnan *to inquire, know, hear*, v. fregan.
 Gefrætan *to devour*, v. fretan.
 Gefrætweð, gefrætewed adorned, v. frætweð.
 Gefrætweðnes an ornament, v. frætweðnes.
 Gefrasan *to ask*, v. frasian.
 Gefrean *To free*; liberare:—*C.* *Ps.* 43, 29.
 Gefreod evil minded, angered.
 Gefredan, gefret; *p.* dde. *To feel, perceive, know, give ear to, regard, free*; sentire:—*Ne mæg gefredan hwæðer cannot feel whether*, *Bt.* 41, 4. *On hyre gefredde þat*, *Mk.* 5, 29: *Ps.* 30, 1.
 Gefredendlic; *adj.* Sensible, perceptible; sensibilis:—*Elf. gr. Som.* p. 2, 31.
 Gefrednes, se; *f.* A feeling, sense, perception, taste; sensus:—*Bt.* 41, 4.
 Gefrefred consoled, v. frefrian.
 Gefremednes, se; *f.* An achievement, effect; effectio:—*Bd.* 1, 4.
 Gefremian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* *To finish, effect, bring to pass, commit*; efficere:—*De he gefremode*, *Gen.* 2, 2: *Mt.* 14, 2.
 Gefremman *to effect, perform*, v. fremman.
 Gefreod, gefreode freed, set at liberty, v. freon.
 Gefreogan *to free, emancipate*, *L. In.* 7, 3, v. freogan.
 Gefreolsod, gefrylsod consecrated, liberated, freed, v. freolian.
 Gefricgeað hear, understand, *Beo.* 41, 121, v. fricgean.
 Gefrigen inquired, understood, heard of, v. fregan.
 Gefrihtan *to frighten*, *Bd.* 1, 7, v. frihtan.
 Gefrinan; *p.* we gefrunon. *To ask, hear, perceive*, v. frinan.
 Gefriðod, gefriðode saved, protected, delivered, liberated, *Bt.* 39, 10, v. friðian.

Gefroren *frozen*, v. frysan.
 Gefrunon *asked, understood*, v. frinan.
 Gefrygnys *a question*, v. frigenes.
 Gefrynd *friends*, *Lk.* 23, 12, v. freond.
 Gefryðsum, *adj. Safe, fortified*; *salvus*:—*Ps.* 70, 3.
 Gefullan *to fill*, *Ps.* 15, 11, v. fyllan.
 Gefullfremman *to perfect*, v. fulfremian.
 Gefullod *baptized*, v. fullian.
 Gefultumian *to help*, v. fultumian.
^aGefulwian; *pp.* lwad, luhtod. *To baptize*, *Bd.* 5, 6, v. fullian.
 Gefunden *found*, v. findan.
 Gefungon *took*, v. fon.
 Gefylan *to pollute*, v. befylan.
 Gefylc [*folc people*] *A troop, people*; *turma*:—*Jud.* 16. Gefylceo *camps, forts*, *Past.* 21, 5.
 Gefylced *collected as an army*.
 Gefylde *cut down*, v. fyllan.
 Gefyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* To fulfil, accomplish, satisfy; implere, saturare:—*Pus* unc gedafenað ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, *Mt.* 3, 15. He gefylde hi, *Ps.* 80, 15.
 Gefylled *cut down, destroyed*, v. fyllan.
 Gefyllednes, *se*; *f.* *A fulness, perfection, finishing*; plenitudo:—*Jn.* 1, 16.
 Gefyllendlic; *adj.* Filling; expletivus:—*Elf. gr.* 44.
 Gefylst *help*, v. fultum.
 Gefylsta, *an*; *m.* *A helper, an assistant*; *adjutor*:—*Ps.* 17, 2: 27, 9.
 Gefylstan *to help*, v. fylstan.
 Gefynd *foes, enemies*, v. feond.
 Gefyndig; *adj.* Capable; capax:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 60.
 Gefyrht, gefyrhted; *adj.* *Fearing, affrighted, doubting*; timidus:—*Bd.* 1, 7.
 Gefyrn *long ago, of old*, *Jos.* 10, 11, v. fyrr.
 Gefyrðrian *to promote*, v. fyrðrian.
 Gefysed *hastened, prepared*, v. fysan.
 Gefystlian; *pp.* lad. *To beat with the fists, to buffet*; pugnis impetere:—*Scint.* 2.
 Gefyðered *feathered, winged*, v. gefeðeran.
 Gegada, *an, gad, gædeling. A fellow traveller, a companion, associate*; comes:—*Elf. gr.* 27.
 Gegaderian *to gather*, v. gaderian.
 Gegaderung *a collection*, v. gaderung.
 Gegadorwist *an assembly*, v. gadadorwist.
 Gegæde *A collection, congregation*; congregatio:—*R. Ben. interl.* 2.

Gegæderian *to gather*, v. gaderian.
 Gegælen, gegalen *enchanted*, *Ps.* 57, 5, v. galan.
 Gegæncg *A society, meeting, an assembly*; cœtus:—*Elf. ep.* 1st, 50.
 Gegærwan *to prepare*, v. gearwian.
 Gegaf *base*, v. gaf.
 Gegafelod *Confiscated*; infiscatus:—*Cot.* 108, 194.
 Gegan *to go, observe*, v. gegangan.
 Gegang *an event, a fate*, v. gegong.
 Gegangan, gegan; *p.* geeode. *To go, happen, enter into, overrun, go against with hostile intention, to subdue, overcome*; superare:—*Gif* friman edor gegangeð *if a freeman forcibly enter a residence*, *L. Ethelb.* 29, Pr.
^oGegealt *keep, hold*, v. gehealdian.
 Gegearcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To prepare*, v. gearcian.
 Gegearcung *a preparation*, v. gearcung.
 Gegearwian, gegearwigan *to prepare, procure*, v. gearwian.
 Gegearwung *a preparation*, *Ps.* 88, 14, v. gearwung.
 Gegerela, gegyrela, gegyrla, gegerela, gyrla, *an. Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe*; amiculum, stola:—*Bringað* raðe bæne selestan gegyrelan, *Lk.* 15, 22, *Mk.* 12, 38.
 Gegerelad, gegerlad; *part.* Cloth-ed; indutus:—*L. Ps.* 92, 1.
 Gegladian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* *To please, make glad, gladden*; oblectare:—*Ps.* 103, 17.
 Geglæncan, geglengcan, geglengcan *to adorn, set in order, compose*, v. glengcan.
 Geglesc; *adj.* Lascivious, wanton; lascivus:—*Bd.* 5, 6.
 Geglidan *to glide*, v. glidan.
 Gegn, gegnes, v. geng.
 Gegnes-burh *Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*, *Chr.* 1013.
 Gegnidan *to rub*, v. gnidan.
 Gegnunga; *adv.* Plainly, wholly, altogether, certainly, directly; omnino:—*Cd.* 32.
 Gegnysan *to dash against*, *Ps.* 136, 12, v. forgnidan.
 Gegodian *to please, enrich*, v. godian.
 Gegogud *Relying on*; fretus:—*R. Conc.*
 Gegolden; *part.* Paid, performed; præstitus:—*L. In.* 71.
 Gegong, gegang *Fate, a falling out, an accident*; fatum:—*Cot.* 48.
 Gegongan *to go over*, v. gegangan.
 Gegoten *poured out, molten, melted*, v. geotan.
 Gegrapian *to grope, touch*, *Bt.* 41, 4, v. grapian.

Gegremian *to irritate, provoke*, v. gremian.
 Gegretan; *p.* gegrette. *To greet*, v. gretan.
 Gegrewð *grows*, *Bt.* 34, 10, v. growan.
^pGegrin *a snare*, v. grin.
 Gegrinan; *pp.* nod. *To ensnare*; illaqueare:—*Prov.* 6.
 Gegrind *A grinding or rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing*; fragor:—*Cd.* 95.
 Gegrip *a gripe, seizing*, v. gripa.
 Gegripan; *p.* grap; *pp.* gripen. *To gripe, seize*, v. gripan.
 Gegripennis, gegripnes, *se*; *f.* *A taking, seizing, snare*; correptio:—*T. Ps.* 34, 9.
 Gegriðian *to make peace*, v. griðian.
 Gegrunded *grounded, founded*, v. agryndan.
 Gegrundon *ground*, v. grindan.
 Gegrundweallian *To ground a wall, to found, lay a foundation*; fundare:—*Ps.* 23, 2.
 Gegyddode sang, v. geddian.
 Gegyfan *to bestow*, v. gifan.
 Gegyld *gilded*, v. gylden.
 Gegylda, GYLDA, gilda, *an*; *m.* *A person who belongs to a guild or corporation, a companion, fellow*; socius:—*Healf* þæm gegyldan *half to the companion*, *L. Alf.* 27, *W.* p. 41, 17: *Hicke's Ep. dis.* p. 20, 51, &c.
 Gegyldan *to pay*, v. gyldan.
 Gegyldscipe *a society*, v. gildscipe.
 Gegyltan *To become guilty, to offend*; peccare:—*Ors.* 1, 12.
 Gegymmod; *adj.* Gemmed, set with gems; gemmatus:—*Elf. gr.* 43.
 Gegyrela, gegyryla *a garment*, v. gegerela.
 Gegyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, wed; *v. a.* *To clothe, put on, adorn, endow*; vestire:—*Pu* gegyrydist, *C. Ps.* 103, 2. *Þone* lichoman gegyredon *clothed the body*, *Bd.* 4, 30. Gegyrewod *endowed*, *Bt.* 14, 3.
 Gegyrnendlic; *adj.* Desirable; desiderabilis:—*T. Ps.* 18, 11.
 Gegyrwan *to prepare*, *Ors.* 1, 7, v. gearwian.
 Gehabban *to have*, v. habban.
 Gehaccod *hacked, cut*, v. haccan.
 Gehada, *an*; *m.* *One of the same state, condition*; qui ejusdem status est:—*L. Cnut.* 5, *W.* p. 128, 33, 35, 37.
 Gehadian *to ordain, consecrate*, *Bd.* 3, 7, v. hadian.
 Gehæftan, HÆFTAN; *pp.* gehæfted, hæfted, gehæfed, gehæfd, gehæft, hæft [*Dut.* hechten: *Frs.* heftje] *To take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind*; captare:—*Hi* gehæftað on sawle rihtwises, *Ps.*

93, 21. Abraham geseah anne ramm be þam hornum gehæft, *Gen.* 22. 13. On ecnesse gehæft *for ever binds*, *Bt.* 19: *Ex.* 12, 29.
 *Gehæftednes, gehæftnys, se; *f.* *A captivity; captivitas:—L. Ps.* 125, 5.
 Gehæged *hedged*, *v.* hegian.
 Gehælan *to heal*, *Mt.* 9, 28, *v.* hælan.
 Gehæld *A keeping, regarding; observatio:—Bd.* 4, 23.
 Gehæled; *comp.* gehæledra, gehældra, gehaldre; *adj.* *Safe, secure, good; tutus:—Bd.* 2, 2.
 Gehæman *to cohabit*, *v.* hæman.
 Gehænan *to accuse*, *C. Jn.* 8, 6, *v.* geheanan.
 Gehæt *made warm*, *v.* hatian.
 Gehætan *To promise; promittere:—Bt.* 20.
 Gehafa *have*, *Mt.* 18, 26; *imp. of habban.*
 Gehafen *Heaved up, fermented; tumefactus:—R.* 66.
 Gehal; *adj.* [*Dut.* geheel] *Entire, whole; integer:—Bt.* 34, 12.
 Gehaldan; *pp.* gehalden. *To keep, hold, v.* healdan.
 Gehalding, *e; f.* *A holding, keeping; custodia:—Ps.* 118, 9.
 Gehaldre *better*, *v.* gehæled.
 Gehalgian; *p. ode; pp. od.* *To consecrate, dedicate, Jn.* 11, 55, *v.* halgian.
 Gehalgung *a consecration, a sanctuary, v.* halgung.
 Gehamettan *To appoint a home; domum assignare:—L. Athelst.* 2.
 Gehát *a promise, vow, Bd.* 3, 27, *v.* behat.
 Gehata *A hater, an enemy; inimicus:—Cot.* 74.
 Gehatan; *pp. en.* *To promise, vow, v.* behatan.
 Gehaten *called*, *v.* hatan.
 Gehaðrian; *p. erod.* *To restrain, v.* heaðerian.
 Gehatude *heated, grew warm, v.* hatian.
 Gehawade *looked around, v.* hawian.
 Gehead *exalted, v.* geheed.
 Geheahtendlic; *adj.* *Eminent; insignis:—Pref. Wihtr.*
 Geheald *What is held, a territory, keeping, regarding; custodia:—Bd.* 5, 21: *Chr.* 1055.
 Gehealdan, þu gehiltst, he gehylt; *p.* geheold, gehold; *pp.* gehealden; *v. a.* 1. *To keep, preserve; custodire.* 2. *To observe, regard; observare:—* 1. *Fiftyne winter geheold he kept it fifteen years, Chr.* 189. *Ic þe geheolde, Gen.* 20, 6. *Þat sæd si gehealden, Gen.* 7, 3. 2. *Gif þu hig gehiltst,*

Deut. 7, 12. ¶ *Mid gehealdan to satisfy, Bt.* 13. *Wel gehealden contented, satisfied, Bt.* 18, 3, *v.* heald.
 Gehealdnys *a keeping, v.* healdnes.
 Gehealdsum; *adj.* *Keeping, stingy, modest, chaste; parcus:—Past.* 20.
 Gehealdsumnes *a keeping, v.* healdnes.
 Gehealgian *to consecrate, v.* halgian.
 Gehealtsumnys *captivity, v.* healdnes.
 Geheapod *heaped, v.* heapian.
 Geheaw *A gnashing; stridor:—Cd.* 221.
 Geheawan *to hew, cut, v.* heawian.
 Gehede *seized.*
 Geheed *lifted up.*
 Gehefigod, gehefigud, gehefigod, gehefigad *made heavy, troubled, aggravated, v.* hefigan.
 Gehelan, ed, *god to hide, conceal, deceive, v.* helan.—*to heal, v.* hælan.
 Gehelmian; *p. ode; pp. od* [*helm a helmet*] *To crown, crest; coronare:—Ps.* 5, 15: 8, 6.
 Gehelpian *to assist, preserve, Bt.* 14, 1, *v.* helpian.
 Gehenan *to accuse, R. Lk.* 23, 2, *v.* hynan.
 Gehend; *adj.* *Neighbouring, next; vicinus:—On gehende tunas, Mk.* 1, 38.
 Gehende, gehened *humbled, opposed, condemned, v.* hynan.
 Gehende; *prep. d; adv.* *Nigh, near at hand; prope:—Me gehende, Gen.* 45, 10. *Sumor ys gehende, Lk.* 21, 30.
 Gehendnes, se; *f.* *Nearness; proximitas:—Elf. gr.* 5.
 Gehentan *to take, pursue, Bt. R.* p. 168, *v.* hentan.
 Geheold *a regard, v.* healdnes.
 Geheoran *to hear, v.* hyran.
 Geheordnes, geheordung *a custody, keeping, v.* healdnes.
 Geheorte, geheorted; *comp. ra; adj.* *Hearted, animated, Mk.* 10, 49.
 *Geheran *to hear, v.* hyran.
 Gehered *praised, v.* herian.
 Gehergian *to ravage, afflict, destroy, v.* hergian.
 Gehernes, se; *f.* *A hearing; auditus:—Bt.* 41, 4.
 Gehet *promised, v.* behatan.
 Gehhol *Christmas, v.* geol.
 Gehicgan, gehicggan, gehicgean, gehiggan *to study, search out, v.* hicgan.
 Gehienan *to humble, v.* hynan.
 Gehierstan *to fry, v.* hyrstan.
 Gehihtan *to hope, rejoice, increase, v.* hihtan.

Gehilt *a hilt, handle, v.* hilt.
 Gehiltst *keepest, Ex.* 34, 6, *v.* gehealdan.
 Gehinan *to oppress, v.* hynan.
 Gehindred *hindered, v.* hindrian.
 Gehiorað *hear, v.* hyran.
 Gehiowian, gehiwian, gehiwan *to form, pretend, v.* hiwian.
 Gehiscian *to hate.*
 Gehiwung *a pretence, v.* hiwing.
 Gehladen, gehlæden *laden; pp. of hladen.*
 Gehlænian *to make lean, thin, v.* lænian.
 Gehlæst, gehlæsted *loaded, v.* hlæstan.
 Gehlaðen *invited, v.* laðian.
 Gehleapan *to dance, v.* hleapan.
 Gehleat *appointed by lot, ordained, v.* hleotan.
 Gehleoð; *adj.* *Agreeable, harmonious; consonus:—Bt.* 1, 25.
 Gehleow *a lowing, v.* gehlow.
 Gehlid *a lid, covering, v.* hlid.
 Gehlidad, gehlyd *covered, v.* hli-dan.
 *Gehlihan, hi gehlogun *to deride, v.* hlihan.
 Gehlioran *to pass over, v.* leoran.
 Gehlið [*hleaoð a top*] *A covering; tectum:—Cd.* 36.
 Gehlodon *laden, v.* hladen.
 Gehlot *a lot, Jos.* 7, 14, 17, *v.* hlot.
 Gehloten *appointed by lot, v.* hleotan.
 Gehlow, gehleow *A lowing of beasts; mugitus:—Elf. gr.* 1.
 Gehlyd, HLYD, hlud [*Frs. luwd n.*] *A clamour, muttering, disturbance, noise, tumult; clamor:—Mt.* 27, 24.
 Gehlyst *hearing, v.* hlyst.
 Gehlystan *to listen, obey, v.* hlystan.
 Gehlyt *A companion; consors:—Ps.* 44, 9.
 Gehnad, es *A conflict, fight; immanitas:—Chr.* 938, *v.* gehnæst.
 Gehnægde; *part.* *Subdued, oppressed; oppressus:—Bd.* 4, 15, *v.* hnæcan.
 Gehnæst, gehnast *A conflict, slaughter; conflictus:—Æfter þæm gehnæste after the slaughter, Cd.* 94: *Chr.* 938.
 Gehnesctun, gehnescod *softened, v.* hnescian.
 Gehoered *heard, v.* hyran.
 Gehogode, gehogod *studied, determined, despised, v.* hogian.
 Geholen *hidden, v.* helan.
 Gehopp *A little bag; folliculus:—Cot.* 87.
 Gehorsad, behorsud, gehorsud; *part.* *Behorsed, set or mounted on horseback; equo impositus:—Ors.* 3, 9: *Chr.* 885, *Ing. p.* 108, 14.

Gehradod *Hastened, prospered; acceleratus:—Bd. 4, 19, v. hradian.*
 Gehran *touched, v. gehrinan.*
 Gehreas *rushed, v. hreosan.*
 Gehrec *government, v. gerec.*
 Gehremmed *hindered, v. hremman.*
 Gehreosan *to rush, v. hreosan.*
 Gehrero *banishment, v. gehrore.*
 Gehrifede *brought forth, v. hrif.*
 *Gehrinan, gerinan, HRINAN, ic gehrine; *p. gehran, hi gehrinon; pp. gehrinen. 1. To touch, to take hold of; tangere. 2. To touch with an instrument, to brush, clean, adorn, deck; verrere:—1. Gehrinen mid adle, Bd. 4, 8. 2. Gehrinæd mid besmum, C. Mt. 12, 44.*
 Gehrinenes *a touch, v. hrinenes.*
 Gehrist *falls, v. hreosan.*
 Gehroden *adorned, v. hroden.*
 Gehrore, gehrero, gerora *Banishment, exile, a casting away; exilium:—Bd. 4, 7.*
 Gehroren; *pp. Fallen, forsaken, desolate, v. hreosan.*
 Gehrorenes, se; *f. Affliction, ruin; ærumna:—L. Ps. 31, 4.*
 Gehruron, gehryred, gehriered, gehrored, gehroren *rushed down, destroyed, was desolate, v. hreosan.*
 Gehruxl *A noise, disturbance; tumultus:—Dial. 2, 10.*
 Gehryne *a sacrament, v. geryne.*
 Gehrysed *shaken, v. hryse.*
 Gehð *a station, Ex. MS. Comb. p. 233, v. giht.*
 Gehugod *studied, intended, purposed, v. gehogod.*
 Gehúsan *Housefolk, those of the household; domestici:—Mt. 10, 36.*
 Gehwa; *m. gehwæt; n. g. gehwæs; pron. Every one, whoever, who; quisque, quis:—Mk. 15, 24, v. hwa.*
 Gehwædnes, gehwednes, se; *f. Sparingness, paucity, fewness, subtilty; parcity, paucitas:—Ps. 101, 24.*
 Gehwær, gehwar *On every side, everywhere; undique, ubique:—Bd. 2, 1.*
 Gehwæðer *Both, each, either, doubtful; uterque, promiscuus:—Bd. 5, 7.*
 Gehwæðeres; *adv. Anywhere, on every side, every way; undique.*
 *Gehwanon *on all sides, round about.*
 Gehwearf *returned, v. hweorfan.*
 Gehwearf, gehweorf, gehwyrf *a change, v. hwearfung.*
 Gehweled *heated.*
 Gehwerfnes *a conversion, v. gehwyrfednes.*
 Gehweted *wetted, v. wætan.*
 Gehwider *Whithersoever, any-*

where, everywhere; alicubi:—Bd. 3, 17.
 Gehworfen *returned, v. hweorfan.*
 Gehwylc *Each, every one, all, whoever, whatever; quisque, unusquisque:—Lk. 19, 15: Deut. 24, 16.*
 Gehwyrfednes, gehwyrfenes, se; *f. A conversion, change; conversio:—Bd. 1, 26: 4, 5, v. hwearfung.*
 Gehwyrfð *turns; gehwyrfed turned, v. hweorfan.*
 Gehydan, he gehyt; *p. gehyd, gehyde; pp. gehyden, geheded. To hide, v. hydan.*
 Gehydnnes, se; *f. An inn; diversorium:—Past. 50, 1.*
 Gehygd *A thought; cogitatio:—Cd. 221.*
 Gehyht *a hope, refuge, v. hiht.*
 Gehyhtan *to hope, v. hihtan.*
 Gehyhtlic; *adj. Seasonable, fit, commodious; opportunus:—R. Ben. 53, v. hihtlic.*
 Gehyld *Regard, observation, keeping, concealing; observantia, custodia:—Bd. 2, 4.*
 Gehyldre *Safer; tutius.*
 Gehyht keeps, *v. gehealdan.*
 Gehynan; *p. de; pp. ed. To humble, oppress, waste, destroy, Ex. 1, 10, v. hynan.*
 *Gehyran *to hear, obey, v. hyran.*
 Gehyrde *kept, oppressed, v. hyrdan.*
 Gehyrned *Horned, covered with horn or scales, glazed or brightened; cornutus:—Moises wæs gehyrned, Ex. 34, 29, 30.*
 Gehyrnes, se; *f. A hearing, report; auditus:—Mt. 13, 14.*
 Gehyrst, gehyrsted *fried, baked, v. hyrstan.*
 Gehyrsted *adorned, Bt. 37, 1, v. hyrstan.*
 Gehyrsum *obedient, v. hyrsum.*
 Gehyrsumian *to obey, v. hyrsumian.*
 Gehyrsumnes *obedience, v. hyrsumnes.*
 Gehyst *hides, v. gehydan.*
 Gehyðelic; *adj. Favourable, seasonable; opportunus:—Ps. 31, 7.*
 Gehyðnes *opportunity.*
 Gehywung *a deception, deceit, v. hiwung.*
 Geicean; *p. geichte, hi geihton; imp. geic; pp. geiced, geict, geicht. To add, eke, Cd. 56, v. ecan.*
 Geicendlic; *adj. Added to, adjective; adjectivus:—Geicendlic nama a noun adjective, Som.*
 Geichte, geihton *added; p. of geicean, v. ecan.*
 Geillerocað *Surfeited; crapulatus:—Ps. 77, 71.*
 Geimpod *grafted, v. impan.*
 Geinnian; *pp. geinnod. To*

bring in, include, to fill, supply, charge; præstare, includere:—Wolde God geinnian þone lyre God would supply the loss, Ser. Creat. p. 9: L. In. 62.
 Susle *geinnod with sulphur filled, Cd. 2. He hæfð geinnod þat ær geutod wæs he has included what before was excluded, Cod. Ex. p. 1.*
 *Geirged *affrighted.*
 Gelad *a way, road, v. lad.*
 Geladian *to excuse, v. ladian.*
 Gelæccan, gelæccan, læccan; *he gelæcð; p. he gelæhte, læhte, hi gelæhton, gelah-ton; pp. gelæht. To take, catch, seize, apprehend; capere, arripere:—Þat hig woldon hine gelæccan and to cyninge don, Jn. 6, 15. Hig gelæhton hys hand, Gen. 19, 16: Mk. 9, 18. Eac menne læhte also took men, Chr. 1094: Gen. 12, 15.*
 Gelædan, he gelæt; *p. gelædde; pp. gelæded. To lead, v. lædan.*
 Gelædenlic; *adj. What is easily led or beaten out, malleable; ductilis:—Ps. 97, 6.*
 Gelæfa *permission, v. leaf.*
 Gelæfan *to believe, v. gelyfan.*
 Gelæfed *left; pp. of læfan.*
 Gelæmed *Lamed; claudus factus:—L. Ethelb. 39, v. lam.*
 Gelænde *lent, v. lænan.*
 Gelænde *One accusing, a slanderer; detrahens:—C. Ps. 100, 5, v. getælan.*
 Gelænged *lengthened, drawn out, v. langian.*
 Gelær *Void, empty; vacuus, Som.*
 Gelæred *Taught, persuaded, learned, skilful; doctus, v. læran.*
 Gelærednes, se; *f. Learnedness, knowledge, skill; eruditio:—Gelærednes to spræcenne, Bd. 4, 27.*
 Gelæstan *to last, continue, follow, perform, v. læstan.*
 Gelæswoð *fed, v. læsian.*
 *Gelæte, es; *pl. gelætu; n. [lætan to let go, leave] A going out, ending, meeting; exitus, occursus:—To wega gelætum to the meetings of ways, Mt. 22, 9. Twegra wega gelætu meetings of two ways, Cot. 110. Æt þæra wæga gelæte, Gen. 38, 21.*
 Gelæten *let, let go, omitted, v. lætan.*
 Gelagod *Lawed, sanctioned by law; lege sancitus:—Elf. ep. 40.*
 Gelamp *happened; p. of gelimpan.*
 Gelandian. 1. *To land, arrive; accedere ad terram. 2. To enrich with lands or possessions; terris locupletare:—1. Som.*

2. *Þe gelandod sy who has lands, L. Lund. 11. Opposed to be-landian.*
- Gelang, geleng; prep.** *ALONG of, owing to, in consequence of; opera, causa, cujusvis:—Æt þe ys ure lyf gelang it is along of thee that we live. Hi sohton on hwon þat gelang wære they inquired long of whom that was, Bd. 3, 10. Gif hit on preoste gelange sy if it be along of the priest, L. Edg. impon. pn. 44.*
- Gelangian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.** *To call for, send for, deliver, liberate; accersire, vocare, liberare:—Gelangast to þe þine frynd, Jos. 2, 18. Gelangode, Dial. 2, 3. Gelangod, Elf. T. p. 32, 26.*
- Gelast Path, duty; officium:—***L. Lund. 3, W. p. 66, 14, 27.*
- Gelaðian, ic gelaðige; p. de; pp. od.** *To invite, bid, desire to come, to assemble, congregate, allure; invitare, congregare:—Magon we Ioseph to us gelaðian can we invite Joseph to come to us? Nicod. 20. Gelaðian to geþeahhte to invite to consultation, R. Ben. 3: Lk. 14, 8, 16: Jn. 2, 2. Beforan Roman witan gelaðode assembled before the Roman senators, Ors. 3, 6.*
- *Gelaðung, laðung, e; f.** *A congregation, church; congregatio:—On middele gelaðunge or circean ic herige þe, Ps. 21, 21: 88, 6.*
- Gelaured Of or belonging to laurels; laureus, Som.**
- Geld a change, society, v. gild.**
- Geldan to pay, v. gyldan.**
- Gelde Yeanned, brought forth; enixa:—Cot. 75.**
- Gelden golden, v. gyldan.**
- Geleaf leave, license, v. leaf.**
- Geleáfa, an; m.** *Belief, faith, confidence; fides, fiducia:—Þu þone geleafan hæfst thou hast this belief, Bt. 5, 3. Habbað geleafan, Mt. 14, 27. Geleafan nom belief adopted, Cd. 30.*
- Geleafful, leaful LAWFUL, believing, faithful, holy; licitus, fidelis, credulus:—Ps. 77, 41. On geleaffullum bocum in lawful or holy books, the Scriptures, Elf. T. p. 13, 22. Geleaffull gaderung, oððe cyrce a faithful congregation or church, Elf. gl. 18.**
- Geleaffulnes Faithfulness, belief, trust; fidelitas:—Elf. gr. 9, 25.**
- Geleáfleást, geleáflyst Want of faith, unbelief, infidelity, unfaithfulness; incredulitas:—Deut. 1, 40.**
- Geleafflic What may be believed, credible; credibilis:—Ps. 92, 7.**
- Geleafsum Faithful, credible, credulous; fidelis:—Bd. 3, 11: Ors. 3, 9.**
- *Geleánian; pp. geleanod. Tørender, repay, Cd. 21, v. leanian. Geleas false, v. leas.**
- Geleast Carelessness, negligence; incuria, Som.**
- Geleccan; p. geleht. To wet, moisten, v. leccan.**
- Gelecnian to cure, v. lacnian.**
- Geled laid, v. lecgan.**
- Geledd Malleable, easily beaten out; ductilis:—T. Ps. 97, 6.**
- Gelefan to believe, v. gelyfan.**
- Gelefed trusted, allowed, v. lyfan.**
- Geleferscipe Permission, excuse; excusatio:—C. R. Jn. 15, 22.**
- Gelefst believest, for gelyfst, v. gelyfan.**
- Gelegen laid, v. lecgan.**
- Geleht wet; p. of leccan.**
- Gelend rich, v. gelynd.**
- Gelenda, gelanda A man of landed property, a rich man; dives, Som.**
- Gelengede prolonged, v. lengian.**
- Gelent approached, v. gelandian.**
- Geleofod lived; pp. of lybban.**
- Geleofst believest, for gelyfst, v. gelyfan.**
- Geleogan to lie, falsify, v. leogan.**
- Geleoran to depart, die, permit, v. leoran.**
- Geleorednys, se; f.** *A departing, passing, emigration; transitus:—Mt. 1, 17.*
- Geleornian to learn, read, inquire, v. leornian.**
- Geleosian to lose, v. losian.**
- GELESE, gelise, es; n.** [*Dut. lezen; pp. gelezen: Frs. læse to read*] *Care, study, learning; studium:—On gelesum hali-gra gewrita gelæred learned in the study of the Holy Scriptures, Bd. 5, 20.*
- *Geleswian To feed; pascere:—C. Jn. 21, 17.**
- Gelet an ending, a meeting, v. gelæte.**
- Gelettan; p. gelette; pp. gelett, gelet; v. a.** *To hinder, delay, let; impedire:—Hi hine magon gelettan, Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 24: Ps. 77, 35: Ors. 2, 4, v. lætan.*
- GELEW [Plat. Dut. geel: Ger. gelb: Dan. guul: Swed. gul] YELLOW; flavus:—Somn. 88.**
- Gelewan; p. ge Leah; pp. gelewed. To betray, deceive, weaken, injure; prodere:—Seo wen ge Leah that hope deceived, Cd. 4: Ex. 22, 10, 14.**
- Gelíc like, v. líc.**
- Gelíce; adv.** *Likewise, also, as; pariter:—Ps. 67, 7. Gelíce swa swa heo be bead likewise as she commanded, Bd. 4, 19. El-*
- pendes hyd wylc drincan wætan gelíce an spinge deð an elephant's hide will imbibe water as a sponge doth, Ors. 5, 7: Bar. p. 189, 29.*
- Gelícgan to lie together, v. licgan.**
- Gelícgean To loiter, delay; cesare:—Ors. 3, 11.**
- Gelícian to please, delight, v. lícian.**
- Gelícnes, se; f.** *A likeness, resemblance, comparison, proverb, resemblance, image; similitudo, proverbium:—Ps. 143, 15: Lk. 4, 23.*
- Gelícung a liking, v. lícung.**
- Geliden sailed, carried, v. líðan.**
- Geliefan, gelifan; p. gelifde. To believe, v. gelyfan.**
- Geliese care, learning, v. gelese.**
- Gelifdest believedst, for gelyfdest, v. gelyfan.**
- *Gelifedlice lawfully, v. gelyfedlice.**
- Gelifæstan to make alive, v. lifæstan.**
- Gelifgean, gelifian to live, v. lifian.**
- Geligere, geligre A prostitute, a lying with, adultery, fornication; adulterium:—Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 36, 5, 8.**
- Geligernes, se; f.** *Fornication, adultery: fornicatio:—Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 36, 2.*
- Geliht alighted, v. onlihtan.**
- Gelihtan. 1. To lighten, mitigate, assuage; alleviare. 2. To enlighten; illuminare:—1. R. Conc. 2: L. Can. Edg. de mag. 1. 2. R. Mt. 5, 15.**
- Geliman; pp. ed.** *To glue or join together, connect; conglutinare:—Gelimð þa friend togædere joins the friends together, Bt. 24, 3. Gelimed fæste to somne joined fast together, Bt. 35, 2.*
- Gelimp, belimp; m.** *An event, accident, a chance; accidens:—Job. p. 166.*
- Gelimpan; p. gelamp, gelomp, hi gelumpon; pp. gelumpen [limpian to regard] To happen, occur; evenire:—Gyf hyt gelimpð, Mt. 18, 13.**
- Gelimplic Fit, seasonable, meet, ordered by fate, fatal; opportunus:—Bd. 3, 19. On tide gelimplicre, Ps. 144, 16.**
- Gelimplice opportunely, v. limplice.**
- Gelioran to pass over, v. leoran.**
- Geliornes a going, death, v. geleorednes.**
- Gelirde emigrated, v. leoran.**
- Gelise study, learning, v. gelese.**
- *Gelisian, gelissian To fail, glide away; cadere:—Past. 57, 2.**
- Gelisðelícnis, se; f.** *Opportunity; opportunitas:—T. Ps. 9, 9.*

Geliðewæhte *appeased*, v. liðewæcan.
 Geliðod, geliðegod; *pp.* geliðegode; *p.* of liðian. *To soothe.*
 Gelitlian *to diminish*, v. litlian.
 Gellet *A large vessel or cup; alveus, poculum majus:—L. M. 3, 48.*
 Gelm *a handful*, v. gilm.
 Gelo *Saffron, yellow; crocus, Som.*
 Geloca, geloce, *behold*, v. locian.
 Geloccian *To stroke gently; demulcere, Som.*
 Gelocian *to look upon*, v. locian.
 Geloda *joints of the back*, v. gelyndu.
 Gelodan *brothers; fratres:—R. 92, Lye.*
 Geloden *loaden*, v. hladan.
 Gelodr *A part of the body about the chest; pars corporis circa thoracem:—Se maga bið neah þære heortan and þære gelodr the stomach is near the heart and the gelodr, L. M. 2, 1.*
 Gelogian; *p.* de; *pp.* od. *To place, dispose, regulate*, v. logian.
 GELOMA, loma LOOM, *household-stuff, furniture, utensils, tools; supellex, instrumenta:—Bd. 4, 28.*
 Gelome, gelomelice; *comp.* gelomlicor; *sup.* gelomlicost; *adv.* Often, frequently; sæpe:—Gelome on gebedum *frequent in prayers, Bd. 4, 11: Mt. 9, 14: Mk. 7, 3.*
 Gelomed *Shining; radiatus:—Æqu. vern. 33, Lye.*
^eGelomelic, gelomlic; *adj.* Frequent, general; frequens:—Bd. 2, 7.
 Gelomelice often, v. gelome.
 Gelomlæcan *To frequent, to use often; frequentare:—Gelomlæcende word frequentative verb, Elf. gr. 36.*
 Gelomlæcing, gelomlæcung, e; *f.* Frequency, a frequenting, a common resort; frequentatio:—Elf. gr. 36.
 Gelomlæcnys, gelomlicnes, se; *f.* A frequented or public place; locus condensus:—Ps. 117, 26.
 Gelomp happened, v. gelimpan.
 Gelondan *brothers*, v. gelodan.
 Gelong along, on account of, v. gelang.
 Gelostr *Agathering to form matter, impostume; suppuratio, Som.*
 Geloten dæg oððe ofernon *Later part of the day; pomeridiana:—R. 95.*
 Gelp, gelpnes *a boasting, glory*, v. gilp.
 Gelpð boasts, v. gilpan.
 Gelsa *Luxury; luxuria:—Confes. Pec.*
 Gelt *a debt, cause*, v. gylt.

Geludon *descended*, v. ludon.
 Gelufad, gelufed *loved, beloved*, v. lufian.
 Geluggian *To pull, lug; vellere, Som.*
 Gelugon *falsified; p.* of geleogan.
 Gelumpðe, gelumpen happened, v. gelimpan.
 Gelustfullian *to delight, covet*, v. lustfullian.
 Gelustfullice *Earnestly, studiously; studiose:—Bd. 2, 13.*
 Gelustfulling, e; *f.* That which delights or pleases; oblectamentum:—Scint. 81.
^fGelustfulnys *delight*, v. lustfulness.
 Gelutian *to lie hid*, v. lutan.
 Gelycost *A twin; gemellus:—Didymus, þat is gelicost, Jn. 20, 24: 21, 2.*
 Gelydan *to arrive*, v. gelandian.
 Gelyfan, þu gelyfst, he gelyfð, we gelyfað; *p.* gelyfde, we gelyfdon; *pp.* gelyfed; *v. a.* To believe, trust; credere:—Gyf þu gelyfan miht, Mk. 9, 23. Ge ne gelyfdon him, Mt. 21, 32. He gelyfð on God, Mt. 27, 43. Gelyfst þu þyses, Jn. 11, 26.
 Gelyfedlic; *adj.* Lawful; licitus:—L. Eccl. 9.
 Gelyfedlice; *adv.* With leave or licence, assuredly, lawfully, patiently; patienter, cum licentia:—Ors. 2, 5.
 Gelymp *an accident*, v. gelimp.
 Gelymplicnys, se; *f.* Opportunity, occasion; opportunitas:—C. Ps. 9, 9.
 Gelynd, gelend, LYND. Grease, fat, fatness; adeps:—Lev. 3, 10.
 Gelyndu *Joints of the backbone; spondyli, juncturae vertebrarum:—R. 74.*
 Gelysed *redeemed*, v. alysan.
 Gelysednes *redemption*, v. alysednys.
 Gelystan *to please, desire*, v. lystan.
 Gelysted *pleased; delectatus:—Bt. R. p. 150.*
 Gelytfullice; *adv.* Prosperously; prospere:—Ps. 44, 5.
 Gelytlian *to diminish*, v. lytlían.
 Gemaad *mad*, v. gemæd.
 Gemaca, MACA, gemæcca, gemeca [Dut. makker m.] A MATE, an equal, companion, wife; socius, conjux:—Twegen gemacan, Gen. 6, 19: 4, 1: 28, 1.
^sGemacene *Like; similis:—L. Withr.*
 Gemacian; *p.* de; *pp.* od. *To make, do*, v. macian.
 Gemæcca, gemæccea, gemæcga, gemæc *a wife*, v. gemaca.
 Gemæclíc; *adj.* Relating to a wife, conjugal; conjugalís:—Scint. 58.

Gemæcnes, se; *f.* A companionship, mixture; commixtio:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. B.
 Gemæd *Troubled in mind, mad; amens:—Gemæded, Cot. 10, 169.*
 Gemægened *Established, confirmed, strengthened; confirmatus:—Gemægenad and gestrongad beon to be confirmed and strengthened, Bd. 4, 16.*
 Gemægð *Power, greatness; potentia:—Bt. 17.*
 Gemægð *a family, tribe*, v. mægð.
 Gemænan *to mean, intend*, v. mænan.
 Gemænan *to mourn*, v. mænan.
 Gemæncgan, gemængan; *p.* gemænced. *To mix*, v. mangan.
 Gemæne, gemænelic, gemænlic [gemana a company] COMMON, general, universal; communis:—Gemæne win common labour, Bd. 2, 1. Hwæt is þe and us gemæne *what is common to thee and us, Mt. 8, 29.* Ne beo þe nan þing gemæne ongen þysne rihtwisan ne sit tibi nulla res communis versus hunc justum, Mt. 27, 19. Hæbbe him wið Gode gemæne *be it between God and him; habeat ipsi cum Deo commune, Bd. : L. Cnut. eccl. 26.* Eow gemæne *common to you, Jos. 8, 2.* Hi sceoldon habban sunu him gemæne *they should have a son [common to them] between them, Jud. 13, 3.* Gemænelice naman *an appellative or common noun, Elf. gr. 9.*
^hGemænelice, gemænlice; *adv.* Commonly, generally, one amongst another; communiter, invicem:—Ðæt ge lufion eow, gemænelice, Jn. 15, 12, 17.
 Gemænigfyldan; *p.* de. *To multiply, enlarge; multiplicare:—Þu gemænigfyldest sunu manna, Ps. 11, 9: 17, 16.* Gemænigfylde beon, Ex. 1, 7.
 Gemæenne *Care, attention, study, cura:—Bd. 2, 7.*
 Gemæennes, se; *f.* A mixing, fellowship; commixtio:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. What is had in common, common pasture: hence the Kent word, mennys.
 Gemænscipe m. [Dut. gemeenschap f.] *Communion, fellowship; communio:—W. Cat. p. 49.*
 Gemænsuman, gemænsumian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [Plat. sammen gedan *to be married*] *To join, communicate, marry; communicare, nubere:—Bd. 1, 25, S. p. 487, 14.* Opposed to amansumian *to excommunicate.*
 Gemænsumnys, se; *f.* A communion, fellowship, sacrament; communio:—Gemænsumnys

Cristes lichoman and blodes,
Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.
Gemænsumung, e; f. *A communion*; *communio*:—*R. Ben.* 38.

¹Gemære, MEARE, es; n. pl. nom. a, o, u [*Frs. maren c. canals which bound a district*] *An end, a MERE, boundary, termination, limit*; *finis*:—*Gemære þu settest, Ps. 103, 10. Oð gemære Humber streamas to the boundary of Humber river, Bd. 5, 23. To þæm gemæran to the borders, Cot. 21. Gemæro eorðan, Ps. 2, 8. Landgemæra land boundaries, land marks.*

Gemæred *Celebrated, enlarged*; *divulgatus*:—*Bd. 3, 10.*

Gemærsian; p. ode; pp. od. *To praise, v. mærsian.*

Gemærsung *magnificence, v. mærsung.*

Gemæst; adj. *Fat*; *pinguis*:—*Deut. 32, 15.*

Gemæstan *to fatten, v. amæstan.*

Gemæt *Fitted, meet*; *aptus*:—*Mod. conf. 1, v. gemet.*

Gemætfæst; adj. [*mæte modest, fæst fast*] *Moderate, modest*; *modestus*:—*Bd. 1, 16: Bt. 10: 11, 1.*

Gemætfæsted *Compared*; *comparatus*:—*L. Ps. 48, 21.*

Gemætfæstnes *moderation, temperance, v. gemetfæstnys.*

Gemæðegode *Bestowed, honoured, given with honour*; *honoravit, benigne contulit*:—*Elf. T. p. 4, 11.*

Gemæðrian *To gratify, honour*; *honorare*:—*L. pol. Cnut. 12, 14.*

Gemætte *dreamed, v. mætan.*

Gemagas *relations, v. mæg.*

Gemagdnes, gemagnes, se; f. *Babbling, urgency, importunity*; *garrulitas, Som.*

Gemah, gemagn, gemahlic; adj. *Greedy, shameless, wicked, resolute, importunate*; *procax*:—*Elf. gl. 28: Ors. 1, 10.*

^jGemáh *watered, v. migan.*

Gemahlice; adv. *Stoutly, importunately*; *importune*:—*Dial. 1, 8.*

Gemahlicnes, gemahnes, se; f. *Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty*; *importunitas*:—*Past. 3, 2.*

Gemal mægene *an assembly, v. mal.*

Gemaleca *Importunate*; *importunus*:—*Cot. 2.*

Gemalice; adv. *Importunately*; *importune*:—*Cot. 189.*

Geman *The hollow of the hand, sole of the foot*; *vola*:—*Cot. 198.*

Geman, þu gemanst, we gemunon, gemunan; p. gemunde,

gemundon; v. a. *To remember*; *recordari*:—*Jn. 16, 21, v. gemunan.*

Geman care for, regard, v. gyman.

GEMA'NA, an; m. [*Plat. meente f: Dut. gemeente f: Frs. mente f: Ger. gemeine f: Not. kemeine: Ot. gimeinda: Dan. gemeene f.*] *A company, society, association, fellowship, familiarity, commerce, conjunction*; *consortium, copula*:—*Bd. 2, 9. Þu mines gemana bruce, Gen. 38, 16.*

Gemang, gemong, amang, onmang; prep. d. ac. [*gemang a mixture, gemenged mixed*; pp. of menga] *AMONG*; inter:—*Aris gemang hym, Mk. 3, 3: Mt. 10, 16: Jn. 21, 23. ¶ On gemang þam, Jn. 4, 31, or Gemang þam in the mean time, then, Gen. 43, 1.*

Gemang *A mixture, an assembly, encumbrance, burden*; *mixture*:—*L. With: Ex. 23, 3: Deut. 1, 12.*

Gemangnys, se; f. *A mingling, confection*; *commixtio, Som.*

Gemangode *gained, v. mangian.*

Gemannian; pp. gemannod. *To man, supply with men, v. mannian.*

^kGemanode, gemanod *admonished, v. manian.*

Gemartyrad [*Dut. gemarteld*] *Martyred, suffered as a martyr*; *martyr factus*:—*Hi gemartredan, Ors. 6, 5.*

Gemaðel *conversation, v. meðel.*

Gemdon *regarded, gyman.*

Gemear *an end, v. gemære.*

Gemearc, es; m. [*Dut. merk n.*] *A boundary, limit*; *locus designatus*:—*Cd. 139.*

Gemearcian *to describe, appoint, determine, v. mearcian.*

Gemearr *a boundary, impediment, L. Can. Edg. 16, v. gemære.*

Gemearra *Bad, wicked*; *malus*:—*L. Edw. 1.*

Gemeca, gemecca *a wife, companion, v. gemaca.*

Gemed *mad, v. gemæd.*

Gemedemian *to honour, moderate, humble, v. medemian.*

Gemedder *godmother*; *whence our GAMMER, Som.*

Gemedred, gemedren *Related on the mother's side, by a mother*; *a materna parte*:—*Gemedryda broðor, Gen. 43, 29: Ors. 3, 7.*

Gemeldod *betrayed, v. meldian.*

Geme-leas *negligent, v. gyme-leas.*

Gemeleaslice *negligently, v. gyme-leaslice.*

Gemelest *negligence, v. gyme-least.*

Gemeltan *to melt, v. meltan.*

^lGemen care, v. gymen.

Gemencednys, gemencgdnys, gemencgnys, gemengednys. *A mixture, mixing, mingling together, connexion, copulation*; *mixture, admistio*.—*Gemencgdnys þæs gesinscypes admistio conjugalis, Bd. 1, 27. ans. 8. Wifes gemencgnys admistio cum muliere, id.*

Gemend *a memorial, v. gemynd.*

Gemendfull; adj. [*gemynd a mind*] *MINDFUL, memorable, attentive*; *memor*:—*Obs. Lun. 7.*

Gemenelic; adj. [*gemæne common, lic*] *Common*; *communis*:—*L. Pol. Cnut. 10.*

Gemengde, gemenged, gemenged, gemenengced, gemengced *mixed, mingled, confused, v. menga.*

Gemengung, e; f. *A mixing, confusing*; *mixture*:—*Cot. 35.*

Gemenigfealdan, gemenigfildan; p. de [*menig many, feald a fold, plait*] *To multiply, increase, extend*; *multiplicare*:—*Ex. 32, 13: Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.*

Gemenis, gemenn care, v. gymen.

Gemercad *marked out, described, v. mearcian.*

Gemere *a boundary, v. gemære.*

Gemerran *to mar, spoil, v. myrran.*

Gemet, mete, es; n. [*gemet; pp. of metan to measure*] 1. *A measure, size, quantity, limit, bounds*; *mensura*. 2. *A manner, way, sort*; *modus*:—1. On þrim gemetum melewes, *Mt. 13, 33. And gefylle ge þat gemet eowra fædera, Mt. 23, 32. On þam gemete þe ge metað, Mk. 4, 24: Deut. 25, 15. Gytsung gemet nat avarice knows no bounds, Scint. 25. Gemetta and gewihta measures and weights, L. pol. Cnut. 9. 2. On þat ylce gemet in the same manner, Bd. 4, 24. Ealle gemete by every way, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5. On þam gemetum, on þam gemete, Ps. 32, 22: 36, 2, 21.*

^mGemét; adj. *MEET, fit, proper*; *aptus*:—*Swa him gemet þinceð as to him seemeth meet, Cd. 140: Bt. R. p. 195.*

Gemet met, found, painted; pp. of metan.

Gemet *an assembly, v. gemot.*

Gemét, gemétte met, found, v. métan.

Gemétednes, se; f. *An invention, a discovery*; *inventio*:—*L. Ps. 27, 5.*

Gemetegod *moderated, v. gemet-gian.*

Gemetegung, gemetgung, metgung, e; f. *Measure, limit,*

guidance, moderation, temperance; temperantia:—*Bd.* 3, 5: *Bt.* 39, 5.
 Gemeten measured, painted; pp. of metan.
 Geméteng, a meeting, v. gemeting.
 Gemetfæst modest, moderate, v. gemætfaest.
 Gemetfæstlice; adv. Modestly; modeste:—*Bd.* 5, 19.
 Gemetfæstnys, se; f. Modesty, moderation, sobriety; modestia:—*Bd.* 3, 3, 14.
 Gemetfæt, es; n. A measuring vat, a measure; mensura quævis definita:—An gemetfæt full, þe hig Gomor heton, *Ex.* 16, 16, 33.
 Gemetgian, METGIAN, gemetian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To temper, moderate, regulate, order, govern, restrain; temperare:—A sceal þæt wiðerwearde gemetgian, ever must the contrary moderate, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 18. Se gemetgað þone bridel he regulates the bridle, *Bt.* 36, 2, *Card.* p. 270, 22: 39, 8. Se God se þæt eall metgað the God that governs all, *Bt. R.* p. 165.
 Geméting, gemétung, e; f. Meeting; conventus:—*Ors.* 4, 9. Fram gemetinge, *Ps.* 15, 4: 63, 2. Gemeting folces a congregation of folk, *V. Ps.* 61, 8.
 Gemetlic; adj. Fit, moderate, modest; aptus:—*Bt.* 14, 2: 40, 3.
 Gemetlice; adv. Meetly, soberly, modestly; apte:—*Bd.* 4, 24.
 Gemetlicung e; f. Due, measure, moderation; moderatio, Som.
 Gemétnes, se; f. A discovery, invention; inventio:—*Bd.* 5, 10.
 Gemetod painted, v. metan.
 Gemetsian To compare; comparare:—*T. Ps.* 48, 21.
 Gemettan Eaters; comestores, Som.
 Gemetu Metre, verse; metrum, Som.
 Gemician; p. de; pp. od; v. a. 1. To increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To praise, extol; magnificare:—1. *Ors.* 1, 12: *Ps.* 103, 1. 2. Gemiciað hine, *Ps.* 21, 22: 49, 16.
 Gemiclung, myclung, e; f. [mycel much, great] Greatness, magnificence, glory; magnificentia:—*Ps.* 144, 5: 70, 21.
 Gemidlian, gemiddlian; p. de; pp. od [middel middle] 1. To divide, to separate in the middle; dimidiare. 2. To keep in the middle, to restrain; frænare:—1. *C. Ps.* 54, 27. 2. *Scint.* 12: *Past.* 38, 8.
 Gemidlige a bridle, v. midl.
 Gemieltan to boil thoroughly, v. gemeltan.

Gemigan To water, mingere, v. migan.
 Gemilcian to milk, v. meolcian.
 Gemildscad Any thing mixed with honey; mulsus, v. milisc.
 Gemildsian to pity, v. gemiltsian, miltsian.
 Gemilt Consumed, melted; absumptus, Som.
 Gemiltsian, ic gemiltsige to pity, pardon, v. miltsian.
 Gemiltsung mercy, v. miltsung.
 Gemimor Known, cunning, skilful, expert; notus:—*Bd.* 5, 20.
 Gemimorlice; adv. Knowingly, by heart, extempore; memoriter:—*R. Ben. inter.* 13.
 Gemincged mixed, v. mengian.
 Gemind memorial, v. gemynd.
 Gemindbliðe [bliðe cheerful] A grateful remembrance, a memorial; memoriale:—*T. Ps.* 101, 13.
 Gemindig, gemyndig; adj. Mindful; memor:—*Ps.* 8, 5: 110, 5.
 Gemindiglicnys, se; f. [licnes likeness] A remembrance, memorial; memoriale:—*Ps.* 101, 13.
 Gemittan to meet, find, v. metan.
 Gemittincg, gemitting, gemittung, e; f. A meeting, assembly; congressus:—*Ors.* 4, 6, 8. Wega gemittung a meeting of ways, *Lye.*
 Gemme AGEM; gemma:—Sweor-gemme a neck-gem or lace; monile:—*Cot.* 170.
 Gemnis, se; f. Care, anxiety; cura:—Ne is þe gemnise non est tibi curæ, *C. R. Lk.* 10, 40.
 Gemod [mod mind] Of one mind, agreed, plotted; concors:—*Solil.* 8.
 Gemodsumian To agree; concordare:—*Past.* 46, 6.
 Gemodsumnes, se; f. An agreement, concord; concordia:—*Past.* 46, 5.
 Gemodþencende [þencende thinking] Agreeing; consensiens:—*R. Mt.* 5, 25.
 Gemolsnad Rotten, putrified; tabefactus:—*R.* 12, v. formol-snian.
 Gemolten molten, melted, v. meltan.
 Gemon, for genom laid hold of, took, *C. Mk.* 5, 41, v. niman.
 Gemong among, v. gemang.
 Gemonian, ic gemonige; p. ode; pp. od. To remind, remember, recollect; monere, meminisse:—Seo leo gemonð þæs wildan gewunan the lion remembers the wild manner, *Bt.* 25, *Card.* p. 136, 16: *Bd.* 4, 19, v. monian.
 Gemonigfealdan; p. ode. To increase, multiply; amplificare:—*Bd.* 5, 20.
 Gemonnad manned, supplied with men, v. gemannian.

Gemot; adj. Agreeing, according; consensiens:—*R. Mt.* 5, 25.
 Gemot; n. [gemet; pp. of metan to meet] 1. A meeting, MOTE or MOOT, assembly, council; conventus. 2. A deliberation, consultation, advice, counsel; consilium:—1. Eall þæt gemot sohton lease saga, *Mt.* 26, 59. Ða gesomnedon hi gemot then summoned they a meeting, *Bd.* 1, 14, *S. p.* 482, 35. Ær þæt gemot sy ere the meeting is, *L. Athel.* 20, *W. p.* 60, 7. On þæm gemote, id. 2. Hig hæfdon micel gemot, þæt hig woldon þone Hælend ofslean, *Mt.* 26. 4. Ða gesamnudun þa ealdras hig and worhtun gemot, *Mt.* 28, 12. ¶ Witena gemot an assembly of the wise; (sapientum conventus, *Bd.* 3, 5.) the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament.—The king, the gentry or thegns, knights, bishops and abbots, were members of it. Some were elected, Mr. Turner says (*Hist. of A.-S.* b. 8, ch. 14. vol. iii. p. 180) after many years' consideration, I am inclined to believe, that the Anglo-Saxon witena gemot very much resembled our present parliament, in the orders and persons that composed it; and that the members, who attended as representatives, were chosen by classes, analogous to those who now possess the elective franchise.—Synoðlice gemot a synod; synodale consilium, *Pref. R. Conc.*—Biscopas gemot a bishop's meeting, *Bd.* 1, 14.—Folc gemot an assembly of the people, *L. Alf.* 30, *W. p.* 41, 35.—Gemot ærn a meeting place, a hall, *Ors.* 5, 12. Gemot man a senator, preacher, *Elf. gl.* 5.—Gemot stow a meeting-place, *T. Ps.* 25, 4.—Scir gemot a meeting of a shire, *Hickes's Dis.* p. 2.
 Gemotod disputed, discussed, v. motian.
 Gemultan to melt, v. meltan.
 Gemunan, MUNAN; p. de; pp. en; v. a. To remember, call to mind, consider, reflect; reminisci:—Gemunan his halegan cyðnesse, *Lk.* 1, 72. Gemunað wundra his, *Ps.* 104, 3. Ne bið gemunen naman, *Ps.* 82, 4: 108, 4, v. munan.
 Gemund Meditation; meditatio, Som.
 Gemundbyrdan, gemundian; p. de [mund a defence, byrd birth] To protect life, defend, patronize; protegere:—*Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 15: *Cd.* 113.

^r Gemung, e; f. *A marriage; nuptiæ*:—*R. Mt. 22, 2, 3.*
 Gemunglic *Marriagelike, nuptial; nuptialis*:—*R. Mt. 22, 12.*
 Gemyltan *to melt, v. meltan.*
 Gemynan *to remind, admonish, v. gemunan.*
 Gemynd, es; m. *Mind, memory, memorial, commemoration, intention, purpose, consideration; mens*:—*Elf. T. p. 24.* To his gemynde *to his mind, Bt. 35, 1, Ex. 17, 14: Mt. 26, 13.* Ðurh modes gemynd *by thought of mind, Cd. 52.* ¶ Gemynd dæg *commemoration day, Bd. 3, 8.* Gemynd drepe *mind's swoon, delirium.*
 Gemyndelic; adj. *Belonging to memory, memorable; memorabilis*:—*Bd. 3, 16.*
 Gemyndelice; adv. *By memory, without book; memoriter*:—*Butan bec, Deut. 31, 19.*
 Gemyndgian, gemyndan; p. de, te; pp. ded, ted, t. *To remember, commemorate, remind, attend, determine, resolve; reminisci, attendere, statuere*:—*Ðu gemyndest þa word thou rememberest the word, Bt. 35, 2, Card. p. 244, 24.* Gemynted hafað *hath resolved, Bd. 3, 9.* Hæfde gemynt, *Gen. 18, 33: Num. 24, 11, v. myngian.*
 Gemyndig *Mindful; memor*:—*Bd. 4, 26, S. p. 600, 14.*
 Gemyst *remembered, v. gemunan.*
 Gemyð *mouth of a river, v. muða.*
 GE'N, géna, gien, giena; adv. [*Frs. jin*] *Again, moreover, besides, at length, as yet, hitherto; iterum*:—*Ða gen then again, Cd. 98: Bd. 2, 7.*
 Genacian, genacodian, benacan; p. ode; pp. od, nacod, genacod. *To make bare, naked, to strip; nudare*:—*Bd. 4, 3.*
^s Genæfd *Necessity, need; necessitas*:—*Bt. 14, 1.*
 Genægdon *approached, v. nægde.*
 Genæged [*Dut. geneigd inclined*] *Subdued, humbled; subactus*:—*Mt. 23, 12.*
 Genæs, genæson *saved, v. genesan.*
 Genæte *oppressed, afflicted, v. gehnægde.*
 Genamode *named, called, v. nemnan.*
 Genap *Shaded, extinguished, destroyed; extinxit*:—*Cd. 166.*
 Gend-geotan; p. gendgute. *To pour out fully, v. geond.*
 Geneadian *to compel, v. neadian.*
 Geneah, geneahe, geneahhe *nigh, sufficient. —geneahhtsufficiently, v. neah.*
 Genealæcan; p. læhte; pp. læht, we læhton. *To approach, draw near, adhere, hasten; appropinquare*:—*Hit to him na to ge-*

nealæcað, *Ps. 31, 8: 33, 5.* Folce genealæcendum him, *Ps. 148, 14.* Geneolacende, *C. Mt. 4, 3.*
 Genealæcning, e; f. *An approach; appropinquatio*:—*Herb. 156.*
 Genear, gener *A refuge, protection; refugium*:—*Genear min eart þu, Ps. 90, 2: Ors. 1, 12.*
 Genearwod, wad, wot *straightened, vexed, oppressed, v. nearwian.*
 Geneat, geneat-mann, es; m. [*neat, nitan cattle*] *A cowherd, farmer, bailif, husbandman, vassal, associate, servant; bubulcus, colonus*:—*Be cyninges geneate, L. In. Tit. 19, 22.* Strange geneatas *strong associates, Cd. 15.*
^t Genec *A light ship, a frigate; liburnica*:—*Cot. 120.*
 Genedde, genidde, geniedde, geneded, genieded, genided, genied, gened *forced, compelled, urged, invited, v. nydan.*
 Genededlic; adj. *Compulsive, coercive; compulsorius*:—*Bd. 1, 26.*
 Genefa *a nephew, Ors. 6, 1, v. nefa.*
 Genehhe *near, v. neah.*
 Genehlice *chiefly, v. neahlice.*
 Geneh was, genh wes *adheres, cleaves to; geneh wade adhered, C. Mt. 19, 5.*
 Genemned, genemnod, genemnd *named, v. nemnan.*
 Geneop *destroyed, Cd. 166, v. genap.*
 Geneosian; p. ode; pp. od. *To visit, Ps. 8, 5, v. neosian.*
 Geneosung *a visiting, Lk. 19, 44, v. neosung.*
 Geneoðerian *to condemn, v. niðerian.*
 Gener *a refuge, v. genear.*
 Generenes, se; f. *A taking, deliverance; ereptio*:—*Bd. 4, 22.*
 Generian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. *To save, deliver, Ps. 34, 12, v. nerian.*
 Generwde *vexed, v. nearwian.*
 Genesan he genist; p. genæs; pp. genesen [*Dut. genezen*] *To heal, to be recovered, saved, preserved; sanare, servari*:—*Guðe genæs saved in battle, Cd. 94: Ors. 4, 8, Bar. p. 157, 8.*
 Genesburuh *Gainsborough, v. Gegnesburh.*
 Geneðan; p. de. *To subdue, bring under, decline; subjugare*:—*Ne dorste he geneðan, Ors. 1, 10, Bar. p. 48, 15: 41, 8: Cd. 170.* Nihtes geneðeð, *Bt. R. p. 169, 16.*
^u Geng, genga *a privy; latrina; Cot. 123, v. gang.*
 Gengdon *passed, v. gangan, gan.*
 Genge *A GANG, flock, company; grex*:—*Chr. 1070.*
 Genge *would go, v. gan.*

Genge beon *To prevail; multum posse*:—*Bd. 3, 12, Lye.*
 Gengyme *A meeting, assembly; conventus*:—*T. Ps. 63, 2.*
 Genhlade, genlade *An unloading, a discharging, an arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself; exoneratio, brachium oceani, Som.*
 Genian *to yawn, v. ganian.*
 Genierede, wod *vexed, v. nearwian.*
 Geniht *abundance, v. genyht.*
 Genihtlice; adv. *Abundantly; abunde*:—*Cot. 6.*
 Genihtsum; adj. *Abundant, plentiful, fruitful; abundans*:—*Bd. 5, 11.*
 Genihtsumian; p. ode; pp. od. *To suffice, abound; abundare*:—*Ps. 64, 14: 72, 12: 127, 3.*
 Genihtsumlice; adv. *Sufficiently, abundantly, plentifully; abunde*:—*Ps. 30, 30: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.*
 Genihtsumnes, se; f. *An abundance, plenty, sufficiency; abundantia*:—*Ps. 29, 7: 64, 12.*
 Geniman; p. genam, genom; pp. genumen. *To take, obtain, enter into, v. niman.*
 Genioman *to take, seize, v. niman.*
 GENIP, es; pl. u. *A cloud; nubes*:—*On þat genip, Lk. 9, 34.* Of þam genipe, *Lk. 9, 35.* And hig ealle gesawon þat þat genip stod, *Ex. 33, 10: Ps. 76, 16.*
 Genirwed *vexed, v. nearwian.*
^v Geniðerian, geniðrian; p. ode; pp. od. *To condemn, Elf. gl. 28, v. niðerian.*
 Geniðle, an. *Hatred, enmity; odium*:—*Ic onfeng feonda geniðlan I took the hatred of enemies, Cod. ex. p. 29: Jdth. 11, Thw. p. 24, 37.*
 Geniwian *to renew, Ps. 50, 11, v. niwian.*
 Geniwung, e; f. *A renewing, recovering; renovatio, Som.*
 Genlade *a discharging, v. genhlade.*
 Genneahhe *nigh, v. geneah.*
 Gennelung, e; f. *Greatness; magnificentia*:—*Ps. 67, 37.*
 GENOG, genoh, noh; adv. [*Plat. Ger. genug: Dut. genoeg: Frs. genoach: Moes. ganah: Al. ginuoh: Dan. nok: Swed. nog: Icel. gnógr, nógr: Heb. נחם, nuh, nuch a rest, from נחם nh to settle: in Hiph. to give rest*] *Sufficiently, abundantly, ENOUGH; satis, abunde*:—*Genog sweotol hit is it is sufficiently manifest. Genog riht þu segst rightly enough thou sayest, Bt. 33, 1.* Genoh hit is, *Mk. 14, 41.* Hæfð genoh, *Mt. 6, 34.* Habbon genoh, *Jn. 10, 10.*
 Genogan *to multiply; multiplicare, Lye.*

- Genoh; *g. es, re, es; adj. Sufficient, abundant; abundans:—Dugeða genohra of abundant blessings, Cd. 42.*
- Genohtud, benotod *used, noted, v. notian.*
- Gent *Ghent, in Flanders; Gandavum:—Chr. 879.*
- Gentod *Driven; pulsus:—Chr. Gib. 975, p. 123, 39.*
- Genycled *Knuckled, crooked; obuncus, Som.*
- Genydan, he genyt; *p. de; pp. ed. To compel, v. nydan.*
- Genydmagas, genyhemagas *those necessarily related, related by blood.*
- *Genyht, geniht *An abundance, plenty, sufficiency, fulfilment; abundantia:—Bt. 33, 1, Card. p. 186, 18: 35, 3: Cd. 90.*
- Genyhtfull, genyhtsum *plentiful, v. genihtsum.*
- Genyman *to take, Ps. 49, 17, v. niman.*
- Genyrwian *to narrow, restrain, press, Lk. 19, 43: Ps. 68, 19, v. nearwian.*
- Genyt *compels, v. nydan.*
- Genyðerian, genyðrian; *p. ode; pp. od, ad, ud. To humble, condemn, Ps. 17, 29: Lk. 6, 37, v. niðerian.*
- Genyðerung *humility, condemnation, v. nyðerung.*
- GEO; *adv. [Frs. ea] Formerly, of old; olim:—Bd. 1, 1: 4, 3, 4.*
- ¶ Geo ær, geo hwilum, geo dagum, geo gara, geo geara *heretofore, long ago, Bt. 31, 1.*
- GEÓC; *n. [Plat. juk, jok n: Dut. juk n: Frs. jok n: Ger. joch n: Per. يوغ yogh: Sans. yuga] A Yoke; jugum:—Ps. 2, 3: Mt. 11, 29, 30.*
- GEOC; *adj. [Plat. Dut. gek foolish: Kil. gheck: Ger. geck foolish: Moes. juk] Rash, violent, troublesome; præceps:—Cd. 183: 205.*
- Geocan *To keep, save; servare:—Geoca user preserve us, Cd. 188. Geocend saving, a saviour, Cod. ex. p. 10, b.*
- Geoboga *a yoke, v. geoc.*
- GEÓCE *Safety, help, succour; salus:—Bd. 5, 13. Geoce gefremede might afford succour, Cd. 77.*
- Geocend *a saviour, v. geocan.*
- Geocsa, geocsung *A sobbing; singultus:—Bt. R. p. 152: R. 99.*
- Geoc-stecca, geoc-sticca *A bolt of of a door, a bar; obex:—Cot. 145.*
- *Geof *a gift, Bd. 1, 33, v. gifu.*
- Geoffrian; *p. ode; pp. od. To offer, sacrifice, Elf. T. p. 8, 13.*
- Geofian *to give, Cd. 26, v. gifan.*
- Geofon, es. *The sea, deep; mare:—Cd. 171. Geofonhus a sea-house, Cd. 66.*
- Geogelere *A juggler; præstigator, Som.*
- GEOGUD, geoged, geogoð, geogað, iuguð; [*Plat. jögd f: Dut. jeugd f: Frs. jeucht c: Ger. jugend f.*] *YOUTH, a youngling, the young; juvenus:—Of minre geoguðe, Mk. 10, 20: Gen. 8, 24.—Geogað háð youth, the state of youth, docility.*
- Geoguðlic; *adj. YOUTHLIKE; juvenilis:—Bd. 5, 6.*
- GEOL, geohol, gehhol, iule [*Dan. juul: Swed. jul: Icel. jól: Norse, jaul: Arm. gouel, gouil a feast*] *YULE, Christmas; festum nativitatis Domini:—On geol at Christmas, L. Alf. 5: 38.*
- ¶ Se ærra geola *the ere or before yule, December. Se æftera geola the after yule, January. Se monað is nemned on Leden, Decembris, and on ure geþeode se ærra geola; Januarius se æftera geola, Cott. Tiberius, b. 1: Hickeys Thes. vol. i. p. 212, 55, v. Fox, Menol. p. 59, n. 1. 3.*
- Geolca, gioleca *A YOLK: ovi vitellus:—Serm. in Nat.*
- Geoleccan; *v. a. To allure; blandiri:—Þa hi þe mæst geoleccan when they most allured thee, Bt. 7, 2.*
- Geólewe, geolu, geoluwe, geolwa, geolwe *yellow, v. gelew.—Geolo-read yellow red; croceus.—Geoluhwit yellow white; mellinus, color stramineus.—Geolwe-blac yellow black; fulvus, L. M. 3, 62.—Geoluwe adl, geolwa adl yellow addle, jaundice; icterus.*
- Geolhstor, geolster *matter, corruption, poison, venom; sanies: Bd. 4, 19.*
- Geolstru *Full of poison, virulent; virulentus, Som.*
- Geomeleaslice *carelessly, v. gymeleaslice.*
- Geomen *care, v. gymen.*
- GEOMER, geomor, geomre [*Plat. Dut. Ger. jammer m. pity*] *GRUM, sad, sorrowful; querulus, mæstus:—Geomre gastas sad spirits, Cd. 4. Þu scealt geomor hweorfan thou shalt sad depart, Cd. 48. Geomor-mod sad minded, Gen. 27, 34: Cd. 40.*
- Geomerian, geomrian; *p. ode; pp. od. To grieve, groan, mourn, lament, bewail; gemere:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9. Se Hælend geomrode on hys gaste, Jn. 11, 33, 38. Geomriende, geomrigende, Mk. 5, 38: 8, 12: Gen. 42, 38.*
- Geomerung, geomrung; *e; f. A groaning, lamentation; ge-*
- mitus:—*Ps. 6, 6: Bd. 1, 13: Ps. 30, 12.*
- Geomian *to take care of, v. gyman.*
- Geomorlic *Doleful, afflictive; queribundo similis:—Ors. 4, 5.*
- Geona, geone *hitherto, through, during, Ps. 7, 12, v. gen.*
- Geonan, geonian *to yawn, chatter, v. gynian.*
- Geon-bæran; *p. geonbyrde. To bear against, oppose, resist; opponere:—L. Edw. and Guth. 6.*
- Geonc *young, Bt. 8, v. geong.*
- Geond, geonda; *prep. ac. [Plat. günner: Dut. ginder: Frs. gint: Moes. jaind.—ge, Frs. ond to, as far as, by] Through, over, as far as, after, beyond; per, ultra:—He gæð geond drige stowa, Mt. 12, 43: 14, 35: Lk. 19, 1: 21, 12. Geond to þam stane, Num. 20, 8. Geond feowertig daga after forty days, Num. 13, 22. Fram geondan sæ from beyond sea, Chr. 1047, v. begeond.*
- Geond; *adv. Yond, yonder, thither, beyond; illuc:—Hider and geond hither and thither, Bd. 5, 13. Hyder geond yonder, Mt. 26, 36.*
- Geondettan *to confess, L. Alf. 14, v. andettan.*
- Geondfolen *beyond full, filled throughout, Cd. 2.*
- Geond-send, geondsended *overspread.*
- Geondspettan *to spit or squirt out.*
- Geond spregde *poured out; perfudit:—Guthl. vit. c. 6.*
- Geonduarde *Answered; respondit:—C. Mt. 3, 15.*
- Geone *through, v. geona.*
- Geonetan; *pp. geonet. To occupy, fill up, hasten; occupare:—C. Lk. 13, 7: Cot. 149.*
- Geong *a journey, path, C. Lk. 10, 33, v. gang.*
- Geong Sighs; *gemitus:—Bd. 1, 13.*
- GEONG, ging, geonc, giung, gung; *def. se geonga; comp. gyngra, geongra; sup. gyngest; adj. [Plat. junk: Dut. jong: Ger. jung: Swed. Dan. ung] YOUNG, tender; juvenis:—Þa ic geong wæs when I was young, Bd. 4, 19. Se geonga man, Mt. 19, 22. Geongra younger, a younger, one obedient, a servant, vassal. Geongra weorðan to be a vassal, Cd. 15: Bd. 4, 23.*
- Geongerdóm, geongordóm, es; *m. Youngership, minority, subjection, obedience, service; juvenilis status:—Cd. 14: 15: 30: 35.*
- Geonglic; *adj. Youthful, young; juvenilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.*

Geonglicnys, se; *f.* Youth; juvenus:—*Scint.* 32.
 Geongling, gungling, es; *m.* [*Dut.* jongeling] *A* Youngling, a boy; juvenis:—*Elf. gr. pref.*: *R. Mt.* 18, 2.
 Geonre There, yonder; illuc, *Som.*
 Geonung, e; *f.* A YAWNING, braying, chattering; oscitatio, barritus:—*Cot.* 95.
 GEORN; *adj.* [*Plat.* geern: *Dut.* gaarne: *Frs.* jern: *Ger.* gern: *Dan.* gierne: *Swed.* gerna: *Icel.* giarn] Desirous, eager, studious, intent, careful, diligent; cupidus:—*Pæs gefeohtes* georn eager for the fight, *Ors.* 3, 8. *Pat ic seo teonum* georn that I be anxious for mischiefs, *Cd.* 27.
 Georne; *comp. or; sup.* ost, est; *adv.* Earnestly, diligently; diligenter:—*Herodes befran hi* georne, *Mt.* 2, 7. He geornor wolde sibbe he more earnestly desired peace, *Ors.* 3, 1: *L. Cnut. secu.* 11, *W.* p. 135, 12. *Swa mon* geornest mæg to his utmost; pro virili.
 Geornes, gyrnes, se; *f.* Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavour; solertia:—*Bd.* 3, 6, 11, 17, 23, 28, 30.
 Geornest earnest, vehement, *Som.*, v. georne.
 Geornfull, geornfullic; *adj.* Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, intent: sollicitus:—*Lk.* 10, 41: *Bd.* 2, 1: 5, 11, v. georn.
 Geornfullice; *adv.* Most anxiously or diligently; studiose:—*Bd.* 5, 13, 20.
 Geornfulness, se; *f.* Diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour; solertia:—*Bd.* 3, 7, 23, 30: *L. eccl. Edg.* 5.
 Geornian, girnan, gyrnan; *p.* de [georn eager] To desire, study, seek for, YEARN, require; desiderare:—*Satanas gyrnde*, *Lk.* 22, 31: *Bt.* 18, 2. *Pat ge* georniað þam þinga that ye earnestly desire the things, *L. Athel. pref.*, *W.* p. 55, 56, 61. *Girn þu fram me*, *Ps.* 2, 8: *Chr.* 674, *Ing.* p. 52, 2.
 Geornlic; *adj.* Earnest, diligent; diligens:—*Ors.* 4, 12.
 Geornlice; *adv.* 1. Diligently, anxiously; diligenter. 2. Therefore, on that account; ergo:—1. *Mt.* 2, 8: *Lk.* 7, 4. 2. *Bd.* 3, 8, *Lye.*
 Geornung, gyrning, e; *f.* 1. An endeavour, industry; industria. 2. A petition; petitio. 3. Merit, desert; meritum:—1. *Lye.* 2. *Chr.* 675, *Ing.* p. 50, 30. 3. *R. Conc.* 1.
 Georrettan. 1. To defame, slan-

der; infamare. 2. To defile, disfigure, deface; turpare:—1. *Cot.* 111. 2. *Som.*
 Georsod enraged, *L. Ps.* 105, 37, v. geysian.
 Georst heath, v. gorst.
 Georstan-dæg yesterday, v. gyrstan-dæg.
 Geortruwian to distrust, despair, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 44, 28, v. ortruwian.
 Georwenan; *pp.* ed [wen hope] To despair, to be out of hope; desperare:—*Georwened out of hope, desperate; desperatus*;—*Bd.* 5, 14.
 Georwyrðed Disgraced; traductus:—*Cot.* 171, v. orwurðe.
 Geosterlic yesterday, v. gysterlic.
 Geot yet, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. gyt.
 GEOTAN, he gyt; *p.* geát, get, we guton; *pp.* goten, gegoten; *v. a.* [*Dut.* gieten: *Frs.* jiette: *Plat.* geeten: *Ger.* giesen: *Dan.* gyde: *Swed.* gjuta] To pour, pour out, shed; fundere:—He get þat blod, *Lev.* 8, 24. Geat tearas shed tears; fundebat lachrymas:—*Bd.* 2, 6.
 Geotende A pouring out, an artery or vein; arteriæ:—*Cot.* 8.
 Geotere A melter; fusor:—*Ors.* 1, 12.
 Geotton confirmed, v. geatan.
 Geoweorða Jugurtha, *Ors.* 5, 7.
 Geoweðan To subdue; subjugare, *Som.*
 Geoxa, geoxung a sobbing, hiccup, *Cot.* 109, v. geocsa.
 Gep sly, cunning, *Scint.* 3, 24, 65, v. geap.
 Gepilod heaped or piled up, *Ex.* 16, 14.
 Geplægde danced, v. plægan.
 Gepose The pose, stuffing of the head; gravedo, dolor capitis:—*Herb.* 46, 1, *Som.*
 Geprice A point or comma; comma, *Som.*
 Gepunian To POUND, bray, break; comminere:—*Herb.* 100, 3, v. punian.
 Gepyndan To POUND, empound, shut in; circumcludere:—*Past.* 39, 1.
 Ger a year, *Lk.* 2, 36, v. gear.
 Gerad invaded, v. geridan.
 Gerad; *n.* [ræd advise] Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner; ratio, conditio:—*Pa he* þæt gerad sette, *Mt.* 18, 24. *Se hlaford dyhte hym* gerad, *Mt.* 25, 19: *Elf. gr. pref.*, *Som.* p. 1, 33. ¶ On þat gerade, (*Ors.* 1, 12.) On þa gerad (*Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 32, 16,) on the condition or account.
 Gerad; *adj.* Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, pru-

dent, suited, conditioned; prudens:—Of geradra worda from considerate words, *Bt.* 2, *Card.* p. 4, 25. *Gif ic þe* geradne gemete if I find thee instructed [skilful], *id.* 5, 1. *Gerad beon wið his wyrd* to be suited to his fortune, *id.* 11, 1. ¶ *Þus* gerad, swa gerad such, of such sort, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* p. 352, 12.
 Geradnes, se; *f.* An agreement, a conspiracy; conjuratio:—*Cot.* 209.
 Geradod quickened, moved, arranged, *Bt.* 35, 2, v. hradian.
 Geradscepe, es; *m.* [gerad consideration, scepe condition] Prudence; prudentia:—*Bt.* *R.* p. 183.
 Geræc Opportunity, season; opportunitas:—*Ps.* 9, 9.
 Geræcan; *p.* geræhte; *pp.* geræht; *v. a.* To reach, occupy, obtain, earn, seize, lay hold of, reach to, to extend; attingere, assequi:—*Sio fyrd hie* geræcan ne mihte the army could not reach them, *Chr.* 895. *Pu scealt þine and lifne* geræcan thou shalt earn thy sustenance, *Cd.* 43: *Chr.* 921. *Geræcan* tearas of eagum fundere lachrymas ab oculis, *L. Can. Edg. poen. magn.* 3, *W.* p. 97, 27. *Geræhte þa burh* seized the city, *Ors.* 2, 4.
 Geræd prudent, v. gerad.
 Geræd ready, quick, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 648, 27, v. hræd.
 Gerædde, geræded arranged, prepared, determined, decreed, v. rædan.
 Geræde, geræd read, considered, imagined, v. rædan.
 Geræde, gerædu, gereda, gerædro. Trappings; phaleræ:—*Elf. gl.* 23.
 Geræding Decrees; consulta:—*Cot.* 59.
 Gerædnys, se; *f.* An ordinance, a decree, purpose, an intention, a resolution; consultum:—*L. Edg. pol.* 1.
 Geræf Fixed; fixus:—*L. Alf. pol.* 28.
 Geræft Torn, distracted; discerptus:—*Bt.* 37, 1.
 Geræpan to bind, *Bt. R.* p. 167, v. ræpan.
 Geræse rushed, v. ræsan.
 Geræstan To rest, sit; quiescere:—*Geræstan mid þone Hæland*, *C. Mt.* 9, 10, v. ræstan.
 Geræwen, geræwud Set in rows, plaited, embroidered; segmentatus:—*R.* 63.
 Gerafende, gerawende RIFTING, cleaving; infindens:—*Cot.* 181.
 Gerar A roaring, howling; boatus, ululatus:—*Martyr.* 10. *Jan.*

Geras *It became, it ought; de-*
 cuit:—*Bd.* 3, 8, 17, v. riseð.
 GERD *A yard, rod, reed, twig,*
young shoot; virga, arundo:—
Solil. pref. C. R. Mt. 9, 7: 12,
 20.
 Gerdel *a girdle, Prov.* 31, v.
 gyrdel.
 Gere well, v. geara.
 Gereafod *bereaved, spoiled, v.*
reafian.
 Gereahht *ruled, explained, guided,*
corrected, v. recan.
 Gereapan *to bind, Bt. R. p.* 187,
 v. ræpan.
 Gerec, gehrec *Rule, government,*
direction, exposition, correction;
regimen:—Bd. 4, 12.
 Gereca *A governor, ruler; præ-*
fectus:—Heah gereca, Hom.
Nat. Greg. p. 21, 1.
 Gerecan, gereccan, gereccan *to*
tell, say, shew, instruct, ex-
plain, define, fix, establish, rule,
govern, compel, subdue, Bt. 11,
 2: 20, *Card. p.* 108, 22, v. re-
 can.
 Gerecednys, gerecednys, gere-
 cennes, se; *f. A narration,*
history, report, an interpreta-
tion, a direction, correction,
heap; relatio:—Ps. 98, 4.
Æfter Matheus gerecednysse,
Mt. 1, 1, *Lye.*
 Gerecelic; *adj. Drawn, ex-*
tended, firm, steadfast; stric-
tus, Som.
 Gereclicle; *adv. Widely, far*
and near; extensive:—Bt. 35,
 4, *Card. p.* 252, 13.
 GERFA, an; *m. [Plat. gräve,*
greve m: Dut. graaf m: Frs.
greef c: Ger. graf m: Dan.
greve m: Swed. grefwe. The
same as gefera a companion;
from fer, fær a journey, ge
together, a travelling together,
Wach.] 1. A companion, an
associate, a fellow; socius. 2. A
person having a delegated au-
thority, a governor, prefect,
commander, REEVE, bailiff, a-
gent; præpositus. A gerefa
or reeve was an officer ap-
pointed by the executive pow-
er, and in rank inferior to the
earl, or ealdorman. There
was one in every byrig; he
was a judicial officer and was
ordered to judge according
to right judgment, and the
domboc or book of judgment.
He delivered over offenders
to punishment, and was pre-
sent at the folcgemot, where
he was to do justice. He
was ordered to convene a ge-
mot every four weeks to end
lawsuits. He took bail or
security in his shire for every
one to keep the peace; and
if he omitted to take the bail

and neglected his duty, he
 lost his office and the king's
 friendship, and forfeited to
 him one hundred and twenty
 shillings, *Turner's Hist. of the*
A.-S. b. 8, ch. 7, p. 225:—1.
Bd. 4, 1, v. gefera. 2. And
 se sette gerefan geond eall
 þat rice, *Gen.* 41, 34: 43, 16:
Mk. 15, 43. Ða cwæð se ge-
 refa, *Lk.* 16, 3. ¶ *Margrave,*
mær-gerefa finium præpositus.
—Palsgrave, palant-gerefa pa-
latii præpositus, etc. Our she-
riff or shire-reeve, i. e. scire-
gerefa a governor of a shire.
 Geref-land *Tributary land; tri-*
butarium territorium:—Cot.
 106.
 Geref-mæd *a governor's wages,*
Heming. p. 138, v. med.
 Geref-scipe *office of a sheriff.*
 Gerefsceire *Stewardship, a county,*
shire; villicatio, locus in quo
officium exercetur:—Lk. 16,
 3.
 Geregnian *To dye, stain, colour;*
inficere:—Cot. 112.
 Geregnong *A making up; con-*
fectio:—Cot. 44.
 Gerehtad *Made whole, set up;*
erectus:—C. Lk. 13, 13.
 Gerehte *Rules; regit:—Ps.* 22,
 1.—*Gerehtest explainedst, v.*
recan.
 Gerela *a robe, v. gegerela.*
 Gerenian; *pp. od. To adorn,*
enlarge; ornare:—Ors. 3, 8:
Bt. 14, 3, *Card. p.* 70, 15, 16:
 27, 1.
 Gerenu *Ornaments; ornamenta:*
—Bt. 14, 3.
 Gereofage *seizes, v. reafian.*
 Gereohnung, e; *f. A making*
up; confectio:—Cot. 171.
 Gereonian *To conspire, conjure,*
adorn; conspirare:—Elf. gr.
 47.
 Gereonung, e; *f. A conspiracy,*
confederacy; conjuratio, Som.
 Gereord. 1. *Language, speech;*
lingua. 2. A table, food, re-
past, feast, supper; mensa,
convivium:—1. Bd. 1, 1. 2.
Æt gereorde, Mt. 26, 20: *Mk.*
14, 14: Lk. 11, 38. ¶ *Ge-*
reord-hus a dining-room, R.
 207, v. reord.
 Gereordian; *p. ode; pp. od;*
v. a. To refresh, take food, to
dine, satisfy; saturare:—Ðat
ge eow gereordian, Gen. 18,
 5: *C. Ps.* 80, 15.
 Gereordig-hus *a dining-room.*
 Gereordnes, gereordnys, se; *f.*
A repast, dinner, fullness; re-
fectio:—C. Ps. 22, 2: *Bd.* 4,
 28.
 Gereordung, e; *f. A dinner, re-*
past; prandium:—Ps. 22, 2.
 Gereosan *to fall, Ps.* 9, 33, v.
 reosan.

Geresp *Convicted; convictus:—*
L. Alf. pol. 28.
 Gerestan; *p. t; pp. ed; v. a.*
 1. *To rest, be at leisure; qui-*
escere. 2. To rest, lie with,
to cohabit; coire:—1. Ic me
gerest I rest, Elf. gr. 28. *Ge-*
rest þe, Lk. 12, 19. 2. *Heo*
nam Balan and sealde Jacobe
to gerestan, Gen. 30, 4.
 Gerestscipe. 1. *Rest, ease; oti-*
um. 2. A cohabitation; con-
cubitus:—1. Som. 2. Bd. 1,
 27, resp. 8.
 Geretan *to refresh, v. aretan.*
 Gereðra, gereðre, gereð *a sailor,*
rower, an oar, the colours, Chr.
 891, v. reðra.
 Gerian *To clothe; vestire:—Bd.*
 4, 31.
 Gerice *a kingdom, L. Ps.* 67, 35,
 v. rice.
 Geridan; *p. gerad; pp. geriden.*
To ride, to ride through or over,
invade; equitando peragra-
re, invadere:—Geridon West
Seaxna lond rode over the
West Saxon's land, Chr. 878.
 Gerad *to Ecgbyrhtes-stane*
rode to Brixton, Chr. 878, *Ing.*
p. 105, 12: 1015: 1016. *Se*
cyng let geridan ealle þa land
the king determined to invade
all the land, Chr. 1043, *Ing. p.*
 214, 12.
 Gerid-men *horsemen, knights.*
 Gerif [reafian *to seize]* 1. *A*
seizing, capture; raptura. 2.
An impediment, obstacle, a de-
lay; mora:—1. Gerif fisca a
taking of fishes, R. 98. 2. *Lye.*
 Gerifen *seized, v. reafian.*
 Gerihtright, *justice, custom, duty,*
reason, L. pol. Cnut. 12, v. riht.
 Geriht; *adj. RIGHT, direct; di-*
rectus:—Beoð on gerihte, Lk.
 3, 5.
 Gerihtan *to make right or straight,*
to correct, direct, Jn. 1, 23, v.
 rihtan.
 Gerihltæcan, rihtlæcan; *p. læh-*
te; pp. læht. To justify, cor-
rect, direct, rectify, reprove;
corrigere:—Ðat hys weorc ne
syn gerihltæhte, Jn. 3, 20: *L.*
Ps. 36, 24.
 Gerihtnes, se; *f. Setting right,*
correcting; correctio:—Bd. 5,
 22.
 Gerihtwisian; *p. ode; pp. od;*
v. a. To justify; justificare:
—Lk. 10, 29: *Mt.* 3, 7.
 Gerim *a number, computation,*
calendar, Ps. 38, 6, v. rim.
 Geriman *to number, Gen.* 13, 16,
 v. riman.
 Gerinan *to touch, Bd.* 3, 12, v.
 gehrinan.
 Gerino *Buildings; ædificatio-*
nes:—R. Mk. 13, 2.
 Gerip *a harvest, Gen.* 8, 22, v.
 rip.

Geriped *grown old, ripe*, Gen. 18, 12, v. ripian.
 Gerisan *To take, seize; rapere*:—R. Mt. 11, 12.
 Gerisen *A seizing, plunder; rapina*:—On gerisne, Guthl. vit. c. 18.
 Gerisene, gerysene, gerisn; *adj.* Convenient, agreeable, fit, worthy; congruus:—Gerisene stowe, Bd. 1, 26, S. p. 488, 19: Cd. 9: Ors. 4, 6.
 *Gerisenlic; *adj.* Convenient, suitable, fit; aptus:—Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 9.
 Gerisenlice; *comp. or; adv.* Fitly, agreeably; apte:—Bd. 4, 9, S. p. 588, 27.
 Gerisennes, gerisnes, se; *f.* Convenience, agreeableness, congruity; convenientia:—Cot. 58.
 Gerislic *convenient*, Bd. 5, 19, v. gerisenlic.
 Gerisnian *To agree, accord; convenire*:—Cot. 38.
 Gerist, ariseð, geriseð *It behoveth, becomes, agrees, suits; convenit, decet*:—Rihtwise gerist, Ps. 32, 1: Bt. 34, 10: 64, 1.
 Geriw *Sorrow, affliction; ærumna*:—T. Ps. 31, 4.
 Gerlic *Yearly; annuus*:—Cot. 18.
 Germanie *Germany; Germania*:—Chr. 449.
 Gernde *Is busy; satagit*:—Cot. 178, q. from geornian.
 Gernwinde *Yern-wind; conductum [apud textores]*:—Cot. 39, 161, Lye.
 Gerora *banishment, v. gehrore*.
 Gerosod *Rosy, belonging to roses; rosaceus, Som.*
 Gerostod *Roasted; assus, Som.*
 Gerowen *rowed, v. rowan*.
 Gers *grass, v. gærs*.
 GERST [Plat. garste, gast *f.* Dut. gerst, garst *f.* Dan. byg *n.* Swed. bjugg *n.* Ger. gerste *f.*]
 GRIST, *pearled barley; frumentum quodvis tritum, Lye.*
 Gerume *room, space, Bt. 21, v. rum*.
 Gerumpen *Rough, wrinkled; rugosus*:—Gerumpenu nædre cerastes, coluber:—Cot. 38.
 1 Gerunnen *Run together, congealed, joined; coagulatus*:—Ps. 67, 16: 118, 70.
 Gerwigan *To prepare; parare*:—Somn. 204.
 Geryman; *p. de; v. a.* To extend, enlarge, make room, open, lay waste; dilatare:—Ic geryme, Ex. 34, 24. Geryman wæg *to open a way, R. Ben. 59, 71*.
 GERYNE, gehryne; *pl. u; n.* A mystery, sacrament; mysterium:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9: L.

Eccl. 4, Wilk. 178, 27: Mt. 13, 11.
 Gerynelic *Mystical; mysticus*:—Bd. 2, 1.
 Gerynelice *Mystically; mystice*:—Cot. 131.
 Gerypan *to reap or mow, v. ripan*.
 Gerysene *fit, v. gerisene*.
 Gés *geese, v. gos*.
 Gesaca *An adversary, accuser; adversarius*:—Bd. 2, 2. On gesacum, Cd. 4.
 Gesadelod *saddled, L. pol. Cnut. 69, v. sadelian*.
 Gesadod *filled, L. Ps. 103, 18, v. sadian*.
 Gesæd *said, told, v. secgan*.
 Gesæga *A saying, relation; narratio*:—Bd. 5, 13.
 Gesægan *to say, tell, relate, Bd. 1, 12, v. sægan*.
 Gesægdnis *A mystery; mysterium*:—C. Mt. 13, 11.
 Gesæged *Sacrificed; immolatus*:—Jdth. 12.
 Gesægen *a saying, relation, tradition, Bd. 5, 12, v. sægen*.
 Gesæhtlad *reconciled, v. sæhtlian*.
 Gesælan; *p. de [sæl an opportunity] To happen, come to pass; provenire*:—Gif hit æfre gesælð *if it ever happen, Bt. R. p. 168*.
 mGesæld, gesæld *tied, united, sealed, Cd. 37, v. sælan*.
 Gesælge; *adv.* Happily; fauste:—Cot. 89.
 Gesælig, gesæli, sælig, gesæliglic, gesællic; *comp. ra; sup. ost; adj.* Happy, prosperous, fortunate; felix:—Elf. gr. 7, Som. p. 1, 34. Swiðe gesælige *very or most happy, Cd. 1, Th. p. 2, 12. Fram gesælgum tidum from happy times, Ors. 5, 2. Se seo se gesælgosta who is the happiest, Bt. 26, 1, Card. p. 140, 9. Gesæli, Bt. 26, 1*.
 Gesæliglice, gesæillice, gesælice; *adv.* Happily; feliciter:—Bt. 11, 1: Bd. 5, 19.
 Gesælignys, gesælignes, se; *f.* Happiness; felicitas:—Bd. 1, 7.
 Gesælð *happiness, felicity, wealth, good, advantage, Bd. 26, 1, v. sælð*.
 Gesæt *sat, sat down, v. gesittan*.
 Gesætnys, se; *f.* 1. A site, situation; collocatio. 2. A thing settled, a decree, law; decretum, Som.
 Gesætu, gesetu *Seats, dwellings; sedes*:—Past. 50, 1.
 Gesam, in composition, denotes together, with; simul, con, v. sam.
 Gesamhiwan *companions, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. hiwan*.

Gesamnian *to assemble, collect, unite, Bt. 21, v. somnian*.
 Gesamnung, gesomnung, samnung, e; *f.* A congregation, union, assembly, synagogue, church; congregatio, synagoga:—On gesamnungum, Mt. 23, 6. Pære gesamnunge ealdor, Lk. 8, 41.
 nGesanco *Suckers; exugia*:—Cot. 167.
 Gesargod, gesaroged *grieved, afflicted, torn, Chr. 897, v. sargian*.
 Gesawan; *pp.* gesawen. *To sow; seminare*:—C. Mt. 13, 3, v. sawan.
 Gesawen *seen, v. seon*.
 Gescad *reason, difference, v. gescead*.
 Gescadenlice, gescadlice *Separately, distinctly; separatim*:—Can. Edg. Con. 3: Cot. 198.
 Gescadwis, gescadwite *reasonable, intelligent, v. gesceadwis*.
 Gescadwislice; *comp. or; adv.* Wisely, prudently, clearly; prudenter:—Ors. 1, 10.
 Gescæft *a creation, v. gesceaft*.
 Gescæncstest *Thou hast given drink; potasti*:—L. Ps. 59, 3.
 Gescænednes, gescæningnes, se; *f.* A dashing together, a breaking; collisio:—Cot. 59.
 Gescænian *to lessen, shake, v. scænan*.
 Gescafen *shaven, v. scafan*.
 Gescaldwyrth *Groundsel; senecio*:—Cot. 174.
 Gescamian, ic gescamige *to shame, blush, Ps. 69, 3, v. sceamian*.
 Gescapa *pudenda, Herb. 94, 4: 102, 1, Lye*.
 Gescapen *formed, created, v. sceapian*.
 Gescappennys, se; *f.* A formation; figmentum:—L. Ps. 102, 13.
 Gescea *A sobbing; singultus*:—Cot. 174.
 oGescead *Reason, discretion, prudence, distinction, difference, respect, regard; ratio*:—Gescead agyldan, Mt. 12, 36. For hwylcum gesceade *for which reason, wherefore, Elf. gr. 44*.
 Gesceadan *to separate, Cd. 167, v. sceadan*.
 Gesceadlice; *adv.* Reasonably, rationally; rationabiliter:—Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 244, 3.
 Gesceadwis; *adj.* Reasonable, intelligent, prudent, cautious; rationalis:—Bt. 41, 2: 42.
 Gesceadwislic; *adj.* Reasonable; rationalis:—R. Ben. interl. 2.
 Gesceadwislice, sceadwislice; *adv.* Rationally; rationabiliter:—Bt. 21: 33, 4.
 Gesceadwisnes, sceadwisnes, se; *f.* Reason, discretion; ratio:—Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 384, 18.

Gesceaft, SCEAFT, es; n.m. 1. *A creation, origin; creatio.* 2. *A created being, a creature; creatura.* 3. *A thing created, an element, the world; elementum:—*1. Fram fruman gesceafte, *Mk.* 10, 6. Gif ge willað þone fruman sceaft gepencan if you will remember the first origin, *Bt.* 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 18. 2. God is fæder eallra gesceafta God is the father of all creatures, *id.* p. 170, 9. Bodiað godspell ealre sceafte, *C. Mk.* 16, 15. 3. On feower gesceafta into four elements, *Bt.* 33, 4, *Card.* p. 200, 4: 39, 8. Gesceamian to blush, to make ashamed, *L. Ps.* 6, 10, v. sceamian. ^pGesceandnys confusion, *Ps.* 68, 23, v. sceonde. Gesceanian To shake; conquassare:—*C. Ps.* 109, 7. Gesceap A creation, forming, shaping; creatio:—*Bd.* 4, 24, v. gesceaft. Gesceapen formed, created, v. scyppan. Gesceapenis, se; f. A creation; creatio:—*Alb. resp.* 1. Gesceaplice; adv. Properly, fitly, well; apte:—*Bd.* 4, 19. Gesceapu. 1. Beauty, form; forma. 2. Verenda, pudenda. 3. Commands, precepts, destinies; mandata:—1. *Cd.* 25, *Th.* p. 32, 14. 2. *Gen.* 9, 22. 3. *Cd.* 40, *Th.* p. 52, 12: 76: 136. Gesceátan, he gescytt; p. gesceot, we gesceoton; pp. gesceaten [sceat a part] To fall to, give up, divide; dividere, cedere in partem alicujus:—Hit gescitt to his dæle, *Ex.* 29, 26. Eower earde us gesceote, *Jos.* 9, 8. Hig gesceatað to Aarones dæle, *Ex.* 29, 28. Gesceaðan to injure, hurt, *L. eccl. Cnut.* 26, v. sceaðan. Gesceawian; p. ode; pp. od. To regard; considerare, v. sceawian. Gescendan, gescindan, SCENDAN; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [*Dut.* schenden] To confound, deprave, defile, SHEND, mar, disgrace, defeat; confundere:—Nylle þu me gescendan, *Ps.* 118, 31. Þu gescendest, *Ps.* 43, 11: 24, 3: 30, 1: *Gen.* 20, 6. Gescendnys, gescyndnys, se; f. A confounding; confusio:—*Ps.* 34, 30. ^aGesceod shod, covered, rendered, *Mk.* 6, 9, v. sceadan. Gesceop created, v. scyppan. Gesceortan To shorten; deficere:—*C. Jn.* 11, 3.

Gesceot, gescot. 1. A SHOT, spear, dart, an arrow; pila, jaculum. 2. A SHOT, reckoning, lattices, a most sacred place; symbolum, cancelli gradus ligneus, propitiatorium:—1. Ða wænna flugon mid swiftum gesceote tela volabant, celeri jactu, *Jud.* c. 16, p. 162. Nim þin gesceot, *Gen.* 27, 3. 2. Gesceot bæftan þæm heah weofode a lattice or step behind the high altar, *R.* 109. Gesceppan to create, *Elf. gr.* 26, v. scyppan. Gescerian To bestow, give; tribuere:—*Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 17, 12. Gescerpte adorned, *Bt. R.* p. 170, v. gescyrped. Gescierpan to sharpen, *Past.* 35, 1, v. scyrpan. Gescild a refuge, shield, *Ps.* 71, 1, v. scyld. Gescildnes, se; f. A protection, defence; tuitio:—*Bd.* 2, 5: *Gen.* 14, 20. Gescinan to shine, *Bt.* 34, 5, v. scinan. Gescindan to confound, deprave, defile, *Gen.* 20, 6, v. gescendan. Gescipan To ship, to go on board a ship, to load; navem conscendere, in navem imponere:—*Chr.* 893. Gescippan to create, *Elf. gr.* 26, *Som.* p. 29, 16, v. scyppan. Gescirpan to sharpen, *Deut.* 32, 41, v. scyrpan. Gescod Shod; calceatus:—*Somn.* 49, 50. Gescola A fellow-debtor; condebitor:—*Cot.* 208. Gescomian to blush, *Ors.* 4, 12, v. sceamian. ^rGescored, gscoren shorn, v. sceran. Gescot; pl. gscotu. An arrow, *Ors.* 3, 9, v. gesceot. Gescoten brought, bestowed, *Can. Edg.* 7, v. sceotan. Gescraepe, gescreop Convenient, meet, fit for, accommodated; aptus:—Gescraepe on læswe, accommoda pasturæ, *Bd.* 1, 1. Gescreaded [pp. of screadan to shred] Cut, pruned; amputatus:—Gescreaded wingearð sarpta vinea, *R.* 99. Gescrencean, forscræncan, screncan, he gescrencð; p. þu gescrencyst. To supplant, overturn; supplantare:—*C. Ps.* 17, 41: *Past.* 2, 6, v. ascrencan. Gescrencednes, se; f. A supplanting, an overturning; supplantatio:—*C. Ps.* 40, 10. Gescreop fit for, apt, v. gescraepe. Gescrepelice; adv. Aptly, conveniently, fitly; apte:—*Bd.* 4, 19.

Gescrif A reproof, command, ceremony; censura:—*Cot.* 59. Gescrifan to shrive, impose, assign, appoint, prescribe, to impose penance or censure, *Can. Edg. conf.* 2, *W.* p. 87, 13, v. scrifan. Gescrincan; p. hi gescringon; pp. gescrunced. To shrink, contract; arescere:—Gescrunced him ealle ædra contracti erant ei omnes nervi, *Ors.* 3, 9, v. scrincan. Gescropelice fitly, meetly, v. gescrepelice. Gescropenys, se; f. An applying, a fitting, accommodation; accommodatio, *Som.* Gescrydan; p. gescridde; pp. gescryd, gescrydde. To clothe, *Gen.* 3, 21, v. scrydan. Gesculdre The shoulders; humeri:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71, v. sculder. Gescy shoes, *Mt.* 3, 11, a shoe, *Deut.* 25, 9, v. sceo. Gescyft [scyft a division] Divided, distributed, parted, shifted; distributus:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 68, *W.* p. 144, 14. ^sGescyldan to shield, protect, defend, *Ps.* 16, 10, v. scyldan. Gescyldend a protector, an avenger, *Ps.* 8, 3, v. scyldan. Gescyldgian, bescyldigan, forscyldigan; p. hig gescyldgudun; pp. gescyldgad [from scyldig or scildi guilty] To be guilty, to find guilty, to catch, condemn, cast away, damn; reum facere, carj ere:—*Lk.* 20, 20. Gescyldnes, se; f. A protection, defence, safeguard; defensio:—*Ps.* 17, 37: *Bd.* 1, 12. Gescyldruthe shoulders, v. sculder. Gescyndnys a confusion, *L. Ps.* 43, 17, v. gescendnys. Gescyppan to create, form, v. scyppan. Gescyred decreed, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 28, v. sceran. Gescyrped, gescyrpt Sharpened, adorned, decked; acutus, ornatus:—*Bt.* 28: *Bd.* 2, 13, v. ascyrgan. Gescyrtan; p. gescyrte; pp. gescyrte; v. a. [scyrte short] 1. To shorten, contract; abbreviare. 2. To fail, to be sick; ægrotare:—1. He gescyrte þa dagas, *Mk.* 13, 20. Ða dagas beoð gescyrte, *Mt.* 24, 22. 2. Gescyrte æger est, *C. Jn.* 11, 3. GESE, gise, gyse, gæ, gea; adv. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. ja: Old Frs. jes: Dan. Swed. ja, jo: Icel. já: Moes. ja, jai: Ot. io, ja: Wel. ys*] YES, yea; immo:—Gise, la gese, yes, oh yes, *Bt.* 16, 4, v. gea.

Geseagone to be spoken, v. secgan.
 Geseah saw, v. seon.
 Geseald given, sold, v. gesyllan.
 Gesean to see, v. seon.
 Gesécan, gesecean to seek, inquire, make for, to advance, *Bd.* 1, 23: 4, 19, v. secan.
 Gesecednes, se; f. *A search, an inquiry, appeal; inquisitio, Som.*
 Gesecgan, gesegan, gesecgean; pp. gesed, gesegen. To say, confess, relate, declare, prove, *Bd.* 4, 3, v. secgan.
¹Geseglian to sail, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 5, v. segelian.
 Gesegnian, gesenian to mark, sign, bless, *L. Eccl.* 29, *W.* p. 187, 50, v. senian.
 Gesehtodan settled, *Chr.* 1101, v. sehtian.
 Gesele *A tabernacle; tabernaculum:—T. Ps.* 14, 1, v. sel, sele.
 Geselenis tradition, *C. Mk.* 7, 3, v. selenis.
 Geselig happy, *Somn.* 188, v. gesælig.
 Geselignes happiness, v. gesæ-lignys.
 Gesellan to give, *C. Mt.* 22, 17, v. syllan.
 Geselð happiness, *Chr.* 1009, v. sælð.
 Geseman, gesemian; pp. gese-mod. To compose, settle, *Ors.* 3, 7, *Bar.* p. 100, 28, v. seman.
 Geseme *An agreement, compromise; reconciliatio:—L. Hloth.* 10, *W.* p. 8, 49.
 Gesencan to sink, v. sencan.
 Gesene; adv. Clearly; manifeste:—*C. Jn.* 11, 14.
 Geseon, gesion, ic geseó, þu gesihst, he gesyhð; p. geseah, þu gesawe, we gesawon; imp. gesyh, geséoh; pp. gesawen. To see, v. seon.
 Geseotu dwellings, *Cd.* 227, *Th.* p. 302, 20.
 Gesete possess; imp. of gesettan.
 Geseted, gesetted placed, *C. Mt.* 7, 25, v. gesettan.
 Gesetednes, gesetenes, gesetnes, gesettednys, se; f. *Position, foundation, institution, constitution, decree; positio, fundatio:—Fram middan-eardes gesetednesse, Mt.* 13, 35: *Mk.* 7, 5: *Ex.* 12, 25, 26: *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 31.
 Geseten settled, *Cd.* 37, v. gesettan.
 Geseten placed, *Ors.* 3, 9, *Bar.* p. 112, 18, v. gesettan.
 Geseðan; pp. geseðed. To utter, speak, say, testify, prove, shew, affirm, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 30, 4, v. seðan.
^uGesetl a seat, settle, *R. Mk.* 12, 39, v. setl.
 Gesetnian To lay wait, to deceive,

to have a quarrel against; insidiari:—*C. Mk.* 6, 19.
 Gesettan; p. gesette; pp. geset, gesett, geseten. To set, appoint, allay, settle, populate, plant, replace, possess, put, expose, constitute, sanction, provide, *Bd.* 3, 8, *S.* p. 532, 16, 38: *Cd.* 21, *Th.* p. 25, 20, v. settan.
 Gesetu seats, *Cod. Exon.* 26, a, v. gesætu.
 Geseuling *A servant; minister:—Chart. Canuti.*
 Geseunes The sea; æquor:—*Cot.* 15.
 Gesewenlic Visible; visibilis:—*Bt.* 33, 4.
 Gesib; g. gesibbe; f. [sib peace, a relation] One of the same stock or tribe, a neighbour, a relation; cognatus, propinquus:—*Þe him gesibbe wæron who were relations to him, Job.* p. 167.
 Gesibbian to pacify, appease, *Bd.* 4, 21, v. sibbian.
 Gesiblice; adv. Peaceably; pacifice:—*Bt. R.* p. 175.
 Gesibling a relation, *R.* 92, v. sibling.
 Gesibnes, se; f. Relationship; affinitas:—*Cot.* 7.
 Gesibsum peaceable, loving peace, *Mt.* 5, 9, v. sibsum.
 Gesibsumian To be reconciled, made at peace; reconciliari:—*Mt.* 5, 24.
 Gesibsumlice peaceably, *Ps.* 34, 23, v. sibsumlice.
 Gesibsumnes concord, agreement, reconciliation, *Lev.* 7, 32, v. sibsumnes.
 Gesiced Weaned; ablactatus, v. asicyd.
 Gesicelod, gesiclod, gesyclod, gesiclod. Become sick, infirm, sick, in danger; ægrotatus:—*Gen.* 48, 1: *Jn.* 4, 46.
^vGesida Sides; latera:—*Lev.* 3, 3, v. side.
 Gesiehðe sight, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. gesiht.
 Gesigan to set as the sun, v. sigan.
 Gesigefæst Triumphant; triumphans:—*Cd.* 188, *Th.* p. 234, 8.
 Gesigefæsted Crowned; coronatus:—*Bd.* 2, 6.
 Gesiht, gesihð, gesyhð, gesihtð, gesið. 1. Sight, view, aspect, respect; visus. 2. A vision, apparition; visio:—1. *Þu wast þat gesiht, and gehernes thou knowest that sight, and hearing, Bt.* 41, 4. Yfel gesyhð, *Mk.* 7, 22. Scearp gesihð a sharp sight, *Elf. gr.* 5: *Lk.* 4, 18: *Cd.* 49, *Th.* p. 63, 20. Of heora gesihðum, *Jud.* 16, 3. Butan gesyhðe without respect, *Bd.* 4, 12. 2. On

gesyhðe in a vision, *Ps.* 88, 19. He on þam temple sume gesihtðe geseah, *Lk.* 1, 22: 24, 23.
 Gesingallicode Continually; continuatim:—*V. Ps.* 140, 7, v. singallice.
 Gesingan to sing, *C. R. Jn.* 13, 38, v. singan.
 Gesinhiwan, gesinhiwode those joined together, partners, mates, *Past.* 52, 8, v. sinhiwan.
 Gesinhiwe Marriage; conjugium:—*Bd.* 4, 5.
 Gesinigan to marry, *R. Lk.* 20, 34, v. sinigan.
 Gesinlice Curiously, strictly; curiose:—*R. Ben.* 58.
 Gesinscipe, es; m. Marriage, wedlock, matrimony; conjugium:—*Bd.* 4, 5, 19.
 Gesinsciplic; adj. Conjugal, matrimonial; conjugal:—*L. Eccl.* 43.
 Gesion to see, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. geseon.
 Gesiowed sewed together, v. siwian.
 Gesirian; pp. gesired. To conspire, deliberate, *Past.* 56, 6, v. syrian.
^wGesið; g. gesiððes; d. gesiððe; m. [sið a path] 1. A companion, fellow, associate, a partner; socius. 2. A president, noble, head; præpositus:—1. Se gesið ah healf the companion has half, *L. In.* 23, *W.* p. 18, 34. Gesiððas allies, *Cd.* 95, *Th.* p. 124, 23: 91. On gesiððe is is as a companion, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 3. 2. *L. In.* 50, *W.* p. 23, 4: *Bd.* 3, 14.
 Gesiðcund of the same condition, *L. In.* 45, *W.* p. 22, 14, v. siðcund.
 Gesiðcundlic Of the same condition, social; socialis:—*Bd.* 2, 9.
 Gesiðman a companion, ruler, *L. In.* 30, v. gesið.
 Gesiðscipe, es; m. A fellowship, society; comitatus:—*Bd.* 3, 28.
 Gesittan; p. gesæt. To sit, possess, inhabit; sedere:—*Ps.* 126, 3: *Lk.* 7, 36. Gesæton land inhabited a land, *Cd.* 46, *Th.* p. 59, 9.
 Gesiwed, gesiwod, gesiuwed sewed, v. siwian.
 Geslaa, *C. Mk.* 14, 65, v. slean.
 Geslagen, geslægen slain, beaten, forged, v. slean.
 Geslapan to sleep, *Ps.* 67, 14, v. slapan.
 Geslefed Having sleeves; manicatus:—*R.* 3.
 Gesleht, es. Clashing, slaughter; cædes:—Bill geslehtes of sword clashing, *Chr.* 938: *Price's Walt.* vol. i. p. xcvi, 21.

Geslôh *struck*, v. slean.
 Gesmæccan *to taste*, R. 5, v. smæccan.
 Gesmead *considered, feigned*, R. 100, v. smean.
 Gesmeagan *to search, consider*, Pecc. Med. 1, v. smean.
 Gesmered, gesmirwed, gesmyred, gesmirode *besmeared, anointed*, Ex. 29, 29, v. smyrian.
 Gesmeðian, smeðian; p. gesmeðde; pp. gesmeðed; v. a. *To make smooth or even, to soothe, soften; complanare:—Se ele gesmeð þa wunda the oil soothes the wounds*, Past. 17, 10.
 * Gesmicerað [smicere *elegant*] *Worked, neatly made; fabricatus:—Cot. 88, 184.*
 Gesmiten *Anointed, smeared, smutted; litus, unctus*, Som.
 Gesmiðed, asmiðod *made, forged*, R. 64, v. smiðian.
 Gesmyltan [smylt *serene*] *To appease, quiet; placare:—Bd. 5, 1.*
 Gesnað *cut off*, C. Mk. 14, 47, v. snidan.
 Gesne *cut off*, v. snidan.
 Gesnid *A killing, slaughter; occisio:—R. Ben. 7.*
 Gesnidan; pp. gesniden. *To cut, make even, cut off*, Ex. 20, 25, v. snidan.
 Gesniðung, e; f. *A smoothing, making even; dolatio*, Som.
 Gesnote *snot*, v. snote.
 Gesoc *suck*, Gen. 21, 7, v. soc.
 Gesod *A boiling, seething; cocctio:—Elf. gl. 21.*
 Gesoden *sodden, boiled*, v. seoðan.
 Gesoecan *to seek, follow*, C. R. Jn. 13, 37, v. secan.
 Gesoht *sought*, v. secan.
 Gesome *Unanimous, peaceable; concors:—Gen. 45, 24.*
 Gesomnian *to assemble*, Jn. 11, 52, v. somnian.
 Gesomnung *a congregation, church, synagogue, a union*, Mt. 4, 23, v. gesamnung.
 Gesoð *A soother, flatterer; parasitus:—Cot. 152.*
 Gesoðfæstad [soð *truth, fast*] *Justified; justificatus:—C. Mt. 12, 37.*
 Gesoðian, ic gesoðige; p. ode; pp. od. 1. *To prove the truth, to assert; probare.* 2. *To sooth; assentari:—1. L. Edw. Guth. 6. 2. Som.*
 * Gespænning *A provocation; incitamentum*, Som.
 Gespan *The tamarisk tree; myrica:—Cot. 131.*
 Gespan *A prompting; suggestio:—Past. 53, 7.*
 Gespannan *to join, span*, v. spannan.
 Gesparrade *shut; clausus:—C. Mt. 6, 6, v. sparran.*

Gespearn *perched*, Cd. 72, v. gesporan.
 Gespedan *to prosper, succeed, effect*, Cd. 75, Th. p. 92, 12, v. spedian.
 Gespediglice *Prosperously, successfully; prospere:—L. Ps. 44, 5.*
 Gsepelia, gsepeliga *A substitute, deputy, vicar; vicarius:—L. Const., W. p. 147, 13.*
 Gespellian *to speak, tell*, C. Lk. 24, 15, v. spellian.
 Gespeon *persuaded, joined*, v. spannan.
 Gespeow *prospered*, Jdth. 11, v. spowan.
 Gesperod *A spearman; hastatus:—Elf. gr. 43.*
 Gspillan *to waste*, C. Lk. 16, 1, v. spillan.
 Gspinnan *To stretch out; extendere:—C. Mt. 8, 3.*
 Gspitted spit, C. Lk. 18, 32, v. spittan.
 Gespon *A persuasion, an artifice; suasio:—Cd. 33, Th. p. 45, 2, v. spannan.*
 Gespon *enticed*, Chr. 905, Ing. p. 127, 4, v. spanan.
 Gespon, gespong *A joining, clasp- ing; junctio, nexus:—Cd. 35, Th. p. 47, 17: 19, Th. p. 24, 14, v. spannan.*
 Gesponnen *persuaded*, Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 5, v. spanan.
 Gesporan; p. gespearn. *To perch, tread upon, to spurn*, Cd. 72, Th. p. 87, 33, v. ætspurnan.
 Gespræc, gesprec *a speaking, discourse, conversation, advice*, Bd. 3, 14. Gespræcu, gesprecu *oracula*, Cot. 143, v. spræc.
 * Gespræc *spake with*, v. spreca.
 Gespræce; adj. *Eloquent; facundus:—Ex. 4, 10.*
 Gespræcelice *Loquularis*, Elf. gr. 47, Som. p. 48, 49.
 Gesprang *went*, v. springan.
 Gesprecen *spoken*, v. spreca.
 Gespredan *To SPREAD; extendere:—C. Mt. 12, 13.*
 Gesprengan *to sprinkle*, v. spren- gan.
 Gesprucg *Discord, strife; sedition:—Somn. 171.*
 Gespryng *a spring*, v. spring.
 Gespunnen *Spun; netus*, Som.
 GEST, gæst, gast, giest, gist, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Frs. Moes. gast m: Ot. gesto: Ker. kasto, kesteo: Dan. giest m: Swed. gäst m: Icel. giestur m: Böhm. host: Pol. gosć: Russ. gost: Wel. gwěst] GUEST, *stranger; hospes:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.*
 Gestæflæred *Literate, learned; literatus:—Obs. Lun. 1, 7, 21.*
 Gestæl, gesteal *An ordinance, establishment, a decree; constitutio, decretum:—Cd. 15, Lye.*

Gestælan *to accuse*, Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 10, v. stelan.
 Gestænc *stinking; odoratus:—Herb. 154, 1, v. stincan.*
 Gestæppan *to step*, v. steppan.
 Gestærn *a guest-place, an inn.*
 Gestæððig *steadfast*, Bt. 39, 5, v. stæðig.
 Gestæððignys, se; f. *Gravity, constancy, maturity; gravitas:—Bd. 3, 15.*
 Gestah *ascended*, v. stigan.
 Gestal *An obstacle, objection; objectio:—Cot. 144.*
 Gestala *A thief; fur:—L. In. 25.*
 Gestalian *to steal*, L. Edw. Guth. 3, v. stelan.
 Gestandan; pp. gestanden, gestonden. *To stand, remain, detain, exist, be, urge, attack, seize*, Bd. 4, 6, v. standan.
 Gestarian *to stare*, Cod. Exon. 12, 2, v. starian.
 Gestaðelian, Bd. 3, 23, gestað-olfæstan, Ps. 20, 11, *to found, establish, confirm, fortify, repair, restore*, v. staðelian.
 * Gestaðolung, e; f. *Firmness; stabilitas:—T. Ps. 103, 6.*
 Gesteald *A settled place, a station, an abode; statio:—Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 36.*
 Gestedhors *A stallion; equus admissarius:—Bd. 2, 13.*
 Gestefnde *fixed*, Cd. 8, Th. p. 10, 21, v. stefnian.
 Gestenc *Odoriferous; odoratus:—Herb. 154, 1.*
 Gestentan *To remind; admone- re:—Elf. pref. Hom. p. 5.*
 Gesteoran, gestioran *to steer, rule, direct*, Edw. Guth. pref., W. p. 51, 16, v. styran.
 Gesteped *One introduced, a beginner; initiatus:—Cot. 108.*
 Gestepte *raised*, Cd. 158, Th. p. 196, 26, v. stepan.
 Gestern *a place for guests, an inn.*
 Gesthus *a guest-house, an inn.*
 Gesticced, gesticode *stuck, prick- ed, transfixed*, Bd. 4, 19, v. stician.
 Gestigan *to ascend*, Cd. 101, Th. p. 134, 22, v. stigan.
 Gestihtan; p. gestihtade, gestihtode, gestitode; pp. gestihtod. *To dispose, order, determine*, Bd. 1, 14, v. stihtian.
 Gestihung *a dispensing, dispos- ing*, Ors. 2, 1, v. stihung.
 Gestillan, STILLAN; p. de; pp. ed. 1. *To restrain, stop, stay, keep in; compescere.* 2. *To be quiet, still, mute; quiesce- re:—1. Gestillende restrain- ing, Cot. 34: Elf. gr. 24, 33: C. Ps. 84, 3. Heht fyrde ge- stillan command (the) march to stay*, Cd. 156, Th. p. 194, 2. 2. *Gestildon rested*, Lk. 23, 56.

- Gestille *be still*, Mk. 4, 39.
 Gestilled *stilled*, Bd. 3, 9.
 Gestincan *To smell, to perceive by the sense of smelling; odorari:—Sume magon gehyron, sume gestincan some can hear, some smell, Bt. 41, 5, Card. p. 384, 11. Hi lyft gestuncan they smelled air, Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 474, 35.*
^b Gestidān [styð a pillar] *To increase, become stronger; fortior fieri:—Guth. Vit. c. 2.*
 Gestlið *Hospitable; hospitalis, Som.*
 Gestliðnes *hospitality, Bd. 1, 7, v. gæstliðnes.*
 Gestod *stood, v. standan.*
 Gestolen *stolen, v. stelan.*
 Gestondan, gestonden *detained, confined, Bd. 5, 3, p. 616, 3, v. gestandan.*
 Gestrandæg *yesterday; hesternā dies:—V. Ps. 89, 4, v. gyrstan dæg.*
 Gestrangian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To strengthen, confirm, establish; corroborare:—Ic gestrangie I confirm, Coll. Mon. Bebeod Iosue and gestrangahine, Deut. 3, 28. Gestrangod, Ex. 1, 7.*
 Gestredd *spread, sprinkled, seasoned, v. stredan.*
 Gestreht *spread, v. streccan.*
 Gestreon, gestrion, es; *n. Gain, product, emolument, riches, treasure, usury, business; lucrum:—Gestreones wæstm mercis fructus, Ps. 126, 4: Ors. 5, 13. Beran gestreon to bring treasures, Cd. 209, Th. p. 260, 4. Eorðan gestreona ongenimeð taketh earth's treasures, Cd. 60, Th. p. 73, 22: Ps. 54, 11. Mid gestreone, Lk. 19, 23: Ps. 90, 6: Bt. R. p. 150, 44.*
 Gestreonan, Cd. 226.—gestrianan, L. In. 27.—gestrionan, C. Mt. 18, 15, to gain, get, acquire, procreate, L. In. 27, v. strynan.
 Gestreonde *placed out, hired, C. Mt. 21, 41, v. strynan.*
 Gestric *strife, mutiny; seditio:—Somn. 159, v. stric.*
 Gestridan *to stride, v. bestridan.*
^c Gestrod *Banishment; proscriptio:—Cot. 194.*
 Gestroden *brought into the treasury, v. strynan.*
 Gestrodu *Deceits; fraudes:—Bt. 3, 4.*
 Gestrudan *plundered, v. strudan.*
 Gestrynan *to gain, obtain, get, procreate, L. In. 27, Roff., v. strynan.*
 Gestrynedlic, gestrynendlic *Producing, genitive; genitivus:—Gestrynendlic oððe geagniendlic genitive or possessive, Elf. gr. 7, 17.*
 Gestrynge *A wrestler, champion;*

- athleta:—Gestrynga plegstow a place of wrestlers, a theatre; athletarum locus:—Cot. 151.
 Gestun *A noise; strepitus:—Þurh gestun per turbinem, Cot. 157.*
 Gestungen *pierced, L. eccl. 21, v. stingan.*
 Gestylton *astonished; p. of styltan.*
 Gestyran; *p. gestyde; pp. gestyred. To rule, correct, restrain, withhold, remove, Bt. 38, 2: Cd. 27, v. styran.*
 Gesufel *Sifted, fine; pulmentaris:—L. Lund. 8, W. p. 68, 36.*
 Gesugian *to be silent, Bt. R. 18, 4, C, v. swigan.*
 Gesuirfed *Polished, filed; politus, Som.*
 Gesund, sund; *adj. Sound, healthy, safe; sanus:—Beogesund be healthy; ave, salve. Beoð gesunde salvete, Elf. gr. 33, 66. Beon hig ealle gesunde, Deut. 20, 11.*
 Gesund a *swimming, sea, v. sund.*
 Gesundelic, gesundlic *Prosperous, successful; prosperus:—Ps. 117, 24: Bd. 4, 23.*
 Gesundfull *full or quite sound, prosperous, Ps. 67, 21, v. gesundlic.*
 Gesundfullian; *p. ode; pp. od. To make prosperous, to be successful; prosperare:—Ps. 1, 4: 36, 7.*
 Gesundfullic *Prosperous, successful; prosperus:—Bt. 39, 7.*
^d Gesundfullice; *adv. Successfully; prospere:—Ps. 44, 5.*
 Gesundfulnes, se; *f. Soundness, healthiness, prosperity; sanitas corporis:—Elf. T. p. 43, 16: Bt. 6.*
 Gesundig *prosperous, Bd. 5, 1, v. gesundlic.*
 Gesúndrian, asyndrian; *p. de; pp. od, asindrod. To separate, divide, sunder; separare:—Cd. 6, Th. p. 8, 18: 8, Th. p. 10, 26.*
 Gesundsumlice; *adv. Soundly, without loss, peacefully; pacifice:—Chr. 920.*
 Gesungen *sung, said, v. singan.*
 Gesuwian *to be silent, Solil. 16, v. suwian.*
 Geswæled *lighted, kindled, R. 60, v. swelan.*
 Geswænced *fatigued, afflicted, v. swencan.*
 Geswæpa, geswæpo *Sweepings; peripsema, sordes:—Cot. 149, 169. Geswapa ruinæ, R. 17.*
 Geswæs *pretty, sweet, Ass. S. Johan. v. swæs.*
 Geswæslæcan *to flatter, Elf. gr. 31, v. swæslæcan.*
 Geswæsnys, se; *f. A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, allurements, a dainty; blanditia:—Elf. gr. 13.*

- Geswæðrung, e; *f. A failing, a want; deliquium:—Modes geswæðrunga animi deliquium, L. M. 2, 21, v. sweðerian.*
 Geswearc *failed; p. of gesweorcan.*
 Geswearf, gesweorf, geswyrf. *The scum of metals, rust; spuma metallorum:—Geswearf of seolfre the scum of silver, Med. ex. quadr. 2, 8.*
 Gesweccan *To smell; odorari:—Na Gesweccað, Ps. 113, 14, M.*
 Geswefian; *pp. geswefed, geswefod. To cast asleep, to lull, appease; sopire:—Elf. gr. 30: L. Ps. 3, 5.*
 Gesweg *a noise, v. sweg.*
 Geswel, geswell *A swelling, tumour; tumor:—Herb. 4, 12.*
^e Gesweltan *to die, Ps. 81, 6, v. sweltan.*
 Geswenc *trouble, v. geswinc.*
 Geswencan; *p. geswencte; pp. geswenced. To fatigue, molest, afflict, Lk. 21, 16, v. swencan.*
 Geswencednes, geswincendnis, geswenctnes, se; *f. Sorrow, affliction, tribulation; afflictio:—Ps. 9, 9: Mk. 13, 24.*
 Gesweogode *was silent, Bt. 39, 2, v. swigian.*
 Gesweopornes, geswiopernis, se; *f. Cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy; astutia:—C. R. Mk. 12, 15.*
 Gesweor *swore; p. of swerian.*
 Gesweorc, gesworc *A cloud, mist, smoke; nubes:—Cd. 5, Th. p. 7, 19: 38, Th. p. 50, 12.*
 Gesweorcan, he geswyrceð; *p. geswearc, we geswurcon; pp. gesworcen. 1. To fail, leave one, faint; deficere, deficere animo. 2. To fail as light, to darken, obscure, thicken; defecere, caligare:—1. Ic geswearc excidi, V. Ps. 30, 15. Geswearc se Godes man the man of God fainted [failed]; defecit Dei vir, Bd. 4, 25, S. p. 600, 29. Aswearc ure mod, Jos. 2, 11. 2. Geswearc thickened, Cd. 166, Th. p. 207, 4.*
 Gesweorcnes, se; *f. Cloudiness, horror, affliction; horror:—Eccl. p. 176.*
 Gesweorf *the scum of metals, rust, v. geswearf.*
 Gesweostor *a sister, Cd. 123, Th. p. 157, 16, v. sweoster.*
 Gesweotolad *manifested, v. sweotolan.*
 Geswetan; *p. geswette; pp. geswet, gesweted [swete sweet] To sweeten, season; condire, indulcorare:—Gesweted win geswet win sweetened wine; indulcoratum vinum, melicraton, R. 32: Herb. 110, 2. Geswet wæter sweet water;*

indulcorata aqua, *Herb.* 33, 2: 111, 3.
^f Gesweðerad, geswiðrad, geswiðrod. *Dispersed, decayed, soothed, mitigated; mitigatus:—* Gesweðerad wæs se swyle the swelling was (*decayed*) soothed, *Bd.* 5, 3: *Jdth.* 12, v. sweðerian.
 Gesweðodest hæst searched; investigasti:—*T. Ps.* 138, 2.
 Geswetton afflicted; vexaverunt:—*C. Ps.* 93, 5, v. swencan.
 Geswic an offence, *T. Ps.* 49, 21, v. beswic.
 Geswican, geswicean, geswican. *To leave off, desist, clear, avoid, cease, to deceive, seduce, Deut.* 32, 26, v. swican.
 Geswicenes, se; f. *A ceasing, repentance, an amendment; cessatio:—* Ðurh geswicenysse yfeles by the ceasing of evil; per cessationem a malo, *Wan. Cat.* p. 2: *Elf. T.* 29.
 Geswicneful laborious, v. geswincful.
 Geswicing, e; f. *A ceasing, an intermission; cessatio:—R. Conc. pref. Mon. Angl.*
 Geswigean, geswigian to be silent, keep secret, v. swigian.
 Geswigung silence, *Off. Hom. Chr.* 4, v. swigung.
 Geswinc, swinc, geswing Labour, inconvenience, fatigue, trouble, affliction, torment, temptation, banishment; labor:—On hyra geswinc, *Jn.* 4, 38. Under tungan his geswinge and sar, *Ps.* 9, 29. On geswince, *Ps.* 54, 2. On minum geswincum, *Lk.* 22, 28. For þam com þis geswinc ofer us, *Gen.* 42, 21. Sum heard geswinc some hard torment, *Cd.* 17, *Th.* p. 20, 30.
 Geswincfull, swincfull Full of labour, difficult, troublesome, wearisome; laboriosus:—Hit bið swiðe geswincfull it is very laborious, *Past.* 60. Geswincfullan, *Bt.* 14, 1, *Card.* p. 64, 28.
 Geswincfulnys, se; f. Sorrow, affliction; tribulatio:—*L. Ps.* 33, 6.
 Geswiopernis cunning, v. gesweopornes.
 Geswipe A scourge, whip; flagellum, *Som.*
 Geswiporlice; adv. Cunningly; astute:—*V. Ps.* 82, 3.
^g Geswipp; adj. Cunning, crafty; astutus:—*Bd.* 2, 9.
 Geswiria A sister's son; sororis filius:—*Cot.* 35.
 Geswiðian, geswiðrian; p. ode; pp. od. To prevail, strengthen, surmount, conquer, subdue; prævalere:—Hæfde he þa geswiðed he had then strengthened, *Cd.* 143, *Th.* p. 179, 17. Geswiðde strong, *Cd.* 226, *Th.* p. 300, 29, v. swiðian.

Geswiðrod subdued, v. geswiðian.
 Geswogen silenced, dead, *Elf. T.* 14, 5, v. geswugian.
 Geswogung Silence, dumbness; silentium, *Som.*
 Geswor swore; gesworen sworn, v. swerian.
 Geswugian; p. ede; pp. geswogen. To be silent, *Bt.* 18, 4, *Card.* p. 104, 2, v. swigian.
 Geswurdod Armed with a sword; gladio cinctus:—*Elf. gr.* 43.
 Geswuster a sister, *Mk.* 10, 29, v. swuster.
 Geswutelian, geswuteligan, swutelian; p. ode; pp. od. To declare, publish, make known, to manifest, shew, glorify; monstrare, publicare:—Geswutelude þa æ, *Deut.* 1, 5. Geswutelige hym me sylfne, *Jn.* 14, 21: 14, 22: 13, 32. Nan þing þat ne sy geswutelod, *Lk.* 8, 17.
 Geswyrf the scum of metals, *Herb.* 3, v. geswearf.
 Geswyrfan To file off, to polish; elimare:—*Cot.* 71.
 Geswystrena of sisters, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. swuster.
 Geswytelian; pp. geswytelod. To make known, *L. Edw.* 3, v. geswutelian.
 Gesyd A place for rolling; volutabrum:—*R.* 56.
 Gesyflæd sifted; gesyflæd hlaf sifted bread, fine bread, v. gesufel.
 Gesyft sifted, *Ex.* 12, 34, v. siftan.
 Gesyhð sight, *Cd.* 188, v. gesiht.
 Gesylhð A plough; aratrum, *Som.*
^h Gesyllan to give, deliver, say, betray, sell, give up, *Bd.* 4, 19, v. syllan.
 Gesylt Salted; sale conditus:—*Mt.* 5, 13.
 Gesylð happiness, v. gesælð.
 Gesymed loaded, *Gen.* 45, 23, v. syman.
 Gesyndlic Prosperous, happy; prosperus:—*Bd.* 4, 23.
 Gesyndred, gesyndrod separated, v. syndrian.
 Gesynelic What can be seen; visibilis:—*Bd.* 3, 19.
 Gesyngalian; p. ade. To continue, to hold on, hold together, to be diligent; continuare:—*C. Ps.* 88, 49.
 Gesyngian to sin, *Mt.* 5, 28, v. singian.
 Gesynlice More frequently; sæpius:—*R. Ben.* 56.
 Gesynra manifest, from gesyne; pp. of seon to see.
 Gesynto, synto Health, prosperity, success, advantage, profit; prosperitas:—*Bd.* 2, 13.
 Get, geta yet, as yet, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. gyt.
 Get a she-goat, *Somn.* 126, v. gat.

Get a gate, v. geat.
 Get poured out, v. geotan.
 Getacnian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To denote by a sign, signify, instruct; significare. 2. To witness, seal; obsignare:—1. *Elf. gr.* 37: *V. Ps.* 118, 27. 2. *Jn.* 3, 33: 6, 27, v. tacnian.
 Getacniendlic, getacnigendlic Bearing a sign, significative, typical; significativus:—*Hom. Pasch.* p. 11.
 Getacnung a signification, *Jud.* 16, v. tacnung.
 Getade Went, was spread; abiit, diffusus est:—Getade mersung his, *C. Mt.* 4, 24.
ⁱ Getæcan, getæcnan; p. getæhte. To teach, to shew, declare, assign, *Bt.* 34, 9, v. tæcan.
 Getæl a number, reckoning, computation, *Mt.* 14, 21, v. getel.
 Getælan to accuse, reprove, compare, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 42, 4, v. tælan.
 Getæld a tent, *Cot.* 204, v. geteld.
 Getælfæst measurable, *L. Ps.* 37, 7.
 Getænge heavy, grievous, *Herb.* 11, 12, v. getenge.
 Getæse An advantage; commodum:—*Cot.* 59.
 Getæse; adj. Meet, convenient; accommodus:—Getæstost, *Bt. R.* p. 174.
 Getæsnes, se; f. An opportunity, a saving, placing; commoditas:—*Cot.* 55.
 Getal a number, reckoning, calendar, *Deut.* 1, 11, v. getel.
 Getalad, getaled numbered, esteemed, *C. Lk.* 12, 7, v. tellan.
 Getan, geatan To GET; obtinere, *Lye.* v. geatan.
 Getang Lying, prostrate; prostratus:—*C. R. Ben.* 34.
 Getanned Tanned; cortice maceratus:—*R.* 17.
 Getawa Instruments; instrumenta:—*L. Eccl.* 2.
 Getawian to prepare, reduce or bring to, *Nathan.* 7, v. tawian.
 Getead drawn, prepared, v. geteod.
 Geteag, geteah drew, united, v. teon.
 Geteal, geteall a number, *Hymn. Nat. S. Greg.* v. getel.
 Geteald told; p. of tellan.
 Geteald a tent, *Ps.* 51, 5, v. geteld.
 Geteama, getyma An advocate, avoucher, a warranter; advocatus, qui rei emptæ fidem præstat:—*L. Edw.* 1.
^j Getecan to shew, *Bt.* 33, 1, v. tæcan.
 Getede enticed, *Bt. R.* p. 168, v. teon.
 Getegd bound, v. getian.
 Getehhod determined, v. teohhian.
 Getel, getæl, geteal, getal, es;

- n. 1. *A number, series, TALE, reckoning; numerus.* 2. *A course, race, tribe, a book of reckoning; laterculus:—*1. Witodlice agene naman habbað anfeald getel, and nabbað mænigfeald eac sunne, and mona syndon anfealdes geteles, *Elf. gr.* 13, 3. Þas twa getel these two numbers, *Elf. gr.* 13, 3, 5, 12, 14. Þat ilce tigol getel, *Ex.* 5, 18: *Ps.* 39, 8. 2. *Cot.* 31, 37: *R. Mt.* 24, 30.
- Getelan to accuse, reprove, reproach, deride, impute to, to confer, dispute, *R. Lk.* 20, 26, v. tælan.
- Geteld, getæld, geteald, teld, es; n. *A tent, tabernacle, pavilion, TILT, cover; tentorium:—*He sæt on his geteldes ingange, *Gen.* 18, 1. Þæt micle geteld the great tent. Aslogan an geteld erected a tent; fixerunt tentorium, *Bd.* 3, 17.
- Geteldung *A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum:—T. Ps.* 18, 5: 26, 9.
- Getelged Coloured, dyed; coloratus:—*Cot.* 49, 81, v. tælg.
- Getellan to number, reckon, esteem, consider, *Ps.* 89, 13, v. tellan.
- Geteman [teman to teem] To lead out, to excite, require; perducere, provocare:—*L. Hloth.* 7: *L. In.* 35. Geteme required, provoked. Hæfdon hie wroht-geteme they had criminations, *Cd.* 2, *Th.* p. 3, 34.
- ^kGetemesd, getempsud Sifted; cribratus:—Hlafas getemesda shew-bread, *C. Mt.* 12, 4.
- Getemian to tame, *Elf. gr.* 36, v. temian.
- Getemsud sifted, v. getemesd.
- Geten should confirm, *Chr.* 675, v. geatan.
- Getenge, getænge. 1. Heavy, grievous, troublesome; gravis. 2. Incumbent, happened, occurred, incident, lying, prostrate; incidens:—1. Cymeð hægles scur hefone getenge cometh a heavy shower of hail from heaven, *Cd.* 38, *Th.* p. 50, 14. Þe him getenge wæs qui illis molestus erat, *Ors.* 5, 8: 6, 3. 2. Nan unabereudlic broc getenge no intolerable misery happened, *Bt.* 10. Eorðan getenge prostrate on the ground; humi prostratus, *Bt. R.* p. 197.
- Getenys, gytenes, se; f. *A procuring, attaining, GETTING, instruction, education; adeptio, institutio:—Bd.* 3, 22.
- Geteod drawn, prepared, determined, led, educated, finished, decreed, *Bd.* 3, 24, v. teohhian.
- Geteode formed, decreed, *Cd.* 182, *Th.* p. 288, 19, v. teode.
- Geteohan to determine, v. teohhian.
- Geteolod Gained; lucrifactus:—*W. Bd.* p. 289.
- Geteon, getion to draw, entice, *R. Jn.* 21, 6, v. teon, ateon.
- Geteorian, geteorigean, ateorian, teorian; p. ode; pp. od. To fail, faint, tire, to be weary, to languish; deficere, languere:—Geteorias, *Ps.* 17, 39. Geteorode, *Ps.* 38, 14. Þe læs hig on wege geteorian, *Mt.* 15, 32. Geteorigean, *Mk.* 8, 3. Geteorod bið fatigatus est, *Herb.* 112, 1, v. ateorian.
- Geteorung, ateorung, e; f. *A failing, fainting, languishing, tiring; deliquium:—Ps.* 118, 53.
- Getesa Convenient; commodus:—*Solil.* 18.
- ^lGetete pomp, shew, ostentation, magnificence, v. getote.
- Gepæf Agreeing, content; consentiens:—*R. Ben.* 7.
- Gepæslæcan To fit, to be fit, to become; aptare:—*R. Ben. interl.* 2.
- Gepæslæc fit, proper, *Elf. gr.* 14, v. pæslæc.
- Gepæt advice, *Bd.* 2, 13, v. gepæht.
- Gepafa, an; f. *A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consentor; fautor, adjutor:—*Wolde gepafa wurðan would be a supporter, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 8. Ic eom gepafa I am an assenter, I grant, *Bt.* 35, 2: 38, 2. We sceolon beon nede gepafan we should necessarily be consenters, *Bt.* 34, 12.
- Gepafian, gepafigean to consent, agree, permit, *Bd.* 2, 13, v. pafian.
- Gepafsum Agreeing; consentiens:—*C. Mt.* 5, 25.
- Gepafung, pafung, e; f. *Permission, consent, allowance; permissio:—*Gepafung gesyllan, to give consent, *Bd.* 4, 8. Gepafung sealde gave consent, *Bd.* 2, 13.
- Gepáh prevailed, throve, v. gepæawod.
- Gepah ate, *Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 54, 3, v. picgan.
- Gepanc, es; m. [þanc will] Mind, will, opinion, thought; mens:—Þat gepanc eode on hig, *Lk.* 9, 46. Se Hælend geseah hyra heortangeþancas, *Lk.* 9, 47. Þincð on his gepance thinks in his mind, *R. Ben.* 65.
- Gepancian to thank, *L. Lond.* 7, v. þancian.
- Gepancmetan To deliberate, consider; considerare:—Gepancmeta deliberate, *Cd.* 91.
- Gepancol mindful, *R. Lk.* 1, 54, v. þoncel.
- ^mGepang, es. Departure, leading; excessus:—*Ps.* 67, 29.
- Gepawened Wetted; humectatus:—*Bt. R.* p. 176.
- Gepeado Captives; captivi:—*R. Lk.* 21, 24.
- Gepeáh finished; p. of þeon.
- Gepeah þe wheresoever.
- Gepeaht, gepæht, þeaht; f. 1. Counsel, thought, consideration, advice, purpose, design, resolution; consilium. 2. *A council, an assembly; concilium:—*1. Gepeaht syllan to give advice, *Bd.* 4, 25. Butan gepæhte without purpose, unadvisedly, *Bd.* 3, 1. Nime ge ealle an gepæhte take ye all one design, *Nathan.* 6. Þat hie þære gepæhte wæron that they were of the resolution, *Cd.* 182, *Th.* p. 228, 21. 2. Ic ne sæt mid gepæhte ydelnyssa, *Ps.* 25, 1: 21, 15. Gepeahtu consilia, *Somn.* 292.
- Gepeaht covered, v. þeccan.
- Gepeahtendlic; adj. Consulting, belonging to a consultation; consultatorius:—Gepeahtendlic ym-cyme a convention in council, *L. With.* p. 10, pref.
- Gepeahtere counsellor, *Bd.* 5, 19, v. þeahtere.
- Gepeahtian to consult, advise, *Ps.* 30, 17, v. þeahtian.
- Gepeahting, gepæhtung, e; f. Counsel, consultation; consilium:—*Bd.* 4, 25.
- Gepearfan to have need or necessity, *Mor. præc.* 73, v. þearfan.
- Gepeawlice well, properly, *Bd.* 3, 19, v. þeawlice.
- Gepeawod prevailed. Land-riht gepah land-right prevailed, *Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 200, 10.
- Gepēh should proceed, v. þeon.
- Gepencan, gepengcan, gepencean to think, consider, remember, *Mt.* 6, 27, v. þencean.
- ⁿGepēnian to extend, *C. Mt.* 12, 49, v. þenian.
- Gepēnod served, v. þenian.
- Gepensum Obsequious, obliging; officiosus:—*R. Ben.* 53.
- Gepeodan, þeodan, gepýddan, he gepeot; p. gepeode, gepeode; pp. gepeoded; v. a. To join, associate; adjungere:—Gepeothine to his wife, *Gen.* 2, 24: *Mt.* 19, 5: *Bt.* 16, 3. Hi hie ne þeodað they join not themselves. Hi hie oftost togepeodað they oftost join themselves, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* p. 86, 30, 31. Gepeoded wæs was joined, *Bd.* 2, 20, *S.* p. 521, 10.
- Gepeode; n. Language, speech, idiom, country, people, society; lingua:—Ne furþum þat gepeode ne can nor even knows the language, *Bt.* 27, 3. Þat

is gerehte on ure geþeode, *Mt.* 1, 23: *Mk.* 5, 41: 15, 22: *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 22, 30.
 Geþeodendlic; *adj.* Conjunction, joining; copulativus:—*Elf.* gr. 44.
 Geþeodnes, se; *f.* A conjugation, joining, desire, an appetite; conjunctio:—*Worda geþeodnys a conjugation of verbs, Elf.* gr. 24, 2. To geþeodnesse to a desire, *Bd.* 4, 24.
 Geþeofian To steal, seize; furari:—*Geþeofade, L.* In. 48. Gif hwa geþeofige *si quis furatur, L.* Alf. pol. 6.
 Geþeon to flourish, thrive, proceed, *Elf.* gr. 26, v. þeon.
 Geþeowade; *pp.* geþeowed, geþeowod. Subjugated, enslaved, *L.* In. 48, v. þeowian.
 Geþersc A stripe, blow; verber:—*Dial.* 1, 2.
 Geþicgan to eat, *Ors.* 3, 6, v. þicgan.
 *Geþiedan To add; adjicere:—*T.* Ps. 113, 23.
 Geþihð strengthens, *Job.* p. 167, v. þeon.
 Geþincgan; *pp.* ed. To celebrate, honour; honorare:—*Geþincged honoured, Menol.* 14.
 Geþincð dignity, merit, *L.* Lond. 70, v. geþingð.
 Geþincðe Honoured; honoratus:—*L.* Const. p. 117.
 Geþing, þing, es; *n.* A council, an assembly, a thing, deed; concilium:—*Geþinges wyrcean to form an assembly, Cd.* 197, *Th.* p. 245, 25: *L.* In. 50: 52.
 Geþingelic concerning a council, *Cot.* 179.
 Geþingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To intreat, intercede, mediate, to obtain by intreaty, to bargain, agree, implead; intercedere, pacisci:—*R.* Mt. 5, 24: *L.* In. 22. Swa he þonne geþingian mæge on þa rædene as he then can agree on the condition, *L.* In. 62: 73.
 Geþingio A provision; apparatus:—*Cot.* 8.
 Geþingsceat price of ransoming.
 Geþingð, geþincð, bege-þincð Honour, dignity, merit, excellence, summit, top; honor:—*Be heora geþingðum by their dignities, Lib. Jud.* p. 161. Gif we willað habban þa micclan geþingðe if we wish to have the great honour, *W. Cat.* p. 2. Geþingðo honours, *Cd.* 23.
 Geþinnian To thin, disperse; attenuare:—*Bt.* 5, 3.
 Geþinoð, geþinð, geþinðenes honour, dignity, step, *Nat. S.* Greg., v. geþingð.
 Geþiode speech, v. geþeode.
 Geþiogā to feed, eat, v. þicgan.

Geþiostran to obscure, *Bt.* tit. 9, v. þiostran.
 *Geþofta A companion, comrade, client; also affable, courteous; consors:—*Bd.* 3, 27.
 Geþoftian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To associate, to enter into an agreement; associare:—*Geþoftian heom togædere associare se simul, Ors.* 3, 2.
 Geþoftscipe, es; *m.* Companionship, a treaty; consortium, fœdus:—*Past.* 46, 5.
 Geþóht, þóht, es; *m.* THOUGHT, thinking, mind, determination; cogitatio:—*Geþohtas of manegum heortum, Lk.* 2, 35: *Ps.* 32, 10.
 Geþohte thought, v. þencean.
 Geþolian to sustain, bear, suffer, forfeit, *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 281, 17, v. þolian.
 Geþonan, geþonne excellent, perfect, holy, *Chr.* 694; from geþeon, v. þeon.
 Geþorscan to beat, to strike, *R.* *Mk.* 14, 65, v. þerscan.
 Geþracen; *adj.* Prepared, decked; ornatus:—*Geþracen hors ornatus equus, R.* 5.
 Geþræsnes, se; *f.* Contrition, sorrow; contritio:—*Bd.* 5, 12.
 Geþræstan to press upon, wear, torment, *Bd.* 3, 2, v. þræstan.
 Geþrafod corrected, chastised, v. þrafian.
 Geþrang A THROG, crowd; turba:—*Ors.* 3, 9.
 Geþrawen, geþræwen twisted, v. þrawan.
 Geþread afflicted, v. þreatian.
 Geþreatian to urge, chide, compel, afflict, torment, *L.* Alf. pol. 25, v. þreatian.
 Geþrec, geþræce A preparation, provision; apparatus:—*Cot.* 1.
 *Geþrece, geþrete A noise; clangor:—*Cot.* 59.
 Geþring A noise, company, breaking in upon, an entrance; strepitus:—*Chr.* 975.
 Geþringan to press, throng, constrain, contend, *C.* R. *Lk.* 8, 45, v. þringan.
 Geþristian [þrist bold] To dare, presume; audere:—*Bd.* 1, 7.
 Geþristlæcan To dare, presume, excite; provocare:—*We geþristlæcton provocavimus, Cot.* 154.
 Geþrowian to bear, suffer, v. þrowian.
 Geþruen, for geþrunge joined, come, *Bt.* p. 177.
 Geþrunge come. Ðæra tide is neah geþrunge to that time [it] is nearly come, *Cd.* 116, *Th.* p. 151, 15.
 Geþryle An assembly, a meeting; frequentia:—*For þæs folces geþryle for the folk's assembly, Hom.* 8, *Cal.* Jan. p. 18.

Geþryscan To drive, insite; impellere:—*Past.* 14, 3.
 Geþryðed Forced; coactus.
 Geðtrywð Faith, integrity; fides:—*Chr.* 1001, v. getriwð.
 Geþuf Growing, luxuriant; luxurians:—*Cot.* 123, 198.
 Geþuht seemed, v. þincan.
 Geþuild patience, *C.* *Lk.* 18, 17, v. geþyld.
 Geþun A noise; clangor:—*Cot.* 56.
 Geþungen prayed for, obtained, great, excellent, perfect, religious, *Bd.* 2, 1, 12, v. þingian.
 Geþungenys, geþungennes, se; *f.* An increase, gravity, authority; gravitas:—*Scint.* 55.
 *Geþungon worshipped, obtained, v. þingian.
 Geþuog anointed, washed, v. þwean.
 Geþwænan To moisten, wet, soften; irrigare:—*Gif þat wæter hi ne geþwænde if the water moisten it not, Bt.* 33, 4.
 Geþwær, þwær Agreeing, consonant, accordant, mild, humble; consonus, mansuetus:—*Bt.* 33, 4: *Ps.* 36, 11.
 Geþwærian, geþwerian, geþweorian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. To agree, consent, conform, to make suitable, to adapt; consentire:—*Gyf twegen of eow geþwæriad, Mt.* 18, 19: *Bt.* 39, 8.
 Geþwærlæcan To agree; concordare:—*Alb.* resp. 47.
 Geþwærlic agreeing, *Fulg.* 33, v. geþwær.
 Geþwærlice; *adv.* Constantly, gently, mildly; constanter:—*Bd.* 4, 17.
 Geþwærnes, se; *f.* Concord, agreement, mildness; mansuetudo:—*Ps.* 44, 6: *Bd.* 4, 23.
 Geþweorian [þweor bad] To become bad, corrupt, to be spoiled; depravari, rancidus fieri:—*Butere geþweor ælc butyrum depravatur omne, Coll.* Monast.
 Geþwin Torment; tormentum:—*Cd.* 33, *Th.* p. 43, 26.
 Geþwit cut off, v. þwitan.
 Geþyddan to join, associate, *Bd.* 1, 26, v. geþeodan.
 Geþyld Patience, resignation; patientia:—*Gehafa geþyld on me, Mt.* 18, 26. On geþylde, *Lk.* 8, 15: *L.* In. 6.
 Geþyldlice; *adv.* Patiently, quietly; patienter:—*Bd.* 1, 7.
 *Geþyldgian, geþyldian, for þyldian. To be patient, to bear patiently, endure; pati:—*Mt.* 18, 29.
 Geþyldig; *adj.* Patient, quiet; patiens:—*Ps.* 36, 9.
 Geþyldiglice; *adv.* Quietly; patienter:—*Pass. S.* Steph.

- Geþylmod *a patient mind, patience.*
 Geþylmodnes, se; *f. Patience; patientia:—Off. Hom. Christ. 5.*
 Geþynd *A knot, tumour; tuber:—Herb. 46, 4.*
 Getian, þu getihst, he getit, getið; *pp. getiged, getigged, getegd. To TIE, bind, finish; ligare, constringere:—Gyt gemetað assan folan getiged, Lk. 19, 30: Mt. 21, 2: Mk. 11, 2: Gen. 6, 16.*
 Getidan, getydan; *p. de. To betide, happen; contingere:—Þe getide, Jn. 5, 14. Getideð oft happened oft, Bt. 33, 2.*
 Getiht *persuaded, v. teon.*
 Getilian *to cure, Bt. 5, 3, v. tilian.*
 Getillan, atillan *To touch, practise, attain to, to appertain; attingere:—Job. p. 165, 15.*
 Getimbernes, se; *f. A building; ædificatio:—Bd. 4, 7.*
 Getimbre; *pl. getimbro. An edifice, a building; structura:—Bd. 3, 8.*
 Getimbrian, getimbrigean *to make of wood, to build, to build up, to instruct, define, Bd. 2, 3, v. timbrian.*
 Getimbrung, timbrung, e; *f. 1. An edifice, a structure, building; ædificatio. 2. A definition; definitio:—1. Mt. 24, 1: Mk. 13, 1. 2. Cot. 69.*
 Getimian, getymian *To happen, to fall out; accidere:—Lib. Jud. 5.*
 † Getinge *A condition, state; conditio:—Bd. 1, 7.*
 Getingce, getinge *Pleasantness of speech, eloquence; lepor, Som.*
 Getingce, getinge; *adj. Pleasant, eloquent, talkative, rhetorical; lepidus, facundus:—Elf. gr. 47.*
 Getingelic; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent; lepidus, affabilis:—Cot. 179.*
 Getingnys, se; *f. Eloquence, ease of speech; facundia:—Dumbum he forgeafe getingnysse to the dumb he gave eloquence, Serm. Creat. p. 14: Elf. T. p. 17.*
 Getiode *determined, decreed.*
 Getiohhan, geteohan *to judge, determine, decree, Ps. 40, 9, v. teohhian.*
 Getion *to draw, Bt. 38, 1, v. teon.*
 Getiorian *to tire, grow weary, Bt. 16, 5, v. geteorian.*
 Getitelod *Entitled, noted by the title; intitulatus:—Elf. T. p. 17, 13.*
 Getiðian, getyðian, getygðian *to grant, give, afford, perform, v. tiðian.*
 Getoge *Contraction, cramp; contractio:—Sina getoge a contraction of sinews, Med. Quad. 6, 20.*
 Getogen *drawn out, risen, instructed, finished, Bd. 2, 9, v. teon.*
 Getorfode *covered, v. torfian.*
 Getote *Pomp, splendour; pompa:—R. Ben. 7.*
 Getrahtnian *to treat, explain, C. Mt. 1, 23, v. trahtian.*
 † Getredan *to tread under foot, C. Mt. 7, 6, v. tredan.*
 Getregian *To disregard, despise; despiciere:—Þu ne getregeðest thou despisedst not, Te Deum.*
 Getreminc *A fort, fortress; munimentum:—Prov. 12.*
 Getreowe, getrewe *true, faithful, Gen. 42, 33, v. getrywe.*
 Getreowfull; *adj. Faithful; fidus:—Ps. 18, 8.*
 Getreowfullice; *adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Ps. 11, 6.*
 Getreowian, getriowian *to trust, confide, to make another to trust, to persuade, to clear, to be confederate with, to conspire, Bd. 31, 1, v. treowian.*
 Getreowleás *unfaithful, perfidious, Bd. 3, 24, v. treowleas.*
 Getreowleásnes, se; *f. Infidelity, perfidy; perfidia:—Bd. 1, 8.*
 Getreowlic, getriowlic, treowlic *Faithful; fidelis:—Ps. 110, 7.*
 Getreowlice; *adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Bd. 3, 23.*
 Getreowð *a covenant, treaty, Ex. 2, 24, v. treowð.*
 Getricce *A custom; consuetudo:—R. Ben. 61.*
 Getriowan, getriwan *to trust, confide, L. Alf. pol. 17, v. getrowian.*
 Getriowe *true, prepared, R. Lk. 12, 40, v. getrywe.*
 Getriowlice, getriwlice, getrywlice *faithfully, L. Ps. 11, 6, v. getreowlice.*
 Getriwð, getrywð *truth, faith, Lup. 50, 7, v. treowð.*
 Getrucian *to diminish, truck, H. Jn. 2, 3, v. trucian.*
 Getrudend, es; *m. A seizer; raptor:—Cot. 170.*
 Getrugian *to confide, v. treowian.*
 † Getrugung, e; *f. A certainty, defence, refuge; confidentia:—V. Ps. 88, 18.*
 Getrum *A knot, band; nodus:—Cd. 147, Th. p. 184, 6.*
 Getruma *a soldier, a troop of soldiers, Chr. 871, v. truma.*
 Getrumian *to recover, to gain strength, Ps. 79, 16, 18, v. trumian.*
 Getruwa *confidence, v. truwa.*
 Getruwian, getruwigeað *to trust, confide, v. getreowian.*
 Getruwung *a confidence, C. Ps. 88, 18, v. getrugung.*
 Getrymian *to establish, confirm, strengthen, encourage, found, fortify, dispose, set in order, bring forward, Bd. 36, 1, v. trymian.*
 Getrymnes *exhortation, persuasion, Bd. 1, 33, v. trymenes.*
 Getrywe, getreowe, treowe, triwe; *adj. TRUE, faithful; fidelis:—Forþam þe þu wære getrywe, Mt. 25, 21: 24, 45: Bd. 3, 13.*
 Getrywie *shall justify, L. In. 34, v. treowian.*
 Getrywleás *perfidious, Dial. 2, 14, v. treowleás.*
 Getrywsian *to justify, L. Edw. 6, v. treowian.*
 Gette *yet, C. Mt. 17, 5, v. get.*
 Getucod *punished, v. tucian.*
 Getwæfan *To dote, rave, fail; desipere, deficere mente:—Mod getwæfde deprived of courage, Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 14. Ferhð getwæf the soul fails, Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, 8.*
 † Getwæman *to separate, divide, Mt. 19, 6, v. twæman.*
 Getweode *doubted; getweogan to doubt, v. tweogan.*
 Getweonode *doubted, v. tweogan.*
 Getwifealdad *doubled, v. twifealdan.*
 Getwinne *Twins; gemini, gemelli:—Cot. 78.*
 Getwisan *Twins, kinsmen; gemini, germani:—Gen. 38, 27.*
 Getyd *Skilful, learned; peritus:—Getydesta most skilful, Bd. 5, 20.*
 Getyd, getyde, getyde *instructed, taught, shewn, v. tyan.*
 Getydnes, se; *f. Learning, skill, knowledge, education; eruditio:—Bd. 4, 27.*
 Getyhted *persuaded, v. teon.*
 Getyhtled, getyhtlod *accused, L. Athel. 7, 22, 23, v. teon.*
 Getyma *an avoucher, L. Edw. Guth. 4, v. geteama.*
 Getyme *A team, yoke; jugum:—Ic bohte an getyme oxena, Lk. 14, 19: Job. 164.*
 Getyng *talkative, V. Ps. 139, 12, v. getingce.*
 Getyrfian; *pp. getyrfed. To cover; obruere:—Dial. 1, 4.*
 Getyrige *shouldst grow weary, Bt. 40, 5, v. geteorian.*
 Geuferan; *pp. geuferad, geuferod. To exalt, elevate, increase; exaltare:—R. Ben. 7: L. Ps. 36, 37.*
 Geunarian *To dishonour, despise; despiciere:—Ors. 1, 5. Syn geunarode, Ps. 34, 4.*
 Geunclænsian *To make unclean, to dirty; fœdare:—Ors. 2, 2.*
 † Geunlibba, geunlibbe *what destroys life, the art of poisoning,*

sorcery; veneficium:—*Ex.* 22, 18.
 Geunnan to give, grant, bestow, *Bt.* 29, 2; *pp.* geunnen granted, given, *R. Ben. interl.* 6, v. unnan.
 Geunne a concession, gift, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2, v. unne.
 Geunret, geunrot sorrowful, *Mt.* 14, 9, v. unrot.
 Geunretan To be sorrowful, sad, sorry for; contristare:—*Mk.* 6, 26.
 Geunrotsian, geunrotsigean To be sorrowful, contrite, sorry for, to grieve, to offend; contristare:—*Pat* we hi ne geunrotsigean, *Mt.* 17, 27. *Gast* geunrotsod, *T. Ps.* 50, 18.
 Geunsoðian To disprove, refute, to prove false; refellere:—*Cnut.* 15.
 Geunstillian To disquiet, disturb; inquietare:—*Bd.* 4, 5.
 Geunþwærian To disagree, differ; dissentire:—*Elf. gr.* 37.
 Geuntreowsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [untreowsian to deceive] To be offended; scandalizari:—*Deah* þe hig ealle geuntreowsion, ic næfre geuntreowsige, *Mt.* 26, 33.
 Geuntrumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To weaken, to make weak, to be sick; infirmare, ægrotare:—*Hi* geuntrumiað, *Ps.* 9, 3. *Geuntrumod*, *Ps.* 17, 38: 108, 23: *Jn.* 6, 2.
 Geunwurðod dishonoured, v. unweorðian.
 Geurnan ran, occurred, v. yrnan.
 Geuðe gave, granted, *Chr.* 959; *p.* of unnan.
 Geutian to eject, v. utian.
 Geutla an outlaw, *Chr.* 1055, v. utlaga.
 Geutlagode outlawed, v. utlagian.
 Geutode ejected, v. utian.
 Gewacan to grow weak, v. awacian.
 Gewæcan, gewæcean, gewæcian; *p.* we gewæhton; *pp.* gewæced, gewæged, gewæct, gewæht. To affect, trouble, vex, afflict; affligere:—*Mid* deaðe hi gewæceað, *Mk.* 13, 12. *Gewæcte* mid hungre confecti fame, *Bd.* 4, 13: *Ps.* 37, 8. *Mid* hungre gewæhte, *Jud.* 6, 2. *We* synd to deaðe gewæhte we are vexed to death, *C. R. Ben.* 11.
 Gewædod Fitted up, prepared; apparatus, instructus:—*Chr.* 992.
 Gewædu clothes, *Bd.* 1, 6, v. wæd.
 Gewægan; *pp.* gewæged. 1. To carry, bear; advehere. 2. To weigh down; deprimere:—1. *Bd.* 3, 16. 2. *Bt. R.* p. 152.
 Gewægnian To be frustrated, de-

ceived, disappointed; frustra-ri:—*Cot.* 83.
 Gewæled Troubled; vexatus:—*R. Mt.* 9, 36.
 Gewæltan To cast or fall down; provolvere:—*Gewælden* cneum provolutus genibus, *C. Mt.* 17, 14.
 Gewæmnednes, se; *f.* A corruption; corruptio:—*Anes* wordes gewæmnednys a corruption of a word, a barbarism; barbarismus, *Som.*
 Gewæmnod armed, *Elf. T.* 36, 22, q. gewæpnod, v. gewæpnian.
 Gewænian, gewenian, wænian, wenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* 1. To wean, accustom, reconcile, to reconcile to a loss, to detach; assuescere, ablactare. 2. To allure, incite or seduce, to study; excitare:—1. *Pat* cild wearð gewened, *Gen.* 21, 8. *Gewenede* hine sylfne he accustomed himself, *Elf. T.* p. 34, 19. 2. *Fram* Gode gewenian to seduce from God, *Job.* p. 165. *Hi* gewenedon they allured, *Bt.* 25.
 Gewæpnian, gewepnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud. To arm; armare:—*Elf. gr.* 24, 36: *Lk.* 11, 21.
 Gewærdan, gewerdan To damage, hurt, strike; nocere:—*Gif* hwa gewerde if any one hurt; si quis læserit, *L. Alf. eccl.* 18, 26, *W.* p. 31, 3.
 Gewære wary, cautious, *C. Mt.* 10, 17, v. wær.
 Gewæreleht Reminded, admonished; commonefactus:—*Alb. resp.* 44.
 Gewæsc A rising or swelling of water; alluvio:—*R.* 100, 110.
 Gewætan, gewetan to wet, to make wet, *Past.* 43, 1, v. wætan.
 Gewæterian, gewætrian to water, irrigate, *Past.* 18, 5, v. wæterian.
 Gewand rolled, v. windan.
 Gewanian to diminish, lessen, cut off, *Gen.* 8, 1, v. wanian.
 Gewaran citizens, inhabitants, *Nat. S. Greg.* v. waru.
 Gewardod Seen; visus:—*Pat* he sy gewardod fram him ut videatur ab illo, *R. Ben. interl.* 49.
 Gewarenian beware, *Bt.* 7, 2, v. warnian.
 Gewarnian to admonish, warn, defend, *Bd.* 2, 5, v. warnian.
 Gewat departed; *p.* of gewitan.
 Gewealc, gewilc A rolling, motion, an attack; volutatio, impetus:—*Yða* gewealc a rolling of waves, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 206, 21: *Chr.* 975, *Ing.* p. 162, 11.
 Geweald, anweald, angeweald, gewald, es; *m.* 1. Power, strength, might, efficacy; po-

testas. 2. Empire, rule, dominion, government, subjection; imperium. 3. Will, purpose, accord; voluntas, intentio:—
 1. *Gif* mon oðrum þa geweald forslea if one, the powers of others destroy: *Pat* he nage geweald that he have not power, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. He is geweald hafað he hath his power, *Cd.* 30, *Th.* p. 40, 7. 2. He wæs of Herodes anwealde, *Lk.* 23, 7. *Pu* scealt wesian on gewealde thou shalt be in subjection, *Cd.* 43, *Th.* p. 56, 30. 3. His gewealdes of his will, accord; sponte sua, *L. Alf. eccl.* 13. *Brech* unwealdes, bete gewealdes unwittingly offend, wittingly amend, *Spel. Glos.* v. anweald.
 Geweald, geweald-leðer, gewald-leðer a power-leather, a rein, *Ps.* 31, 12: *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 116, 1.
 Gewealdan Pudenda, *Herb.* 5, 5.
 Gewealden commanded, governed; *pp.* of wealdan.
 Gewealled, geweallode Walled, fortified; muro cinctus, munitus:—*Num.* 13, 29.
 Geweallen boiled; *pp.* of weallan.
 Gewearmede warmed, v. wear-mian.
 Gewearnian to admonish, avoid, *Bd.* 1, 14, v. warnian.
 Gewearð was, was made, v. we-orðan.
 Geweaxan to grow, grow up, *Gen.* 38, 11, v. weaxan.
 Gewed A raging, madness; furor insanus:—*Bd.* 2, 20.
 Gewedan To clothe, put on; vestire:—*Geweded*, *R. Mk.* 1, 6.
 Geweddad wedded, v. weddian.
 Geweddian To weed; herbis noxiis purgare:—*Cot.* 178, 188.
 Gewefen woven, v. wefan.
 Gewegen, gewehgen carried, v. wægan.
 Geweldan to rule, restrain, *Past.* 17, v. wealdan.
 Geweled Joined, united; copulatus:—*Geweled* togadære, *Lup.* 1, 15.
 Gewelgian, geweligan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad. To enrich, make wealthy, endow, to wax rich; locupletare:—*Ps.* 64, 9. *Ic* gewelegode, *Gen.* 14, 23. *Gewelgad*, *gewelgod*, *gewelegod*, *Bd.* 1, 25.
 Gewelhwær Every where; ubique:—*Menol.* v. 58.
 Gewemman, gewæman, wemman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [wom, wæm a stain] To stain, calumniate, profane, to make impure, to defile, vitiate, corrupt by fornication; corrup-

pere:—Ps. 118, 121. Ne moð þe ne gewemð, Lk. 12, 33. Eagan bregþ wemde dirtied the brow of the eye, Bd. 4, 32, S. p. 611, 18. Gyf rihtwisnys nim hi wemmað (M. Ps. gewemað), Ps. 88, 31. Ðam temple gewemmað, Mt. 12, 5. Hi gewemmeð synd, Ps. 13, 2: Bd. 2, 12.

Gewemmednys, se; f. *Profligacy, collusion; prævaricatio*:—Elf. T. p. 34, 16: Ps. 100, 3.

^c Gewemming, gewemning *A corruption, violation, profanation; corruptio*:—Nicod. 10.

Gewenan to hope, think, esteem, note, T. Ps. 30, 31, v. wenan.

Gewendan; p. gewende; pp. gewended, gewend. To go, depart, turn, change, translate, return, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 34, v. wendan.

Gewened Inclined; præclivis:—Ex. 32, 22.

Geweng the cheek, Lk. 6, 29, v. weng.

Geweorc, geworc, es; m. [weorc work] 1. A work; opus. 2. A fort, fortress, workmanship; arx, figmentum:—1. Bd. 1, 23. 2. Scint. 62: Cot. 85, 128.

Geweorht, gewyrht [worht that which is done, v. wyrca] Work, deed, merit, desert; meritum:—Bd. 4, 6. ¶ Be gewirhton, be gewyrhtum, be geweorhtum deservedly, worthily, justly, Gen. 42, 21. Buton gewyrhtum, butan gewyrhton without desert, undeservedly, Jn. 15, 25.

Geweorht finished, for geworht; pp. of wyrca.

Geweorhta, gewyrhta a workman, L. Const. p. 115, v. wyrhta.

Geweorðan to be, to be made, Jn. 3, 9, v. weorðan.

Geweorðian, gewurðian, gewyrðian to honour, dignify, adorn, distinguish, celebrate, to be worthy, endowed, Bt. 14, 3, v. weorðian.

Geweoton went, departed, v. gewitan.

Gewerodlæht, gewerodlæht. Sweetened, made sweet; indulcoratus:—Scint. 64.

Gewergod wearied, v. werian.

^d Gewerian to keep, defend, protect, cover, clothe, Elf. gr. 28, v. werian.

Gewesan To soak, dissolve, subdue; macerare:—Gewesed mid ecede soaked in acid, Herb. 115, 3.

Gewexan to grow, grow up, Bt. 35, 4, v. weaxan.

Gewican; p. gewicode. To give way, depart, retire; cedere,

recedere:—To hwy driht gewic þu? Ps. 9, 22: Dial. 2, 14, v. wican.

Gewician to dwell, lodge, encamp, Ors. 1, 4, v. wician.

Gewider, gewidor the air, weather, a tempest, Bd. 5, 9, v. weder.

Gewidlian to defile, profane, R. Mk. 7, 15, v. widlian.

Gewidmærsian to publish, spread abroad, divulge, defame, Mt. 1, 19, v. widmærsian.

Gewife Fortune, destiny; fatum:—Cot. 88.

Gewifode, gewifod taken a wife, married, v. wifian.

Gewigung, wiglung, e; f. Deceit, juggling, enchanting, bewitching; error:—L. Can. Edg. 16.

Gewiht A weight; pondus:—Be fullon gewiht, Gen. 23, 16. Twegra ponda gewiht two pounds' weight, R. 59.

Gewil, gewill; n. A will, wish; voluntas:—On yfelra manna gewill to evil men's wish, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 13, v. willa.

Gewilc a rolling, motion, Ps. 88, 10, v. gewealc.

Gewillsum desirable, Ps. 105, 23, v. willsum.

Gewilnian to wish, desire, expect, Mt. 5, 28, v. wilnian.

Gewilnigendlic, gewilniendlic, gewilnindlic Desirable; desiderabilis:—Ps. 105, 23.

^e Gewilnung a wish, desire, choice, appetite, Lk. 22, 15, v. willnung.

Gewin labour, contest, battle, sorrow, agony, Cd. 15, Th. 19, 23, v. win.

Gewind, gewynd [windan to bend] A winding, circuit, spiral shell, a scroll, an ascent; circuitus, cochlea:—R. 49, 55.

Gewinde a wind, Bd. 3, 16, v. wind.

Gewinful Full of labour; laboriosus:—Bd. 2, 2.

Gewinna an enemy, a rival, Bd. 1, 12, v. winna.

Gewinnan to win, acquire, obtain, fight, conquer, Cd. 21, Th. p. 26, 6, v. winnan.

Gewinnfullic Laborious, difficult; laboriosus:—Bd. 1, 12, 23.

Gewinnfullice; adv. Laboriously, with difficulty; laboriose:—Bd. 3, 14.

Gewinstow a battle-place, a place to contend in, a theatre.

Gewintrad, gewintred Grown to full ripeness or size, old age; adultus:—L. In. 38: Ors. 6, 31.

Gewiorðþan to be, Bt. R. p. 164, v. weorðan.

Gewirht A deed; facinus:—Elf. T. p. 4, 24.

Gewis, gewisse; adj. Certain, sure,

knowing, foreknowing; certus:—Bd. 5, 22. On gewissum tidum at certain times, R. Ben. interl. 48. Of gewissum intingan of certain causes, R. Ben. interl. 63. Þurh gewis andgit through certain knowledge, understanding, Bt. 41, 5, Card. p. 384, 6.

Gewiscan to wish, Bt. 38, 2, v. wiscan.

Gewiscednys, se; f. An adoption; adoptio:—R. Ben. interl. 2.

^f Gewiscendlic Optative, wishing, desirable; optativus:—Gewiscendlic gemet optative mood, Elf. gr. 21.

Gewiscing, e; f. Adoption, wishing; adoptio:—R. Ben. 2.

Gewisfullice; adv. Knowingly, expertly; scienter:—Greg. pref. lib. 2, Dial.

Gewisian, gewissian to instruct, inform, direct, command, govern, Jos. 3, 7, v. wisian.

Gewislice, wislice; adv. 1. Wisely, certainly, undoubtedly; sapienter. 2. To wit, truly, especially, besides; videlicet:—1. He wislice and wyrde, Mk. 12, 34. Swiðe gewislice certainly, Elf. T. p. 17, 22. 2. Elf. gr. 38, 44: Lk. 10, 42.

Gewissung, gewisung direction, instruction, command, Elf. T. p. 12, v. wissung.

Gewistan To banquet, rejoice, be merry; epulari:—Lk. 12, 19.

Gewistfullian, gewistlæcan to feast, rejoice, Lk. 15, 23, 24, v. wistfullian.

Gewit, wit; g. gewittes; n. 1. The mind, genius, intellect, sense; ingenium. 2. Knowledge, instruction, wisdom, prudence; scientia:—1. Of þam gewitte from the mind, Bt. 39, 5, Card. p. 336, 14. Hit ne mæg his gewittes bereafien cannot bereave it of its understanding, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 18: Cd. 14, Th. p. 16, 29: 203, Th. p. 252, 1. 2. Lk. 1, 77: Bt. 8.

Gewita, an; m. A witness, an accomplice; testis:—Lk. 24, 48.

Gewitan; pp. gewiten. To understand, Cd. 123, Th. p. 157, 13, v. witan.

Gewitan, he gewit; p. gewat, we gewiton; pp. gewiten. To pass over, to go, depart, withdraw, go away, retreat, retire, die; transire, discedere:—Gyf ne mæge gewitan, Mt. 26, 42. Gewitan of worulde to depart from the world, to die, Somn. 217. Gewat se dæg forð, Lk. 9, 12: Mt. 24, 35. Gewiten, Bd. 3, 12.

^g Gewitednes, gewitenes, se; f. A departure; discessio:—Bd. 4, 24.

Gewitendlic; *adj.* Ready to fall, transitory; deciduus:—*Past.* 46, 5.
 Gewitig *knowing, wise, intelligent, Solil.* 2, v. gewittig.
 Gewitleás; *adj.* Witless, ignorant, foolish, mad; inscius:—*Elf. gr.* 47.
 Gewitleast, gewittleast *Folly, madness, phrensy; stultitia:*—*Elf. T.* p. 32, 24.
 Gewit-loc a container of intelligence, the mind; intelligentiae clausura:—*Bt. R.* p. 166.
 Gewitnes *witness, testimony, knowledge, Mk.* 1, 44, v. witnes.
 Gewitnian to punish, *Elf. gr.* 27, 28, v. witnian.
 Gewitodlice *as, truly, T. Ps.* 57, 1, v. witodlice.
 Gewitscipe, es; *m.* A testimony, witnessing; testimonium:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 6.
 Gewitseoc *mind-sick, a lunatic, demoniac, Elf. gl.* 9.
 Gewitseocnes, se; *f.* Insanity; insanitas, *Som.*
 Gewittig, gewitig; *adj.* Wise, knowing, conscious; intelligens:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 74: *Bt.* 36, 5.
 Gewlacod *made warm, v. wlacian.*
 Gewlæt, gewlæten *Defiled, debased; fædatus:*—*Bt.* 37, 4.
 Gewleht *Made warm; tepefactus:*—*Herb.* 19, 6: 80, 3.
^h Gewlenced *Lifted up, enriched; elatus:*—*Heming.* p. 104, v. wlænce.
 Gewlitegian to form, adorn, *Ps.* 94, 5, v. wlitigan.
 Gewló *Adorned; ornatus:*—*Cd.* 85, *Th.* p. 107, 14.
 Gewod *waded, pervaded, v. wadan.*
 Gewoested *Desolated, destroyed; vastatus:*—*C. Mt.* 12, 25.
 Gewon *deficient, wanting, v. won.*
 Gewonian to lessen, *V. Ps.* 88, 44, v. wanian.
 Geworc *work, Ps.* 91, 4, v. ge-weorc.
 Geworden *been, done, made, v. weorðan.*
 Geworht *wrought, built, v. wyrcan.*
 Geworpan to cast, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. weorpan.
 Geworðan to be, to be made, *C. Jn.* 3, 19, v. weorðan.
 Gewræc *wreaked, v. wrecan.*
 Gewræstan *To writhe, twist, join; intorquere:*—*Cot.* 4.
 Gewræðan [wrað, wrað *wrath*] *To trouble, vex; infestare:*—*Somn.* 242.
 Gewraðian; *p. ode.* To be angry with one; succensere:—*Chr.* 1070.
 Gewrecan to wreak, avenge, revenge, *Cd.* 64, v. wrecan.
 Gewregan; *p. de; pp. ed.* To accuse, *Mk.* 3, 2, v. wregan.

Gewreot *scripture, Bd.* 4, 23, v. gewrit.
 Gewreðede *Supported; sustinuit:*—*Bd.* 4, 31, *B.* v. wræðian.
 Gewrid; *pl. gewrido.* A little heap, a place where shrubs grow; glomulus:—*Cot.* 95.
 Gewring *Drink, beer; sicera, potus:*—*Alf. gr.* 21.
 Gewrit, es; *pl. nom. ac. u; g. a, ena; d. um; n.* A writing, treatise, scripture, a letter, an inscription; scriptura:—*Ne rædde ge þis gewrit, Mk.* 12, 10, 16. Þis gewrit *this treatise, Elf. T.* p. 1, 1, 18, 22.
 ¶ Halig gewrit *holy writ or scripture.* Ofer gewrit *over writ, superscription, title.* Riht gewrit *right writing, orthography.*
ⁱ Gewritan; *p. gewrát; pp. gewriten.* To write, to give or bestow by writing, *Ps.* 39, 11, v. writan.
 Gewritere *a writer, T. Ps.* 44, v. writere.
 Gewriðan to bind, restrain, tie, tie together, *L. Ps.* 34, 6, v. wriðan.
 Gewrixl *a change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course, Bt.* 21, *Card.* 114, 20, v. wrixl.
 Gewroht *wrought, finished, v. wyr-can.*
 Gewrunge bound, tied together, heaped up, v. wringan.
 Gewuldorbeagan, he gewuldorbeagað; *p. þu gewuldorbeagode; pp. gewuldorbeagod* [wuldor *glory, beag a crown*] *To crown with glory, to crown; coronare:*—*Ps.* 8, 6: 102, 4.
 Gewuldrian; *p. ode; pp. od.* To glory, boast, extol, glorify; gloriari:—*Gewuldriende, C. T. Ps.* 48, 6. Gewuldrod, gewuldrud, gewuldrode beoð, *Ps.* 48, 6: 73, 5: *Jn.* 7, 39: 14, 13.
 Gewuna, wuna, an; *m.* A custom, manner, use, rite; consuetudo:—*Æfter gewunan after the custom, Lk.* 1, 9: 2, 27, 42. Of gewunan *from custom, R. Ben. interl.* 7. Ofer mine gewunan *beyond my custom, Elf. T.* p. 43, 7. Swa hit gewuna is *as it is a custom, Ors.* 3, 3.
^j Gewundian; *p. ode; pp. ed, od.* To wound, *Mk.* 12, 4, v. wundian.
 Gewundorlæcan *To make wonderful; mirificare:*—*Ps.* 16, 8.
 Gewunelic, gewunolic *Accustomed, wonted; consuetus:*—*Þam folce wæs gewunelic, Jud.* 7, 8.
 Gewunelice; *adv.* According to custom, ordinarily, commonly; ritè:—*Swiðe gewunelice very commonly, Elf. T.* p. 17.
 Gewunian; *p. ode; pp. od.* To

inhabit, remain, abide, to be wont, accustomed; manere, consuescere:—*Sceoldon his þegnas gewunian his followers must inhabit, Cd.* 220, *Th.* p. 284, 24. Swa his mod ær swiðor to þam woruld sælðum gewunod *wæs as his mind very early to worldly prosperity had been accustomed, Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 4, 16. Swa swa he gewunode, *Mk.* 10, 1.
 Gewunsum *pleasant, Bt.* 31, 1, v. winsum.
 Gewurde *was, v. weorðan.*
 Gewurms, gewurmsmed *Full of matter, suppurated; purulentus:*—*Cot.* 185, v. wurmsig.
 Gewurðan to be, to become, v. weorðan.
 Gewurðian to honour, v. weorðian.
 Gewyder *the weather, a storm, Ors.* 3, 3, v. weder.
 Gewyldan, he gewylt; *p. gewylde, we gewildon; pp. gewyld; v. a.* To tame, subdue, conquer, take hold of; domare:—*Hyne nan man gewyldan ne mihte, Mk.* 5, 4. Gewylt eow, *Deut.* 31, 3. Hi gewildon *synd dominati sunt, Ps.* 105, 38. He gewilde þe, *Gen.* 3, 16. Gewildað, *Gen.* 1, 28. Gewylde man hineprehendat aliquis eum, *L. Cnut. pol.* 23. Gewild, gewyld *subdued, taken; captus, Elf. T.* p. 42. Ic beo gewyld, *Jud.* 16, 7.
^k Gewylde *power, Jud.* 3, 15, v. geweald.
 Gewyled *Joined, connected; copulatus:*—*Lup.* 1, 15.
 Gewylwed *Wallowed, rolled; volutatus:*—*Dial.* 2, 2.
 Gewyrc. 1. *A working, a work; operatio, opus.* 2. *The art of making any thing of earth; plastic:*—*1. Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 11: *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 6. 2. *Cot.* 186.
 Gewyrcean, gewyrcean to work, do, make, prepare, build, celebrate, *Cd.* 39, *Th.* p. 51, 31, v. wyrcean.
 Gewyrd *condition, fate, destiny, fortune, prediction, Ors.* 3, 9, v. wyrd.
 Gewyrdelice; *adv.* Excellently, worthily; præstanter:—*Elf. T.* p. 17.
 Gewyrdlian *To hurt, injure; nocere:*—*Bd.* 3, 16.
 Gewyrfed *turned, v. hweorfan.*
 Gewyrpan *To convert, turn again, recover; recuperare:*—*Gewyrpte recuperaverat, Bd.* 3, 13.
 Gewyrsmmed *putrid, v. gewurms.*
 Gewyrð is, is become, shall be, v. weorðan.
 Gewyrðian to honour, v. weorðian.

Geycan *To add, eke; addere*:
 —To geyc *adjicies*, Ps. 60, 6.
 Geycte *added*, Bd. 1, 12. Ge-
 yht *added; auctus*, v. ycan.
 Geyde *subdued, conquered*, Chr.
 617; from geeode, v. gegān.
 Geyflīan *To injure, weaken, grow*
sick; malefacere, infirmare:
 —Gif hine mon geyflige if one
 injure him, L. Alf. pol. 2, W. p.
 35, 5. Lazarus wæs geyflod,
 Jn. 11, 2. Geyflod mid fræ-
 ceþo *affectus contumeliis*, C.
 Mt. 22, 5.
 Geyppeð, geypte *opened, reveal-*
ed, Ors. 3, 6, v. yppan.
 Geyrfweardian *to inherit*, L. Ps.
 24, 14, v. yrfweardian.
 Geyrgd, geyrged *Terrified, af-*
frightened; territus: —Jos. 2,
 9, 24: 8, 6.
 Geyrmed *afflicted*, W. Bd. p. 168,
 v. yrmian.
 Geyrnān *to run, go back, arise,*
v. yrnān.
 Geyrsian; pp. geysrūdd, geor-
 sod. *To irritate*, v. yrsian.
 Gibed *a petition*, Lk. 23, 24, v.
 gebed.
 Gibeged *bowed, constrained*, v.
 gebegeð.
 Gibeldan *To adorn with images;*
iconibus ornare: —Cod. Cott.
 end of Evang. D. Jn.
 Gibered *Teased, vexed; vexatus*:
 —C. R. Mk. 5, 15.
 GICEL [Plat. ishekel, istakke,
 in the diminutive, istäkel, in
 Ditmarshen, isjäkel: Dut. ys-
 kegel: Ger. eiszakken: Swed.
 ispigg: Dan. jistap m.—Gi-
 cel, cel or col cold, what is
 cold or congealed; hence ises-
 cel or gicel a drop of ice] *An*
icicle; stiria: —Ises gicel gla-
 cialis stiria, R. 16.
 Gicenes, se; f. *An itch, or burning*
in the skin; prurigo: —Cot. 156.
 Gicpa *An itching, scab, tetter,*
ring-worm; pruritus, scabies:
 —R. 11: Herb. 21, 2.
 Giddian, gieddian; p. ode. *To*
sing, v. geddian.
 Gidig; adj. GIDDY; vertigino-
 sus, Som.
 Gield *a payment, offering, sub-*
stitute, place, society, v. geld.
 Gieldan *to yield, pay, give, wor-*
ship, Bt. 41, 3, v. gildan.
 Giellan *to yell, shriek*, Cod. Ex-
 on. 106, b, v. gyllan.
 Gielp *presumption*, Cd. Th. p. 2,
 27, v. gilp.
 Gielso *care, trouble; sollicitudo*:
 —C. Mt. 13, 22.
 Giemeleás, giemeleáslic, gieme-
 liest, giemelist. *Careless*, Past.
 15, 1, v. gymeleas.
 Gien, giena *again, still, yet*, v. gen.
 Gieran *to prepare*, v. gearwian.
 Gierstandæg *yesterday*, v. gyr-
 standæg.

Gierwan *to prepare*, Cod. Exon.
 119, b, v. gearwian.
 Giest *a guest*, Cd. 112, v. gest.
 Giestliðnis *entertainment*, Cd.
 112, v. gæstliðnes.
 Giet, gieta *yet*, Cd. 29, v. get.
 Gif, gyf; conj. [imp. of gifan
 to give] *If, when, though; si*:
 —Gyf cyning his leode to him
 gehateð if the king call his
 people to him, L. Ethelb. 2, W.
 p. 2, 1. Gif seo wyrd swa
 hweorfan if the fortune be so to
 change, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12.
 Gifa *gifts; nom. ac. pl. of gifu*.
 Gifan, gyfan, geofian, he gifð;
 p. geaf, gæf, gaf, we geafon;
 pp. gifen. *To give; dare*: —
 Hwæt gifst þu me, Gen. 15, 2.
 Gyfan *cystelice to give costly,*
liberally, Elf. gr. 31. Hit gæf
 wæstm his, Ps. 66, 5.
 Gifende *Gives in marriage, is*
married; nubit: —Cot. 216.
 Gifer *A lurcher, devourer, glutton;*
ambro: —R. 88.
 Giferlice; adv. *Covetously, gree-*
dily; avide: —Bd. 3, 9.
 Giferne, se; f. *Greediness, ava-*
rice, gluttony; aviditas: —
 Ðat ilce yfel þæs giferneße
 that same evil of greediness,
 Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 264, 1:
 L. Can. Edg. conf.
 Gifeðe *Given, granted; datus*:
 —Gifeðe weorðan or beon to
 be given; dari: —Cd. 83, Th.
 p. 103, 31: 101.
 Giffæst *Able to receive, capacious;*
capax: —Cot. 57.
 Gi-fian, fian *To hate; odisse*: —
 Gifiað þat leht hates the light,
 R. Jn. 3, 20.
 Gifian *To give, grant; dare*: —
 Him cynelice gifode he royal-
 ly granted; eum regio more
 donavit, Chr. 994. Giffigende
 massere, Can. Edg. 14, W. p.
 83, 35.
 Gifl *A time for eating; cibi acci-*
piendi tempus: —Æfen gifl a
 supper, Past. 1, 2.
 Gifoelde *felt*, v. gefelan.
 Gifol, giful *Generous, bountiful,*
liberal; largus: —Bt. 38, 3.
 Gifr, gifra, gifre; adj. [Icel.
 gifur] *Greedy, covetous, vora-*
cious, anxious, desirous; avi-
duß: —Ic eom swiðe gifre I
 am very anxious, Bt. 22, Card.
 118, 15: Elf. gl. 28: Lk. 16,
 14.
 Gifta *nuptials, marriage, dowry,*
Ex. 22, 17, v. gyfta.
 Giftelice *Belonging to a wedding;*
nuptialis: —Cot. 139.
 Gifð *gives*, v. gifan.
 GIFU, gyfu, geof, geafa, e; pl.
 nom. a; g. ena; f. [Plat. Dut.
 Dan. gave f: Ger. gabe f:
 Ker. gaba, geba, keba: Isd.
 gheba: Ot. geba: Moes. giba:

Swed. gāfwa f: Icel. gáfa f.]
A gift, grace, favour; donum:
 —Godes gyfu wæs on him,
 Lk. 2, 40. Corban, þat is on
 ure geþeode, gyfu, Mk. 7, 11.
 Ðam he geaf micle gife to
 them he gave a great gift, Bt.
 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 14. Gi-
 fum growende with gifts flou-
 rishing, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 13.
 We onfengon gyfe for gyfe, Jn.
 1, 16. ¶ To gife or gifum
 gratis, Gen. 29, 15.
 Gigant *A giant; gigas*: —C. Ps.
 18, 6: 32, 16. Gigant mæ-
 gas *giant progeny; gigantes*
genere, Cd. 64, Th. p. 76, 36.
 Gign *A youth, young man; juve-*
nis: —C. R. Mt. 14, 51: 16, 5.
 Gihrinan *To cover, clothe; tege-*
re: —Cod. Cott. end of Evan. Jn.
 Giht, gihð, geht, gyte. *Time,*
staying, station, refuge; tem-
pus, mansio, statio, refugium.
 Manning thinks gyhð is from
 gehyht, hiht a refuge: —Gihð-
 um healdeð in refuge hold,
 Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 5. Gehð-
 um hremig in a querulous sta-
 tion, Ex. MS. Conb. p. 233, n.
 —Gyte-sal an apartment, Jdth.
 10, 6. —Gebed-giht bed-time,
 R. 16. —Sun-gihts solstice, Mar-
 tyr. 24, Jun. Wan. p. 107.
 Gilæccan *to take, seize*, R. Mk.
 14, 48, v. gelæccan.
 GILD, gield, geld, gyld [Plat.
 Dut. Ger. geld: Moes. gild:
 Icel. gilldi n.] 1. *A payment*
of money, an exchange, a com-
ensation, turn, fold, tribute;
tributum. 2. *A GUILD, socie-*
ty, or club where payment was
made for mutual support, like
our benefit societies; fraterni-
tas. 3. *A payment to God,*
worship, service, sacrifice, of-
fering; cultus: —1. Chr. 1013.
 IX gylde forgyldre recompence
 9 fold, L. Ethelb. 4. 2. On
 gilde in a society, Hickes's dis.
 epis. 20. 3. On Abeles gield
 on Abel's offering, Cd. 47, Th.
 p. 60, 6: 137, Th. p. 172, 11:
 Bd. 2, 1.
 Gilda *a companion, fellow*, v. ge-
 gylda.
 Gildan *to pay, restore, requite,*
Ex. 22, 9, v. gyldan.
 Gildan; p. gildede; pp. gil-
 den, gylden; v. a. *To GILD;*
deaurare: —Se abbot gildede
 þat mynstre the abbot gilded
 the minster, Chr. 1052, Ing. p.
 240, 4: 1070. —Gilden, Lev.
 8, 9.
 Gildeneburh [The golden city,
 so called because Abbot Leo-
 fric gilded the monastery]
 Peterborough, Chr. 1052: 1064.
 Gild-ford, Gyldford, Guldeford
 [Gild a fraternity; ford a ford:

Domesd. Gilda ad vadum] GUILDFORD, a town in Surry, on the river Wey, Lye.
 Gildscipe a guildship, society, *L. Can. Edg.* 9, v. gild.
 Gileofful faithful, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 42, v. geleafful.
 Gillester, gillestre *Phlegm*; pituita:—*L. M.* 1, 72.
 Gillinga, Gillinga-ham GILLINGHAM, in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, *Chr.* 1016.
 GILM, es; m. A YELM, a handful of reaped corn, bundle, bottle; manipulus:—*Eowre gilmas stodon*, *Gen.* 37, 7.
 Gilp Powder, dust; scobs:—*Cot.* 181.
 GILP, gelp, gielp, es; m. [*Icel. geip*] Glory, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, vain glory, haughtiness; gloria, ostentatio:—*Gilpes þu girnest of glory thou desirest*, *Bt.* 32, 1, *Card.* p. 176, 23. *Gielp micel great presumption*, *Cd.* *Th.* 2, 27. *Hu unnyt se gilp bið how useless is the boast*, *Bt.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 13.
^pGilpan, gylpð; p. gealp, we gulpon; pp. golpen. To glory, boast, desire earnestly; glorari:—*Gif þu gilpan wille, gilp Godes if thou wilt glory, glory in God*, *Bt.* 14, 1.
 Gilpgeornesta most desirous of glory, *Bd.* 1, 34.
 Gilplice; adv. Proudly, vauntingly; arroganter:—*Cot.* 1.
 Gilpna A boaster; jactator:—*Past.* 20: 33, 1.
 Gilp-word a glorious word, a proverb, a proud word.
 Gilte A GILT, a young female pig; suilla:—*R.* 20.
 GIM, gym; g. gimme; f. A GEM, jewel; gemma:—*Gim cynn a gem kind, a gem*, *Bt. R.* p. 159. *Se stan bið blæc gym the stone is a black gem*, *Bd.* 1, 1. *Gimma wlite beauty of gems*. *On gimnum in gems*, *Bt.* 13. *Þæt æreste gim cynn is þæt blac and grene, bute togædere gemenengede geaspis haten. Oðær is saphyrus, se is sunnan gelic, and on him stadað swilce gildene steorran. Smaragdus ys swiðe grene. Sardonix is blode licost the first gem-kind is the black and green, both together mingled, called geaspis. The other is saphyrus, which is like a sun; and in it stand like golden stars. Smaragdus is very green. Sardonix is likest blood*, *Cotton. MS. Tib. A. III.* p. 99.
 Gimelist careless, v. gymeleast.
 Gimerc; pl. gimerca. A sign; signum:—*C. R. Mk.* 16, 17, v. gemearc.

^aGiming, gymung, e; f. A marriage; nuptiæ:—*Bd.* 3, 24: *Cot.* 140.
 Gimrecan; p. hi gimrecede. To take care of; curare:—*Bt. R.* p. 158.
 Gimrodor A precious stone; draconites, draconia:—*Cot.* 63.
 Gimstan, gymstan a gem-stone, a gem.
 Gimwyrhta, gymwyrhta a gem-worker, jeweller.
 GIN [*Icel. gin n. rictus, oris diductio*] A gap, an opening, abyss; hiatus:—*Garsecgessin ocean's expanse*, *Cd.* 163, *Th.* p. 205, 3.
 Gin; adj. Gaping, lying open, spacious, ample; hians, amplius:—*Beligeð uton ginne rice encompasseth ample realms*, *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p. 15, 7: *Jdth.* 9, 11.
 Gin, in composition, increases the sense of the word; as, fæst fast, ginfæst very or most fast.
 Ginan to yawn, *Cot.* 23, v. gynian.
 Gind beyond, *Ors.* 4, 8, v. geond.
 Ginfæst Very fast or lasting, ample; firmissimus:—*Onfon ginfæstum gifum receive very fast gifts*, *Cd.* 141, *Th.* p. 176, 28: 169, *Th.* p. 211, 10.
 Ging young, tender; gingra younger; gingast youngest, *Cd.* 176, v. geong.
 Gingra, an; m. A younger, disciple; discipulus:—*Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 24: 225, *Th.* p. 298, 11.
 Ginian to open, yawn, *Gr.* 2, 26, v. gynian.
 Ginsta for gingsta youngest, v. geong.
 Ginung A yawning; hiatus:—*Cot.* 23.
 Gio formerly, *Bt.* 16, 1, v. geo.
 Giocpa a scab, *Past.* 11, 5, v. gicpa.
 Gioful liberal, v. gifol.
 Giofulnes, se; f. Munificence, liberality; munificentia:—*Past.* 44, 2.
^rGioguð, giagoð, giogað youth, v. geoguð.
 Gioleca the yolk of an egg, *Bt. R.* p. 178, v. geolca.
 Giolu yellow, in composition, as, giolureadan yellow red, &c. v. geolewe, &c.
 Giomor sad, *Bt. R.* p. 152, v. geomer.
 Giond through, over, beyond, and in composition, v. geond.
 Gionetan to occupy, *C. Lk.* 13, 7, v. geonetan.
 Giong young, *Ors.* 2, 4, v. geong.
 Giongor a younger, servant, *Cd.* 21, v. geong.
 Giongorscipe youngstership, service, *Cd.* 14, v. geongordom.

Giornan to beg, desire, v. geornian.
 Giornan, hi giornon to run, rush on, *C. Lk.* 5, 1, v. yrnan.
 Giornis, se; f. Importunity, earnestness; importunitas:—*C. R. Lk.* 11, 8.
 Giostordoege yesterday, *C. Jn.* 4, 52, v. gyrstandæg.
 Giowian to ask, *R. Mk.* 11, 24, v. giuan.
 Gird a staff, *Ex.* 4, 2, v. gyrd.
 Giren, girn a snare, *V. Ps.* 17, 6, v. grin.
 Girian; p. þu giredost. To prepare, *Ps.* 146, 8, v. gearwian.
 Girnan to yearn, seek for, require, *Ex.* 21, 22, v. geornian.
 Girran, gyrran To chatter, prate; garrere:—*Elf. gr.* 36.
 Girwan To prepare; parare:—*Jdth.* 9, v. gearwian.
 Giscian To sob, sigh; singultire:—*Bt.* 2.
 Gise yes, *Bt. R.* p. 16, 4, v. gese.
 Gisedla A sitting down to meat; discubitus:—*R. Mk.* 12, 39.
 Gisel; g. gisles; d. gisle; m. A pledge, hostage; obses:—*Gislas sealdon gave hostages; obsides dederunt*, *Chr.* 876: 894. *To gisle gesealde in obsidem traditus*, *Bd.* 3, 24.
^sGislian; p. ode, ade; pp. od. To give hostages or security; obsides dare:—*He gislode*, *Chr.* 1016. *Þa þægenas gislodon the thanes gave hostages*, *Chr.* 1013.
 GIST [*Plat. gäst, jest m: Dut. gist, gest f: Ger. gäscht, gischt m: Icel. jastr n. nugarum strepitus: ysting f. coagulatio: Lat. mid. gesta, gistum*] YEAST, barm, froth; spuma cerevisiæ:—*Herb.* 21, 5.
 Gist, es; m. A guest, *Cd.* 113, v. gest.
 Gist a storm, v. yst.
 Gist-burh a guest-house, a bed-chamber, *T. Ps.* 18, 5.
 Gist-hus, gyst-hus a guest-house, an inn.
 Git yet, you two, v. gyt.
 Gipiode subdued, v. þeowian.
 Gipreatian to reprove, *R. Jn.* 16, 8, v. þreatian.
 Gitsian to desire, v. gytsian.
 Gitsunc, gitsung desire, *Bt. R.* p. 159, v. gytsung.
 Gitugon conspired, v. teon.
 Giu, giw A griffin: gryps.—*Cot.* 159.
 Giuan; p. giude. To give, ask, require; petere:—*R. Mk.* 6, 22.
 Giuli yule, Christmas, v. geol.
 Giululing August; sextilis, Manning; but *Som.* and *Ben.* say July; quintilis.
 Giung young, *Bd.* 4, 32, v. geong.
 Giwedo Clothes; vestimenta:—*R. Mk.* 11, 8,

Giwian, giwigean *to ask*, v. giuan.
 Glad *glided, slid*, v. glidan.
 Glad *glad*, v. glæd.
 Glade *A river, brook*; amnis:—*Som.*
 Glade; *adv. Gladly*; læte:—*Cd.* 195.
 Glademuð *Gledmouth*, v. Clede-muð.
 *Gladian; *p. ode* [*Dan. glæde: Swed. glädja*] *To be glad*; exultare:—*L. Ps.* 12, 5. Mid to gladienne *with gladdening, willingly*, *Lev.* 1, 3.
 GLÆD, glad; *adj.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed. glad: Icel. gladr: Frs. gled*] GLAD, cheerful, merry, quick, lively, pleasant, mild; lætus:—Glæd beon *to be glad*, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 14. Heo gladu wære on to locienne *it was pleasant to look upon*, *Bt.* 6. Drihten hine gedo glædne wið eow, *Gen.* 43, 14.
 Glæd [*gled afire, Mann.*] Purified, shining, bright; purificatus, clarus:—*Cd.* 129.
 Glæd, glædlic; *adj.* Glad, pleasant, kind; delectabilis:—*Scint.* 11.
 Glædlice; *adv. Gladly, pleasantly, kindly*; alacriter, leniter:—*Gen.* 50, 21.
 Glæd-mod *glad-minded, cheerful*.
 Glædmodnes, se; *f.* Gladness, cheerfulness, joyfulness; alacritas:—*Past.* 50, 3.
 Glædnes, glednes, se; *f.* Gladness, joy; alacritas:—*C. Mt.* 13, 44.
 Glædsceipe, es; *m.* Joy; gaudium:—*R. Jn.* 3, 29.
 Glædsted *ember-place*, *Cd.* 137, v. gled.
 Glæm *Fruit*; fructus:—*Cd.* 48, *Lye.*
 Glængc, glængð *Pomp, glory, magnificence, pride*; pompa:—*L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6.
 Glære GLARE, amber; pellucidum quidvis, succinum:—*Cot.* 166. Hence our GLARE, or white of an egg.
 GLÆS, es; *pl. nom. ac. glasu; g. a; d. um; n.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. glas n: Frs. gles n: The Old Germans called amber, gles: Wil. glas.*] Glas glis, gliz were used in the middle age for *to glister, glitter*] GLASS, a glass; vitrum:—*Elf. gl.* 25: *Bt.* 5, 1, *Card.* p. 14, 26.
 *Glæsen GLAZEN, made of glass, grey; vitreus:—*Elf. gr.* 5. Glæsen eag *grey-eyed*, *Cot.* 99.
 Glæs-fæt *a glass-vat or vessel*.
 Glæs-hluttur, glæs-hlutru *Glass-clear, pellucid*; pellucidus, ut vitrum.
 Glæstinga-byrig, Glestinga-byrig, Glasting-byri [*Eth. Glas-*

tingabyrig: *Hunt. Glastinge-birh, Glastinbirh: Ethel. Glastingberi*] GLASTONBURY, Somerset:—Ine getymbrade þæt mynster æt Glæstingabyrig Ina built the monastery at Glastonbury, *Chr.* 688: 1016.
 Glæw wise.—glæwlice wisely, v. gleaw, &c.
 Glas glass, *Bt.* 5, 1, v. glæs.
 Glashluðre glass-clear, v. glæs-hluttur.
 Glauwnes *prudence, skill*, *Bd.* 3, 27, v. gleawnes.
 GLEAM, glæm [*Plat. Frs. glim*] A GLEAM, splendour, glittering; splendor:—Hæfdon gleam had lustre, *Cd. Th.* p. 2, 1. Leohta gleam a gleam of light, *Cod. Ex.* 51, 59.
 Gleawnes *prudence*, v. gleawnes.
 GLEAW; *adj.* [*Plat. glau: Ot. uses glawe for clever*] Skilful, sagacious, prudent, industrious, eloquent; sagax:—Þæt þu wære gleaw þæron, *Gen.* 41, 15, 33: *Mt.* 24, 45.
 Gleaw-ceaster, Gleu-cester, Glew-cester, Glew-cester, Glou-cester, Glowe-ceaster; *g. d. -ceastre* [*Malm. Glæcestria: Dun. Glocestre, Glocestre: Hunt. Hovd. Gloucestre.*]—*Brit. glow splendid or Wel. glew strong, valiant*; ceaster a city] GLOUCESTER, a county town in the west of England:—Æþelflæd lið binnan Gleawceastre Ethelfleda lies buried at Gloucester, *Chr.* 920. ¶ Gleaw-ceaster-scire Gloucestershire, *Chr.* 1016.
 *Gleaw-ferhð of a wise mind, sagacious.
 Gleaw-hydig [*hydighedful*] prudent, cautious, wary, *Jdth.* 11.
 Gleawlice; *adv. Prudently, wisely*; prudenter:—*Lk.* 16, 8.
 Gleaw-mod of prudent mind, cautious.
 Gleawnes, glauwnes, se; *f.* Prudence, skill, dexterity, nature, disposition, reason; prudentia, indoles:—*Ps.* 48, 3: 104, 20: *Bd.* 3, 17.
 Gleawscipe, es; *m.* Sagacity, wisdom; sagacitas:—*Lk.* 1, 17.
 GLED, gloed; *pl. a* [*Plat. gloot f: Dut. gloed m: Frs. glede f: Dan. Swed. glöd m: Icel. glód f: Chau. glede.*]—glowed, gloed; *pp. of glowan to glow*] A burning coal, coal, fire; pruna, carbo:—Gleda fyres coals of fire; carbonis ignis, *Ps.* 17, 14: *Elf. gl.* 21. Æt þam gledon near the fire, *Jn.* 18, 18.
 Gled-fæt *a fire-vat, chafing-dish*.
 Glednes gladness, *Prov.* 19, v. glædnes.
 Gled-styd *an ember-place*, *Cd.* 86.

Glemme *A spot, blemish*; macula:—*Off. Reg.* 15, *Som.*
 Glen, glene A GLEN, valley; vallis, *Som.*
 Glencas Buildings; ædificia:—*C. R. Mk.* 13, 2.
 Glencg *an ornament*, *Somn.* 31, v. glenge.
 Glencgað ye adorn; ornatis:—*Mt.* 23, 29, v. glengan.
 Glendrian *To devour, to gluttonise*; devorare:—*R. Mt.* 11, 19.
 Glengan, glengcan, geglengcan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To adorn, deck, compose, set in order*; ornare:—Glengdon hyra leoht-fatu, *Mt.* 25, 7. Glengede word compound words, *Prov.* 17.
 Glenge; *pl. glenga. An adorning, ornament*; ornamentum:—*Ex.* 33, 5, 6.
 *Glenglic Full of pomp; pompa plenus:—*Cot.* 154.
 Gleo GLEE, joy, mirth; gaudium:—*Cot.* 84.
 Gleo-beam *a tabret*, v. gligbeam.
 Gleowian, gliowian. 1. *To jest, to be merry*; jocari. 2. *To sing*; canere:—1. *Bd.* 4, 24. 2. *Bt.* 12.
 Gleowlice; *adv. Clearly, distinctly*; clare:—*C. R. Mk.* 8, 25.
 Glesan, he glesð. 1. *To gloss, explain*; interpretari. 2. *To flatter*; adulari:—1. *Elf. gr.* 50, 55. 2. *Som.*
 Glesing, glesingc A GLOSSING, interpretation, explanation; glossa:—Þat is glesingc þonne mann glesð þa earfoðan word mid eaðran Ledene that is glossing when one explains the difficult words with easier Latin, *Elf. gr.* 50, 45.
 Glew skilful, *Gen.* 25, 27, v. gleaw.
 Glid Slippery, ready to glide; lubricus:—*C. Ps.* 34, 7.
 Glida [*glid glide, a. v. 1e*] A GLEDE, kite; milvus:—*Elf. gl.*
 GLI'DAN, he glideð, glit; *p. glád, we glidon; pp. gliden* [*Plat. gliden: Dut. glyden: Ger. gleiten: Dan. glide: Swed. Frs. glida: Icel. lida: Ker. kelitan to go back*] To GLIDE, slip, slide; labi:—On setl glideð in occasum labitur, *Bt. R.* p. 193: *Ors.* 4, 6.
 Gliew, glywe *A pipe, drum*; tibia, tympanum:—Gliewmeden a female player on the tambour; tympanistria:—*T. Ps.* 67, 27, *Lye.*
 GLIG Music, minstrelsy, joke, sport; ludibrium:—Hi hæfdon him to glige his halwende mynegunge habebant inter se ludibrio, *Basil. R.* 10: *Past.* 26, 2.

* **Glig**-beam *A timbrel, tabret; tympanum*:—*Ps.* 80, 2: 150, 4.
Glig-craeft *the art of amusing, minstrelsy, mummerly.*
Glig-georn *One desirous of sport, a jester, buffoon; joci amans*:—*Off. Episc.* 3.
Gligman, **gliigman**, **gliiman**, **gli-man**; *g. -mannes; pl. -men; m. A musician, minstrel, GLEEMAN, player, buffoon; histrio, jocular*:—It was in the character of a gleeman or jocular that Alfred visited the Danish camp. These persons were not only valued, but well rewarded in their day. Edmund, son of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman. In Doomsday-book, Berdic, a jocular of the king, possessed three villas in Gloucestershire, *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S. b. vii. ch. 7, vol. iii. p. 61.*
Gliowian *to sing, Bt. 12, v. gleowian.*
Glioword, *es; n. [gleo mirth, word word] A song; cantilena*:—*Bt. R. p. 156.*
Glisian, **glisnian** *To GLISTEN, glow, shine; micare*:—*Glisnað coruscat, Cott. MS. Otho. B. 10, v. Hickes's Thes. vol. i. p. 135.*
Glitenan, **glitinian** *To GLITTER, glisten, shine; coruscare*:—His reaf wurdon glitiniende, *Mk. 9, 3.*
Glitenung, *e; f. A flash of lightning; coruscatio*:—*Mid glitenungum, Ps. 143, 8.*
Gliw. 1. *A jester; mimus.* 2. *Repartees, drollery; facetiæ*:—1. *Cot. 132, 214.* 2. *Winsum gliw jocundæ facetiæ, R. 115.*
† **Gliw**-beam *a timbrel, Ps. 149, 3, v. glig-beam.*
Gliw-hleodriend *following music, musical.*
Gliwian, **glywian** *To joke, jest, to play on an instrument; jocular*:—*Ne ænige wisan gliwige nec ullo modo scurram agat, L. Can. Edg. 58.*
Gloed *a fire, R. Jn. 18, 18, v. gled.*
Gloed-scof *a fire-shovel, warming-pan, Som.*
Glof *a cliff, as cliof, v. clif.*
Glomung, **glommung**, *e; f. Twilight; crepusculum, Som.*
Glowan *To glow like a coal of fire; candere, Som.*
Glydering, **glyderung**, *e; f. What glides away, a vision, an illusion; visio*:—*Cot. 84.*
Glywe *a pipe, L. Ps. 146, 11, v. gliew.*
Glywian *to play on an instrument, Ps. 67, 27, v. gliwian.*

Gnád *rubbed; p. of gnidan.*

GNÆT, **gnat**; *g. gnættes; m. [Plat. gnid f. a small kind of gnat: Ger. gnatze f. the itch]*
GNAT; *culex*:—*Mt. 23, 24. Gnættas, Ex. 8, 16, 17: Ps. 104, 29.*

GNAGAN, *he gnægð; p. gnóh, we gnógon; pp. gnagen [Plat. gnauen: Dut. knagen, knaauwen: Ger. nagen: Dan. gnave, nage: Swed. gnaga, nagga: Icel. gnaga, naga] To GNAW, bite; rodere*:—*Elf. gr. 28: Cot. 131.*

Gneðelice; *adv. Sparingly; parce*:—*Dial. 1, 7.*

Gneðen, **gneðn** *Moderate, temperate, modest, low; frugalis, modestus*:—*Cot. 129: Bd. 5, 19.*

Gneðenes, **gneðnes**, *se; f. 1. Frugality, care; parcimonia. 2. A failing, want; defectus*:—1. *Cot. 81, 149.* 2. *Gneðnes hwættes defectus tritici, Martyrol. 28, Apr.*

† **GNÍ'DAN**, **gegnidan**, *he gnít; p. gnád, we gnidon; pp. gni-den, gegniden [Plat. gnittern, knittern: Dut. kneuzen: Dan. gnide: Swed. gnida: Icel. gny'a] To rub, break, rub together, comminute; fricare, comminuere*:—*Mid hyra handum gnidon, Lk. 6, 1. Gnid swiðe smale to duste rub very small, to dust, Herb. 1, 2.*

Gnidill [*Plat. gniedel m. gniedelsteen m. a stone to polish or to rub with: gnideln v. to polish*] *A pestle; pistillum, Som.*

Gniding *A rubbing; frictio, Som.*
Gnorne *Discontent, a grudging; mæstitia*:—*Cd. 111.*

Gnorne; *adj. [Plat. gnurric, knurric, gnarrig: Dut. knorrig: Frs. gnorrich: Ger. knurric: Dan. knurren, knarvorn: Swed. knarrig: Icel. gnudd n. knurr n.] Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining; mæstus*:—*Gylp wearð gnornra want grew sadder, Cd. 166. Gnornword sad words, Cd. 37.*

Gnornian, *ic gnornige, þu gnornast, hi gnorniað; p. ode; pp. od. To grieve, murmur, groan, lament; mære*:—*Scyle ymb þat gnornian ought about that to grieve, Bt. 40, 3. Ferde gnornigende went away sorrowing, Mk. 10, 22: Elf. gr. 33: Bd. 2, 12.*

Gnorning, **gnorning**, *e; f. Grief, lamentation, mourning; mæstitia*:—*Þeos gnorning this grief, Bt. 5, 3: 7, 2: Bd. 1, 13.*

Gnyrn *a grudging, v. gnorne.*

GOD, *es; m. [Plat. Dut. Frs. God m: Ger. Gott m: Dan. Swed.*

Icel. Gud m: Moes. Goth: Ot.

Got: Pers. خدا choda: Hindoo. khoda, codam.—There is a beauty in the name appropriated by the Saxon and German nations to the Deity which is not equalled by any other, except his most venerated Hebrew appellation יהוה yewe, with points Jehovah, or יהי ye, with points Jah, the existence, subsistence, he who exists of himself absolutely and independently, ΩΝ. In A.-S. God both signifies God and good: but man is used to denote man and wickedness, sin, v. man. The Saxons call him God, which is literally the good; the same word signifying both the Deity, and his most endearing quality. For those qualities which the Gothic nations considered the best and most attractive, v. guð] 1. God; Deus. 2. In the pl. the heathen gods, idols; divi, dii:—1. *Weolde gód þat þat he is, þat ic hate God good directed whatever is, that I call God, Bt. 35, 2. An God ys gód, Mt. 19, 17. Nys nan man gód, buton God ana, Lk. 18, 19. Hu gód Israhel God, Ps. 72, 1. Her is Godes lamb, Jn. 1, 29. Enoch ferde mid Gode, Gen. 5, 24. 2. Drihten sylf ys Goda God, mære God, and mihtig, and eyefull, Deut. 10, 17. Hig worhton him gildene godas, Ex. 32, 31: 23, 32: Jn. 10, 34, 35. ¶ God-fæder GODFATHER. — God-gelda a sacrifice. — God-gildlice an enthusiast. — God-gyld an altar. — God-moder a GOD-MOTHER. — Godsibb a maker of peace with God, a gossip, a sponsor. — Godspell the Gospel, v. in its alphabetical order. — Godspræce an oracle, a counsel. — God-sunu a GODSON. — God-wræca one banished from God, a wicked wretch. — God-wræcnis wickedness, a dreadful deed.*

† **Gód**; *pl. gód; g. góda; n. Good, goods, property; bonum, bona, facultates*:—The phrases, to góde, *Ors. 6, 8; on nanum góde, Ors. 6, 30; shew that when used as a noun, gód is inflected as a noun. Hi þæt gód forlætað they the good forsake, Bt. 37, 3, Card. p. 296, 12, 16. Of his hlaforðes gódum, Gen. 24, 10. Æt þam heahstan góde to the highest good, Bt. 32, 1.*

Gód; *def. se góda; comp. bete-*

ra; *sup.* betest, betst; *adj.* GOOD; bonus:—*Dæ.* góðan godnes bið his agen gód the goodness of the good is his own good, *Bt.* 37, 3, *Card.* p. 294, 18. Gód mann soðlice of gódum goldhorde bringð gód forð, *Mt.* 12, 35.
^b Goda a Goth, *Bt.* R. p. 151, v. gota.
 God-æppel A quince apple; cydonium:—*Cot.* 34, 93.
 Godcund [cund a kind, sort] Divine, sacred, godly; divinus:—*Bd.* 1, 1: *L. Edm.* pref.
 Godcundlice; *adv.* Divinely, from heaven, by inspiration; divinitus:—*Deah* he se godcundlice gesceadwis though he be divinely rational, *Bt.* 14, 2: *Bd.* 4, 3, 24.
 Godcundnys, se; *f.* Divine nature, Deity, Divinity; Deitas:—*Bt.* 34, 4.
 Gode hwile a good while, a long time.
 Godera, godderab better, *Chr.* 1066, v. gód.
 Gode-wæbb, god-webb GOOD-WEBB, any kind of fine cloth, purple, scarlet silk; bona textura, purpura:—*Bd.* 3, 2: *Cd.* 171.
 Godgundnys Divinity, *Elf.* T. p. 25, v. godcundnys.
 Godian, gegodian; *p.* ede; *pp.* gegodod. To do good, benefit, delight, enrich, endow, cure; prodesse:—*L. Cnut.* pol. 11.
 Godede þat mynstre enriched the minster, *Chr.* 963.
 God-leás; *adj.* Godless, goodless; sine Deo, infaustus:—*Bd.* 3, 1.
 Godlec, godlic Godly, godlike, goodly; pulcher, divinus:—*Godlecran* stol a diviner throne, *Cd.* 15. Godlice geardas goodly courts, *Cd.* 35.
 Godmundingaham [mund, or munding defence, protection, ham an habitation, a home, a protecting home of the gods] GODMUNDHAM, (*Lye* says, Goodmanham, between Pocklington and Beverley) a place a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, where a famous Witenagemot was convened by Edwin, king of Northumbria, in A.D. 625, to consider the propriety of receiving the Christian faith. The speeches were so much in favour of Christianity, that the creed was at once received; these speeches are particularly worthy of notice, *Bd.* 2, 13. *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S.* b. iii. ch. 7, vol. i. p. 344—347, and *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr.* p. 283.
 Godnes, se; *f.* GOODNESS; bo-

nitas:—*Bt.* 33, 4: 37, 3: *Ps.* 36, 3: *Elf. gr.* 5.
 Godspedig rich in good, *Cd.* 48.
 God-spell, es, ys; *n.* [spell a history, speech, declaration] GOSPEL; Dei verbum, evangelium:—*Þat* godspell the gospel, *Mk.* 13, 10. Godspel-lys angyn, *Mk.* 1, 1: *Mt.* 24, 14: *Mk.* 1, 15: 8, 35: 13, 10: *Bd.* 5, 9, 11.
 Godspellere, es; *m.* An evangelist, a gospeller; evangelista:—*Chr.* 84: 90: *Bd.* 4, 3.
 Godspellian To preach glad tidings or the gospel; evangelizare:—*Elf. gr.* 24.
 Godspellic; *adj.* Like the gospel, evangelical; evangelicus:—*He* godspellice lare lære he evangelical doctrine taught, *Bd.* 3, 19.
 Gol A song; cantilena:—*Golgydæst* most harmonious, *Bt.* R. p. 156.
 Gol sang, v. galan.
 GOLD, es; *n.* [*Plat. Ger. Ot. Moes.* gold *n.*: *Ker.* cold: *Wil.* guold: *Dut.* goud *n.*: *Dan.* Swed. guld *n.*: *Icel.* gull *n.*: *Tart.* goltz.—*Gelew* yellow: *Ar.*  gla to be clear, bright]
 GOLD; aurum:—*Mr. Turner* says, "my belief is, that gold was used in an uncoined state, in the payments of the Anglo-Saxons, as no gold coins have reached modern times," *Hist. of A.-S. ap. No.* 2, vol. ii. p. 470. *Deah* Balac me sille goldes an hus full, *Num.* 22, 18. *Þat* templ þe þæt gold gehalgað, *Mt.* 23, 17: *Gen.* 2, 12, 13, 6. ¶ Gold-bleoh [bleoh colour] a gold colour; auricolor.—*Gold-burh* a golden city.—*Goldes-brytta* a bestower of gold, a lord.—*Gold-fat* a gold-vessel.—*Gold-fel*, goldfyld golden-skin, gold-leaf.—*Gold-finc* a goldfinch, a bird.—*Gold-fynger* the gold-finger, ring-finger.—*Gold-gyfa* a giver of gold; auri dispensator, *Jdth.* 12.—*Gold-hilted* gold-hilted, having a gold handle.—*Goldhold* gold-hold, a treasury, *R.* 109.—*Gold-hord* gold-hoard, a treasury, *Gen.* 43, 23.—*Goldhord-hus* a privy, *R.* 107.—*Gold-læfra* gold-leaf, *Cot.* 207.
 Gold-mæstling latten or copper metal; aurichalcum, *Elf. gr.* 8.—*Gold-sele* a golden or splendid hall, *Beo.* 11, 11.—*Gold-smið* goldsmith, *Gen.* 4, 22.—*Gold-wine* a liberal friend, munificent chief, *Beo.* 17, 95.
^d Gold an idol, *Cd.* 182, v. gyld.
 Golden golden, v. gylden.

Golden paid, requited, *Cd.* 55, v. gildan.
 Goldhordian To treasure up, to hoard; thesaurizare:—*Goldhordiað* eow soðlice goldhordas on heofenan, *Mt.* 6, 20.
 Golfetung A mock, taunt; subsannatio:—*L. Ps.* 78, 4.
 Gol-gydæst very poetical, harmonious, tuneful.
 GOMA, an [*Ger.* gaumen *m.*: *Not.* giumo: *Swed.* gom *m.*: *Icel.* gómr *m.* gums: *Dut.* gom *f.*: *Ger.* gummi *n.*: *Fr.* gomme: *Sp.* goma: *It.* gomma resin]
 1. The gums of the mouth, the jaws; palatum, fauces. 2. Gum, resin; resina:—1. *Elf. gr.* 9, 71: *Ps.* 68, 4. 2. *Som.* ¶ Gom-teð gum-teeth.
^e Gombon Obedience, homage, tribute; obedientia:—*Cd.* 93.
 Gommel, gomol old, v. gamol.
 Gomen game, sport, v. gamen.
 Gomol-feax grey-haired, v. gamol.
 Gond yond, beyond, v. geond.
 Gondfaran to go beyond or over.
 Gondsmeagan To examine fully; discutere:—*Bd.* 4, 3.
 Gong a journey, path, step, *Mk.* 1, 3, v. gang.
 Gongan to go, *Bd.* 25, v. gangan.
 Good good, *Bt.* 35, 3, v. gód.
 Goodnes goodness, *Bt.* R. p. 174, v. godnes.
 Gor. 1. GORE, clotted blood; tabum. 2. Dirt, mud, dung; fimus:—1. *Ex.* 29, 14. 2. *Herb.* 9, 3.
 Gorst, gost. GORSE, furze, a bramble, bush; erica, rubus:—*On* gorste, *Lk.* 6, 44. *Juniper* þat is gorst juniperus est rubus, *L. M.* 1, 31. *Ofer* þone gorstbeam, *Mk.* 12, 26.
 GO'S; *g.* góse; *pl. nom. ac.* gés, gees; *g.* gósa; *d.* gósum [*Plat.* goos *f.*: *Dut.* Ger. gans *f.*: *Dan.* gaas *f.*: *Swed.* gås *f.*: *Icel.* gás *f.*: *Bret.* gwaz, goaz *f.*: *Wel.* gwyz: *Russ.* gus] A GOOSE; anser:—*Hwite* gos white goose, *Elf. gl.* 11. Græg gos a grey goose, *Cot.* 99. Gose innelfe goose's giblets; anseris exta. Gés, gees geese; anseres, *L. In.* 70.
 Gos-hafoc, gos-fuc Goshawk, goosehawk; aucarius:—*R.* 36.
^f Gost gorse, *R.* 47, v. gorst.
 Gota, Goda [*v.* guð war] A GOTH; Gothus:—*Gotena* cýning a king of Goths, *Bd.* 1, 11.
 Gotende pouring out.—*Goten* shed, v. geotan.
 Got-land GOTHLAND; Gothia:—*Ors.* 1, 1.
 Goung A sighing, sobbing, mourning; gemitus:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

Grad, an. A GRADE, *step, order*; gradus, ordo:—Blod com upon þam gradan and of þam gradan on þa flore blood came upon the step and from the step on the floor, *Chr.* 1083: *L. With. W.* p. 12, 48.

Græat great, *R.* 39, v. great.

Grædan, grætan [*Dut.* kryten to cry: *Frs.* greta to complain: *Moes.* creitan: *Dan.* græde: *Swed.* gråta: *Icel.* græta: *Wel.* grydian: *Sp. Port.* gritar: *It.* gridar] To cry, call upon, to lament; clamare, flere:—Græt se lareow clamat prædicator, *Past.* 63. Ic græde swa gos clamo sicut anser, *Cod. Exon.* p. 106, b.

Græde, es; *m.* Grass, a herb; gramen:—Grædas gramina, *Cot.* 95.

Grædelice, grædiglice, grædili-ce; *adv.* GREEDILY, covetously; avidè:—*Cot.* 104.

Grædig; *adj.* 1. GREEDY, covetous, avidus. 2. As a noun, a devourer; vorator.—*l.* *Cot.* 104: *Scint.* 46. 2. *R.* 88.

Grædignes, se; *f.* GREEDINESS, covetousness, a ravening; aviditas:—*Scint.* 30.

Græf, graf [*Plat. Dut.* graf *n*: *Frs.* græf *n*: *Ger.* grab *n*: *Ot.* grap: *Not.* grab, crab: *Dan.* grav *c*: *Swed.* graf *m*: *Icel.* gróf *f.* scrobs: *Rus.* grob] 1. A GRAVE, sepulchre, den, cave; tumulus. 2. A graver, an iron pen; stylus. 3. A GROVE; lucus:—*l.* *L. Ethelb.* 22: *L. Cnut. eccl.* 13. 2. *Elf. gl.* 8. 3. *Cot.* 89, 183.—Græfhus grave-house. — Græf-sæx a pen-knife, an instrument to carve with; scalpellum, graphium, *Elf. gl.* 8.

Græfa, an; *m.* Coal; carbo fossilis:—*Chr.* 852.

Græfere, grafere, es; *m.* A graver, an engraver; sculptor:—*Elf. gl.* 8.

Græft Carved, cut, a thing carved, a carved or graven image; sculptile:—*Deut.* 5, 8: *Elf. gl.* 8. Græftas sculptilia, *L. Ps.* 96, 7: 105, 19.

Græg GREY; glaucus:—*R.* 79.

Græg-hama A grey cricket, grasshopper; cicada:—*Hickes's Thes.* p. 192.

Græg-hwæte grey wheat, bread-corn.

Græmian, gramian to irritate, provoke, *L. Ps.* 73, 11, 18, v. gremian.

Græp A grip, furrow, ditch; sulcus, *Som.*

Græs grass, *Cot.* 98.—Græshop-pa a grasshopper, v. gærs, &c.

Grætan to cry out, *L. Mk.* 15, 13, v. grædan.

Grætta GRITS, groats, bran; farina crassior, furfur, *Som.*

Graf a grave, den, *Solil.* 9, v. græf.

Grafan he græfð; *p.* gróf, agróf, we grófon; *pp.* grafen, agrafen [*Plat. Dut.* graven: *Frs.* grewa: *Ger.* graben: *Dan.* grave: *Swed.* grafwa: *Icel.* grafa] To GRAVE, engrave, carve, dig; sculperere:—Mid Godes handa agrafene, *Ex.* 31, 18: *Lev.* 26, 1: *Deut.* 27, 15: *Ps.* 77, 64. Grof æfter golde dug after gold, *Bt. R.* p. 159, 5.

Grám, grom; *adj.* [grama anger] 1. Furious, fierce, angry, offended, incensed, hostile; furiosus. 2. Troublesome; molestus:—1. Þam folce gram, *Deut.* 1, 37. Gram him incensed with him, *Cd.* 16: *Bt.* 35, 6. 2. Ne beo þu me gram, *Lk.* 11, 7. Þeos wuduwe me is gram, *Lk.* 18, 5.

GRAMA, an [*Plat. Ger.* gram *m*: *Dut.* gramschap *f*: *Frs.* gram: *Dan.* gram *c*: *Icel.* gramr *m*.] 1. Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath; ira. 2. Trouble; molestia. 3. Injury; injuria:—1. Ic ondred his graman, *Deut.* 9, 19: *Ps.* 6, 1. Mid graman, *Gen.* 19, 25. 2. *Somn.* 262. 3. *Scint.* 78.

Gramatisc-cræft the art of grammar.

Gram-bære bearing anger, angry.

Grámlice; *adv.* Angrily, fiercely; iratè:—*Cd.* 210.

Grámulic Furious; furiosus:—*Jud.* 4, 2.

Grand ground; *p.* of grindan.

Granian; *p.* ude [*Plat. grienen*: *Ger.* grannen, greinen: *Dan.* grine: *Frs.* *Swed.* grina] To GROAN, lament; gemere:—*C. Ps.* 77, 69.

Granta-brycge, Grantebrycge, Grantan-brycge [*Hunt.* Grantebrige: *Dunel.* Grantabric, Granthebrige, Grantebryge: *Hovd.* Grauntebrigge] CAMBRIDGE, a county town and famous university, *Chr.* 875, 921. ¶ Granta-brycg-scire Cambridgeshire, *Chr.* 1010.

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, a village near Cambridge.

Granung, e; *f.* GROANING, lamentation; gemitus:—*L. Eccl.* p. 176.

Grap a gripe, grasp, *Beo.* 6, 133, v. gripa.

Grap grasped; *p.* of gripan.

GRAPIAN, gropian, gegrapian, ic grapige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [Composed of ge and rapian to reap, gather: *Dut.* rapen. The Friesians have the old frequentative verb grabbelge. *Plat.* grabbelen. The Persians have

their گزفتن griften to take: *Ger.* greifen to gripe, v. gripan. *H.*] To GROPE, touch, feel; palpare:—Þystro swa þicce þat hig grapion, *Ex.* 10, 21. Grapiað and geseoð, *Lk.* 24, 39.

Grasian To graze; gramine vesci:—*Somn.* 36.

GRÉADA A bosom; sinus, gremium:—On Habrahames greadan, *Lk.* 16, 22, 23, v. bearm, bosm.

GREAT [*Plat. Dut.* groot: *Frs.* great, grat, grad: *Ger.* gross] GREAT, large, thick; magnus:—Greate hagol stanas, *Jos.* 10, 11. Great beam a large tree, *Bt.* 38, 2.

Greatian To GREATEN, to become great or large; grandescere:—*Past.* 11, 4.

Greatnes, se; *f.* GREATNESS; magnitudo:—*R. Ben.* 55.

Grecas, Græcas; *g.* a; *d.* um. The Greeks; Græci:—*Bd.* 4, 31.

Grecisc, Greccisc; *adj.* Greek, Grecian; Græcus:—Greccisc gereord Greek language, *Bd.* 5, 8. Ic leornige Grecisc I learn Greek, *Elf. gr.* 36.

Grec-land, Greca-land Greek land, Greece; Græcia:—*Ors.* 1, 1.

Gredig greedy, *Cd.* 213, v. grædig.

Gremetunc, gremetung, e; *f.* A raging, roaring, murmuring; fremitus:—*Prov.* 19.

Gremian, gegremian; *p.* ede; *pp.* gegremed; *v.* a. 1. To irritate, provoke, exasperate; irritare. 2. To blaspheme, revile, curse; blasphemare:—1. Ge gremedon, *Deut.* 9, 7, 8. 2. Hyne gremede, *Lk.* 23, 39.

Grena-wic, Grene-wic [grene green; wic a village, bay] GREENWICH, near London, *Chr.* 1013: 1014: 1016.

GRENE; *adj.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed.* grön: *Dut.* groen: *Frs.* gren: *Ger.* grün: *Ot.* gruan: *Not.* gruan: *Icel.* grænn] GREEN, flourishing; viridis, virens:—Sæte ofer þæt grene hig, *Mk.* 6, 39. Grene gærs, *Cot.* 32. On grenum treowe, *Lk.* 23, 31. Grene tacne with a green sign, *Cd.* 157.—Gren-hæwen green or azure colour, *Cot.* 53.

Grenian To become green, to flourish; virescere:—*Bt. R.* p. 164.

Grennes, se; *f.* GREENNESS; viriditas:—*Bd.* 3, 10.

Grennian, grinnian, ic grennige; *p.* ode. To grin, to make a face, to be angry, to grunt; ringere:—Grenniendum welerum hle-ahter forð-bringan ringenti-

bus labiis risum proferre, Scint.
55.

Grennung, grinnung, e; f.
GRINNING; rictus, Som.

Greofa, greoua *A pot; olla:—*
Cot. 146, 173.

GREOT [*Plat.* grut, gruus n:
Dut. gruis n: *Frs.* grjues n:
Ger. grus m: *Not.* grieve f:
Old Ger. krieze: *Dan.* Swed.
grus n: *Icel.* griót n: *Wel.*
grut] GRIT, sand, dust, earth;
pulvis:—*Pu* scealt greot etan
thou shalt eat dust, *Cd.* 43. On
greot gefeoll in terram decidit,
Jdth. 12.

Greow, grew; p. growan.

Grep *a furrow, burrow, v.* græp.

GRE'TAN, he grét; p. grette; pp.
gretten, gegret; v. a. [*Plat.*
gröten: *Dut.* groeten: *Frs.*
groetjen: *Ger.* grüssen: *Ot.*
gruozan. *Ihre* thinks from
grið, the *Old Frs.* *Icel.* grid
peace, a wishing peace, being
the oldest manner of saluting.
The common people in Swe-
den and Norway now salute
one another with Gud's fred
the peace of God] 1. To GREET,
bid welcome, salute, call out,
take leave, bid farewell; salu-
tare. 2. To approach, admit,
touch, know carnally; appro-
pinquare:—1. Ongunnon hyne
þus gretan, *Mk.* 15, 18. Hilde
gretten battle [greeted] hailed,
Cd. 151: *Bd.* 2, 12. 2. He ne
grette hi, *Mt.* 1, 25: *Bd.* 3, 17:
Cd. 154.

*Gretung, gretung, e; f. A GREET-
ING, salutation; salutatio:—
Lk. 1, 29, 44.

Gretta grit, dust, v. greot.

Grette knew, v. gretan.

Greue greve, governor, v. gerefa.

Grewð grows, *Bt.* 34, 10, v. gro-
wan.

Griellan, grillan *To provoke, excite*
to anger; provocare:—Past.
40, 4.

Grig-hund *a greyhound, Cot.* 173.

GRIM; adj. [*Old Plat.* *Ger.*
grimm: *Not.* crimmi: *Wel.*
Isd. grimmi: *Dut.* grimmig:
Frs. grimme: *Dan.* grim ugly,
grum cruel: *Swed.* grym: *Icel.*
grimr: *It.* grimo morose:
Sp. grima fright] Sharp, bitter,
dire, savage, cruel, GRIM, hor-
rible; acer, immanis:—*Bd.* 1,
14: 3, 14: *Ors.* 1, 2. Grim-
most most cruel, *Cd.* 184, v.
gram.

Grima *A witch; venefica, Som.*

Grimena, grimenæ *A caterpil-
lar; eruca, bruchus:—Ps.*
104, 32.

Grimetan *to roar, rage, Ps.* 103,
22, v. grymetan.

Grimetung *a raging, roaring, v.*
grymetung.

Griming *A witch, witchcraft;*
veneficium, Som.

Grimlic Grim, sharp, severe,
bloody; atrox:—*Lup.* 1, 1.

Grimman *To rage; fremere:—*
Cd. 37.

Grimnes, se; f. GRIMNESS,
fierceness, cruelty; ferocitas:
—*Cot.* 1.

Grimnian *To rage, to be cruel;*
sævire:—Bd. 1, 7.

Grimsung Roughness; asperitas:
—*Past.* 17, 11.

Grin, gegrin, giren, girn; pl.
grinu. A GRIN, snare; la-
queus:—*Ps.* 34, 9: *Lk.* 21, 35.

GRINDAN, grine, he grint; p.
grand, we grundon; pp. grun-
den, gegrunden [*Plat.* *Dut.*
gruizen *to bruise: Frs.* grunen,
grusen *to grind in small pieces:*
Dan. gryned gritty. It appears
to be allied to *A.-S.* rendan,
hrendan: *Ir.* rannan, ran-
naim: *Wel.* rhannu: *Bret.*
ranna *to divide: Dan.* gryned
signifies grit, groats or gritty,
grytte *to grind or bruise by a*
mill] To GRIND, bruise, gnash;
molere:—Twa beoð æt cwyr-
ne grindende, *Mt.* 24, 41. Hi
grundon mid toðum heora,
Ps. 34, 19.

Grindel, es; m. *A hurdle, lattice-*
work, grating; crates:—Ges-
lægene grindlas greate forged
large gratings, Cd. 19.

Grindere *A grinder; molitor,*
Som.

Grind-toðas grinding teeth, the
grinders, Som.

Grinnian *to grin, v.* grennian.

Grinu, grionu *More greedily;*
avidius:—R. 79: also, a co-
lour; color, *Cot.* 79.

Griopan *to lay hold of, v.* gripan.

Griosn *A pebble stone; calculus:*
—*Prov.* 20.

Gripa, gripe, gegrip, grap, an;
m. [*Plat.* *Dut.* greep f: *Frs.*
gryp, greep: *Ger.* griff m:
Dan. greeb, greb c: *Swed.*
grepe m: *Icel.* greip f.] A
GRIPE, grasp, laying hold of, a
handful; manipulus:—*Beren-*
de gripan heora, Ps. 125, 8.
Se gripe þære hand the gripe
of the hand, *R.* 72.

Gripan, gegripan, he gripð; p.
gráp, we gripon; pp. gripen;
v. a. [*Plat.* grapsen, gripen:
Dut. grypen: *Ger.* greifen:
Ker. criffan: *Ot.* greipon:
Not. greiffon: *Wil.* griphen:
Dan. gribe: *Frs.* *Swed.* gri-
pa: *Icel.* greipa: *Grk.* γρι-
πειν, γριπτειν: *Heb.* גרף

grp *to wrap, gripe, גרף*
agrp *what is wrapped together,*
a fist, gripe] To GRIPE, grasp,
seize, lay hold of, apprehend;

rapere:—*Syrwð* þat he gripe
þearfan, *Ps.* 9, 22. Gripað
lare, *Ps.* 2, 12. Ic gegripen
beo, *Ps.* 17, 31.

^mGripennis Captivity; captivitas,
Som.

Grislic, agrisenlic, angrislic;
adj. GRISLY, horrible, dread-
ful, horrid; horridus:—*Bd.*
5, 2: *Ps.* 88, 8.

Grist grist, a grinding; molitu-
ra:—*R.* 50, v. gryt.

Grist-bitan *to gnash the teeth.*

Grist-bitung *a gnashing of teeth,*
a raging.

Gristle GRISTLE; cartilago:—
R. 72.—Gristl-ban gristlebone.

Gristra *Belonging to corn, a*
baker; cerealis, pistor:—R. 50.

GRID [*Old Frs.* grid f: *Icel.*
grid n: *Chau.* grith peace]
Peace; pax:—*L. Cnut. eccl.* 2:
Chr. 1004.—Grið-brec, grið-
brice *a breaking of peace, L.*
Cnut. eccl. 14.

Griðian, gegriðan; p. ode; pp.
od. 1. *To make peace, or a*
treaty; pacificare. 2. *To de-*
fend, protect; tueri:—1. Grið-
ede mid þone here he made
peace with the army, *Chr.* 1016.
2. *Chr.* 1093: *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2, 4.

Griðleás Peaceless, without peace
or protection; pacis expers:
—*Lup.* 1, 5.

Gritta Grit, bran; furfur:—*Elf.*
gr. 9, 22.

Groen green, *C. R. Lk.* 23, 31, v.
grene.

Groetan *to greet; greeting a*
greeting, v. gretan, greting.

Grof carved, v. grafan.

Grom, grum fierce, *Cd.* 97, v.
gram, grim.

Grome; adv. Fiercely, furiously;
furiose:—*Cd.* 64.

Gropian *to grope, Elf. gr.* 24, v.
grapian.

^aGronað grieves, for gnornað,
v. gnornian.

Grot [greet dust] *A particle, an*
atom; particula:—Nan grot
rihtwisnesse *no particle of wis-*
dom, Bt. 35, 1. *Nan* grot and-
gites *no particle of sense, Bt.*
41, 5.

Groue *a grove, v.* græf.

GROWAN, gegrowan, agrowan,
he gréwð; p. greow, we greo-
wun; pp. grówen [*Plat.* groi-
en, grojen: *Dut.* groeyen:
Dan. groe v. n: *Swed.* gro v. n:
Icel. gróa] *To GROW, increase,*
spring, sprout, spring up; cres-
cere:—Þat sæd growe, *Mk.*
4, 27: *Elf. ep.* p. 28, 84.
Greowan þa land and blost-
modan the fields grew and blos-
somed, *Bd.* 4, 3: *Gen.* 1, 11.

Grownes, se; f. Growth, increase,
a germ, flower, herb; incre-
mentum, germen:—*Bd.* 3, 23.

Grunan. 1. *To consider, ruminate*; ruminare. 2. *To grunt*; grunnire:—1. *Scint.* 12. 2. *Elf. gr.* 22.

GRUND, es; m. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. grund m: Not. grund: Dut. grond m: Frs. gruw n c: Russ. grunt*] GROUND, earth, foundation, depth, the deep, abyss; solum, fundus:—*Grundas fundi, Cot.* 83. On sæs grund, *Mt.* 18, 6. On þam grundum in profundis, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Ps.* 129, 1: *Lk.* 8, 31: *Ps.* 68, 2: *Cd.* 5: 18.

Grunden ground; pp. of grindan. Grunde-swelge, -swelige, -swilige, -swulie. GROUNDSELL; senecio:—*Herbal.* 77.

Grundleás, grundleáslic GROUNDLESS, bottomless, boundless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless; fundo carens, immensus:—*Bt.* 7, 4: *Past.* 53, 6.

Grundlinga, grundlunge; adv. *From the bottom, ground or root*; funditus:—*Elf. gr.* 38, *Som.*

° Grundsopa Gristle; cartilago:—*Cot.* 32, *Som.*

Grundweall, es; m. *A ground-wall, foundation*; fundamentum:—*Lk.* 6, 48, 49. Grundweallas, *Ps.* 17, 9, 17.

Grund-welan earth's riches, *Cd.* 46.

Grundwong a region, country, *Beo.* 35.

Grut. 1. *Meal of wheat or barley* GROUT; far. 2. *Wort, new ale*; condimentum cerevisiæ. 3. *A GROT, dungeon, abyss*; abyssus:—1. *Cot.* 93. 2. *Som.* 3. *Som.*, v. gryt.

Grymetan, grimetan; p. ede, ode. *To roar, rage, clash, grunt, cry out*; fremere:—*Forhwon grymetydon quare fremuerunt, C. T. Ps.* 2, 1. Eaforas grymetedon boars grunted, *Bt.* 38, 1. Grymetode, *Cd.* 162.

Grymetung, grimetung, e; f. *A murmuring, fretting, roaring*; murmur, fremitus:—*Cot.* 134.

Grymme; adv. *Bitterly*; acerbē:—*Cd.* 4.

Grynd an abyss, *Cd.* 220, v. grund.

Gryndan to ground, *Cot.* 68, v. agryndan.

GRYRE [*Plat. grüsung f: Ger. graus m: Dan. grue c: Pol. groza*] *Horror, terror, dread, shrieking*; horror, stridor:—*Mid grimme gryre with grim horror, Cd.* 55: *Bd.* 4, 27: *Lup.* 3, 12: 5, 7.

Gryrelic; adj. *Horrible, roaring*; horrendus:—*Cot.* 102.

Gryrende Gnashing; stridens.

Grystlung, e; f. *A gnashing*; stridor:—*Lk.* 13, 28.

GRYT, grytta, grut [*Plat. grüt f: Dut. grut, gort f: Frs. grôat n: Ger. grütze f: Dan. grød, gryn c: Swed. gryt n. gröt m: Icel. gríón n.*] GRIT, *fine flour, mill-dust*; furfur, pollis:—*Hwæte grytta tritici furfur, R.* 50.

° Gryð peace, v. grið.

Grytte *A spider's web*; aranea:—*V. Ps.* 89, 10.

Gu if, v. gif. — *Gu formerly*; quondam:—*R. Mt.* 5, 27.

Guast a spirit, *C. Mt.* 1, 18, v. gast.

Gudæda *Old deeds*; antiqua gesta:—*Cod. Exon.* 64, a.

Gugeldoppe a water-hen, v. fugeldoppe.

Gugoð a youth, *L. Ps.* 70, 6, v. geoguð.

Gulde, guldon paid, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. gyldan.

Gum, prefixed to words, denotes excellence, eminence, as gumcysta choice, precious; pretiosus:—*Gum-cystum god in wealth abundant*; rebus pretiosis abundans, *Cd.* 85.—*Gum-rinc a chieftain, prince, patriarch, Cd.* 75, *Som.*

GUMA, an; m. [*Ot. goma m. homo: Krist.* 1, 27, 27: *Icel. gumim. primipilus: Wel. gwr: Old. Eng. gom a man.* In the compound *Eng. word bridegroom: Plat. brögam: Dut. bruidegom: Frs. bredgome: Ger. bräutigam: Dan. brudgom: Swed. brudgum*, it signifies the bride's man.] *A man*; vir:—*Guman God worshipped God, Cd.* 187, *Th. p.* 232, 14. *Gumena baldor chief of men, Cd.* 128.

Gum-cynn Mankind; humanum genus:—*Cd.* 64.

Gumena of men, v. guma.

Gumenian; p. ode. *To play, sport*; alludere:—*Pa Gregorius gumenode to þam naman tum Gregorius allusit circa nomen ejus, Nat. Greg. p.* 16, v. gamenian.

Gum-rice a kingdom, *Cd.* 180.

Gum-rinc a brave man, a prince, leader.

° Gum-þeod human race, *Cd.* 12.

Gund Matter, corruption; pus:—*L. M.* 1, 4.

Gung young, *Bd.* 4, 25, v. geong.

Gungling a youngling, v. geongling.

Guona wanting, *C. Mt.* 19, 20, v. wana.

GUD [*Uþr, udr rage, the fury in battle, the highest god, Odin: Icel. gudur, guwr battle, bel-lona: Icel. Gud God: Moes. Guth, Goth God; ytas, gy-tas ravenous warriors, the Jutes: O'dr violent, furiosus: Icel.*

Odin the most fierce in battle, the highest god of the Scandinavians, because he was the first and most heroic of their leaders in war. Woden the god of war, adored by the German nations; in other dialects godan. Gotnar warlike, valiant men: Icel. Gautr the highest god, Odin. The name of the Goths implies brave warriors. The name of God is justly also derived from good; but not after the usual mode of thinking, because he is kind and beneficent; but, because he is furious and destructive. It is a common error of etymologists to attribute to the savages, who composed our words, the ideas of a civilized age. Good and a-γaθ-os are the same word. The first notion of αγαθος is that of being quick and vigorous. Αγαθοι ανδρες are Goths, and gotnar stout men. A coward was called κακος. Απιστος comes from απης, virtus from vis. When bravery in battle was the first of virtues, and cowardice the meanest of vices, evil and good were indicated by words implying these notions. The intrepid man alone was deemed worthy to be obeyed as judge or commander, and adored as God. The Persians give a further proof of my assertion, for 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 Choda is not only God, but a lord, commander. H.] War, battle, fight; bellum:—*Jdth.* 11: *Bt. R. p.* 150. Guðe in battle, *Cd.* 94.—Guð-bil a war-bil, a sword, *Beo.* 35.—Guð-bord a warlike board, a shield, *Cd.* 128.—Guð-byrne a coat of mail, *Beo.* 5.—Guð-cyning a warlike king, *Cd.* 97.—Guð-cyste a war-tribe, *Cd.* 160.—Guð-fana, guð-fona a war-vane, a standard, *Ors.* 4, 1.—Guð-flan a war-dart, *Cd.* 95.—Guð-freca a warrior, *Beo.* 34.—Guð-gemot war-mote or assembly, *Cd.* 95.—Guð-gewædu war-garments, *Beo.* 3.—Guð-hafoc a war-hawk, a kite.—Guð-herge a hostile band, *Cd.* 92.—Guð-lac warfare.—Guð-myrce hostile frontier, *Cd.* 145.—Guð-plega war-sport, war, *Cod. Ex.* 16, a. 11.—Guð-ræs a warlike attack, *Beo.* 34.—Guth-sceorp war-clothing, *Jdth.* 12.—Guð-searo arms, armour, *Beo.* 3.—Guð-spell war-tidings, *Cd.* 97.—Guð-þræc war-force, *Cd.* 93.—Guð-þreat a war-host, *Cd.* 151.—

Guð-weard *a war-guard*. —
 Guð-wigd *a warrior*, *Beo.* 28.
 —Guð-win *battle*, *Beo.* 37.
 Guton *shed*, *v. geotan*.
 Gycel-stan *Ice-stones, hail; crystal-*
tallus:—*L. Ps.* 147, 6.
 GYD, ged, gid, des; *m.* [*v. ged-*
dian to sing] *A song, verse,*
elegy, proverb, parable; can-
tilena:—*Bd.* 3, 12, *S.* p. 537,
 27, 30: *Bt. R.* p. 152.
 Gyddian; *p. ode. To sing*, *Cd.*
 97, *v. geddian*.
 Gyddigan, hi gyddedon *to be*
giddy, troubled, *v. geddian*.
 Gydene; *f. A goddess; dea*:—
Sceolde bion gydene should
be a goddess, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.*
 p. 300, 20: 35, 6.
 Gydenlic *Nunlike, vestal; vesta-*
lis:—*Cot.* 179.
 Gyf if, *Jn.* 3, 12, *v. gif*.
 Gyfa *A giver, bestower; dator*:
 —*Chr.* 1038.
 Gyfe *grace, a gift*, *Lk.* 1, 30; *ac.*
of gifu.
 Gyfl *Fruit; fructus*:—*Cod. Exon.*
 45, a.
 Gyfta, gifting; *no sing. pl. nom. g.*
ac. a; d. um, on, an; f: seo
gyft, is also found. The price of
a woman, nuptials, dowry, mar-
riage; nuptiæ:—*De macode*
hys suna gyfta, *Mt.* 22, 2.
Das gifting synt gearwe, *v.* 8.
To þam giftum, *v.* 3, 24, 38.
Be þære giftingan mæðe accord-
ing to the dowry of a virgin,
Ex. 22, 17. *Gif seo gyft forð*
ne cume if the dowry come not
forth, *L. In.* 31. ¶ *Gyft-hus*
a wedding or feasting-room,
Mt. 22, 10.—*Gyft-leoð a mar-*
riage song.—*Gyft-lic nuptial,*
belonging to a marriage, *Mt.* 22,
 12.
 Gyftigean *To give in marriage;*
nuptum dare:—*Mk.* 12, 25.
 Gyfu *a gift, grace*, *Lk.* 2, 40, *v.*
gifu.
 Gyfung, e; *f. A consent; con-*
sensus:—*Bd.* 1, 27.
 Gyhð *a refuge*, *Cd.* 169, *v. giht*.
 Gyl shine; *gyl sunne let the sun*
shine, *Hymn*.
 Gylað, gelamp *Happened; atti-*
gisset:—*Cot.* 184.
 *Gyld *a payment, turn, place, fold,*
as two-fold, an idol, *v. gild*.
 Gylda *a companion*, *v. gegylda*.
 Gyldan, gildan, geldan, gegyl-
 dan, he gylt; *p. geald, we*
guldon; pp. golden; v. a. To
pay, restore, requite, give, ren-
der, YIELD, worship; reddere:
 —*Gylde þæm Cynge pay to*
the king, *L. Ethel.* 1, *W.* p.
 103, 32. He ne meahthe mine
 gife gyldan he could not my
 gift repay, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27,
 5: 141, *Th.* p. 176, 31. Gilde
 twifcaldon, *Ex.* 22, 9, 12.

þat he hit gilde, *Ex.* 14: *Bt.*
 40, 7. Ne gylt he gafol, *Mt.*
 17, 24. Ælc gulde each should
 render, *Bt.* 39, 1, *Card.* p. 321,
 15. Geld þæt þu aht to gel-
 danne, *C. Mt.* 20, 8. Gyldan
 sceolde must worship, *Cd.* 183,
Th. p. 229, 5.
 Gylden, gilden, gegyld; *def. se*
gyldena, gyldna; adj. Golden,
gilded; aureus:—*Þær is geat*
gylden there is a golden gate,
Cd. 227, *Th.* p. 305, 19. An
 gylden celf, *Ex.* 32, 8. Se
 gyldna þræd the golden thread,
Cot. 26. To þam gyldnan
 gylde to the golden idol, *Cd.*
 182, *Th.* p. 228, 18. Læfr
 gylden leaf-gold, *R.* 58: *Lev.*
 8, 9.
 Gylding-wecg *A gold mine, a vein*
of gold; aurifodina:—*Cot.* 16,
 167, *Som.*
 Gyld-sester *A measure belonging*
to a gild; sextarius:—*Mon.*
Angl. I. 277.
 Gyllan, giellan; *p. gylede* [*Plat.*
Dut. gillen shriek: Dut. gal-
men to sound: Frs. galljen:
Ger. gällen to sound: Ger. gal,
gall a sound: Ker. calm: Ot.
galm: Icel. gella] To make a
harsh noise, to YELL, roar,
shriek, scream, chirp; stridere,
fremere:—*Gesceod gyllende*
gryre shed yelling horror, *Cd.*
 167, *Th.* p. 208. Ic gielle
 swa hafoc I shriek as a hawk,
Cod. Ex. 106. b. Gylleð græg-
 hama a cricket chirps, *Hickes's*
Thes. p. 192.
 *Gylm a handful, *v. gilm*.
 Gylp pride, glory, *Cd.* 4, *v. gilp*.
 Gylp, and its compounds, *v. gilp,*
 &c.
 GYLT, es; *m.* [*Dan. gjæld de-*
bitum: Icel. gíald n: Chalta,
in the Salic laws, signifies a
fine, amercement. Gelte has the
same meaning in the Schwa-
benspiegel, or laws of Swabia.
The Ger. gelten, in earlier
times, not only signified to
pay, but when there was no
restitution, to be obliged to
submit oneself to punishment]
 GUILT, crime, sin, fault, debt;
 delictum:—*Forgyf us ure gyl-*
tas, *Mt.* 6, 12: *Ex.* 32, 35:
Deut. 9, 21: *Ps.* 18, 13. De-
 bitum, *Mt.* 18, 27, 32.
 Gylt pays, *Mt.* 17, 24, *v. gyldan*.
 Gyltend, es; *m. A debtor, an*
offender; debitor:—*Mt.* 6, 12.
 Gylte GELT, gelded: castratus,
Som.
 Gyltig; *adj. GUILTY; reus*:—
Mt. 23, 18.
 Gyltlic-spræce blasphemy, *Mt.*
 26, 65.
 Gym a gem, *v. gim*.
 GYMAN, begyman, begiman *p.*

gymde; *pp. gymed, gegymed*.
 1. To take care of, attend, re-
 gard, observe, preserve, keep;
 curare. 2. To govern, rule;
 regere:—1. Ic gyme min
 wedd, *Lev.* 26, 42, 43. Arna
 ne gymden honorem non cura-
 runt, *Cd.* 113: *Mt.* 16, 6. Hi
 gymdon they observed, *Mk.* 3,
 2: *Lk.* 6, 7. 2. Satan het
 hine gyman Satan bade him
 rule, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 22, 25, 31:
Lk. 3, 1. ¶ Don gyman to
 have care, to regard, *Ors.* 3, 9,
Bar. p. 115, 20.
 Gymeleás; *adj. Careless, negli-*
gent, wandering, straying; neg-
ligens:—*Gymeleasfeoh stray-*
ing cattle, *L. Eccl. Elf.* 42.
 Gymeleasian To neglect, be care-
 less, despise; negligere:—*Bd.*
 4, 27.
 *Gymeleaslice, gemeleaslice; *adv.*
Carelessly; negligenter:—*R.*
Ben. 44.
 Gymeleasnys, se; *f. Careless-*
ness; negligentia:—*Bd.* 3, 27.
 Gymeleást, gimelist, gemelest;
f. Carelessness, negligence;
negligentia:—*Bd.* 3, 17: *Bt.*
 5, 1.
 Gymen, gyming, gemen; *f. Care,*
heed, solicitude, diligence, su-
perintendence; cura:—*Gyme-*
ne do se Abbod curam gerit
abbas, *R. Ben. interl.* 27: *Chr.*
 26: *Bd.* 2, 1.
 Gymend, es; *m. A governor;*
gubernator:—*Scint.* 32.
 Gymung a marriage, *Bd.* 3, 24,
v. giming.
 GYNAN To GAIN; lucrari:—*W.*
B. p. 398.
 Gynd beyond, *L. Edm.* *v. geond*.
 Gyngra younger, *v. geong*.
 Gynian, ginian; *p. ode; pp. od.*
 [*Plat. janen: Dut. geeuwen:*
Ger. gähnen: Old Ger. ginon,
geinon: Icel. gin, gina.—gin
an opening] To YAWN, gape,
chatter; hiare:—*Elf. gr.* 24:
Ors. 3, 13. Gyniendum muðe
 with open mouth, *Dial.* 2, 25.
 Gynnan [*from gan to go, v. be-*
ginnan] To begin; incipere:
 —*Scint.* 22.
 Gypes-wic [*Dunel. Gippeswic:*
Gerv. Gipeswich: Kni. Ypes-
wich.—Theriver Gipping from
geap winding, wic a village,
residence] IPSWICH, the chief
town of Suffolk, *Chr.* 591: 593.
 GYR. 1. A fir tree; abies. 2.
 A marsh; palus:—1. Gyr-
 treow, *R.* 46. 2. Gyran, gy-
 ras marshes, *Lye, v. gyrwa*.
 GYRD, gird, gyrda, gyrde, geard
 [*Dut. gaard f: Frs. gerd f:*
Ger. gerte f: Ker. Not. Kerta.
Isd. gardea: Ot. gertu, garde,
gurda: Dan. gaard c: Swed.
gård: Icel. girdi n.] A staff, rod,

measure, YARD, rood; virga: —Næbbe ge gescy ne gyrde, *Mt.* 10, 10. Ðæt næs ne an gyrde landes *that there was not a rood of land*, *Chr.* 1085, *Ing.* p. 289, 31: *Ex.* 4, 2, 4. Gyrde-landes yard land, *measured land*; virgata terræ, *L.* *In.* 67, *W.* p. 25, 15, 16. —Gyrd-wite pain bringing rod, *Cd.* 143.
 v Gyrðan, he gyrt; *p.* gyrde; *pp.* gyrðed [*Plat. Dut.* gorden: *Ger.* gürten: *Ot.* gurten: *Ker.* curtan: *Moes.* gaurdan: *Dan.* giorde: *Swed.* gjorda: *Icel.* girda] To GIRD, bind round; cingere: —Ðu gyrdest þe, *Jn.* 21, 18. Gyrde sweorde girded with a sword, *Cd.* 138: *Lev.* 8, 7. Oper þe gyrt another shall gird thee, *Jn.* 21, 18.
 Gyrðel, gyrðels, gerdels [*Plat. Dut.* gordel *m*: *Frs.* gerdel *f.* *Ger.* gürtel *m*: *Dan.* giord *c*: *Swed.* gjordf: *Icel.* girding *f.*] A GIRDLE, belt, purse; cingulum: —*Elf. gr.* 19: *Ps.* 108, 18. Ne feoh on hyra gyrdlum, *Mk.* 6, 8, v. belt.
 Gyrian; *p.* gyrede. To prepare, *Ps.* 64, 7, v. gearwian.
 Gyrla clothing, garment, v. gege-rela.
 Gyrman To roar; rugire: —*L.* *Ps.* 37, 8.
 Gyrnan; *p.* de. To yearn, desire, require, *Mk.* 11, 24, v. geornian.

Gyrne diligently, *Chr.* 1083, v. georne.
 Gyrrnes industry, labour, desire, *Bd.* 3, 11, v. geornes.
 Gyrring a yearning, desire, endeavour, *Ps.* 9, 41, v. geornung.
 Gyrran to chatter, *Elf. gr.* 36, v. girran.
 Gyrretynde Roaring; rugiens: —*L. Ps.* 21, 11.
 Gyrstan-dæg, gestran-dæg [*Plat. Dut.* gisteren: *Ot.* gesteren: *Ger.* gestern: *Moes.* gistradagis: *Lat.* hesternus] YESTERDAY, heri: —*Jn.* 4, 52.
 wGyrwa, gyrwe, gyrwe fenn. A marsh, moor, fen; palus, locus palustris: —*Elf. gr.* 9, 33. Gyrwalond marshy land, *Bd.* 4, 6. —Gyrwa mægð a country of marshes, *Gyrviorum, sive palustrium provincia*, *Bd.* 3, 20. —Girvii, so called from gyr, a marsh.
 Gyrwan to prepare, v. gearwian.
 Gyse yes, *Mt.* 17, 25, v. gese.
 Gyst a guest, v. gest.
 Gysternlic - dæg yesterday, v. gyrstan-dæg.
 Gystigan To lodge, to abide as a guest; hospitari: —*Scint.* 47.
 Gyst-sele a guest-hall, *Cd.* 169.
 Gyt ye, you; vos: —*Mt.* 5, 19.
 GYT, get, geot; *adv.* [*Grk.* ἐτι yet, from ἐτελ the *d.* of ἐτος a year: *Heb.* טוּעַ oud, changed to out, yt, from טוּ od, a continuance, duration, beyond,

further; or from giht, gyte time, as in the compound ge-bed-giht bed-time] YET, hitherto, moreover, still, as yet; adhuc: —Hys tid ne com þa gyt, *Jn.* 7, 30. Gyt ma yet more. Gyt swiðor yet rather, *Elf. gr.*
 Gyt pours out; git poured out, *Lev.* 1, 16, v. geotan.
 Gytan to get, v. getan.
 Gyte, es; *m.* [gyt pours out, from geotan] An overflowing, a shedding; inundatio: —Blod gyte blood shed, *Cd.* 75. On þæra wittegyna blodes gyte, *Mt.* 23, 30.
 Gytenesa getting, obtaining knowledge, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. getenys.
 Gyte-sal an apartment, v. giht.
 Gyte-streame A catarrh; rheuma: —*R.* 105.
 Gytsera, es; *m.* A miser, a rapacious man; avarus: —Gitsunga þæs gitseres desires of the miser, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 86, 9. Gytseras, *L. Cnut. pol.* 74.
 Gytsian To covet, desire, lust after; concupiscere: —Gytsiende, gytsigende coveting, *Cd.* 42: *Ps.* 100, 6: *Bt.* 26, 2: *Ps.* 61, 10.
 Gytsung, gitsung, e; *f.* A desire, craving, lust, covetousness, avarice, rapacity, usury; concupiscentia: —Unriht gytsung, *V. Ps.* 118, 36. He ne mæg þa grundleasan gitsunga afyllan he cannot the boundless desires fill, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 86, 8: 7, 3.

H

* H is sometimes used for g; v. 27n.
 To monosyllables ending in a vowel, the *Anglo-Saxons* sometimes add an h, corresponding to the *Icel.* and *Swed.* g; as, feoh money, *Icel.* fé: slóh he beat, *Icel.* sló, slóg: *Swed.* *Dan.* slog; seah he saw, *Icel.* sá, ság: *Swed.* sag: *Rask's Gram.*
 Ha ha, he he. An interjection of laughter; interjectio ridentis, *Som.*
 Haal-stan a fire-stone, a crust, v. hal-stan.
 Haam a long linen vesture which priests wore, a surplice, v. hama.
 HABBAN, hæbban, ic habbe, hæbbe, þu hæfst, hafast, he hæfð, hafað, we habbað, hafiað; *p.* hæfde, we hæfdon; *imp.* hafa,

habbað, habbe ge; *pp.* hæfed, hæfd; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* hebben: *Frs.* habbe, ha: *Ger.* *Ker.* haben: *Moes.* haban: *Dan.* have: *Swed.* hafwa: *Icel.* hafa] To HAVE; habere, tenere: —Ðat hi hine habban sceoldon that they should have him, *Bt.* 3, 1. Foxas habbað holu, *Mt.* 8, 20. Ic þis leoð asungen hæfde I had sung this lay, *Bt.* 3, 1. Ic hæbbe fordon, *Ex.* 10, 2. Hig habbað him gegoten an gylden celf, *Ex.* 32, 8.
 Haccan; *pp.* gehaccod [*Plat. Dut.* hakken: *Ger.* hacken: *Dan.* hacke: *Swed.* hacka: *Frs.* hacher. —acas an axe, v. æx] To HACK, cut, hash; concidere: —*Cot.* 93, *Lye.*
 Hacula, hacle, hæcile, hæcla. 1. A habit for a man of war, a

cloak, mantle; chlamys, pallium, sagum. 2. A coat, cassock; lacerna. 3. An under garment, a shirt; subucula, capsula: —1. *R.* 65: *Ors.* 5, 10. 2. Mæsse hacle a mass or monk's garment. Preostes hacle or hæcla a priest's garment, *Cot.* 126. 3. *Cot.* 39: 164, *Som.*
 Hachine Pusta, *R.* 33.
 Hacod, es; *m.* [*Plat.* heket *m*: *Ger.* hecht *m*: *Mons.* hæcid: *Lat. mid.* hacedus] A pike, mullet, hakot, HAKEDS, a large sort of pike; lucius piscis: —*Mugil: Elf. gl.* 12.
 HA'D, es; *m.* [*Ger.* haupt *n.* a head, person: *Dut.* hoofd *n.* *Frs.* haved, haud *n*: *Dan.* hoved *c*: *Swed.* hufwud *n*: *Icel.* höfud *n.* a head: *Icel.* hæd *f.* height. —*Plat.* hood *m.* a

hat, degree, dignity, v. hæst, for the other cognate words]
 1. *A person, form, sex; persona, sexus.* 2. *Habit, dress; habitus.* 3. *State, order, degree; ordo, gradus:—1. Þu ne besceawast nanes mannes had, Mt. 22, 16. Ana God on hadum efnespedelicum one God in three persons; unus Deus in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17. Æghwæðeres hades of both sexes; utriusque sexus, Bd. 7. 2. Þone æfestnesse had underfeng took the habit of religion; religionis habitum suscepit, Bd. 4, 11. 3. Had oferhogedon halgan lifes despised a state of holy life, Cd. 188. Butan halgum hadum out of holy orders, Bd. 1, 27: Resp. 1. Biscopas oððe opera hada a bishop's or other degrees, Bd. 2, 5. Hades man a man of degree or orders, Elf. gr. 11. Heablic had highest degree, L. Const. p. 110. ¶ Had-bote a recompence for violation of holy orders.—Had-breca a violator of holy orders.—Had-bryce a violation of holy orders.—Had-grið peace of holy orders, L. Const. p. 111. -hád [Plat. Dan. hed: Dut. heid: Ger. heit, keit] *Head, hood.* At the end of words it denotes, *the person, form, sex, quality, state, condition:—Werhád, manhád manhood. Wifhád womanhood. Cildhád childhood. Weoroldhád secular state or habit. Broðorhád brotherhood. Preosthád priesthood.*
 * *Haderung, e; f. [had a person, arung an honouring] The respect of persons; personarum acceptio, Som.*
Hadian, gehadian, ic hadige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. To ordain, consecrate, give holy orders; ordinare:—Bisceopas hadian to consecrate bishops, Bd. 2, 8.
Hading, hadung, e; f. Ordaining, consecration; ordinatio:—Nat. Greg. p. 22.
Hador A convexity, an arch; arcus:—Under heofones hador under heaven's arch, Beo. 6, 83.
Hador, hadre; sup. hadrost; adj. [Ger. heiter: Old Ger. hedro: Icel. heidr: Moes. haize light] Clear, bright; serenous:—On hadrum heofone in serene sky, Bt. 9.
Hadrian To restrain; angustare, Lye.
Had-swæpe a bridemaid, v. heorð, &c.
Hæbban to have, move, v. habban.
*Hæbbendlic Fit, handsome, able; habilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.**

Hæbbenga A restraining; cohibito, Som.
Hæbern A crab, scorpion; nepa, cancer, Som.
Hæca A bar or bolt of a door, a HATCH; pessulus, Som.
Hæcce A cloak; pallium:—Chr. 1070.
Hæccla, hæcla, hæcile a cloak, mantle, shirt, v. hacela.
Hæced, hæcid, a pike, v. hacod.
Hæcewoll A collector; exactor:—R. 8.
Hædern A cellar, buttery; cellarium, Som.
 * *Hæfd head, v. heafod.*
Hæfde had; p. of habban.
Hæfe [Dut. hef, heffe f. the lees: Ger. hefen f. —heafian to heave] Leaven; fermentum:—Mk. 8, 15.
Hæfe [Hunt. Heve] Heefeld or Heugh, in Northumberland, a place where Bertfrith fought with the Picts, Chr. 710.
Hæfed, hæfd had; pp. of habban.
Hæfednes, se; f. Abstinence; retentio, Som.
Hæfeg, hæfig heavy, Bt. 31, 1, v. hefig.
Hæfeldan HELVETIANS; Helvetii:—Ors. 1, 1.
HÆFEN [Plat. Dut. haven f: Ger. haven m: Dan. havn c.—In Plat. havenung, hävenung signify, a place sheltered from wind and rain: and the Old Ger. heiman to cover] A HAVEN; portus:—Chr. 1031.
Hæfen-blæte, hæfen-bleat a haven screamer, a seagull, hawk.
Hæfenleás Poor, needy; inops:—L. Ps. 11, 5.
Hæfen-least Poverty, want; necessitas:—L. Ps. 43, 27.
HÆFER; g. hæferes, hæfres; m. A he-goat; caper:—Cot. 32.
Hæfer-bite a pair of pincers.
Hæfer-blæte the bleating of a goat.
Hæfern a crab, Cot. 39, v. hæbern.
Hæfig heavy, v. hefig.
Hæfignes heaviness, v. hefignes.
HÆFT, es; m. [Dut. Frs. Ger. heft n: Dan. hæfte n: Swed. häfte n: Icel. hefti n.—captio, captivitas, is in Frs. hefte f: Ger. haft f: Icel. haft n.] 1. A HAFT, handle; manubrium. 2. A holding, captivity, bonds; captio. 3. One held, a captive, slave; captivus:—1. Elf. gl. 24. 2. Ps. 123, 5. Of hæftum from bonds, Cd. 225. 3. Hæftas ne willað wurðigean captives will not worship, Cd. 182: 187.
 * *Hæftan; pp. hæfted, hæft. To take, Bt. 11, 1, v. gehæftan.*
Hæftedóm Captivity; captivitas:—Bt. R. p. 188.

Hæftencel, hæftincle What may be bought; emptitius:—Cot. 74.
Hæftene Captivity, custody; captivitas:—Chr. 1095.
Hæfting A holding, seat, possession; possessio:—Nicod. 27.
Hæftling, es; m. A captive; captivus:—Beoð hæftlingas, Lk. 21, 24.
Hæftned, hæftnod, hæftnyd [Plat. Dut. hechtnis f: Frs. hefte f: Ger. haft f.] The state of being bound, custody, captivity, slavery; captivitas, custodia:—Ps. 67, 19: 123, 5.
Hæftneð, hæftnoð What takes or holds, a prison, also confinement, custody; custodia:—Het on hæftneðe gebringan ordered to be brought into prison, Chr. 1095. On hæftneðe wæs was in custody, Chr. 1101. Hæftnoð, Somn. 58.
Hæftnian, hi hæftniað To take, lay hold of, capture; captare:—L. Ps. 93, 21, v. gehæftan.
Hæftnung, heftning, e; f. A taking, captivity; captio:—Ps. 13, 11: 34, 9.
Hæg a hedge, defence, v. hege.
HÆGEL, hagel, hagel, hagul; g. hægles; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. hagel m: Frs. heil c: Dan. haggel, hagel, hagl n: Swed. hagel n: Icel. hagall m. hagl n.—So called from its globular form: Heb. חֲגָל og round, חֲגָל agl a drop, from חָגַל to roll] HAIL; grando:—Hæglas and snawas grandines et nives, Bt. 39, 13: Ps. 17, 14: 77, 52: 104, 30.
 * *Hægelan To hail; grandinare, Lye.*
Hæges, se; f. [Plat. Dut. heks f: Ger. hexe f: Frs. Dan. hex f: Swed. hexa: Icel. hagr clever] A HAG, witch, fury, fiend; larva, furia, Som.
Hægsteald, heahsteald [Plat. hagestolt m: Ger. hagestolz m: Old Ger. hagastult: Icel. hagstædr temperate] 1. A bachelor, virgin, novice; cœlebs, tyro. 2. One high in dignity, a youth, prince; princeps:—1. Cot. 42, 45: Scint. 77. 2. Cd. 151: 160.
Hægtes a fury, R. 112, hæges.
Hægþorn, hægþorn HAWTHORN; alba spina:—R. 48.
Hæh A hole, den; fovea, Som.
Hæh-sedlan a pulpit, v. heh, &c.
Hæl [Icel. heill n.] An omen, a guess, conjecture; omen, Som.
Hæl whole, health, Lk. 19, 9, v. hælu, Som.
Hælan, gehælan; p. hælede; pp. hæled; v. a. [hæl health] 1. To HEAL, cure; sanare. 2. To preserve, keep; servare:—

1. Hælað untrume, *Mt.* 10, 8. Untrume gehælan, *Lk.* 9, 2: *Gen.* 50, 20. 2. Earm heora ne hælð hig, *Ps.* 43, 4. Sweord min ne hælð me, v. 8. Hælan to conceal, *Ors.* 6, 33, v. helan. Hæl-bære health-bearing, v. hal-bære. Hæle of health, v. hælu. Hæle, hælo, hæleð, es; m. [*Norse*, at hæla to laud; hence, halur one praised, an eminent man] A brave man, chief, hero, a man; heros, vir:—Frod hæle a sage hero, *Cd.* 62. Gleawferhð hæle a sagacious man, *Cd.* 112. Boëtius se hæle hatte the man was called Boëtius; Boëtius hic vir vocatus est, *Bt. R.* p. 151: *Menol.* 98. Hæleðas heard-mode heroes firm, *Cd.* 15: 59. Mid þam hæleðum with the men, *Cd.* 112. Hælend, es; m. [hælende healing] The healer, saviour; salvator:—Þu nemst hys naman Hælend. He soðlice hys folc hal gedeð fram hyra synnum, *Mt.* 1, 21. Hælettung, e; f. A greeting; salutatio:—*C. R. Mt.* 23, 7. Hælfster; d. hælfre; pl. hælftra [*Plat.* halter m: *Dut.* halster, helster m: *Ger.* halfter f: *Mon.* halftro.—hals, hæls the neck] HALTER, headstall; laqueus, capistrum:—*C. Ps.* 31, 12. Hælga, [se. The] light; levis:—*Bt.* 37, 4. Hælig holy, v. halig. Hæling [*Ger.* heilung f.] Healing; sanatio:—*Nicod.* 10. Hæll, hælla a hall, v. heal. Hælm, halm haulm, stubble, v. healm. Hælnes Wholeness, health; salus:—*Past.* 36, 1. Hælo health, v. hælu.—a man, v. hæle. Hælsere, hælsend A soothsayer, diviner; aruspex:—*Cot.* 190, *Som.* Hælsian to foretel, *Cot.* 14, 17, v. halsian. Hælsung a divination, *Cot.* 11, v. halsung. Hælð [*Dan.* helse, hilse f: *Swed.* helsa f: *Icel.* heilsa f.—hælð what healeth or makes hale] HEALTH; sanitas:—*Scint.* 13. HÆLU, hælo, hæl; g. hæle; pl. hæla; g. hælena; d. um; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Frs.* *Dan.* heel whole: *Ger.* heil: *Moes.* hails: *Swed.* hel: *Icel.* heil f. health] Healing, health, care, safety, salvation; salus:—Ys hæl geworden, *Lk.* 19, 9. Ic hæla gefremme, *Lk.* 13, 32. Hæle

gewit salutis scientia, *Lk.* 1, 77. Hæle horn salutis cornu, v. 69. Hælo beadan salutem dicere, *C. Mt.* 5, 47. Hæm top, *L. In.* 61, v. healm. Hæman, gehæman; p. de; pp. ed [*Old Ger.* heimen to cover, tegere.—hama a cover] To lie with, cohabit, to commit fornication or adultery; carnaliter cognoscere:—Gif ænig man hæme mid oðres wife, *Deut.* 22, 22: *L. Alf. pol.* 10: 11. Hæmdo A marriage; nuptiæ:—*C. R. Jn.* 2, 1. Hæmed A lying with, cohabiting; coitus:—Heora hæmed rihtan coitus suos emendare, *L. Cnut. pol.* 52.—Unriht-hæmed an improper cohabiting, adultery, *Jn.* 8, 4.—Hæmed-ceorla husband.—Hæmed-gemana marriage, *Cot.* 129.—Hæmed-gifta dowry, *Cot.* 102.—Hæmed-scipe marriage.—Hæmed-þing a cohabitation, propagation, *Bt.* 34, 11.—Hæmed-þingian to cohabit, *L. Alf. pol.* 18.—Hæmed-wif a matron, wife, *Cot.* 136. Hæmere A fornicator; concubinus, *Som.* Hæmeð A marriage, marriage-song; hymenæus:—*R.* 9. Hæn a hen, v. hen. Hænan To stone; lapidare:—Wylle ge me hænan, *Jn.* 10, 32, v. hynan. Hæn-belle, hæne-belle hen-bell, hen-bane, *Herbal.* 5, 1. Hænep [*Plat.* hemp, hennep m: *Dut.* kennep, hennip f: *Ger.* hanf m: *Dan.* hamp c: *Swed.* hampa f: *Icel.* hanpr m: *Pers.* کنب kunib. Most likely the plant, and its Greek and Lat. name cannabis, were brought over at the same time from its native country, the East Indies] HEMP; cannabis:—*Herb.* 27, 115. Hæn-fugul a hen fowl, v. hen, &c. Hængene A cage, stall; catasta, *Som.* Hænð want, *Bt.* 11, 1, v. henð. Hæp Fit; aptus:—*Coll. Monast.* Hæplic Equal, also a compeer; compar:—*Cot.* 35, *Som.* Hæpmælum by heaps, v. heap-mælum. HÆPS [*Plat.* *Ger.* *Dut.* *Dan.* hāspe, hespe f: *Swed.* haspa m: *Icel.* hespa f: *Dut.* gesp a buckle: *Lat.* mid. haspa] A HAPSE, hasp; sera:—*Elf. gl.* 19. Hæpsian To hapse, hasp, lock; sera includere:—*Elf. gr.* 37. Hær here, v. her. HÆR, her [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.*

haar n: *Frs.* heer, her, hier n: *Wil.* har: *Tat.* haru: *Swed.* hár n: *Icel.* hár n.] HAIR; crinis, pilus:—Mid oluendes hærum, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Mt.* 3, 4. Nostrela hær hair of the nostrils, *R.* 16. Hæra, hera, an; m. [*Icel.* hæra f: *Fr.* haire f.] Cloth made of hair, sackcloth; cilicium:—Þu slite hæran mine, *Ps.* 29, 13. Ic scrydde mid hæran, *Ps.* 34, 15. On hæran and on axan, *Mt.* 11, 21. Hære an army, *Ex.* 14, 23, v. here. Hærean-fagol A hedge-hog; herinaceus:—*Ps.* 103, 19. Hærefæst, hærfest, harfest, herfest; m. [*Plat.* harfst m: *Dut.* herfst f: *Ger.* herbst m: *Not.* herbist.—*Wach.* derives it from ar yearly produce, and fest from fon to take] HARVEST, autumn; messis:—Þat se hærfest sie welig on wæstmum that the harvest is abundant in fruits, *Bt.* 14, 1: 21: *Ps.* 73, 18. ¶ Hærfest-wæta autumn wet, *Ors.* 3, 3.—Hærfest-monað, harfest-monað harvest-month, September, *Elf. gr.* 9, 18. Hæreløf A report, common fame; rumor, *Som.* Hæren Made of hair; cilicius:—*L. Ps.* 68, 14. Hærenes, se; f. 1. Praise; laus. 2. An assembly, troop, army; congregatio:—1. *Bd.* 3, 19. 2. *Som.* Hærg a temple, v. hearge. Hæriht Hairy; crinitus:—*Cot.* 186. HÆRING, hærincg, herinc, es; m. [*Plat.* hering m: *Dut.* haring m: *Ger.* hāring m: *Icel.* hæríng m: *Fr.* hareng m.] HERRING; halec:—Hwæt fehst þu on sæ? Hærincgas what catchest thou in the sea? herrings, *Colloq. Mon. MS. Cot. Tib. A. iii.* p. 60: *Elf. gl.* 12. Hærlic Laudable; laudabilis:—*Bt. R.* p. 151: 161. Hærn A full tide, ebbing and flowing water; æstus:—*Cot.* 81. Hær-nædl hair-needle. Hærnes The brain; cerebrum:—*Chr.* 1137. Hærðan Testiculi, pudenda virilia, *Elf. gl.* 2: *L. Alf. pol.* 40. Hærun HEARING; auditus, *Som.* HÆS [*Plat.* hete n: *Dut.* eisch m: *Ger.* geheiss n. m: *Old Ger.* till the 15th century ha-isse, haiss] A command, behest, precept, wages; mandatum:—Be his hlaforðes hæse, *Gen.*

24, 10: *Ex.* 18, 23. Cininges hæþ king's behest, *Cd.* 6: 161: *Elf. T.* 34, 2.

Hæsel *A hat*; *galerus, Som.*

Hæsere *An instructor*; *præceptor, Lye.*

HÆSL [*Plat. hassel f: Dut. hazelaar m: Ger. hasel f: Mon. hasal: Dan. Swed. hassel m: Icel. hasl n.*] HAZEL; *corylus*:—¶ Hæsl-nutu *hazel-nut, R.* 45, 47.—Hwit-hæsl *white hazel, R.* 45.

^b Hæste [*Lat. æstus*] *A raging of the sea or fire*; *æstus maris, vel solis*:—*Cd.* 69: 110.

Hæstingas, Hestingas, Hæstinga-ceaster, Hæstingaport [*Flor. Hestinga: Hunt. Hovd. Hastings: Lat. Hastingæ.*—*hæste a raging*] HASTINGS, *Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, Chr.* 1011: 1066.

Hæswalwe *A hawk, buzzard*; *astur, Som.*

HÆT [*Plat. hood m: Dut. hoed m: Frs. hod m: Ger. hut m: Mon. huoth: Ker. Swabenspiegel, hut: Dan. hat c: Swed. hatt m: Icel. hattr m.*] 1. HAT; *pileus.* 2. *A mitre, an ornament for the head*; *mitra, tiara*:—1. *Ors.* 4, 10. 2. *Cot.* 131, 189.

Hæt commands, *Bt.* 41, 3, v. hatan.

Hæta heat, v. hætu.

Hætan; *p. gehæt; v. a. To heat, make hot*; *calefacere*:—*L. In.* 78, v. hatian.

Hætero, hæteru *Clothing, apparel*; *vestitus*:—*Mid his hætron cum vestitu suo, Ex.* 21, 4. *Se hund to tær his hæteru canis dilaceravit vestitum ejus, Som.*

HÆÐ [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. heide f.*] HEATH, *thyme*; *erica, thymus*:—*R.* 46: 48.—¶ Hæð-berge *heath-berry*.—Hæð-feld *heath-field, Bt.* 16, 1.

Hæð-cole [*hæt a hat, col cool*] *A cover to keep the head cool, a cap, mitre, helmet*; *cassis, galea*:—*Cot.* 32, 36, *Som.*

Hæðe, Hæðeby, Haitabi [*æt at, by*; *hæð heath, by the heaths*; *so called from the heath which abounds in the neighbourhood*] HADDEBY, *once called Haithaby, a town situate on the south of the small river Schle, and opposite to Schleswig. Though Haddeby is nearer the mouth of the river, it is now eclipsed by Schleswig*:—*Of Sciringes heale, he cwæð þæt he seglode, on fif dagan, to þæm porte þe mon hæt æt Hæðum, se stent betwuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, and*

hyrð in on Dene he said that he sailed, in five days, from Sciringes to the port which they call Haddeby, which stands between the Winedæ, Saxons, and Angles, and is obedient to the Danes, Ors. 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 12. *Pa twegen dagas ær he to Hæðum come him wæs on þæt steor-bord Gotland, and Sillende, and iglanda fela, on þæm landum eardodon Engle ær hi hider on land comon for two days ere he came to Haddeby, on the starboard was Jutland, Sealand, and many islands, on which lands the Angles dwelt before they came hither (England), Id. Bar.* p. 25, 20.

ⁱ Hæðen *A Sardonian garment*; *mastruca.*

Hæðen, heðen [*Plat. Dut. heiden m: Ger. heide m: Ot. heithiner: Moes. haithns*] HEATHEN, *gentile, pagan*; *ethnicus*:—*Þæt wif wæs hæðen, Mk.* 7, 26: *Jn.* 12, 20: *Bd.* 1, 7.—Hæðen-cynn *a heathen kind*.—Hæðen-cýning *a heathen king, Cd.* 174.—Hæðen-dóm *heathenism*.—Hæðen-gýld *heathen-worship, idolatry, Elf. T.* p. 7.—Hæðen-man *a heathen man*.—Hæðen-scýpe, *heðenscýpe heathenism, L. Cnut. pol.* 5: *Chr.* 634.

Hæðenisc; *def. se hæðenisca; adj. HEATHENISH; ethnicus*:—*Ors.* 3, 3.

Hæðennes, se; *f. HEATHENISM; gentilismus*:—*Bd.* 1, 26.

Hæt - heortnys *hot-heartedness, rage, Ps.* 6, 1, v. hat.

^j Hæð-feld *a heath-field, v. hæð.* Hæð-feld, Heat-feld [*Bd. Hedtfeld: Hunt. Hatfeld: Brom. Hatfeld.*—*hæð heath; feld a field*] Bishop's HATFIELD, *Herts., Chr.* 680.

Hæðna, heðne *heathen, v. hæðen.*

Hæð-stapa *heath-stepper, an insect found among heath, Cod. Ex.* 87, a.

Hæðung, e; *f. HEATING; calefactio*:—*Serm. Fid. Cath.*

Hæting *calipatum, Cot.* 168.

Hæto heat, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. hætu.

Hætol *hot, furious, v. hetol.*

Hætron *clothing, v. hætero.*

Hætt calls, v. hatan.

Hættian *To pull the skin over a man's ears*; *capillum cum cute detrahere, Som.*

HÆTU, hæto; *g. hæte; d. e;* also *nom. hæte; g. hætan; f. [Plat. Dut. hitte f: Frs. hjitte: Ger. hitze f: Wil. hizza: Not. hizzo: Dan. hede: Swed. hetta f: Icel. hita f. hiti m: Heb.*

התה hte *to keep fire alive*] HEAT; *calor*:—*Cile and hæte, Gen.* 8, 22. *On þære hætan, Gen.* 18, 1. *On þyses dæges hætan, Id.: Mt.* 20, 12: *Cd.* 21: 187: *Bt.* 33, 4: 34, 10. *Mid monegum hætum cum multis fervoribus scilicet animi, Bd.* 2, 12.

Hæued *a head, Chr.* 1137, v. heafod.

Hæwen *A grey, tawny, blue or sky colour or hue*; *glaucus, fulvus, cæruleus*:—*Cot.* 96, *Som.*

Hafa have; hafast hast; hafað hath; hafedon obtained, v. habban.

Hafecere, es; *m. Hawker; auceps*:—*L. Can. Edg.* 64.

Hafen raised; *pp. of hebban.*

Hafenes, se; *f. Fermentation; fermentatio*:—*Ex.* 12, 19.

^k Hafenleás *poor, v. hæfenleás.*

Hafenleast need, want, *W. B.* p. 245, v. hæfenleast.

Hafettan *To applaud, rejoice*; *plaudere*:—*Elf. gr.* 28: *Ps.* 96, 8.

HAFOC, hafuc, es; *m. [Plat. hafvik, haafk, haak f: Dut. hafvik, m: Frs. hauck m: Ger. habicht m: Dan. högm: Swed. hök m: Icel. haukr m: Fin. haucka]* A HAWK, *falcon, bird of prey*; *accipiter*:—*Menol.* 482. ¶ Hafoc-cynn *hawk-kind, Lev.* 11, 13.

Hafud-land *headland, a promontory.*

HAGA, hagen; *pl. hagan* [*The Ger. hag m: Swed. hage m. hägn n. signify not only a hedge and an inclosed field or space, but also in earlier times a house*] A HAY, *hedge, haw, a small quantity of inclosed land, a dwelling-house*; *agellus, domus*:—*Nigan and XX hagenæ syndon novem et viginti prædia sunt, Mon. Ang.* I, 258, v. hege.

Hagal, hagol, hagul *hail, Ps.* 17, 14, v. hægel.

Hagal-scure *hail-shower, M. Ps.* 104, 30.—Hagol-stan *hail-stone.*

Hagan Haws, *fruit of the white thorn*; *mora spinæ albæ*:—*R.* 47: *Cot.* 99.

Haga-þorn *hawthorn, v. hægþorn.*

Hagian *to be at leisure, v. onhagian.*

Hagol, hagul *hail, v. hægel.*

Hagolan *To HAIL; grandinare*:—*Ors.* 3, 5.

Hagustald, Hagusteald, Hagustaldesea, Hagustaldes-ee, Hagustaldes-ham, Hagustald-ee [*Dun. Hestaldesham, Hestaldeshige: Ric. Hestaldasham:*

Gerv. Hestoldesham: Kni. Ex-seldesham. — Some say from heage-steald a high place; others from hægsteald a bachelor, a residence of priests] *Hexham, Northumberland, Chr. 681: 685: 766: 780: 806.*

¹ *Hagu-swind, eaganswind The cheek; mala, Som.*

Hál; def. se hala; adj. [hæl health] Healthy, sound, whole, safe. — Used in salutation, as hail, be healthy; sanus, salvus, salvus sis: — *Hwæðer hira fæder wære hal, Gen. 43, 27: Jn. 5, 9, 14: Bd. 4, 25: Mk. 2, 17. Hal wes þu Iudea cyning salvus sis tu, Judeorum rex, Mt. 27, 29: Lk. 1, 28. Hale wese ge salvi sitis vos, salvete, Mt. 28, 9. Wesað hale valet, Cot. 184. ¶ WAS-SAILE, wassail bowl, wæs hal be whole, healthy; sis salvus. Haldon, hal gedon to make whole, to heal; sanum reddere, Lk. 19, 10. Þin geleafa þe hale gedyde, Mk. 5, 34. Gedo me halne, Mt. 14, 30.*

Hal a hole, den, Ps. 16, 13, v. hol.

Hala-ferðe a breathing-hole, L. M. 1, 1.

Halbære Health-bearing, wholesome; salutaris: — Scint. 32, 78.

Hald, halde bending, inclining, stooping, v. heald.

Haldan to hold, tame, C. Mk. 5, 4, v. healdan.

Halech holy, Chr. 890, v. halig.

Haleg holy, Mk. 13, 11, v. halig.

Haleging consecration, v. halgung.

Haletta, an; m. A hero, an eminent man; heros, vir egregius: — Ic Beda sende gretan þone leofastan cyning and halettan Ceoluulf ego Beda, mitto salutem dilectissimo regi et viro egregio Ceolwolfo, Bd. pref. Somner says halette a greeting, saluting, wishing of health: hence he would translate Ic sende gretan and halettan I send greeting and health.

^m *Halettan To salute, greet; salutare: — Bd. 2, 12.*

Halette a greeting, saluting, v. haletta.

Halettung, e; f. A greeting, salutation; salutatio: — C. R. Mt. 23, 7.

Halewend healthful, v. halwend.

Half half, Bd. 4, 26, v. healf.

Hal-fæst qui potest sanare, R. Ben. 46.

Half-clungu half frozen or clung.

Halga holy, Mk. 1, 24, v. halig.

Halgian, gehalgian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [halig, halg holy] To HALLOW, consecrate, dedicate;

sanctificare: — Halgian Biscoep to consecrate a bishop, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 6: Lev. 8, 12.

Halgo-land A district belonging to the province of Nordland, in Norway, lat. 66°. 40', now written HALIGELAND or HALGELAND, Ors. 1, 1.

Halgung, gehalgung, e; f. A HALLOWING, consecration, ordination; sanctificatio: — Bd. 1, 27, resp. 6: Ex. 29, 22.

Halian to become well, v. hælan.

Halic holy, Bd. 1, 27, v. halig.

Halidóm holiness, Cat. p. 33, v. haligdóm.

Hali-ern a sacred place, sanctuary, Ex. 29, 30.

Hálig, often contracted in the cases whose terminations begin with a vowel, as in def. se hálga, seo hálge, but not when it begins with a consonant; as, haligra men of holy men [Plat. helig, hillig: Frs. helga, helick, hillig: Dut. Ger. heilig: Dan. hellig: Swed. heilig: Icel. heilager. — hal sound, safe, ig] HOLY; sanctus, sacer: — Þæt halige gewrit, Jn. 17, 12. He spræc þurh his halegra witegena muð, Lk. 1, 70. Mid halgum þeowdome, L. Can. eccl. 20, W. p. 156, 5. — Halig-dag holy day. — Halig ealond holy island, Lindisfarne, in Northumberland. — Halig-Gast Holy Ghost. — Halig-monað holy month, September. — Halig-munte holy mount. — Halig-ryft the veil of the temple. — Halig-wæter holy water.

^a *Haligan To consecrate, to become whole; sanescere: — Bd. 4, 22, S. p. 591, 10.*

Haligdóm, es; m. [dóm jurisdiction] 1. A sanctuary; sanctuarium. 2. A sacrament, sacred things, relics; res sacræ, sacramentum. 3. Holiness; sanctimonia: — 1. To þæshaligdomes dura, Ex. 21, 6: L. Ps. 73, 8: 77, 75. 2. Þurh haligum haligdom Drihtnes lichaman and blodes per sacrosanctum sacramentum Domini corporis et sanguinis, W. Cat. p. 79. Hwæt se haligdom is þe her on þisum halgan mynstre is quænam reliquiæ sunt quæ hic in hoc sancto monasterio sunt, Cart. Antiq. in Mon. Ang. I. 223. On þam haligdom swerian per reliquias jurare, L. Const. Ethel. p. 117, 20. 3. Som.

^o *Halig-monað, es; m. [Franc. uuintu-manoth, herbst-monat: Dan. fiskmanet: Swed. hostmonat: Icel. addrata manudr. — halig holy, monað month] September; Septembris: — Ha-*

lig-monað or harfæst-monað the holy month or harvest-month, Hic. Thes. I. p. 215. Septembres færs September fierce, Menol. F. 331. On þam nigoðan monðe on geare bið xxx daga, se monað hatte Leden Septembris, and on ure geþeode halig-monað, for þon þe ure yldran þa þa hi hæþene waron on þam monðe hi guldon hiora deofol geltun, Hic. Thes. I. p. 219, 37.

Halignes, halines, se; f. 1. HOLINESS, holy things; sanctitas. 2. A sacred place, sanctuary, asylum; locus sacer: — 1. Lk. 1, 75: Elf. gr. 5. 2. L. Ps. 12, 17: Lup. 5. On halignysse his, Ps. 95, 6.

Haligung the king's evil, v. hals, &c.

Halines holiness, Chr. 642, v. halignes.

Halm stubble, C. R. Lk. 3, 17, v. healm.

Halpenige halfpenny, H. Lk. 12, 6.

Hals a neck. — Halsado a napkin, neckhandkerchief. — Hals-beorh, halsbeorg a protection of the neck, a brigandine, breast-plate. — Hals-bec a neck-book, phylactery, Cot. 213. — Hals-cod a napkin, R. Jn. 11, 44. — Halsfæst stiff necked, stubborn, C. 102. — Halsfang neck-catch, pillory, L. With. W. 11, 29. — Halsgang a running sore, or scrofulous humour in the neck, R. 115. — Halswurðung a supplication, Cd. 171, v. heals.

^p *Halsere a soothsayer, v. hælserere.*

Halsian, healsian, alisian, alsian, hælsian, ic halsige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [heals, hals the neck] To beseech, implore, conjure, adjure, prove, try, augur; obsecrare: — Ic halsige þe, Mt. 26, 63: R. Mk. 5, 7. He halsode Israhela bearn, Ex. 13, 19. — Interrogare, Ps. 10, 5, 6. — Augurari. On wigbede to halsienne in altari ad augurandum, Cot. 17.

Halsiendlic importunate, Som.

Halsiendlice; adv. Importunately, earnestly; importunè: — Greg. 1, 2.

Hal-stan The hard shell, hull or crust of a thing; crusta: — Cot. 191.

Halsung, se; f. A praying, supplication, deprecation, augury, divination; obsecratio, adjuration, exorcismus: — On halsungum in precibus, Lk. 2, 37. Halsunga doð preces faciunt, Lk. 5, 33. On halsunge in auspiciu, Bd. 2, 9: L. Cnut. eccl. 4.

Hals-wyrt A daffodil; narcissus, Herbal. 56; epicureum, Elf.

gl. 15; sinfitus albus, *Herbal*. 127; auris leporis, *R.* 81.
 Haltsumnys custody, v. healdnes.
 Halwend, halwendlic, halewend;
 adj. [hæl health, wendan to turn] Health-bearing, healthful; salubris:—*Bd.* 1, 1.
 Halwendlice; adv. Healthfully; salubriter, *Som.*
 Halwendnes, se. Healthiness, health; salubritas:—*Bd.* 1, 1.
 Ham a skin, covering, v. hama.
 HAM, hamm, hom; pl. hamma [Plat. Dut. ham f: Frs. hamme f: Old Ger. hamm f.] The HAM, back part of the knee; poples:—*Elf. gl.* 2: *R.* 75.
 HAM, es; m. [Plat. ham: Frs. ham, hem n: Ger. heim n: Ot. heime: Moes. haim: Dan. hiem n: Swed. hem n: Lat. mid. hama.—Old Ger. heimen to cover: Chald. חָמַק hme to protect] 1. A HOME, house, dwelling; domus. 2. A village, town, farm, property; prædium, villa. The terms hof, hiwa, ham, hyd, hide appear to be synonymous:—1. Ða he ham com, *Mt.* 9, 28. Woldon hamas findan would find homes, *Cd.* 166. Hig cyrdon ealle ham, *Jn.* 7, 53. Ða Noe ongan ham staðelian then Noah began to found a house, *Cd.* 75. Æt ham at home, *Mk.* 9, 33: *Lk.* 9, 61. 2. Forbærndon feala oðra godra hama burnt many other good towns, *Chr.* 1001. Ciptun ealle hira hamas vendebant omnia prædia sua, *Gen.* 47, 20. On hira hamon in possessionibus suis, *Gen.* 48, 6.—Ham-færeld, hamfæreld a journey home, *Ors.* 3, 11.—Hamfæst an inhabitant, *Bt.* 18, 2, 3.—Hamfare protection, freedom, *L. Henr.* 1, 80, v. ham-socn.—Ham-ferian to carry home, *Cot.* 8, 196.—Ham-scir the office of an edile; officium ædilis, *Cot.* 71.—Ham-sittend an inhabitant.—Ham-socn protection, v. in alphabetical order.—Ham-stede homestead.—Ham-weard homeward, hame-weardes homewards, *Gen.* 24, 61.—Ham-weorud neighbours, neighbourhood, *Bd.* 3, 10.—Ham-wyrt homewort, houseleek, *L. M.* 1, 1, 40.
 -ham, -hom, as a termination, denotes a covering, form. Feðerhom a feather covering, a wing, *Cd.* 22. Wuldor-ham a glorious covering, a garb of glory, *Cd.* 190. In the names of places, ham denotes a home, dwelling, village.—Ham-ton home-town, Buckingham, &c.
 Hama, haam, an; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. hemd n: Frs. hemeth n:

himbd: South. Ger. hemat: Not. hemide a coat: Dan. ham a skin, coat: Icel. hams a skin] A skin, covering, shirt, surplice; cutis, tegmen, camisia:—*R.* 76: *Cot.* 31.
 Hama [Plat. hemken, ehme f: Ger. heime f.] A grasshopper, cricket; cicada, gryllus:—*R.* 37: *Cot.* 39, 96.
 Hamacgað Grows strong; convalescit, *Lye.*
 Hamelan To hamstring, to cut the hamstrings; poplites scindere, *Som.*
 Hamer a hammer, v. hamor.
 Hamere A staff by which the pilot directs the rowers; portisculus:—*Cot.* 158, 202.
 Hamod Covered, clothed; indutus, *Som.*
 Hamor a hammer; hamora of hammers, strikers, swords, *Chr.* 938, v. hamur.
 Hamorwyr HAMMERWORT; parietaria:—*L. M.* 1, 25.
 Hamsocn, hamfare [Plat. heem-söken to visit: Frs. hamsekene, hemsekene a searching, and an attack of a house: Ger. heimsuchen to afflict, visit. Its antiquated signification is burglary, and any violation or injury done to the owner of the house or his inmates: Dan. hiemsöge: Swed. hemsöka to afflict: Icel. heim-sókn visitatio, invasio hostilis: Lat. mid. hamsoca.—ham home, socn liberty, protection] 1. Protection from assault in one's own house; domus immunitas. 2. The privilege of lords of manors to hold a court, and impose a fine for a breach of that immunity, a breaking of the peace; facultas dominis maneriorum concessa inquirendi de immunitatis istius infra maneria sua violatione. Sæpius tamen in vet. L. L. pro ipsa violatione seu infractione juris accipitur. Ut in *L. Edm.* 6: *Cnut.* 12, 59.—Hamsocna est, vel Hamfare, si quis præmeditate ad domum eat ubi suum hostem esse scit et ibi eum invadat, Hamsocna judicatur:—Unworhtre hamsocne infecta invasio, *Text. Roff.* p. 44.
 Ham-tun. [ham a dwelling, tun a fence; habitatio vallo circumsepta] Used both for SOUTHAMPTON, *Chr.* 994, *Ing.* p. 170, 31; and also NORTHAMPTON, *Chr.* 917, *Ing.* p. 130, 28.—Ham-tunscire HAMPSHIRE, *Chr.* 755, *Ing.* p. 69, 7: 860, for Northampton, v. Norðham-tun.
 Hamtun-port Northampton, *Lye.*
 Hamula A steersman; proreta:—*Chr.* 1039.

Hamur, hamer, hamor, homer. A HAMMER; malleus:—Hamera lafum with relics of hammers, *Chr.* 938. Homera lafe relics of hammers, *Beo.* 39, 18: *Cot.* 135.
 HANA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. haan m: Ger. hahn m: Salic laws, chana: Ot. hano: Moes. hana: Dan. Swed. hane m: Icel. hani m.] A cock; gallus:—Ne cræwð se hana to dæg, *Lk.* 22, 34, 60: *Mk.* 14, 30, 68, 72.—Han-cred, han-cræd a cock crowing.
 HAND; g. e; d. a; ac. hand; pl. nom. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. hand f: Frs. hond f: Ker. Ot. hant: Moes. handus: Dan. haand c: Icel. hönd, hand f: Tart. handa] HAND; manus:—He æthran hyre hand, *Mt.* 8, 15. Of ure feonda handa alysed, *Lk.* 1, 74. Hyre handa gegripenre manu ejus prehensa, *Mk.* 1, 31. ¶ On hand agan to give up into the hands, to yield, *Ors.* 3, 11. Lætan to hande elocare in possessionem, *Chr.* 852. Hand on hand syllan to be idle; manum in manu ponere, *L. Edw.* 9. Swiðra hand a right hand. Winstra hand a left hand.—Hand-beafton have lamented; planximus, *C. Lk.* 7, 32.—Hand-bell a hand-bell.—Hand-boc a manual.—Hand-bred hand's breadth, *Elf. gr.* 8.—Hand-clað a hand-cloth, towel.—Hand-copse a hand-copse, hand-cuffs, *Ps.* 149, 8.—Hand-cræft a hand-craft, a handicraft, *L. Can. Edg.* 11.—Hand-cræftig mechanicus.—Hand-cwyrn a hand-mill; mola trusatilis, *Jd.* 16, 21.—Hand-dæd handy work.—Hand-dæda a deed-doer, *L. Ethel.* 5.—Hand-fæstan to pledge one's hand.—Hand-fæstnung, hand-fæstung an assurance, *Cot.* 136.—Hand-full a handful, *Ex.* 9, 8.—Hand-gang, hand-gong a giving up, *R.* 112.—Hand-gecliht the fist; manus collecta.—Hand-gesceaft formed by the hand, a creature, *Cd.* 23.—Hand-geweorce handy work, *Deut.* 4, 28.—Hand-gewinne handy labour, *Bd.* 4, 4, 28.—Hand-gewrit a hand-writing, *R.* 13.—Hand-grið pax manu data, *L. Edw. Guth.* 1.—Hand-hamer hand-hammer *Cot.* 135.—Hand-hrægl a hand-cloth, *R.* 30.—Hand-hwile a moment.—Hand-hwyrft a turning of the hand, a moment.—Hand-lean a reward, recompence, *Cd.* 143.—Hand-lin hand-linen, a handkerchief,

napkin, *Cot.* 132.—Hand-lin *manualis*, *Elf. gl.* 19.—Handlunga forthwith, *Greg.* 1, 9.—Hand-mægen the power of hand, *Cd.* 14.—Hand-mitta *pondus pendens quatuor scrupula*.—Hand-plega hand-play, *Cd.* 95.—Hand-rof famous hand; manibus insignis, *Cd.* 155.—Hand-sceaft a creature.—Hand-sceate a hand-sheet, handkerchief, napkin.—Hand-seax a short sword, cutlass.—Hand-selen a putting into another's possession.—Hand-syllan to deliver up.—Hand-þegen, hand-þeng, hond-þeng one always at hand, a servant, a domestic, *Cd.* 224.—Hand-þweal hand-bason.—Hand-weard hand-ward, at hand, ready, *Ors.* 2, 4.—Hand-weorce a hand-work, workmanship, handiwork, *Cd.* 167.—Hand-worhte hand-worked, finished, *Mk.* 14, 58.—Hand-wyrm hand-worm, *R.* 24.—Hand-wyrst a cubit; cubitus, *Som.* Handa hurt, *Gen.* 4, 23, v. anda. Handle A HANDLE; manubrium:—*Cot.* 167. Handlian To handle, feel; tractare, palpare:—Gif min fæder me handlað, *Gen.* 27, 12. Hangian, ic hangige: v. n. [*Plat. Dut.* hangen v. a: *Frs.* hengia v. a: *Ger.* hangen, hängen: *Ker. Ot.* hangen: *Dan.* hænge, henge: *Swed.* hänga: *Icel.* hänga: *Wel.* hongian] To hang down, to HANG; pendere, dependere:—*Elf. Gr.* 26, 118, *Som.* p. 29, 11. Of dune hangian to hang from a mountain; de monte dependere, *Som.* Ðe mid him hangode, *Lk.* 23, 39. Hannes, highness, v. heahnes. HÆR [*Icel.* hæra: *Heb.* *Chal. Syr. Arab.* *hur* white] HOAR, hoary, grey-haired; canus:—Har hæð hoar hēath, *Cd.* 148: 151: 154. Of clife harum de clivis canis, *Bt. R.* p. 155. Hara, haran [*Plat. Ger.* hase m: *Dut.* haas m: *Dan.* *Swed.* hare m: *Icel.* herin. hieri m.] HARE; lepus:—*R.* 19. Haran-hige the herb haresfoot, *Herbal.* 62.—Haran-wyrt, hare-wyrt harewort.—Hare-fot the herb harefoot.—Hare-mint hare-mint, *R.* 42.—Hare-wyrt harewort. Hara-hune, hare-hune Horehound; marrubium:—*Herb.* 46: *R.* 43. Haran an estuary, *Chr.* 1066, v. hærn. Haran To spare; parcere:—*M. Ps.* 77, 55. Haran-spræcil, haran-spræcol,

haran-sprecel wild burrage; ecus:—*L. M.* 1, 38. Harat [*Icel.* hérað a tribe] An assembly; cætus, *Lye.* Hardnys, se; f. [heard hard] HARDNESS; durities:—*Lev.* 26, 19. Harfest harvest, v. hærefest. Harian To become grey, hoary, mouldy; canescere:—*Elf. gr.* 26. Harm harm, v. hearin. Harnes, se; f. HOARINESS; canities:—*Prov.* 20. Harra a lord, v. hearra. Harung, e; f. 1. Greyness, hoariness; canities. 2. Old age; senium:—1. *Elf. gr.* 12. 2. *L. Ps.* 60, 19. *Harwæng, harweng, harwelle Hoary, grey; canus, *Som.* Harwengnes hoariness, v. harnes. Has [*Plat. heserig: Dut.* heesch: *Old Fl.* heersch: *Ger.* heisch: *Old Ger.* heis: *Swed.* hees: *Dan.* hæ: *Icel.* hás] HOARSE; raucus:—Hase gewordene synd goman mine, *Ps.* 68, 4. Hasæton Pilots; gubernatores:—*Chr.* 1052, *Ing.* p. 234, 6. Hasegian, hasian To be hoarse; raucere:—*Elf. gr.* 30. Hasnys, se; f. HOARSENESS: raucedo:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 3. Haswe. 1. Livid, a sad colour mixed with blue, russet; lividus. 2. Dry, rough, rugged; aridus, ariditate asper:—1. Haswe culufra a livid dove, *Cd.* 72. 2. Haswe here-stræta rugged army roads, *Cd.* 157. Hat [hætu heat] Hot, fervent; calidus, fervidus:—*Bd.* 1, 1. Hat-heorta hot-hearted, *Greg.* 1, 9.—Hat-heortnes hot-heartedness, enthusiasm, *Mk.* 3, 21.—Hat-wend hot, *Cd.* 146. HATAN, he hætt, we hātað; p. het, heht, we heton; imp. hāt, hātte þu, hātton ge; pp. hāten, gehāten; v. a. [*Plat.* heten: *Dut.* heeten: *Frs.* heta: *Ger.* heissen: *Moes.* haitan: *Dan.* hede, hedde: *Icel.* heita] 1. To call, name, have for a name; vocare. 2. To command, ordain, promise; jubere:—1. God het þa fæstnisse heofenan, *Gen.* 1, 8. Ne hat þu, *Gen.* 17, 15. Hu ne hatte hys modor, Maria? *Mt.* 13, 55. Ðæt we heretoha hatað, Boetius wæs haten, *Bt.* 1, Card. p. 2, 17. 2. He hætt fealdan þat segl he commands to fold the sail, *Bt.* 41, 3. Hat me, *Mt.* 14, 28. *Hate hate, *L. Ps.* 51, 1, v. hete. Hapoliðan vena axillaris, *L. M.* 2, 51. Hatian, ic hatige; part. hatigende; p. ode; v. n. 1. To become or be hot; æstuar. 2. To

HATE; odisse:—1. Hatode heorte min, *C. T. Ps.* 38, 4. 2. Ne mæg middan-eard eow hatian, ac he hatað me, *Jn.* 7, 7. Hatigendlic Hateful; odiosus, *Som.* Hatlice hardly, v. heardlice. Hatol Hateful; odiosus:—*Prov.* 14, 30. Hätte call, command, v. hātan. Hatte-fagol a hedgehog, *M. Ps.* 103, 19. Hatung, e; f. HATING, hatred; odium:—Ge beoð on hatunge, *Mt.* 10, 22: *Lk.* 21, 17. Hauelest poverty, v. hæfenleost. Hawad Cloven; fissus, *Som.* Hawe A view, aspect, sight; visus:—*Bt.* 33, 4. Hawere An inspector, a favourer; spectator, fautor, *Som.* Hawian; p. gehawade. To view, look on, regard; spectare:—Hawa nu mildelice look now mercifully, *Bt.* 4. He; pron. [*Plat.* he: *Dut.* hy: *Frs.* hi: *Ger.* Ot. er: *Isd.* ir, and other old writers of Southern Germany, her: *Dan.* *Swed.* han: *Icel.* hann: *Heb.* *אִתְּ* eia] HE; or indefinitely, some one, any one; is, ille:—He wæs rihtwis, *Mt.* 1, 19. Hea, heach high, *Ex.* 6, 6, v. heah.—Hea-deor a roebuck, stag, *Chr.* 1086.—Hea-deorhunta a hunter of stags, *Æthelst. Test.*—Hea-dor-hund a staghound. Heabur-eahg [heah high, burh a town, &c.] HABROUGH or EGBOROUGH island, Yorkshire, *Chr.* 686. *HEAF, es; m. A groan, mourning; ululatus:—*Cd.* 2. Heafd a head, v. heafod. Heafd-bolstal capitale, *C. R. Ben.* 67. Heafde with a head, *Ps.* 39, 11, v. heafod.—Heafdehte headed; capitatus:—Heafde-penninc head-penny.—Heafde-weard head-ward; tribunus. Heafdian; pp. od. To behead, v. beheafdian. Heafian to mourn, v. heofian. Heafig heavy, v. hefig. Heáfod; g. heáfdes; d. heáfde; pl. heáfdu; n. [The cognate words, v. hād] A HEAD; caput:—On heafde boc gewriten is, *Ps.* 39, 11. Smyra þin heafod, *Mt.* 6, 17.—Heafod-ædre the head vein.—Heafod-beah a crown, *Bt.* 37, 2.—Heafod-bolla a skull; heafod-bollanstow Golgotha.—Heafod-bolster a pillow, *R.* 70.—Heafod-burh head borough, a metropolis, *Ors.* 4, 6.—Heafod-clað, head-cloth, a handkerchief, *R.* 64.—Heafod-

cyric a head-church, mother-church, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 3.—Heafod-ece head-ach.—Heafod-fæder a patriarch.—Heafod-foreweard a forehead, *L. Eccl.* 29.—Heafod-frætewnes a head-ornament, head-pin, *Cot.* 65.—Heafod-gemaca an equal, a mate, fellow, *Bd.* 4, 22.—Heafod-gewæd a veil, *Gen.* 20, 16.—Heafod-gim the eye, *Cod. Ex.* 27, a. 20.—Heafod-gylt head-guilt, a capital offence, *Off. Reg.* 3.—Heafod-hær hair of the head, *R.* 70.—Heafod-hriefðo scabies, *L. M.* 2, 30.—Heafod-leahter a capital offence, *Off. Reg.* 15.—Heafod-leás headless, *Elf. gl.* 26.—Heafod-maga a chief relation, prince, *Cd.* 78: 60.—Heafod-man a head-man, general, leader, prince, *Num.* 1, 16.—Heafod-mynster a mother-church.—Heafod-pann head-pan, skull, *Golgotha, Mt.* 27, 33.—Heafod-port a chief port, *Chr.* 1087.—Heafod-rice a monarchy, *Ors.* 2, 1.—Heafod-sare a head-sore.—Heafod-sien power of sight.—Heafod-slæge an ornament for the head, *Cot.* 50.—Heafod-stede, heafod-stol, heafod-stow a capital, metropolis.—Heafod-swima a head-swimming; vertigo, *Cd.* 76.—Heafod-wærc a head-sore, *Cot.* 209.—Heafod-wisa a chief ruler, *Cd.* 79.—Heafod-wylm capitis fervor, æstus, *L. Md.* 1, 1.

Heafodlic, heafudlic; *adj.* Capital, chief; capitalis:—Heafodlicu ricu capitalia regna, *Ors.* 2, 1.

Heafodling A fellow, mate; co-æqualis:—*C. Mt.* 11, 16.

Heafre a heifer, *Lev.* 3, 1, v. heahfore.

Heaf-sang an elegy, *Cot.* 118.

Heaftling a captive, v. hæftling.

Heafuc a hawk, v. hafoc.

Heafud a head, top, *C. Lk.* 16, 17, v. heafod.

Heag a hedge, *R. Mt.* 21, 33, v. hege.

Heag high, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. heah.—Heag-engel an archangel.

Heago-steald, Heago-stealdes-ea, *Hexham. Bd.* 5, 23, v. Hagustald.

^a HEAH, heag, heach, hea; *comp.* hyrra, hyra; *sup.* lyhst, hehst; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut. hoog. Frs. hoech: Ger. hoch: Isd. Ot. hoh: Moes. hauhs: Dan. høj: Swed. hög: Icel. háa: Heb. גג* agg, from גג gag the roof of a house] HIGH, lofty, noble, excellent; altus, sublimis:—Heah in bodige, *Bd.* 3, 14. Ofer þa hehstan duna, *Gen.* 7,

20. Heahran on heofonum higher in heaven, *Cd.* 15. On hean earme, *Ex.* 6, 6. Swiðe heage astigan, *Jos.* 8, 20.—Heah-bisceop an archbishop, *Bd.* 2, 3.—Heah-boda an archangel, *Cod. Exon.* p. 12, b.—Heah-burh a metropolis, *Bt.* 1.—Heah-bytlere a master-builder, an architect.—Heah-cining the high king, *God, Cd.* 6.—Heah-cræft architecture.—Heah-cræftiga an architect, *Bd.* 5, 21.—Heah-ealdor a chief ruler of the synagogue, *Mk.* 5, 38.—Heah-ealdorman a patrician, *Bd.* 1, 13.—Heah-engel an archangel, *Bd.* 5, 2.—Heah-fæder a patriarch, *Bd.* 1, 34.—Heah-gerefa high-sheriff, *Chr.* 778.—Heah-gesamnunga archisynagogus, *Mk.* 5, 22.—Heah-græfte high-graved, much engraved, *Cot.* 7.—Heah-had high order, high degree, *Off. Reg.* 11.—Heah-heort high of heart, proud, *Cd.* 202.—Heah-læca a chief physician, *Cot.* 3.—Heah-landrica a justice of peace, *Cot.* 114.—Heah-lareow an abbot, prior, prelate, *Cot.* 4.—Heah-mod proud.—Heah-run one who prophesies or divines, *Cot.* 171.—Heah-sacerd a chief priest, *Mk.* 14, 1.—Heah-sæ-þeof a notable pirate; archipirita, *Cot.* 9, 171.—Heah-sangere a leader of a choir, *Bd.* 4, 18.—Heah-setl high settle, a throne, *Bt.* 37, 1.—Heah-þungen illustrious, famous, *Ors.* 1, 1.—Heah-tid, a festival, *Bd.* 4, 19.—Heah-torras the Alps.

Heahfore, heafre A HEIFER; vacula:—Fæt heah-fore a fat heifer, *R.* 22.

Heahlic high, v. healic.

Heahmodnes, se; *f.* Pride; superbia, *Som.*

Heahnes, heanes, heannes, hannes, se; *f.* 1. HIGHNESS, height, top, an end, a pinnacle, a fortress; celsitudo, culmen. 2. Excellence; excellentia:—1. Þrittig fæðma on heahnisse, *Gen.* 6, 15. Of eorðan heahnesse oð heofones heahnesse, *Mk.* 13, 27. 2. *Bd.* 2, 16: 3, 13.

Heahsteald, heahstald a youth, virgin; *R. Mt.* 1, 23, v. hægstald.

Heahþo height, excess, *Cot.* 60, v. heaðo.

Heal An angle, a corner; angulus, *Som.*

Heal, alh, hæll [*Dut. hal f: Ger. halle f: Moes. alh: Swed. hall m: Lat. mid. hala: Icel. höll f.*] A HALL, place of entertainment, palace, an inn, a house; aula, cænaculum:—Healle,

Mt. 9, 23: *Mk.* 14, 15: *Bd.* 2, 13. Hæleð in healle men in hall, *Cd.* 210.

Healand weighty, v. healede.

Heald [*Plat. helden, halden, hellen to incline: Dut. hellen to hang or lean over: Frs. halda, hilda, helde f. a declivity: Ger. halde f: Old Ger. haldo, halda: Dan. held c: Icel. halla inclinare aliquid*] Inclined, bowed down; propensus, incurvatus:—Þider heald thither inclined, *Bt.* 24, 4. Of dune healde downwards inclined, *Bt.* 41, 6.

^c HEALDAN, he hylt, we healdað; *p.* heold; *pp.* healden; *v. a.* [*Plat. holden, hollen: Dut. houden: Frs. halde: Ger. halten: Ker. Ot. Wil. haltan: Isd. haldan: Dan. holde: Swed. hålla: Icel. hallda.*] 1. To HOLD, secure, fasten, keep; tenere. 2. To regard, observe, watch, take heed of, to tend, feed; observare, pascere:—1. Þe healdað te servabunt, *Gen.* 12, 12. Hig heoldon þa wifmenn to life, *Num.* 31, 15. 2. Heald þa beboda, *Mt.* 19, 17. Healdað and wyrceað, *Mt.* 23, 3. Hat nu healdan þa byrgene, *Mt.* 27, 64. Þat he heolde, *Lk.* 15, 15: *Jn.* 21, 15, 16.

Healdend, es; *m.* One who keeps, a preserver, general, prince; dux:—Beheafdod healdend ure, *Jdth.* 12.

Healdnes, gehealdnys, gehealdsumnes, haltsumnys, geheordnes, gehealtsumnes, se; *f.* A keeping, custody, captivity, regarding, chastity, observance; observatio:—*Bd.* 2, 4.

Healede Weighty; ponderosus: *Past.* 11, 7.

HEALF, half [*Plat. Dut. Swed. half: Ger. Ot. Moes. halb: Dan. halv: Icel. halfr*] HALF, part, side; dimidium, pars:—Ic healde þa swiðran healfe, *Gen.* 13, 9. Ic sylle healfe mine æhte, *Lk.* 19, 8. On hwilce healfe on which side, *Cd.* 91.—As a numeral it is generally placed after the ordinal, which it diminishes by half; that is, one half must be taken from the number expressed. Oðer healf hund one hundred and fifty, *Gen.* 8, 3. Þridde healf two and a half. Þridde healf hund two hundred and fifty, *Num.* 16, 2. Gilde six healf marc pay five and a half marks, *L. Const.* p. 118.—Healf-clypiend, healf-clypigend, healf-clypigendlic a semi-vowel, *Elf. gr.* 2.—Healf-cuce, healf-cwic half alive, *Ors.*

3, 9.—Healf-eald *middle aged*.
 —Healf-heafod *the fore part of the head*.—Healf-hund *semi-canis; cynocephalus*, *Cot.* 209.
 —Healf-sester *semi-sextarius*, *Cot.* 131.—Healf-tryndel *a hemisphere*, *R.* 49.
 Healfunga; *adv.* *By halves, in parts; dimidiatim, ex parte*:—*Past.* 31, 1.
 Healh-stan *a crust, v. halstan*.
 Healic, healig; *def.* *se healica; adj.* *Highest, most high, chief, remarkable; summus, præcipuus*:—*Se healica God*, *Gen.* 14, 19, 20. *Healic gemot principalis conventus, panegyris*, *Elf. T.* p. 15. *Healices of importance; magni momenti*. *Swa oft swa ænig þincg healices so often as any thing of importance*, *R. Ben.* 3.
 Healice, hehllice; *adv.* *HIGHLY, chiefly, perfectly; altè, præcipuè*:—*Healice intimbred perfectly built*, *Bd.* 5, 9, 19. *Healicost and swiðost præcipuè et maximè*, *R. Ben.* 33.
 Healig *high, proud*, *Cd.* 15, *v. healic*.
 Heall *a hall, v. heal*.
 Heallig; *adj.* *Belonging to a hall or palace; aulicus*:—*Cot.* 194.
 Heall-reaf, heall-wahrift *tapestry, Wulfar. Test.*
 HEALM, halm, hælm, hielm, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. Dan. Swed. halm m: Icel. hálmr m.*] 1. HAULM, *stubble, straw; culmus*. 2. *A helmet; galea*:—1. *Ex.* 5, 7. *Healm-streaw haulm-straw, stubble*, *Ps.* 82, 12. *Healmes laf a leaving of straw, stubble*, *R.* 59. 2. *Elf. T. Lye.*
^e Healma *a helm*, *R.* 104, *v. helma*.
 Healp *assisted; p. of helpen*.
 Healran *to weigh, v. heoloran*.
 HEALS, hals [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Not. Ot. Rab. Moes. Dan. Swed. Icel. hals m: Ker. halsa: Chau. halse*] *The neck; colum, cervix*:—*Cd.* 19. ¶ *Heals-bec neck-book, phylactery*, *Mt.* 23, 5.—*Heals-fang a neck-catch, pillory*, *L. With. W.* p. 11, 18, 23.—*Heals-gund the king's evil*.—*Heals-mægeð beloved damsels*, *Cd.* 98, *Th.* p. 130, 6.—*Heals-mene, healsmyne a neck-chain; monile, torquis*, *Gen.* 41, 42.
 Healsed *A hood, hooded, covered with a hood; caputium*:—*Cot.* 170.
 Healsian *to beseech*, *Bt.* 22, 2, *v. halsian*.
 Healstan *a crust, v. halstan*.
 Healsung *a beseeching*, *Bd.* 1, 25, *v. halsung*.
 HEALT [*Frs. halte: Dan. Swed.*

halt: Icel. halltr.—*The imp. of the A.-S. healdan: Ger. halten*] *HALT, lame; claudus*:—*Mt.* 18, 8.
 Healtian; *p. de; pp. od.* *To HALT, to be lame; claudicare*:—*Bd.* 5, 22. *Healtedon claudicaverunt*, *Ps.* 17, 47.
 Heamol, heamol *Frugal, thrifty; frugi*:—*Cot.* 86.
 Heamstede [*ham home, stede a place, dwelling-place*] *HAMSTEDE, Finchamstead, Berkshire, Chr.* 1103.
 Heán; *pp. head.* *To raise, exalt, elevate; evehere*:—*Bd.* 2, 4.
 HEAN; *def.* *se heana, seo þæt heane; adj.* [*Frs. hana the offender and also the offended, Het: Frs. hena to hurt, damage*] *Poor, needy, humble, mean, worthless; pauper, humilis*:—*Demað þam rican swa þam heanan*, *Deut.* 1, 17. *Swa rice swa heane*, *Bd.* 3, 5.
^f Hean *high, v. heah*.
 Hean-byrig *HANBURY, Huntingdonshire, Chr.* 675.
 Heandifa *Rocks, steep hills or banks; rupes, Som.*
 Heanes highness, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v. heahnes*.
 Heanlic; *def.* *se heanlica. Poor, vile; pauper*:—*Bt.* 11, 1.
 Heanlic; *adj.* [*hean to elevate*] *High, lofty, excellent, famous; excellens*:—*Ors.* 2, 5.
 Heanlice; *adv.* *Basely, meanly; turpiter*:—*Ors.* 3, 10.
 HEAP [*Plat. hoop, hope, hupe, hupen, hupel m: Dut. hoop f: Frs. heap: Ger. haufe m: Wil. Not. huffo: Dan. hob c: Swed. hop m: Icel. hópr m.*] 1. *A HEAP, pile; acervus*. 2. *Men standing close together, a legion, troop; legio, turma*:—1. *On heap bið gesamnod in a heap be collected*, *Cot.* 136. 2. *Cot.* 39, 128, 196. ¶ *Heapum in heaps, by crowds*, *Cd.* 189.
 Heap *a hip, bush, v. hiop*.
 Heapian; *p. geheapode; pp. geheapod.* *To HEAP, pile up; acervare*:—*Lk.* 6, 38.
 Heapmælum, hæpmælum; *adv.* *In heaps, by troops, bands, companies; acervatim, per turmas*:—*Num.* 1, 3: *Bd.* 1, 15.
 Heapung, e; *f.* *A HEAPING; cumulatio*:—*Bd.* 5, 13.
 Hear *hair, v. hær*.
 Heár *high, proud*, *Cd.* 122, *Th.* p. 156, 26, *v. heah*.
 Hearch *a temple, an idol*, *Lev.* 20, 2, *v. hearge*.
 HEARD [*Plat. hard, harde: Dut. hard: Frs. hird: Ger. hart: Ker. Ot. harto: Moes. hardus: Dan. haard: Swed. hård: Icel.*

hardr] *HARD; durus*:—*Pu eart heard mann*, *Mt.* 25, 24: *Jn.* 6, 60. ¶ *Heardra harder*, *Bd.* 3, 5.—*Heard-heawa a chisel; scalprum, Som.*—*Heard-heorthard-hearted*, *Ex.* 33, 3, 5.—*Heard-heortnis hard-heartedness*, *Deut.* 31, 27.—*Heard-mod stern, cruel*, *Cd.* 15.—*Heard-nebbe hard-nibbed, a bill of a rapacious bird*.—*Heard-ræd steadfast*, *Cd.* 107.—*Heard-sæld misfortune, v. heard-sælð*.—*Heard-sælig unhappy*, *Bt.* 31, 1.—*Heard-sælnes misfortune*, *Ors.* 3, 5.—*Heard-sælð a hard lot, an unhappiness, misfortune, misconduct*, *Bt.* 18, 3.—*Heard-stan hard stone, v. hwit, &c.*
 Heard *a shepherd, leader*, *Bt. R.* p. 188.—*Heard-man a herdsman, v. hyrde*.
 Heard *an herd, v. heord*.
 Hearde; *sup.* *heardost; adv.* *Severely, greatly; durè*:—*Dis folc nu heardost ondræt this people now most dreads*, *Bt.* 36, 2.
 Heardian *To HARDEN; durescere*:—*Elf. gr.* 35, 37, *v. aheardian*.
 Heardlic *Hard, cruel; durus*:—*L. Const. W.* p. 148, 29.
 Heardlice; *comp.* *heardlicor; adv.* *HARDLY, immoderately, hastily, quickly; duriter*:—*Bd.* 4, 25: *Gen.* 42, 8: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 22.
 Heardnes, se; *f.* *Hardness; durities*:—*Mt.* 19, 8: *Mk.* 10, 5.
 Heardra *A sort of fish, a miller's thumb, a mullet; cephalus, mugil*:—*R.* 102: *Elf. gl.* 12.
 Heardwendlice; *adv.* [*wend a turn*] *Severely, stiffly, rigidly; severè*:—*Bd.* 4, 25.
 Hearepa *a harp*, *Bt.* 35, 6, *v. hearpa*.
 Hearge, hærg, hearh, hearhg, hearch, es; *m.* 1. *A temple, church, an altar; templum*. 2. *An idol; idolum*:—1. *Bd.* 2, 13: *Ors.* 3, 9. 2. *Ex.* 34, 15: *Lev.* 26, 1, 30. ¶ *Heafodlice hearge capitale templum; capitolium*:—*Cot.* 49.
^h Hearge *Hercules*, *Cot.* 102, 193.
 Hearh, hearhg *a temple*, *Bd.* 2, 13, *v. hearge*.
 Hear-loccas *hair-locks, Som., v. hær*.
 Hearm *an arm*, *Ps.* 88, 11, *v. earm*.
 HEARM, es; *m.* [*Ger. Dan. Swed. harm m. grief, offence: Icel. harmr m. grief*] *HARM, hurt, damage, calamity; damnum*:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 45, 73. *Hearmes swa fela of calumny so much*, *Cd.* 27: 37: 38: *Bt.* 41, 3.—*Hearm-cwedan, hear-m-cweð-*

an, hearm - cwidian, hearm-cwedelian *to calumniate, slander*, *Bt.* 18, 4.—Hearm-cwiðele *a calumniator*, *R. Mt.* 5, 44.—Hearm-cwyde *a malediction*, *Cd.* 29.—Hearm-fullic *damni plenus*, *Somn.* 117.—Hearm-heortnes *a murmuring, muttering*, *Cot.* 187.—Hearm-locæ *hell; damnatorum claustrum*, *Cd.* 5.—Hearm-plega *contention, strife*, *Cd.* 90.—Hearm-sceare *vengeance, punishment*, *Cd.* 38.—Hearm-spræce *harm-speaking, slander*.—Hearm-spræcol *calumnious*.—Hearm-spræcolnys *a slandering*.—Hearm-staf *a writ of evil, a sentence*, *Cd.* 45.—Hearm-tan *a germ of evil*, *Cd.* 47.
 Hearma *A sling for to support a wounded arm; mitella*:—*Cot.* 130.
 Hearmian *To HARM; lædere*:—*Somn.* 91.
 Harming *HARMING; læsio*, *Som.*
 Harmlic; *adj. Hurtful, noxious; damnosus*:—*Hexam.* 18.
 Hearpa, hearepa, earpa, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. harp f: Ger. harfe f: Old. Ger. harphe: Ot. harpha: Dan. harpe f: Swed. Icel. harpa f.*] *A HARP; lyra*:—*Bd.* 4, 24. *Hearpa*, *Ps.* 56, 11. *Mid hearpan*, *Ps.* 80, 2.—*Hearp-nægl harp-nail; plectrum*, *R.* 71.—*Hearp-sang harp-song*, *R.* 34.—*Hearp-sleg a harp*, *L. Ps.* 96, 6.
 Hearpene *A nightingale; ædon*:—*Cot.* 19.
 Hearpere, herpere, es; *m.* *A HARPER; citharædus*:—*Þæs hearperes wif the harper's wife*, *Bt.* 35, 6.
 Hearpestre *A female harper; citharistria*:—*R.* 114.
 Hearpian; *p. ode; pp. od. To HARP; citharizare*:—*Bt.* 35, 6.
 Hearpung, e; *f. HARPING; citharæ pulsatio*:—*Bt.* 35, 6.
 Hearra, an; *m.* [*Plat. heer m. particularly a clergyman: Dut. heer m: Ger. herr m. Isd. herr: Ot. Wil. herro: Dan. Swed. herre m: Icel. herra, heri, harri m. a king. — hearra, heahra; comp. of heah high*] *A lord, master, leader; dominus*:—*Hearran to habbane to have a lord or superior*, *Cd.* 15. *Wið his hearran against his master*, *Cd.* 14, 30.
 Hearre *a hinge*, *Elf. gl.* 22, v. *heor*.
 Hearste-panna *A frying-pan; sartago*, v. *hyrsting*.
 Hearsuman *to obey*, *Bd.* 1, 6, v. *hyrsumian*.
 Hearð *a hearth*, v. *heorð*.

Heart-hama *the heart-covering, caul*, *Ex.* 29, 22.
 Hearwian *To cool; refrigerare*:—*Prov.* 29, *Lye*.
 Heat *heat*, v. *hætu*.
 Heatfeld *Hatfield, Herts., Chr.* 675, v. *Hæðfeld*.
 Heaperian; *p. geheaporade, we heaporodon, v. To restrain; cohibere*:—*Bt.* 39, 5.
 Heaðo, heaðu, heoðo, heahðo. *Top, HEIGHT, excess, also high; culmen, altitudo*: *Cot.* 60.—*Heaðo-lind a high banner*, *Chr.* 938.—*Heaðo-rinc a chieftain*, *Cd.* 154.—*Heaðo-welm, heaðo-wylm excess of heat, intense heat or anger*, *Cd.* 17: 149: *Menol.* 25.
 Heapungen *illustrious*, *R. Ben.* 7, v. *heah*, &c.
 Heaw hue, colour, *Ps.* 44, 3, v. *hiw*.
 Hea-waldas *nobles, rulers*.
 HEAWAN, geheawan, he heaweð; *p. heow, geheow; pp. heawen, geheawen; v. a. [Dut. houwen: Plat. Ger. hauen: Ot. Not. houwen: Lat. mid. houare. — hiw, heaw a form]* 1. *To HEW, carve, cut, beat; secare.* 2. *To cut off, cut, dig, thrust, spur; fodere*:—1. *Bd.* 4, 11, *Cd.* 224. 2. *Heow þat hors mid þam spuran thrust the horse with the spurs*, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 25: *Mt.* 21, 8.
 Heawan *to shew*, *Bd.* 5, 2, v. *ywan*.
 Heawgas *images*, *Ps.* 134, 15, v. *hearge*.
 Heawi - grei *HUE - GREY, sky colour; color glaucus*, *Som.*
 HEBBAN, þu hefest, he hefð; *p. hóf, ahóf, we hófon; imp. hefe, pp. hafæn, hefen, heafen, ahafe; v. a. [Plat. heven: Dut. heffen: Frs. hefa: Ger. heben: Ker. heffan: Ot. heffen: Isd. hepfan: Winsbeek. haben: Moes. hafjan: Dan. hæve: Swed. häfwa: Icel. hefia]* *To HEAVE, elevate, raise; elevare*:—*Ic hebbe to heofena mine hand*, *Deut.* 32, 40. *Hebbað upp eowre eagan*, *Jn.* 4, 35.
 Hebel, hebeld *The thread of the shuttle; licium*, *Som.*
 Hebel-geard *A weaver's shuttle; liciatorium*, *Som.*
 Heben *heaven*, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. *heofon*.
 Heben-hus *The chief beam of a house; lucunar*.
 Heber *a goat*, v. *hæfer*.
 Hecen *A kid; hædus*:—*Somn.* 4.
 Hecga-swind *The eye-lid, cheek; gena*:—*R.* 71.
 HEDAN; *p. we heddon [Plat. höden, höen: Dut. hoeden: Frs. hoda, huda: Ger. hüten, hüthen: Dan. hyte, hytte:*

Swed. hålla: Icel. hallda: The Ger. halten, hüten, hüten are closely related. In the South, particularly in Austria, the pasture ground is called *halte*, and a herd *halter*] *To HEED, take care of, attend; cavere, curare*:—*Off. Episc.* 3. *Heden his caveant ab eo*, *L. In.* 74, v. *healdan to keep*.
 Hed-clað *ventrale, Med. ex. Quadr.* 4, 14.
 Hedd-ern, hed-ern. *A cellar, granary, barn, hiding-place; horreum*:—*Heddernu*, *Deut.* 28, 8. *Nabbað hig heddernu*, *Lk.* 12, 24: *Bd.* 3, 8, *S. p.* 532, 19.
 Heddon *heeded*, v. *hedan*.
 Heder *a hedge, covering, house, v. edor. — Heder-bryce a hedge, or house-breaking*, *Som.*
 Hef *Sorrow; luctus*:—*C. R. Ben.* 37.
 Hefe *heave; imp. of hebban*.
 Hefe, es; *m. A weight, pile, heap; pondus*:—*Prov.* 20.
 Hefed *a head*, *Chr.* 1137, v. *heáfod*.
 Hefeg *heavy*, *Bt.* 31, 1, v. *hefig*.
 Hefegode *made sad*, *Bd.* 4, 3, v. *hefigan*.
 Hefeld *The thread of the shuttle; licium*:—*R.* 110, *Som.*
 Hefeld-gyrd *A weaver's shuttle; liciatorium*:—*Cot.* 120.
 Hefelic *heavy, afflictive*, *Elf. Epist.* 32, v. *hefilic*.
 Hefelice; *adv. Heavily, painfully; graviter, ægre*:—*Mt.* 13, 15.
 Hefel-þræd *A thread; licium*:—*Jud.* 16, 9: *Cot.* 193.
 Hefen *heaven*, v. *heofon*.—*Hefenwaru dwellers in heaven*.
 Hefetime, hefigtyme *Heavy, troublesome; molestus*:—*Num.* 11, 10.
 Hefia *Scarcely, hardly; vix*:—*C. Lk.* 9, 39.
 HEFIG, hæfig, hæfeg [*Plat. hevig great: Dut. hevig violent: Frs. heftich: Ger. Dan. heftig vehement: Ot. hebig: Not. Tat. hevig: Swed. häftig: Icel. höfgr heavy. — The idea of gravity being prevalent in this word, it has a relation to the A.-S. hefð heaves, from hebban, Moes. hafjan: Old Ger. heffan, hepfan: Dut. heffen, heven: Plat. heven: Ger. heben to heave*] 1. *HEAVY, weighty; gravis.* 2. *Afflicted; afflictus*:—1. *Hig bindað hefige byrðena*, *Mt.* 23, 4. *Hefigeran þære æ graviora legis*, *Mt.* 23. 2. *Ps.* 4, 3: 34, 15.—*Hefig-mod a heavy mind, sad*, *T. Ps.* 54, 3.
 Hefigan, hefigean, *p. hefegode, gehefegode; pp. hefigod, gehefegod. To make heavy or*

sad, to grieve, aggravate, to be heavy or sad; contristare, contristari:—Heora synn ys swiðe gehefegod, Gen. 18, 20. Ðelæs eower heortan gehesegude syn, Lk. 21, 34: Ps. 37, 4: Bd. 4, 19.
Hefiglice; *adv. HEAVILY, with difficulty, grievously; graviter, ægre:—Bd. 4, 12. Undernam hefiglice þas word, Gen. 21, 11.*
Hefignes, hæfignes, se; f. HEAVINESS, sorrow; gravitas, ægritudo:—Jn. 16, 21.
Hefigtyme troublesome, L. Ps. 34, 15, v. hefetime.
Hefigtymnes, se; f. Heaviness, grief; miseria, Som.
Hefilic, hefelic; adj. Heavy, sorrowful, afflicted; afflictus:—Ne sig þe hefilic gepuht, Gen. 21, 12.
Hefines heaviness, Bt. R. p. 184, v. hefignes.
Heflic heavy, Chr. 868, v. hefilic.
Hefone to heaven, Bt. 35, 4, v. heofon.
^m**Heft, for he eft he again, Cd. 121.**
Hefð heaves, v. hebban.
Heftning captivity, Chr. 1079, v. hæftnung.
Heftnið, heftnieð captivity, C. Ps. 13, 11, v. hæftned.
Hefung, e; f. HEAVING, exaltation, speculation; elevatio.
Hefyllice heavily, v. hefiglice.
HEG, hig, es; n. [Plat. heu, hau n: Dut. hooi n: Frs. hea n: Osnabrück. hæg, hög n: Ger. heu n: Old Ger. hou: Mon. houo: Moes. hawi: Dan. hœ n: Swed. hö n: Icel. hey n.] HAY, grass; fœnum:—Ps. 36, 2: Bd. 1, 1. Ofer þat grene hig, Mk. 6, 39.
Heg high, difficult, Ex. 14, 22, v. heah.
HEGE, heag, hæg, es; d. hegge; m. [Plat. hagen m: Dut. haag f: Ger. hag m. hecke f: Dan. hekke c: Swed. hage m. an enclosed pasture: Icel. hagi m. a meadow: Lat. mid. haga] A HEDGE, fence, enclosure; sepes, septum:—Bd. 2, 13. Hegas, Ps. 88, 39: L. In. 42. Mid hegge betyned with a hedge enclosed, Chr. 547.
Hege-sugge cicada, vicetula, R. 37.
Hegh-stald a virgin, v. hægstald.
Hegian; pp. gehæged [hege a hedge] To HEDGE, Cd. 151.
Heg-rewe HEDGE-row; contextura sepi, Som.
Hegtys a hag, fury, v. hæges.
Heh high, C. Lk. 14, 15, v. heah. —Heh-burh high borough, a metropolis, Chr. Gib. p. 2.—Heh-fæder supreme father,

Cd. 228. —Heh-gerefa high-sherif, L. Lond. p. 71.—Heh-hwiolad high-wheeled, R. 49. —Heh-seld, heah-seld, hæhsedlan a place for orations, a pulpit.—Heh-seðl a throne, C. Mt. 5, 34.—Heh-stald a virgin, C. Mt. 1, 23.—Heh-staldhad virginity, C. R. Lk. 2, 36. —Heh-synne high sin, great wickedness, C. R. Mt. 12, 35. —Heh-þegn a high thane; summus minister. —Heh-þeod a province; primaria gens, Guth. Vit. p. 1.—Heh, &c. that is, for the other compounds of heh, v. heah, &c.
Hehlice highly, Cart. Edw., v. healice.
Hehnys highness, Mt. 2, 18, v. heahnes.
Hehsta highest, Bt. 35, 4, v. heah.
Heht bade, commanded, v. hatan.
Hehtan To pursue, persecute; persequi:—He hehtende wæs persequutus est, Ps. 108, 15, v. ehtan.
Hehð hangs, v. hon.
Hehðe height, Cd. 17, v. hihð.
Hel, &c. hell, v. hell, and its compounds.
Hel health, Ex. 15, 2, v. hælu.
Hel [Dut. hiel f: Dan. hæl: Swed. hæl m: Icel. hæll m.] HEEL; calx:—Hela, Cot. 51, 163.
Hela alas, M. Ps. 119, 5, v. eala.
HELAN; p. helode; pp. heled, geheled, gehelgod; v. a. [Ger. hehlen, hüllen: Isd. chiholan: Ker. helan: Ot. hilan, halan: Moes. huljan: Schw. hilen: Dan. hæle, hylle: Swed. hölja: Icel. hylia, hilma] To HELE, HILL, conceal, cover; celare:—Ðu me helan woldest, Bd. 1, 7. Heo helode hire nebb, Gen. 38, 15.
Helapýrn HELATHYRN or Ellerton, Yorkshire, Chr. 778.
Helcol Hercules, Alcides, Cot. 10, 179.
Held The herb tansy or hind heel; tanacetum:—Elf. gl. 15.
Helda, helde Fidelity, loyalty, security, power, jurisdiction; fidelitas, jurisdictio:—Swa ic age Pharaones helde, Gen. 42, 15. On þæs cynges Willemes heldan in regis Willelmi ditone, Chr. 1097. On godes helde in Dei fide, L. Cnut. pol. 21.
^o**Heldan, he helt, we heldað To keep, hold; servare:—Bt. 33, 4: Ps. 102, 17, v. healdan.**
Heldan To bend; inclinare:—Bt. R. p. 178, v. hyldan.
Held-rædenne Fidelity; fidelitas:—Hicks's Dis. Ep. p. 20.
Helerung, e; f. The turning of

the balance; trutinæ inclinatio:—Cot. 136.
Helf, hylf, hielfa HELVE, handle; manubrium:—R. 52.
Helfa Comfort; solamen:—Cot. 18.
Helfelic, helfenlic hellish, v. hellic.
Helfling. 1. Two pounds; dipondium. 2. A piece of money; nummus:—1. Som. 2. Lk. 12, 6.
Hel-hama A grasshopper; cicada.
Helian to cover, L. Can. Edg. 47, v. helan.
Helig, heliga, helige ELY, Cambridgeshire, Bd. 4, 19, v. Elig.
HELL, hyll, e; f. [Plat. höll, hölle f: Dut. hel, helle f: Frs. hol c: Ger. hölle f: Ker. Ot. &c. hella, helli, hello: Dan. helveden: Swed. hälvite: Icel. hel, helia f. death, the goddess of death.—The old Halla or Walhalla, the abode of death of the northern nations, may be the origin of hell. The Swed. vite and Dan. vede punishment, in combination with hel or hæl, the Old Swed. death corroborate this derivation] 1. HELL; infernum, tartarus. 2. The grave, tomb; hades, sepulchrum:—1. Seo hell, Nicod. 27. Swa þat fyr on þære helle, Bt. 15. 2. Of handa helle de manu inferi, Ps. 48, 16: Gen. 37, 35: Ps. 6, 5. ¶ Hel-deoful hell-devil, Pluto, Cot. 145.—Hel-dor hell-door, Cd. 19.—Hel-god hell-god, Pluto, Bt. 35, 6, C.—Helle-bearn a child of hell, Mt. 23, 15.—Helle-broga dread of hell, L. Ps. 48, 16.—Helle-dor door of hell.—Helle-fyr hell-fire, Mt. 18, 9.—Helle-gatu hell-gates, Mt. 16, 18.—Hellehund hell-hound, Bt. 35, 6.—Helle-locan pits of hell, Bd. 5, 13.—Helle-mere, hell-mere the Stygian lake; Styx, R. 54.—Helle-rune hell-mystery, divination; tartari mysta, R. 112.—Helle-sceað hell-miscreant, the devil, Cd. 33.—Helle-smið hell-smith; vulcanus, Cot. 169.—Helle-wite punishment of hell, Bd. 1, 7.—Hell-geþwin hell-torment, Cd. 33.—Hell-trega hell-torment, Cd. 4.—Hell-wara hell-inhabitants; inferni incolæ, Bt. 35, 6.—Hel-wered the host of hell.
Hellelic, hellic HELLISH, HELL-LIKE; infernus:—Elf. gl. p. 63: R. 54.
Helm An ELM tree; ulmus:—Cot. 175.
HELM; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Ot. Pol. helm m: Dan. Swed.

hielm *m*: *Icel.* hiálmr: *Lat.* mid. *helmus*: *It.* elmo: *Fr.* heaume.—from *helan* to cover. The old Suab. poets wrote *heln*, and it signified any kind of covering, a roof, &c.] 1. The top or head of any thing, crown; culmen, corona. 2. A helmet, protection, defender; galea, præsidium:—1. Oðþone helm to the top, *Bt.* 34, 10: *Mk.* 15, 17. 2. *Elf. gr.* 43. Gasta helme to the protector of spirits, *Cd.* 86: 216: 219.

^q HELMA, healm [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* helm: rudder or rather the head or handle of the rudder, which often has the form of a helmet] HELM, rudder; gubernaculum navis:—*Bt.* 35, 4.

Helmiht Full of branches; frondosus:—*Cot.* 75, 198.

Helo health, *v.* hælū.

HELP, helpe [*Plat. Dut. hulp f*: *Frs.* help: *Ger.* hülfe *f*: *Ker.* helfa: *Ot.* helpha: *Not.* helfa *c*: *Dan.* hiælp *c*: *Swed.* hielp *m*: *Icel.* hiálp *f*.] HELP; auxilium:—*Ors.* 3, 2.

Helpan, gehelpa, he hylpð; *p.* healp, we hulpon; *pp.* holpen. To HELP, assist, preserve; adjuvare:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 66. Ðat wif eowrum life geheolp, *Jos.* 6, 22: *Lk.* 5, 36.

Helpend-bær Help-bearing, succouring; opifer:—*Cot.* 148.

Helpendlic Helping, profitable; auxiliaris, *Som.*

Helrun, helrynegu One possessed with a spirit of prophesying; python:—*R.* 113.

Hel-spura, hell-spura, an; *m.* A heel, footstep; calcaneum:—*C. Ps.* 48, 5: 55, 6.

Helt a hilt, handle, *v.* hilt.

Helur a turning of the balance, *Cot.* 26, *v.* helerung.

Hem HEM; margo:—*R.* 28.

Hemeðo marriage, *Cot.* 198, *v.* hæmeð.

Hemleac, hemlyc HEMLOCK; cicuta:—*R.* 43.

Hemming A shoe made of rough hide; pero:—*Cot.* 155.

HEN, hæn, henn; *g.* henne; *f.* [*Plat.* hen, hâne *f*: *Dut.* hen *f*: *Frs.* hoyn *f*: *Ger.* henne: *f*: *Not.* henna: *Dan.* höne *f*: *Swed.* höna *f*: *Icel.* hæna *f*.] A HEN; gallina:—*Seo* henn, *Mt.* 23, 37. ¶ An henne æg a hen's egg, *Bd.* 3, 23.—Hen-fugel hen fowl, *Herb.* 4, 10.

^r Henan to humble, hinder, oppose, *v.* hynan.

Henggen a prison, *v.* hengen.

Henep hemp, *v.* hænep.

Heng, hengen hung, *v.* hon.

Henge-clif hanging-cliff, *R.* 101.

Hengen, hengen [*Plat. Ger.* henge *f*.] A prison, house of correction; ergastulum:—Hengen witnuncg prison punishment, *L. Const. Ethel. W. p.* 111, 31.

Hengest [*Plat. Dan. Swed.* hingst *m*: *Dut. Ger.* hengst *m*: *Böhm.* hynst: *Frs.* hanxt *m*. In Münster, Westphalia, hangst signifies a horse, in general also *Dan.* hest and *Swed.* häst, but the *Plat.* hingst: *Dut. Ger.* hengst are only used for a stallion. The *Icel.* hengla *f*. signifies a steril, meager creature; animal effœtum et macrum, corresponding with the *A.-S.* hengest] A gelding, a horse, jade; cantherius, caballus:—*Cot.* 41, *Som.*

Hengest-dun, Hengestes-dun [*Hunt.* Hengistentune] HENGIST'S DOWN, Hengston hill, Cornwall.

Henise A treading, trampling; calcatio:—*C. Lk.* 10, 19.

Henne-belle henbane, *Herb.* 5, 1, *v.* hæn-belle.

Heno [*Icel.* hana] Behold; en, ecce, *Lye.*

Henon from hence, *v.* heona.

Henon-forð henceforth, *C. Ps.* 118, 8, *v.* heona.

^s Hentan, gehentan [*Icel.* henda to lay hold of: *Chauc.* hent took.—hunta a hunter] To make diligent search, to prosecute, pursue, hunt after, take; recuperandi studio insequi:—Ðat he mote hentan æfter his agenā, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18.

Henð, henðo, henðu, hienð, hynð; *d.* henðe, hænðe [henð from hēnan to humble] Loss, damage, misfortune, punishment, injury, poverty, hinderance; damnum:—Henðo gepoliað shall suffer punishment, *Cd.* 222. Hynðo ne woldon þolian injury would not endure, *Cd.* 160, *Th. p.* 198, 16: *Bt. R. p.* 166. Mid henðe with poverty, *Bt.* 11, 1, *Card.* p. 48, 5.

Heo; *pron. nom. s. f.* [*Plat. se*: *Dut. zy*: *Ger. sie*: *Ker. Ot. si, sie*: *Moes. si*: *Dan. hun*: *Swed. hon*: *Icel. hún*] She; illa:—Heo cwæð, *Gen.* 3, 13.

¶ Heo dæg this day, *Cd.* 30.

Heodor-hund a stag-hound, *v.* hea, &c.

Heof Lamentation; luctus:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 29, 13.

Heofd a head, *W. B. p.* 168, *v.* heáfod.

Heofelic Sorrowful; funebris, *Som.*

Heofen heaven, *Lk.* 16, 17, *v.* heofon.—Heofen-cund celestial, *Bt.* 5, 1.

Heofen-feld [*cælestis campus*] HEFENFELD, in Northumberland, *Bd.* 3, 2.

Heofen-hæbbend one having a bow, an archer.

Heofen-hrof an arched roof, *Cot.* 119.

Heofenlic heavenly, *Gen.* 24, 3, *v.* heofonlic.

Heofesham Evesham, *v.* Efesham.

Heofian, beheofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n.* To mourn, lament; lugere:—Heofodon lamentaverunt, *Lk.* 8, 52. Ge heofiað and wepað, *Jn.* 16, 20.

Heofigende, *Ps.* 34, 17. Heofende, *Bt.* 2.

^t Heofing, heofingc Heaving, lamentation, mourning; luctus:—*Jac.* 4, 9: *Scint.* 55.

Heofne to heaven, *v.* heofon.

Heofod elevated, the head, *Ps.* 3, 3, *v.* heafod.—Heofod-burh head-borough, a metropolis, *Hom. Nat. Greg. p.* 34.—Heofod-weard head-ward; principalis custodia, *Jdth.* 12.

Heofod, &c. that is, with its other compounds, *v.* heafod, &c.

Heofon, heofen, heofun, hiofon; *g.* heofones, heofnes; *d.* heofone, heofne; *pl.* heofonas, heofenas; *m.* [*Plat.* heven *m.*—hafen, heafen what is elevated; *pp.* of hebban to raise] HEAVEN; cælum:—Heofon and heofuna heofun, *Deut.* 10, 14. He geseah opene heofonas, *Mk.* 1, 10. Ða tunglu heofnes the stars of heaven, *Bt.* 39, 13. Heofenas, *Gen.* 2, 1.—Heofon-beacn heavenly beacon, *Cd.* 148.—Heofon-beorht heavenly bright, *Cd.* 190.—Heofon-candel heavenly candle, the sun, *Cd.* 148.—Heofon-col heaven's coal, heat of the sun, *Cd.* 146.—Heofon-cund celestial, *Cod. Ex.* 33, b.—Heofon-ligende one leading a heavenly life, a virgin, bachelor.—Heofon-rice kingdom of heaven, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Heofon-timber heavenly frame, *Cd.* 8.—Heofon-torht heavenly bright, *Cd.* 146.—Heofon-tungol; cæli sidus, phœbus, *Bt. R. p.* 183.—Heofon-waras heavenly inhabitants, *Ors.* 3, 5.—Heofon-wered heavenly host.

Heofone, an; *f.* Heaven; cælum:—*Gen.* 1, 1, 14, 17, *v.* heofon.

^u Heofon-heanne heaven-high, very high, *Cd.* 202.

Heofonisc; *adj.* Heavenly; cælestis:—*Ors. tit.* 3.

Heofonlec, heofonlic, heofenlic; *def. se* heofonlica, seo þæt, -e; *adj.* Heaven-like, HEAVENLY; cælestis:—Swa deð min se heofonlica Fæder, *Mt.* 18, 35.

Gif ic eow heofonlice þing secge, *Jn.* 3, 12.
 Heofonlice; *adv.* From heaven, heavenly; *cœlitus*:—*Elf. gr.* 38.
 Heoftan *To applaud, to clap the hands*; *plaudere*:—*Heofteð handum plaudant manibus*, *T. Ps.* 97, 8: 46, 1.
 Heofun *heaven, v. heofon.*
 Heofung, *e; f.* *A mourning, grieving*; *lamentatio*:—*L. Ps.* 29, 13. *Heofung-dagas*, *Deut.* 34, 8.
 Heolca *Hail, hoar frost, rime*; *grando, pruina*:—*L. Ps.* 118, 83, *v. hægel.*
 Heold *held*; *p. of healdan.*
 Heolfre *Foul blood, gore*; *tubum*:—*Cd.* 166.
 Heolfrig *Covered with gore, bloody*; *cruentatus*:—*Jdth.* 11, 12.
 Heoloran, heolran, ahioloran. *To weigh in a balance, to poise*; *trutinare*:—*Heolorende libantes*, *Cot.* 123, 180.
 Heolra *The scale of a balance*; *lanx, Som.*
 Heolster, heolstor; *g. heolstres*; *d. heolstre* [*Chau. hultred hidden*] *A den, cave, cavern, hiding-place*; *spelunca*:—*Cd.* 40: 215. *Heolster-sceado cavern-shade, gloom*, *Cd.* 5.
 Heolstric, heolstrig *Full of caverns, dark*; *latebrosus*:—*Cot.* 69.
 Heolt *halt, lame, v. healt.*
 Heom *to them*; *illis*: *used for him*; *d. pl. of he.*
 Heona, heonon, heonun, heonone, heonane; *adv. Hence, from hence*; *hinc*:—*Heonane gehyran hear from hence*, *Cd.* 37. *Far heonone go hence*, *Mt.* 17, 20. *Gað heonun ite hinc*, *Mt.* 9, 24. *Heonun nyðer down from hence*, *Lk.* 4, 9. —*Heononforð henceforth, afterwards*, *Gen.* 8, 21.
 Heonu *behold*; *ecce, Som.*
 Heonun *hence, v. heona.*
 Heop *a heap, v. heap*.—*a hip, bramble, v. hiop.*
 Heopa *Fruit or hips of a sycamore tree*; *sycamora, Som., v. hiop.*
 Heope *bitunus, R.* 40.
 Heor, hior, horr, hearre, heorra. *A hinge of a door, bar, bolt*; *cardo, sera*:—*Elf. gr.* 3, 9: *L. Ps.* 147, 2.
 Heora *Of them*; *illorum, illarum*: *used for hira*; *g. pl. of he.*—*Heoraægðerboth of them.*—*Heora seolfra of themselves*, *Bd.* 2, 2.
 Heorcnian [*Plat. harken, horken*; *Ger. horken*; *Wil. horechen*] *To harken*; *auscultare*:—*R. Ben. interl.* 6.
 Heorcung, *e; f.* *HEARKENING*; *auscultatio*:—*Cantic. Habacc.*
 HEORD, hiord; *g. e; d. e; pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um; f.* [*Plat.*

Ger. heerde, herde f. *Not. herto*: *Moes. hairda*: *Dan. Swed. hjord c*: *Icel. hiörd f.*] *A HERD, flock*; *grex*:—*He draf his heorde*, *Ex.* 3, 1: *Mt.* 8, 30: *Jn.* 10, 16: *Gen.* 29, 2.
 Heordan, heordas *Hards, the refuse of tow*; *stupæ*:—*R.* 68.
 *Heord-clæfre *the germander, v. heort-læfre.*
 Heordleás *Without a shepherd*; *non habens pastorem*:—*R. Mt.* 9, 36.
 Heordnes *a keeping, C. R. Ben.* 6, *v. hyrdnes.*
 Heordon, heard *obeyed, v. hyran.*
 Heord - rædenne *A pastoral charge, a custody, watch*; *pastorale munus, custodia*:—*Ge habbað heord rædenne*, *Mt.* 27, 65.
 Heorl *an earl, R.* 68, *v. eorl.*
 Heornest *earnest, Cot.* 180, *v. eornest.*
 Heorod *A herd, an assembly*; *conventus monachorum*:—*Heming. p.* 138, *v. heord.*
 Heorot *a hart, Bd.* 3, 24, *v. heort.*
 Heorot-berg *Hertberry, bilberry*; *vaccinium, vitis Idææ bacca.*
 Heorot-brere *Hert-briar*; *vitis Idæa, morus.*
 Heorot-crop *a bilberry, v. heorot-berg.*
 Heorot-ford, Heort-ford [*Bd. Herudford*; *Brom. Kni. Hertford*; *West. Hertford*.—*heort a hart, ford a ford, cervorum vadum*] *HERTFORD, the chief town in Hertfordshire, Bd.* 4, 5: *Chr.* 673: 913.—*Heort-ford-scyre Hertfordshire, Chr.* 1011.
 Heorra *a hinge, lock, L. Ps.* 147, 2, *v. heor.*
 Heorsa *a horse, Habac.* 3, 15, *v. hors.*
 Heorsumian *to obey, Bt.* 3, 4, *v. hyrsumian.*
 HEORT, *es; m.* [*Plat. Dut. hartm. hert n*; *Ger. hirsch m*; *Wil. Not. hirz, other Old Ger. writers, hirs*; *Dan. Swed. hjort m*; *Icel. hiörtr m.*] *HART, stag*; *cervus*:—*Bd.* 1, 1: *Ps.* 41, 1. *Heortes-heafod cervi caput, R.* 6.—*Heort-berg a bilberry, v. heorot-berg.*—*Heort-ea* [*hart-water cervi aqua*] *Hartpool, Hartlepool Durham, Bd.* 3, 24.—*Heort-ford Hertford, v. Heorot-ford.*
 *HEORTE, *an; f.* [*Plat. Dut. hart n*; *Frs. hert, herte n*; *Ger. Isd. Ker. Ot. and other old writers, herz n*; *Moes. hairto*; *Dan. hjerte n*; *Swed. hierta n*; *Icel. hiarta n.*] *HEART*; *cor*:—*Þær is þin heorte, Mt.* 6, 21: *Ex.* 14, 5: *Bd.* 4, 25.—*Heort-coða a disease or grief of the heart.*—*Heort-ece heart-ache.*—*Heort-hama covering of the heart, a caul.*—

Heort-hoge anxiety; *cordis sollicitudo, Bd. de Sap.*—*Heort-seoc heart-sick, Cot.* 209.—*Heort-seocnes heart-sickness.*
 HEORD, hearð [*Plat. Ger. herd m*; *Dut. haard, heard m*; *Frs. hirth, hird m*; *Moes. haurja*; *Dan. arne c*; *Swed. hård m*; *Icel. ar, arin, arn m*; *Junius derives hearð from ardere*; *Heb. 771 aur to burn*] *HEARTH*; *focus*:—*Cot.* 86, 92: *R.* 30.—*Heorð-bacen hearth-baken, baked on the hearth, Gen.* 18, 8.—*Heorð.cniht a domestic, Past.* 47, 3.—*Heorð-fæst a master of a family, L. Cnut. pol.* 19.—*Heorð-pening a hearth-penny, Rome-scot, Rome-penny, Peter's pence, L. Edg.* 4.—*Heorð-swæpe a hearth-sweeper, bride's maid.*—*Heorð-werod a family, Cd.* 78.
 Heortlæfre *The herb germander*; *chamædrys*:—*Herb.* 25.
 Heorut-berg *a bilberry, Cot.* 131, *v. heorotberg.*
 Heoðo *height, deep, Cd.* 228, *v. heahþo.*
 Heow *a fence, hedge, Bd.* 2, 13, *v. hege.*
 Heow hue, colour, *Bd.* 3, 14, *v. hiw.*
 Heow hewed, spurred, *v. heawan.*
 Heowæslice: *adv. Familiarly, as one of the family*; *familiariter*:—*Bd.* 4, 27, *v. hiwislice.*
 HER; *adv.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. hier*; *Isd. hear*; *Ker. Ot. hiar*; *Moes. her*; *Dan. her*; *Swed. här*; *Icel. hér*] *HERE, now, at this time*; *hic, nunc*:—*God is þæt we her beon, Mk.* 9, 5: *Jn.* 19, 26, 27. *An. xxxiii. her wæs Crist ahangen, A. D.* 33, *now was Christ crucified, Chr.* 33.—*Her-æfter hereafter, Bd.* 3, 30.
 Her hair, *C. Mt.* 5, 26, *v. hæp.*
 Hera *one higher, a lord, C. Mt.* 11, 11, *v. hearra.*
 Hera *a servant, C. R. Jn.* 12, 26, *v. hyra.*
 Hera hair-cloth, *Gen.* 37, 34, *v. hæra.*
 Heracleon *A water-lily*; *heraclium*:—*Herb.* 74.
 Heran; *p. de. To hear, obey*; *audire*:—*C. R. Mk.* 4, 41, *v. hyran.*
 Hercnung *a hearing, v. heorc-nung.*
 Herd *herd, v. heord.*
 Her-dracan arrows, *Hicks's Thes.* p. 192.
 Here Fame; fama:—*Bt. R. p.* 162.
 HERE, herge, herige, hire; *g. herges*; *d. here, herge*; *m. [Plat. Dut. heer, heir n*; *Frs. hera m*; *Ger. heer n*; *Ot. heri*; *Moes. harji*; *Dan. hær c*; *Swed. här m*; *Icel. her m.*] *An army, expedition, host, legion, multitude, troop, chiefly of enemies, any number of men above thirty*—

five, v. hloð; exercitus:—Se cyning sende hys here to, *Mt.* 22, 7. Hergas on helle multitudes in hell, *Cd.* 145, *Th.* p. 180, 16. ¶ Inghere an army of natives. — Uthere an army of foreigners. — Gangend-here infantry. — Riddende-here cavalry. — Here-beacen, here-beacn a watchword, a beacon. — Here-beorgan to harbour. — Here-berga a station or standing where the army rested in their march, a harbour, *Chau.* herborow, *Som.* — Here-byma a war-trumpet, *Cd.* 147. — Here-bymere a war-trumpeter. — Here-byrgan to harbour. — Here-cist a warlike band, *Cd.* 151. — Here-fare a predatory excursion of a foreign army. — Here-feoh booty, *Ors.* 3, 7. — Here-folc military men, *Jdth.* 11. — Here-fong a bone-breaker; ossifragus, *Elf. gl.* 11. — Here-fugolas war-birds, *Cd.* 150. — Here-gang an irruption, attack, *Bd.* 1, 14, *B.* Here-geat a heriot, v. more in alphabetical order. — Here-geold, here-gyld a military tribute, *Chr.* 1040. — Here-hand a hostile hand, *Bd.* 4, 26. — Here-huðe, here-hyðe plunder, prey, *Bd.* 4, 16. — Here-mæcg a principal man, a leader, *Cd.* 114. — Here-man a soldier, *C. Jn.* 18, 3. — Here-pað, her-pað an army-path, *Cd.* 174. — Here-reaf plunder, spoil, *Jos.* 7, 21. — Here-rine hostilis consiliarius, *Bt. R.* p. 152. — Here-stræt a military way, *Cd.* 157. — Here-team the conduct of an army, spoil, *Cd.* 97: 98. — Here-teama, here-tema a leader of an army, *L. In.* 15. — Here-þreat an army-band, an army, a company, *Cd.* 170. — Here-þrym an army-band, an army, *Cot.* 94. — Here-tyma a martial leader, *Cd.* 205. — Here-wæða a leader of an army, *Jdth.* 11. — Here-wisa a general, martial leader, *Cd.* 160. — Here-wop army-cry, *Cd.* 166. — Here-word military fame, *Chr.* 1009, *Cot.* — Here-wosa hostile band, *Cd.* 5. — Here-wulf war-wolf, destroying army, *Cd.* 94. Hered; comp. ra. Praised, v. herian. Hereford, Hereford-port [here an army, ford a ford] The city of HEREFORD, *Chr.* 918. — Herefordscyre [scire a share, division] Herefordshire, *Chr.* 1051. ^a Heregas armies, v. here. Here-geat [from geotan to pour out, to give] military apparatus, weapons, armour, what was

given of old to the lord of the manor to prepare for war. Now it denotes the best horse, cow, &c. given to the lord of the manor at the death of the tenant, called a HERIOT; militaris apparatus, armamentum. Heregendlice; adv. Commendably; laudabiliter:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8. Heregung, hergung, e; f. An invasion, inroad; incursio:—*Jos.* 10, 40, v. heregang in here. Herelic; def. se herelica; adj. Warlike; militaris:—Pa herelican res militares, *Cot.* 47. Herenes, se; f. 1. Praise, worship; laus, cultus. 2. Obedience; obsequium:—1. *Bd.* 3, 27: 4, 24. Herenes Godes worship of God, *Bd.* 4, 14. 2. He him to herenysse ge-teah he brought them to obedience, *Bd.* 3, 24, v. hynes. Herenitig An expedition; expeditio:—*Cot.* 73. Heretoga, heretoha, an; m. [here an army, teon to lead] A general, consul, duke; exercitus ductor, consul:—Of þe forð-gæð se heretoga, *Mt.* 2, 6. Pa heretohan hi woldon utadri-fan the consuls they would expel, *Bt.* 16, 1. Pa wæs sum consul, þat we heretoha hatað then was a certain consul that we call Heretoh, *Bt.* 1. Herewian, herwian To despise; contemnere:—We herewiað us selfe we despise ourselves, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 26. Herw-don me aspernantur me, *V. Ps.* 21, 6. Here-wic, Her-wic [here an army, wic a residence] A place where an army encamps, or is in garrison, a station, camp: hence the name of HARWICH, *Essex*; militaris vicus, castra:—*Cd.* 97: *Cot.* 48. ^b Herfest harvest, *Elf. gl.* 10, v. hærefæst. Hergadan captives. Hergan, hergean to praise, v. herian. Hergað, hergeað [here an army, gað, gæð from gan to go] An irruption, invasion, destruction; direptio:—*Chr.* 894. Herge, hergh a troop, an army, a depopulation, *Cd.* 145, v. here. Herge An image, idol, altar, temple; simulachrum, templum:—To þam herige to the idol, *Cd.* 181: *Ors.* 3, 7. Hergendlic, herigendlic; adj. Praise-worthy; laudabilis:—*V. Ps.* 117, 14. Hergian, herian, gehergian; p. ode; pp. od [Ger. heren: Not. herron: Dan. herge, hærje:

Swed. härja: *Icel.* heria arma circumferre.—here, herge an army] To act as an army, plunder, ravage, waste, afflict, vex, destroy; vastare:—He hergode æghwar he plundered every where, *Chr.* 1009. Hi wurdon þa gehergode, *Jud.* 10, 8. Ongan herian began to vex, *Cd.* 102. Hergionge, hergoð an invasion, *Jud.* 16, p. 162, v. hergað. Hergung an invasion, *Bd.* 1, 11, v. here, &c. Herian, hergan, hergean, ic herige, herge, we herien, herigen; part. heriende, herigende; p. ede; pp. hered, gehered; v. a. [Ger. ehren: Dut. eeren.—here fame] To praise, commend; laudare:—Herigað drihten praise the Lord, *Cd.* 214: 187. Heredon hig beforan him, *Gen.* 12, 15: *Ps.* 17, 4: *Lk.* 2, 20. ^c Herige an army, v. herge. Herigean to praise, v. herian. Herigendlic laudable, v. hergendlic. Herinc, hering a herring, v. hæring. Hering, herung, e; f. Praise, commendation, favour, emulation; laus:—*Bt.* 27, 3: 30, 1. Hering-man a hearing-man, a subject, *Som.* Herm-bealow noxious, *Cd.* 228, v. hearm. Hern a horn, v. hyrne. Hernis, se; f. A tax, tribute; census:—*R. Mt.* 17, 25. Hernise A mystery; mysterium:—*C. Mk.* 4, 11. Hernisse obedience, *Bd.* 3, 30, v. hynes. Her-pað a military way, *Jdth.* 12, v. here, &c. Herpere a harper, *Gen.* 4, 21, v. hearpere. Herra for heora, hira of them.—herra for hehra higher, v. heah.—a master, lord, v. hearra. Hersta A fagot, fire-brand; cremium:—*V. Ps.* 101, 4. Herstan to fry, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. hyrstan. Hersting-hlaf a bread-crust, *Cot.* 45. Hersum obedient, v. hyrsum. Hersumian to obey, *C. Mk.* 4, 41, v. hyrsumian. Hersumnes obedience, v. hyrsumnes. Herð-belig [hærðan testiculi, belig venter] viscus, scrotum, *Cot.* 163. Herung praise, favour, emulation, *Ps.* 110, 10, v. hering. Herwendlic; adj. Despicable; contemptibilis:—*Cot.* 37. Herwian to despise, v. herewian. ^d Herwic a camp, v. herewic.

Het called, v. hatan.

HE' TE, hate [*Plat. Dut. haat m. hæc c: Ger. hass m: Ot. haz: Moes. hatiza: Dan. had n: Swed. hat n: Icel. hatr n.—hat hot*] HATE, *hatred, indignation, envy; odium:—Bd. 5, 23. Hete hæfde he hate he had, Cd. 16: 103. On hete hæfde odio habebat, Bd. 3, 21. His hete berh avoided his hatred, Bd. 2, 15, S. p. 513, 28.*

Hete heat, v. hætu.

Hetele sharp, fierce, v. hetol.

Hetelic; *adj. Hateful; odiosus:—Ors. 1, 8.*

Hetelice, hatollice *Hatefully, hotly, vehemently; odiose, vehementer:—Jos. 11, 8: Chr. 616.*

Heten promised, v. hatan.

Hetenið *Iniquity, partiality; iniquitas:—T. Ps. 72, 8.*

Heðe height, v. heaðo.

Heðen heathen, with its compounds, v. hæðen, &c.

Heðfelda. [*Flor. Headfeald: Hunt. Hatfeld: Stub. Hetfeld.—hæð heath, feld a field*] HATFIELD-MOOR, *Yorkshire, Chr. 633.*

Hetol; *def. se hetola; adj. Hateful, severe, cruel, vehement; odiosus, crudelis:—Elf. T. p. 32.*

Hetollice *hatefully, vehemently, abundantly, L. Ps. 30, 31, v. hetelice.*

Hettan *To pursue, drive, persecute; persequi: generally used as a participle, hettende pursuing; or, perhaps, as a noun, hettend an enemy; persequens:—Cd. 94: 184: Jdth. 12. Hettende beoðan shall be persecuting, R. Mt. 5, 11. Hettendra herga of pursuing armies, Cd. 97.*

^e Hettian *to pull off the skin, L. Cnut. pol. 27, W. p. 138, 45, v. hættian.*

Hetul *hateful, cruel, v. hetol.*

Heueld thread, v. hefeld.

Heuen heaven, &c., v. heofon.

Heuet, heuod a head, v. heafod.

Hewen green, v. hæwen.

Hewen a violet, a purple-coloured lily, heaven.

Hewendlice; *adv. Disdainfully; contemptim, Som.*

Hewgas for heawgas images, *C. Ps. 134, 15, v. herge.*

Hexta highest, *L. Ps. 9, 2, for hehst, v. heah.*

Hi *They, them, her; illi, illæ, illos, illas, illam, from he.*

Hibernia, Ybernia *Ireland; Hibernia:—Chr. 891, v. Yrland.*

Hicæ [*Dut. Kil. huycke, hoedke from hoeden to cover*] *A wig; galericulum.—Hence our huke or hyke a sort of cloak, v. hacela.*

Hicemase *A wren; parrax:—R. 38.*

Hicgan, gehicgan, behicgan, hicgean, hycgan, hyggan, hygian; *p. hygde [Moes. hugjan: Icel. hyggia] To study, think, consider, explore, seek vehemently, attempt, endeavour, strive, struggle; studere:—Ne mæg ic þæt gehicgan nor could I search out that. Hycgað his ealle all strive for this, Cd. 22. Hicg þegenlice strive nobly, Jos. 1, 18.*

Hidd, hidde hid, v. hydan.

^f Hide a hide, v. hyde.

Hider, hyder; *adv. HITHER; huc:—Come þu hider ær tide, Mt. 8, 29. Hiderer nearer, Elf. gr. 38. ¶ Hyder geond yonder, there, Mt. 26, 36.—Hider and geond, Bd. 5, 12.—Hider and þider, hidres þidres hither and thither, Bt. 40, 5.—Hider-cyme hither-coming, Bd. 1, 34.—Hider-ward hitherward, Chr. 1085.*

Hieder hither, v. hider.

Hieg hay, *T. Ps. 71, 16, v. heg.*

Hiegian to strive, *Past. 14, 6, v. hicgan.*

Hieh high, &c., v. heah, &c.

Hieldon *Made a tumult; sonuerunt:—T. Ps. 82, 2.*

Hielfa a handle, *Past. 21, 7, v. helf.*

Hielm stubble, *C. Ps. 82, 12, v. healm.*

Hielt a handle, v. hilt.

Hiene him, *Bd. 5, 8, for hine.*

Hiened humbled, v. hynan.

Hienð, hienðu loss, destruction, *Cod. Exon. 16, b, v. henð.*

Hieordas coarse tow, v. heordan.

Hiera, hira of them; *g. pl. of he.*

Hieran to hear, *Past. 18, 2.—Hierde obeyed, Cd. 37, v. hyran.*

Hierde a shepherd, *Cot. 167, v. hyrde.*

Hiere, hire of her; *g. of heo.*

Hiere-borg borrowing for hire, *usury, Cot. 170, Som.*

Hiered a family, v. hired.

Hier-mon a hearer, one obedient, *Past. 23, 1.*

Hiermð Craftiness, deceit; *astutia, Som.*

^g Hiernys obedience, v. hynes.

Hierosolim-waru men of Jerusalem.

Hierra higher, v. heah.—a lord, v. hearra.

Hierstan to fry, *Past. 21, 6, v. hyrstan.*

Hierste-panna a frying-pan, *Past. 21, v. hyrsting.*

Hiersting a frying, v. hyrsting.

Hiersumnes obedience, v. hyrsumnes.

Hiertan to encourage, *Past. 8, 1, v. hyrtan.*

Hierusalem, Ierusalem *Jerusa-*

lem; Hierosolyma:—Chr. 71: 448.

Hiest highest, v. heah.

Hiew a hue, form, v. hiw.

Hiewe hewed, cut, smoothed; dolatus:—Hiewe stan, *Ors. 4, 12.*

Hiewete *A striking, smiting, hewing; percussio:—Past. 36, 5.*

Hig, hyg they, v. hi.

Hig hay, grass, *Ps. 71, 16, v. heg.*

Hig, hih high, v. heah.

HIGAN, higian [*Icel. haggja to move*] 1. *To HIE, to make haste; tendere. 2. To endeavour, strive; niti:—1. Higað festinat, Bt. R. p. 169. 2. Higað nititur, Bt. 30, 1. Þat he higie eallan mægne that he strive with all might, Bt. 37, 2.*

Higdi-fatu *Calidilia, scilicet, vasa quædam, Coll. Monast.*

Hige, higo *A family, household, society; familia:—C. R. Lk. 2, 4.*

HIGE, hyge, hogu [*Old Plat. Dut. Ger. huge: Dut. heugen to remember: Al. hugi, hiugi: Ot. hugu: Swed. hâg, hug m: Icel. hugr m: Moes. hugjan*] 1. *The mind, thought; mens. 2. Application of mind, study, diligence, care; mentis applicatio, cura:—1. Ne meahste he æt his hige findan he might not find in his mind, Cd. 14.—He minne hige cuðe he knoweth my mind, Cd. 19: 206. 2. R. Ben. 36, 53, Som.—Hige-cræft power of mind, Cd. 176.—Hige-fród wise, prudent in mind, Cd. 92.—Hige-rof magnanimous, Cd. 82.—Hige-sorga anxiety, mental griefs, Cd. 37.—Hige-strang strong in mind, Menol. 80. Hige-te-one mind's hate, Cd. 103.—Hige-þancol cautious, provident, thoughtful, Cd. 176.*

Hige; *adj. Studious, diligent; diligens, Som.*

Higeleás; *adj. Negligent, careless, saucy; negligens, Som.*

Higeleaslice; *adv. Negligently, disorderly; negligenter, Som.*

Higeleast, higleast, higlist. *Negligence, carelessness; negligentia:—R. Ben. interl. 6, 43.*

Higen society, v. hige.

Higere *A wood-pecker, a pie; picus avis:—R. 37.*

Higgan to strive, *Bt. 33, 2, v. hicgan.*

Hig-hus a hay-loft, *R. 109.*

Higian to endeavour, v. hicgan.

Hig la; *interj. Hah, alas; hei:—Ps. 119, 5.*

Higna-fæder *A master of a family; paterfamilias:—C. R. Lk. 13, 25.*

Higo a family; higu servants, *R. Mt. 10, 36, v. hige.*

Higre *A slave, one born in a house; verna:—Cot. 23.*

Higscipe *Familyship*; familiae status:—*Bt.* 21.
 Higð *An endeavour*; nisus, *Som.*
 Hih *high*, v. heah.
 Hihsend *Hissing*; subsannans, *Lye.*
 HIHT, hyht, gehyht *Hope, expectation, refuge, joy, exultation*; spes:—*Elf. gr.* 12: *Gaudium*, *T. Ps.* 46, 1.
¹Hihtan, gehihtan, ic hihte, we hihten, gehyhtað; *p.* ic gehihten, hihte; *pp.* gehyten. 1. *To hope, trust*; sperare. 2. *To rejoice, exult*; exultare. 3. *To increase*; augere:—1. Ic hihte on God, *Ps.* 68, 4: 30, 18. *Deoda gehyhtað*, *Mt.* 12, 21. 2. *Muntas gehihtað*, *Ps.* 113, 6: 117, 13. 3. He gehihten folc his, *Ps.* 104, 22. Hihte, *M. Ps.* 104, 22.
 Hihtful, hyhtful; *adj.* Full of joy, pleasant; gaudii plenus:—*Cd.* 45.
 Hihð *height*, *T. Ps.* 55, 3, v. heaðo.
 Hihtleás; *adj.* Joyless, hopeless; gaudio vacuus, *Som.*
 Hihtlic, hyhtlic; *adj.* Joyous, glad, exulting, hopeful, desirable, sublime; jucundus, sublimis:—*Cd.* 95: 8.
 Hihtlice; *adv.* Gladly, diligently; studiose:—*L. Eccl.* 4.
 Hii *the island Hy*, v. li.
 Hila, hi *Alas*; heu, *Som.*
 Hilan *To hill, conceal*; tegere:—*Hilð conceals*, *Bt.* 27, 1, v. helan.
 Hilc *a turning*, *Cot.* 18, v. hylca.
 HILDE [*Icel.* hilldur f.] *A battle, fight*; pugna:—*Hildegrædige greedy of battle*, *Cd.* 150: 155. *Menol.* 481.—*Hilde-calla a man of war*, *Cd.* 156.—*Hilde-leoð a military song*, *Jdth.* 11.—*Hilde-nædran military serpents, arrows*, *Jdth.* 11.—*Hilde-rinc a soldier*, *Æthelst. Epinic. Chr.* 938.—*Hilde-sweg battle crash*, *Cd.* 93.—*Hilde-præc martial violence*, *Cd.* 98.—*Hilde-wulfas soldiers*.
 Hilde *affection*, v. hyld.
 Hil-hama *A grasshopper*; cicada:—*R.* 37.
 HILL, hyll, es; *m.* [*Plat.* hüll, hövel *m.*; *Dut.* heuvel *m.*; *Ger.* hügel *m.*; *Dan.* høj *c.*; *Icel.* höll *m.* tumulus: *Icel.* hvoll *m.*] *A HILL, mountain*; collis, mons:—*C. Ps.* 71, 3: *R.* Lk. 23, 30.
¹Hil-song *A timbrel, drum*; tympanum:—*T. Ps.* 150, 4.
 Hilt, gehilt, holt, hylt, an. HILT, *handle*; capulus:—*Pa hiltan*, *Jud.* 3, 22.—*Hiltleás without a handle*, *R.* 52.

Him *to him, or them*; illi, illo, illis; *d. s. and pl. of he.*
 Himming *a shoe*, v. hemming.
 Him-self HIMSELF; ipse:—*Gen.* 18, 7.
 Hina *A domestic, servant*; domesticus:—*Cd.* 107.—*Hina-ealdor, hine-ealdor the good man of the house*, *Bd.* 3, 9.—*Hine-man a farmer*.
 Hinan *hence*, *Bt. R.* p. 156, v. heona.
 Hindan *behind*; post:—*Ors.* 6, 36.
 Hind-beri, hind-berig HINDBERRY, raspberry; fragum, acinus:—*Cot.* 72, 91.
 Hind-cealf, hind-calf *A little hind, hind-calf*; hinnulus:—*R.* 19.
 Hinde, hynd *A HIND*; cerva:—*Chr.* 1086.
 Hinder-geape, hinder-gepe *versutus*, *R.* 84: *Coll. Monast.*
 Hinderling [*hinder remote, ling a pattern*] *Not like the original*; a prototipo prorsus abhorrens, *Lye*:—*Wilk. L. A.-S.* p. 208.
 Hinder-scipe, es; *m.* Naughtiness, negligence; nequitia, *Som.*
 Hind-hele, hind-heleðe, hind-heolað, hind-heoleðe, hind-hioleðe. HIND-HEEL; pæonia:—*Elf. gl.* 16.
 Hindrian; *pp.* gehindred [*Plat. Dut.* hinderen: *Frs.* hindera: *Ger.* hindern: *Not.* hintern: *Dan.* hindre: *Swed.* Icel. hindra] *To HINDER*; impedire:—*Chr.* 1003.
^kHindweard HINDWARD; a retro:—*L. Alf. pol.* 32.
 Hine him; illum, se; *ac. s. m. of he.*
 Hi-ne is it not, are they not; nonne:—*Ps.* 13, 8.
 Hine *a domestic*, v. hina.
 Hine-weard INWARD; intrinsicus:—*C. R. Mt.* 7, 15.
 Hin-gong *A departure*; abitus:—*Cod. Exon.* 30, b.
 Hingrian, hyngrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* od [*Dut.* hongern: *Plat. Ger.* hungern: *Not.* hungren: *Moes.* huggrian, pronounce hungrian: *Dan.* hungre: *Swed.* hungra: *Icel.* húngrar.—*hunger hunger*] *To hunger*; esurire:—*Hingriað esuriunt*, *Mt.* 5, 6: *Lk.* 6, 21.
 Hingriende, *Cot.* 83. Hingrende, *Cod. Exon.* 27a. Hingrigende, *Mt.* 25, 37. Also used impersonally, Me hingrað *I hunger*, *Elf. gr.* Hine hingrede *he was hungry*, *Lk.* 4, 2.
 Hinoð *the bowels*, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.
 Hinsid, hinnsid *Death, destruction, horror*; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hio, heo *She*; illa; *nom. s. f. of he*.—hio is used for he, hi, &c.
 Hiofon *heaven*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. heofon.
 Hiofonlic *heavenly*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. heofonlic.
 Hiolstr *a den*, v. heolster.
 Hiom, heom, him *Them*; illis; *d. pl. of he.*
 Hion; *f.* [*Swed.* hinna: *Dan.* hinde] *A membrane*; cuticula:—*L. Ethelb.* 37.
 Hion, him *To him*; illi; *d. s. of he.*
 Hiona, hionan, hionon *hence*, *Bt.* 36, 2, v. heona.
 Hiop, heap, heap *A HIP, the fruit of the dogrose, a bush, bramble*; rosæ sylvestris bacca, rubus:—*Brer þe hiopon on-weaxð a brier which beareth hips*, *L. M.* 1, 38. *Heop-brymel a hip-bramble*, *R.* 64.
¹Hior *a hinge*, *Bt.* 34, 7, v. heor.
 Hiora, heora, hira *Of them*; illorum; *g. pl. of he.*
 Hiord, hiora *a herd*, *Cot.* 167, v. heord.
 Hiort *a heart*, v. heorte.
 Hiorð *hearth*, *Cot.* 20, v. heorð.
 Hiow *a hue*, *Cd.* 14, v. hiw.
 Hioweslice *familiarly*, *Bd.* 5, 2, v. heowæslice.
 Hipe *a hip*.—hipes-ban *hip-bone*, v. hype.
 Hiran *to hear*, v. hyran.
 Hird, hirde *a shepherd*, v. hyrde.
 Hird-clerc *a domestic chaplain*.
 Hirdelic; *adj.* Pastoral; pastoralis, *Som.*
 Hirdnys *a prison*, *Gen.* 42, 17, v. hyrdnes.
 Hirdwendlic *familiar, contemptible*, *Cot.* 37.
 Hire *an army*, *Gen.* 14, 17, v. here.—hire *usury*, v. hyre.
 Hired, hyred, es [*hyred pp. of hyrian to hear, obey, &c.*] 1. *A family, household*; familia. 2. *A palace, court*; palatium. 3. *An army, a host, crew, an assembly, convent*; exercitus:—1. *Gen.* 12, 17: *Mt.* 24, 45: *Lk.* 2, 4: 12, 42. 2. *Ors.* 6, 30: *Chr.* 1085. 3. *Lk.* 23, 11.—*Hired heofona host of heaven*, *Cd.* 221.—*Hiredes-ealder*, *Mt.* 21, 33.—*Hiredes-fæder*, *Mt.* 10, 25.—*Hiredes-hlaford master of the family*, *Elf. gl.* 5.—*Hiredes-modor a mistress*.—*Hired-gerefa exconsul*, *R.* 6.—*Hired-man a domestic*, *Gen.* 50, 7.—*Hired-wifman a maid servant*, *Wulfar. Test. Hicks's Thes. Dis. Ep.* p. 54.—*Hired-wist familiarity*, *Scint.* 78.
^mHirniende *attonitus*.
 Hirsum *obedient*, *Ex.* 24, 7, v. hyrsum.
 Hirsumian *to obey*, v. hyrsumian.

Hirwnes contempt, *T. Ps.* 118, 141, v. hyrwnes.

His, hys, his, of him; illius; g. s. m. of he.

Hiscan To reprove; exprobrare: *L. Ps.* 32, 10.

HISE, hyse [*Plat.* he, heken: *Ger.* er: *Dan.* *Swed.* han: *Icel.* hann] A male; mas, masculus:—Hise-cild, hyse-cild, hyse-rinc a male child, *Ors.* 1, 10: *Gen.* 17, 10, 12.

Hispan to deride, *Ps.* 2, 4, v. hyspan.

Hispanie, Ispanie Spain; Hispania:—*Chr.* 1087.

Hissæpe Cedria, *Lye.*

Hit, hyt [*Plat.* het, idt, et: *Dut.* het: *Ger.* es: *Isd.* izz: *Moes.* ita: *Dan.* det, dette: *Swed.* thet, det: *Icel.* thad or that] It; id. nom. ac. s. n. of he:—Ic hit eom it is I, *Gen.* 27, 24.

Hitan to eat, *Lev.* 7, 25, v. ytan.

Hið a haven, port, v. hyð.

Hiðende destroying, *Cot.* 95, v. hyðian.

Hiðer hither, v. hider.

Hiðfull Hateful; odiosus:—*Scint.* 1.

Hiu, heo she; illa; nom. s. f. of he.

Hiu, hah; hei, *Lye.*

Hiu hue, hew, *Lk.* 3, 22, v. hiw.

Hiw, heaw, hiwe, hyew, es.

[*Plat.* hau m: *Dut.* houw m: *Frs.* hei f: *Ger.* hiel m.] 1. A form, fashion, face, appearance; species, forma. 2. HUE, colour; color:—1. On oðrum hiwe, *Mk.* 16, 12. Whitig on hiwe, *Gen.* 12, 11. Heofones hiw, *Mt.* 16, 3. 2. Ælces hiwes of every colour, *Bd.* 1, 1. Anes hiwes of one colour, *Elf.* gr. 49.

Hiwa, an; m. [*Icel.* hion: *Swed.* hion] A family, in the pl. persons of the same family, domestics, servants; familia, domestici:—Heora hiwan eall all their domestics, *Cd.* 133, *Th.* p. 168, 10. To hire hiwun, *Gen.* 39, 14. Mid hira hiwun, *Ex.* 1, 1. To þinum hiwun, *Mk.* 5, 19, v. hiwen.—Hiw-gedal a separation of a family, a divorce, *Mt.* 5, 31.

Hiw-cuð known to a family, familiar, *R.* 115.

Hiw-cuðlice; adv. Familiarly; familiariter:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Hiwcuðrædnes, se; f. Acquaintance, intimacy; familiaritas:—*R.* 116.

Hiwen Servants; domestici:—Hiwenu beþurfon domestici indigent, *Gen.* 42, 33, v. hiwa.

Hiwere, es; m. [hiw a form] One who puts on a form, a hypocrite, a fabricator, an inven-

tor, a fowler; simulator, fabricator, anceps:—*Elf.* gl. 25, *Prov.* 6.

Hiw-gedal a divorce, v. hiwa.

Hiwian, hywan, gehiwan; part. hiwigende; p. ode; pp. od, gehiwod; v. a. 1. To form, fashion, shape, hew, transform; formare. 2. To feign, pretend, counterfeit; simulare:—1. Þe hiwode eage, *C. Ps.* 93, 9. Þu hiwodest me, *C. Ps.* 138, 4. Siogodcunde fore teohhung eall þing gehiwað the divine Providence fashions every thing, *Bt.* 39, 6. 2. Hiwigende lang gebed, *Lk.* 20, 47. Þeah hit gehywod wære though it were pretended, *Job.* p. 166.

Hiwing, hiwwing, gehiwung a pretence, *Num.* 12, 8, v. hiwung.

Hiwisce A family; familia:—Æt hiwisce per familias, *L. In.* 44.—Hiwisc-fæder a master of a family, *C. Lk.* 13, 25.

Hiwislice; adv. Familiarly; familiariter, *Som.*

Hiwleás; adj. Without form, deformed; deformis:—*Elf.* gl. 3.

Hiwleasnes, se; f. Deformity, foulness; deformitas, *Som.*

Hiwlic; adj. [hiw a form] Assuming a form, beautiful, figurative; formosus, figurativus:—*Somn.* 101, 244.

Hiwlic; adj. [hiwa a family] Relating to a family; matronalis:—*Cot.* 129.

Hiwræden, e; f. [hiwa family, ræden state, condition] A house, family, tribe; familia:—To þam sceapum Israela hiwrædene, *Mt.* 10, 6: *Ex.* 2, 1. Hiwrædene þinre fæder familie tuæ pater, *Gen.* 28, 2.

Hiwscipe, es; m. A house, family; familia:—*L. Ps.* 113, 17.—Hiwscipas families, *L. Ps.* 21, 28.—Hiwscipes fæder master of a family, *Bd.* 5, 12.

Hiwung, biwing, hiwwing, gehiwung, gehywung, e; f. 1. A forming, creation; creatio, formatio. 2. A pretence, counterfeiting, hypocrisy, scoff, irony, ambiguity; simulatio, hypocrisis:—1. *C. Ps.* 102, 13. 2. Mid þære hiwunga with the pretences; cum speciebus, *Bt.* 20.

Hiwung, e; f. [hiwa a family] A marriage; matrimonium:—*Ors.* 2, 2.

Hlad Load; onus, *Som.*

HLA'DAN, þu hlætst, he hlæt; p. hlód, gehlód; pp. hlæden, gehladen; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* Tat. Ot. laden: *Dan.* ladde: *Swed.* ladda: *Icel.* hlada: *Fin.* ladan: *Pol.* laduje. If the sense of heaviness

be considered as the first, this word belongs to hlad or lad a load] 1. To LOAD, burthen, heap up; onerare. 2. To LADE, draw out, empty; haurire:—1. Ongan ad hladan began a pile to load, *Cd.* 140. Gehlodon him, *Cd.* 174. 2. Wæter to hladdanne, *Ex.* 2, 16. Hlod wæter, *Ex.* 2, 19.

Hladung LADING; haustus, *Som.* Hlæd A heap; agger:—*Past.* 21, 5.

Hlædder, hlæder; g. hlædre, hlæddre; d. hlædre. [*Plat.* ladder f: *Dut.* ladder f: *Frs.* hladder n: *Ger.* leiter f: *Not.* leitero: *Schwa.* laiter m: *Ker.* hleitar] LADDER; scala:—On ufeweardre þære hlædre, *Gen.* 28, 13. Hlædræ rærdon ladders reared, *Cd.* 80.

Hlæddisc satira, *R.* 30.

Hlæden A bucket; hauritorium:—*R.* 25, v. hladan.

Hlædle [*Plat.* *Dut.* lepel m: *Ger.* löffel m. hlædle from hladan to lade] LADLE; spatha, cochleare, *Som.*

Hlæd-weogl, hlæd-wiogl. An engine or wheel of a well to draw water; antlia:—*Cot.* 9, 101.

Hlæfdie, hlæfdig, hlæfdige, an; f. [*Icel.* lavdi f.] Lady, queen; domina:—Agar forseah hire hlæfdian, *Gen.* 16, 4: *Ps.* 122, 3. Hlæfdigan hete a lady's hate, *Cd.* 103: *Ors.* 4, 3: *L. Ps.* 44, 11. Hiredes hlæfdig a mistress, *Elf.* gl. 5.

Hlæhter, hlæter laughter, v. hleahtor.

Hlæn a loan, v. læn.

Hlænan to lend, v. lænan.

Hlæne, &c. lean, *Gen.* 41, 3, v. læne, &c.

HLÆST [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* last f: *Frs.* hlest f: *Icel.* hlæss n.] A burthen, loading, the loading of a ship, merchandise; navis onus, merces:—Mid hlæste with lading, *Cd.* 71. Holmes hlæst burthen of the sea, *Cd.* 74.—Hence our LAST, a quantity of corn, and BALLAST, is from bat a boat, and hlæst.

Hlæstan; pp. gehlæsted. To freight, load; onerare:—Gehlæsted þat scip loaded the ship, *Bd.* 5, 9.

Hlæst-scip a ship of burthen.

Hlætst ladest, v. hladan.

Hlæw, hlaw [*Moes.* hlaiw] 1. A heap, barrow, a small hill; agger. 2. A tract of ground gently rising: hence denominated A LOWE, LOE, frequently used in the names of places; tractus terræ paulatim ascendens:—1. *Bt.* *R.* p. 162. On hlæwe

on a hill, *Menol.* 500. 2. Hundes-hlaw *Hound's-low*; canum tumulus. Leod, Lude-hlaw *Ludlow*; populi tumulus. Winnes-hlaw *Winnes-low*, Winslow; pugnæ tumulus, vel forsā Windes-hlaw ventosus tumulus. Mere-hlaw *Mer-low*; mariscis circumdatus tumulus; denique East-hlaw *East-low*; orientalis tumulus. West-hlaw *West-low*; occidentalis tumulus, &c.

HLAF, es; m. [*Ger.* lab, laib, leib n. most commonly connected with brot *bread*, but also used alone to designate bread: *Old Ger.* hlaf: *Moes.* hlaifs, hlaibs: *Lat. mid.* leibo, libo] Bread, LOAF; panis:—Pinne hlaf etan to eat thy bread, *Cd.* 43.—Ic eom lifes hlaf, *Jn.* 6, 35, 48.—Hlafas wyrcean to make loaves, *Cd.* 228.—Cnapa hæfð fif berene hlafas, *Jn.* 6, 9.—Hlaf-æta a loaf-eater, domestic, menial servant, *L. Ethelb.* 25.—Hlaf-gang the procession of the host, *L. Const.* p. 112.—Hlaf gebrocht broken bread, *Menol.*—Hlaf-leaste want of bread, *Nath.* 7.—Hlaf-mæsse loaf-mass, v. in alphabetical order.—Hlaf-ofn loaf-oven, an oven.

Hlafdig, hlafdia a lady, *C. Jn.* 20, 16, v. hlæfdie.

Hlaf-mæsse [mæsse a mass] The loaf-mass or feast, the feast on the first of August, called Lammass-day, when the Saxons offered an oblation of loaves made from new corn. After rejecting h and f, we have lamæsse, hence LAMMAS; panis [sive frumenti primitiarum] festum, *Ors.* 6, 19.

Hlaford, es; m. [*Icel.* lávardr tutor collegii] A LORD; dominus:—Of his hlafordes godum, *Gen.* 24, 10: *Mt.* 21, 30. ¶ Cyne-hlaford, Gecynde-hlaford his lawful or liege lord.—Hlaford-hyld allegiance to a lord, *Ors.* 6, 37.—Hlaford-searwe, hlaford-swice disloyalty, infidelity; domini prodition. —Hlaford-swica a traitor.

Hlafordleás LORDLESS; sine domino:—*L. Ethel.* 2.

Hlafordóm, es; m. Dominion, lordship; dominium:—*Past.* 28.

Hlafordscipe, es; m. Lordship; dominatio:—*Ps.* 144, 13: *Bt.* 7, 2.

Hlagole Ridiculous; promptus ad risum:—*Off. Reg.* 15.

Hlahende laughing, v. hlihan.

Hlammessa lammass, *Chr.* 1009, v. hlafmæsse.

Hlanca Lank; macilentus:—*Jdth.* 11.

Hland, hlond [*Icel.* hland n.—hence in *Lanc.* to this day they use, in the same sense, land or lant] Urine; lotium, urina:—*Cot.* 176.

Hlaw an elevation, a hill, v. hlæw.

Hleaf-gewrit [hleaf leave, gewrit written] A written license, a diploma; cautio, diploma.

Hleahtor, hleahter [*Plat. Dut.* lach m: *Ger.* gelächter n: *Ker.* hlatre, hlahtre: *Dan.* latter c: *Swed.* löje n: *Icel.* hláter m.] LAUGHTER; risus:—*Bt.* 16, 2. ¶ Hleahtor-bære a laughter, *C. R. Ben.* 4.—Hleahter-ful full of laughter, *Guth. vit. pref.*—Hleahter-lic laughable, *Id.*—Hleahtor-smith laughter-smith, laughter, *Cd.* 144.

Hleap a leap, v. hlyp.

Hleápan, he hlypð; pp. hleop, we hleoþon; pp. gehleápen [*Plat. Dut.* loopen: *Frs.* hlapa: *Ger.* laufen: *Ot.* laufan: *Wil.* lofen: *Mons.* louffan: *Ker.* hlauffan: *Moes.* hlaupan: *Dan.* løbe: *Swed.* löpa: *Icel.* hlaupa, hleypa: *Heb.* חלף hlp a passing] To LEAP, jump; saltare, salire:—Hleop on þæs cyninges stedan leaped on the king's steed, *Bd.* 2, 13.

Hleapende, *Bd.* 5, 2.

Hleápere, es; m. 1. A LEAPER, messenger, courier; saltator, cursor. 2. A leper; leprosus:—1. Butan twegen hleaperas but two couriers, *Chr.* 889. 2. *Som.*

Hleapestre A female dancer; saltatrix, *Som.*

Hleape-wince Lapwing; vanelus, *Som.*

Hleappettan To leap up; exsilire:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Hleapung, e; f. LEAPING; saltatio, *Som.*

Hlear the cheek, jaw, face, *R.* 71, v. hleor.

Hleat bowed, v. hlutan, lutan.

Hlece Leaky; rimosus:—Hlece scip a leaky ship, *Past.* 57, 1.

Hleda, hlede A seat; sedile:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 2.

Hlega A traitor; proditor:—*C. Lk.* 6, 16.

Hleglende A humming; sonans:—*Cot.* 24.

Hlehter a laughter, *Gen.* 21, 6, v. hleahtor.

Hlehter-full full of laughter.

Hlem a sound, *Past.* 26, 5, v. hlyn.

Hlemman To make a noise, to crackle; crepitare ut flamma:—*Cod. Exon.* 97, b.

Hlence the proud, *Cd.* 151, v. wlænce.

Hlenortear hyssopus, *L. Ps.* 50, 8.

HLEO, hleow [*Plat. löve f. a bower*: *Dut.* luwte f. a shelter, calm place: *Frs.* hli f. a shed: *Ger.* laube f. a bower: *Dan.* Swed. loge m: *Dan.* læ: *Icel.* hlif f. hlie n.] 1. A shade, shelter, a basking in the sun while sheltered from the wind; umbraculum, apricitas. 2. An asylum, refuge; asylum, refugium:—1. On þisses holtes hleo in the shadow of thisholt, *Cd.* 39. Under swegles hleo sub ætheris umbraculo, *Cod. Exon.* 16, b. 2. His recedes hleow his dwellings shelter, *Cd.* 112. Earmra hleo a refuge of the poor, *Cd.* 203, v. hlywðe. —Hleo-hræstnes a supplanter, *L. Ps.* 40, 10.

Hleohtor laughter, v. hleahtor.

Hleom a limb, *Bd.* 3, 9, v. lim.

Hleomæg, es; m. [hleo a house, mæg a relation] A kinsman, relation; consanguineus:—Ne can ic hleomæges sið I know not a kinsman's path, *Cd.* 48.

Hleomoc, hleomoce The herb pimperl; anagallis:—*L. M.* 1, 2, 38.

Hleonade, hleonodon leaned, rested, inclined; p. of hlynian.

Hleonung Seat; discubitus:—*C. Lk.* 20, 46, v. hlining.

Hleop leaped, v. hleapan.

HLEOR, hlear [*Plat. gluur*] A face, countenance, cheek, jaw; vultus:—Tearig hleor tearful face, *Cd.* 104: 43.—Hleor-ban maxilla, *L. Ps.* 131, 5.

Hleor-lora A scholar; discipulus:—*Cd.* 92.

Hleótan, he hlyt; p. hleát, gehleat, we hluton; pp. hloten, gehloten [*Plat. lotten*: *Dut.* loten: *Ger.* losen: *Icel.* hlutaz, v. hlot a lot] To cast lots, to appoint or ordain by lot; sortiri:—Uton hleotan, *Jn.* 19, 24. Hi hluton they cast lots, *Bd.* 5, 11,

Hleoðo, hleoðu, hliðu Mountain tops; juga:—*Cd.* 72: 86, v. heoðo.

HLEODOR. 1. A sound; sonus, strepitus. 2. A revelation, an oracle; revelatio:—1. Þa cwom wuldres hleoðor then came a glorious sound, *Cd.* 162: 181. Hleoðrum gedælde in sounds divided, *Cd.* 81. 2. Æt hleoðre by revelation, *Cd.* 64.

Hleoðor-cwyd, es; m. [hleo a shady place, Þor Thor, cwyd a saying] The speech of Thor, an oracle, a revelation; oraculum, revelatio:—Abraham bewand þa hleoðor-cwidas on hige sinum Abraham turned these revelations in his mind, *Cd.* 107: 109.

Hleoðor-stede [stede a place]
A place of an oracle, a tabernacle; oraculi locus:—Cd. 109.

Hleoðre by revelation, v. hleoðor.
Hleoðrian; p. ode; pp. od.
1. To make a noise or tumult, to rebuke; resonare. 2. To sound, sing; canere. 3. To fall to, betake himself to; incumbere:—1. Forþan efne find þine hleoðrodon, Ps. 82, 2: Bd. 3, 19. 2. Hleoðrade sang, Cd. 188: C. Ps. 57, 2. 3. Geornlice on gebede hleoðrede obnixe in precibus voce sua incumbat, Bd. 4, 3.

♥ Hleoðrung, e; f. A noise, rebuking, chiding; increpatio:—Ps. 37, 15.

Hleow a shade, an asylum, v. hleo.—Hleow-fæst warm; calidus, R. Ben. 55.—Hleow-feðeras guardian wings, Cd. 131.—Hleow - magas relations.—Hleow-stede a sunny place, Elf. gr. 27.—Hleow-stole place of defence, an asylum, Cd. 94.

Hleowan, hleowian [Icel. hlúa]
1. To bubble, to make the noise of boiling; ebullire. 2. To nourish, cherish; fovere:—1. Oð hit hleowe to wylme till it bubbles with heat, L. In. 78. 2. Som.

Hleowð A warmth, as of the sun while sheltered from the wind, a shade, an asylum; apricitas, umbraculum:—Elf. gr. 27, v. hleo.—Hleowð-magas relations, v. hleomæg.

Hlet a lot, Bd. 2, 20, v. hlot.

Hlewan to low as a cow, Elf. gr. 26, v. hlowan.

Hliccetung, e; f. Lightning; coruscatio:—V. Ps. 143, 8.

Hlichan to laugh, Elf. gr. 26, v. hlihan.

HLID, gehlid [Plat. Dut. lid n: Frs. hlid n: Ger. lied n. still used in the compound word augenlied eye-lid: Ker. lid: Tat. lido: Moes. lith: Dan. Swed. led n: Icel. hlið a door] A LID, cover; tegmen:—Mt. 27, 60.—Hlid-fæst a fast lid.—Hlid-gata a back door, R. 29.

♥ Hlida - ford [Flor. Lideforda: Brom. Hunt. Lideford.—Lida the name of a river, ford a ford] LIDFORD, Devonshire, Chr. 997.

Hlidan; p. behlad, hi behlidon; pp. gehlidad, gehlyd; v. a. [hlið a cover] To cover with a lid, to cover, close, shut; tege-re:—Hi þone pytt eft behlidon, Gen. 29, 3. Heo siððan togædere behlad the [eorðe earth] then closed together, Ors. 3, 3.

Hliet a lot, v. hlot.

Hlifendre Red lead; minium, Som.

Hlifian, hlifigan, hlifigan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To arise, raise up, tower, soar, to be conspicuous; eminere. 2. To smear, cover with vermillion; linire:—1. Geseah þa gearo hlifigan saw then arise complete, Cd. 66. Gesawon salo hlifian saw halls arise, Cd. 109. Se wer geseah hlifigan hea dune vir vidit eminere altum montem, Cd. 139. Hlifigan, Cd. 205. 2. Som.

Hligað, probably for hnigað incline; inclinant:—Cd. 190, Lye.

Hlihan, hlihhan, ic hlihhe, hlihð, we hliað; p. hlóh, ah-lóh, gehlóh, þu hloge we hlógon, gehlógon. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. lachen: Frs. hlaka: Tat. lahan: Moes. hlajan: Dan. lee: Swed. le: Icel. hlæa] To laugh, deride; ridere:—Ne hloh ic—ac þu hloge, Gen. 18, 15. Hlogon on bysmor, L. Ps. 21, 6. Hlihende laughing, Cd. 95.

Hlihtan To LIGHT, alight; descendere ab equo:—Bd. 3, 14.

Hlinc A LINCH, balk, ridge of land left unploughed as a boundary; agger limitaneus:—Cod. Exon. p. 56, a, Heming. p. 144.

♥ Hlinian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hlining, hlinung, e; f. A sitting down, a seat; discubitus:—Þa forman hlininga, Lk. 20, 46.

Hlinode leaned, v. hlynian.

Hlionian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hlios a fame, Bt. 39, 11, v. hliða.

Hlioðo mountain-tops, v. hleoðo.

Hlioðrian to make a noise, to sing, v. hleoðrian.

Hlip a leap, v. hlyp.

HLISA, hlysa, hlios a, an; m. [Dut. leus, leuze f. a sign: Icel. lysa] Fame, rumour, renown, glory, favour, esteem; fama:—Þære bræðinge his hliðan of a spreading of his glory, Bt. 19, Card. p. 106, 2: Elf. T. p. 13, 22: Mt. 24, 6. To habbenne þone idelan hliðan to have vain fame, Bt. 19, Card. p. 104, 24.—Hlis - bære fame bearing, famous.—Hlis-ea dig renowned, famous, Bt. 13.—Hlis-ea dignes celebrity, Bt. 33, 1.—Hlis-full famous, Gen. 6, 4.—Hlis-gea dig famous, Bt. 33, 1.

Hlistnere A listener, one who is obedient; auscultator, Som.

Hlið. 1. A declivity, slope, the side of a hill; clivus. 2. Lithe, gentle, quiet; flexilis, mollis, v. lið:—1. Be hliðe heare dune by a slope of a high hill, Cd. 122. On hliðe neredede

preserved on a mountain's side, Cd. 173. 2. Som.

Hliðu heights, Cd. 166, v. hleoðo. Hliwð warmth, L. Can. Edg. pn. 16, v. hleowð.

Hlocan To rush on; irruere, Lye.

Hlód loaded; p. of hladen.

Hlodd a portion, lot, v. hlot.

♥ Hlóge laughedst.—hlóh laughed, v. hlihan.

Hlond urine.—hlond-adle the strangury, v. hland.

Hlosan to perish, v. losian.

Hlosnan, hlosnian; part. hlosnende, hlosniende. To expect with anxiety, to fear; expectare suspense:—C. R. Lk. 19, 48.

Hlot, hlyt, gehlot [Plat. lott n: Dut. Fr. lot n: Frs. hlot n: Ger. los n: Ot. loz, loza: Tat. lozze: Swed. lott m: Icel. hluti m. pars] Lot; sors:—Wurpon hlot miserunt sortem, Mt. 27, 35. Wurpon hlotu miserunt sortes, Lk. 23, 34. On handum þinum hlyt min, Ps. 30, 18. On hlyte by lot, Elf. gr. 38.—Hlot-beod a lot-bed, a balloting-box.

Hloten lotted, v. hleotan.

HLOÐ. 1. A band or company of robbers, from seven to thirty-five; prædonum turma. 2. What is taken by robbers, booty, spoil; præda:—1. Þeofas we hatað oð seofon men, from seofon hloð oð fif and þritig, and siððan bið here thieves we call to seven men, from seven to thirty-five a band, and after that number an army, L. In. 12, W. p. 17, 11: Ors. 3, 1. 2. Bd. 1, 34: 2, 20.—Hloðum in crowds, v. þeof, here.—Hloð-bote compensation for robbery, L. Alf. pol. 26, W. p. 40, 24, 26.

Hloða a blanket, Cot. 118, v. loða.

Hloðere A robber; prædator:—Cot. 170.

Hloðian To rob, plunder; prædas agere:—Bd. 1, 12, 14.

Hloðum in crowds, v. hloð.

Hlowan [Plat. lüen, luyen: Dut. loeyen: Old Ger. lutan: Lips. gl. ludon] To low, bellow; mugire, boare:—Cot. 188.

♥ Hloweng bombus, Cot. 27, Lye.

Hlowung, e; f. A LOWING; mugitus, Som.

Hlúd, lud [Plat. luud: Dut. lud: Frs. hlud: Ger. laut: Isd. hlud: Ot. lut: Icel. hliód, ludr m. a trumpet] Loud, talkative; sonorus:—On stemne hludre cum voce sonora, Ps. 32, 3.—Hlud-clipol calling aloud, R. Ben. interl. 7.—Hluddra-sang a chorus, R. 34.

—Hlud-stefn, hlud-stemn *a loud voice*, *Cot.* 105. — Hlud-swege *a loud sound*; *altisonus*, *Elf. T.* p. 25.
 Hlud-geat *a back door*, v. *hlid*, &c.
 Hludnes, se; *f. Loudness*; *sonoritas*, *Som.*
 Hludur *concisus*; *Cot.* 53.
 Hluin *a sound*, *Jdth.* 11, v. *hlyn*.
 Hluta *A fortune-teller*, v. *hlyta*.
 Hlutan; *p. hleat. To bend, bow*, *C. Mk.* 5, 22, v. *lutan*.
 HLUTER, hlutor, hluttur, hluðer; *g. hluttres, hlutres*; *m. hluttre*; *f. def. se hlutra*; *seo, þæt hluttre* [*Plat. luter: Dut. louter: Ger. lauter: Ot. lutar: Isd. hlutro: Dan. Swed. lutter: Wel. llather bright, shining*] *Pure, lucid, limpid, clear, simple, unmixed*; *purus*: — *Gif þin eage byð hluttur*, *Lk.* 11, 34. *Mid hluttrum eagum his modes with pure eyes of his mind*, *Bt.* 34, 8: *R.* p. 182. *Hluttur wæter pure water*, *Cd.* 191. *Hluttres willan pure wells*, *Bd.* 2, 16. *Hluttres ealoð, þrittig ambra of pure ale, thirty tubs*, *L. In.* 70. *Twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð two barrels full of pure ale*, *Chr.* 852. *Hluttur gebed pura oratio*, *R. Ben.* 20.
^a Hluton *cast lots*; *p. of hleotan*.
 Hlutturlice; *adv. Purely, simply, merely*; *luculenter*: — *Greg.* 2, 20: *Bd.* 4, 22: 5, 13.
 Hluttornes, se; *f. Purity, simplicity, sincerity*; *puritas*: — *Bd.* 2, 5, 15.
 Hlyd *a noise*, *T. Ps.* 9, 7, v. *ge-hlyd*.
 Hlydan; *p. hlydde. To make a noise, to be tumultuous, to vociferate, chatter*; *tumultuari, clamare*: — *Þine fynd hlydað inimici tui tumultuantur*, *Jud.* 5. *Þa hlyddon hig*, *Lk.* 23, 5. *Hlydende*, *Mt.* 9, 23.
 Hlydanford *Lidford*, v. *Hlida-ford*.
 Hlydde *loud, loudly*, *Jdth.* 10, v. *hlud*.
 Hlyd-monað [*hlyd loud, tumultuous*; *monað a month*] *March*; *Mensis Martius*: — *Menol.* 71, v. *hreðe-monað*.
 Hlyhende *laughing*, v. *hlihan*.
 HLYN, hlynn, hlem [*Old Ger. lamm, limme, laimb, lami n: Icel. hliómr m.*] *A sound, noise, din*; *sonus*: — *Hlyn awehte sonum excitavit*, *Cd.* 52: 119: *Ors.* 1, 12. *Hlynn wearð on ceastrum a din was in cities*, *Cd.* 119.
 Hlynan, hlynnan *To sound, make a noise, resound*; *sonare*: — *Hlydde hlynede tumultuose obstrepebat*, *Jdth.* 10.

HLYNIAN, hlinian; *part. hlyniende, hlinigende*; *p. hlinode, hleonade, we hleonodon* [*Plat. Dut. leunen: Ger. lehnen: Ker. hlinen: Wil. leinen: Dan. læne: Swed. luta*] *To LEAN, incline, rest on*; *recumbere*: — *Hlinode on þæs Hælendes bearme*, *Jn.* 13, 23. *Hlyniende*, *Bd.* 3, 17.
^b Hlynna *A brook*; *torrens*: — *R. Jn.* 18, 1.
 HLYP, hlip, hleap, es; *m. A LEAP, jump*; *saltus*: — *Heorta hlypum with harts' leaps*, *Cd.* 203.
 Hlypa *A stirrup*; *scansile*: — *Ors.* 6, 24.
 Hlyrian *To play, sound an instrument*; *buccinare*: — *L. Ps.* 80, 3.
 Hlysan *To celebrate, illustrate*; *celebrare*, *Som.*
 Hlyse, hlysa *fame*, v. *hlisa*.
 Hlys-full *famous*, v. *hlisa*.
 Hlysnend *attonitus*, *Cot.* 7, *Lye.*
 Hlyst, gehlyst *The sense of hearing*; *auditus*: — *On þæs folces hlyste*, *Lk.* 7, 1: *Cd.* 181.
 Hlystan, gehlystan; *v. a.* [*Plat. lüstern, lustern: Dut. luisteren: Ger. lauschen: Old Ger. and in the dialect of the common people in South. Ger. laustern, losen, lusen: Moes. hlausjan: Dan. lure to lurk, listen: Swed. lura: Icel. hlusta*] *To LISTEN, hear, attend to, obey*; *audire*: — *Sunu min hlyste minre lare*, *Gen.* 27, 8. *Hig hliston him*, *Lk.* 16, 29.
 Hlyt *a lot*, v. *hlot*.
 Hlyt *cast lots*, v. *hleotan*.
 Hlyta, hlytta, an; *m. One who casts lots, a fortune-teller*; *sortilegus*: — *Ors.* 4, 7. *Hlytan, hlyttan fortune-tellers*.
 Hlyðe *Slender, empty*; *tenuis*: — *Þa seofon hlyðran ear septem tenues aristæ*, *Gen.* 41, 27.
 Hlytte *A collector*; *tributi exactor*: — *Chr.* 911.
 Hlyttrian *To melt, purify*; *liquare*: — *Elf. gr.* 37.
 Hlyttrung, e; *f. A melting*; *liquatio*, *Lye.*
 Hlywa *warm*, v. *hleow*.
^c Hlywing *A refuge*; *refugium*: — *R. Conc.* 11.
 Hlywð *A refuge, support, sustenance*; *refugium*: — *L. Eccl.* 32, v. *hleowð*.
 Hnæcan [*Dut. nekken to slay, kill secretly: Plat. nikken to bend the neck, from whence is called in Plat. nikker m. an executioner, and the devil: Ger. nicken: Ker. keneiken: Not. nichen: Dan. nikke: Swed. nicka. — from Dan. nokken, nökker: Swed. necken: Icel. nikr, nykr m. a water spirit,*

the devil] *To kill*; *necare*: — *Elf. gr.* 24.
 Hnægan [*Plat. neitern, nichen: Dut. grinniken: Swed. gnäga: Icel. hneggja*] *To NEIGH*; *hinnire*: — *Elf. gr.* 22, 30.
 Hnægung, e; *f. NEIGHING*; *hinnitus*: — *Elf. gr.* 1.
 Hnæp, hnæpp, nappe [*Plat. napp n: Dut. nap m. napje n: Ger. napf m: Old Ger. naff: Mon. napho: Schw. napfe: Old Fr. hanap, napf: Swed. napp m: Icel. hnapp m.*] *A cup, goblet, bowl*; *calix*: — *Elf. gl.* 21.
 Hnæppian, hnappian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. n. To NAP, take a nap, to sleep, rest, lie*; *dormire*: — *Se þe hnæppað*, *Ps.* 40, 9: *Bt.* 39, 7. *Hnæppode*, *Ps.* 3, 5. *Hnappiende*, *Ps.* 77, 71.
 Hnæppung, hnappung, e; *f. Napping, sleeping*; *dormitatio*: — *Ps.* 131, 4.
 Hnæh *bowed*, v. *hnigan*.
 Hneaw *Sparing, niggardly, covetous*; *tenax*: — *Cd.* 136.
 Hneawlice; *adv. Sparingly, covetously*; *tenaciter*: — *Cd.* 86.
^d Hneawnes, se; *f. Parsimony, niggardliness*; *tenacitas*, *Som.*
 HNECCA, an; *m.* [*Plat. nakken m: Dut. nek m: Ger. nacken m: Dan. nakke c: Swed. nacke m: Icel. hnacki m. occiput: Fr. nuque f: It. nuca: Hung. nyak: Lap. nikke*] *A NECK*; *cervix, occiput*: — *Fram þam fot-wolmum of þone hneccan*, *Deut.* 28, 35.
 Hnehsud *softened*, v. *hnescian*.
 Hneomagas *relations*, v. *cneomagas*.
 Hnesc, hnysc, nesc; *adj. Tender, soft, NESH*; *tener*: — *Þonne hys twig byð hnesce*, *Mt.* 24, 32. *Hnescum gyrlum ges-crydne*, *Mt.* 11, 8. *Hwi ferde ge to gesonne þone man mid hnescum reafum gescrydne*, *Lk.* 7, 25. *Hnesce lufu tender love*, *Past.* 17, 11. *Þat ælc wuht bið innanweard hnescost that every creature is inwardly softest*, *Bt.* 34, 10.
 Hnescian, anescian, ahnescian; *p. hi gehnescun, hnescodon*; *pp. gehnescod. To make nesh, to soften, mitigate, mollify, effeminate*; *mollire*: — *Hi hnescodon spræca his*, *Ps.* 54, 23, 24: *Ors.* 5, 3.
 Hnesclic; *adj. Soft, effeminate*; *mollis*: — *Ors.* 1, 12.
 Hnesclice; *adv. Gently, softly*; *molliter*: — *Past.* 21, 5.
 Hnescnys, se; *f. Softness, tenderness, delicacy*; *mollities*: — *Scint.* 43.
 Hnexian *to soften*, *Elf. gr.* 30, v. *hnescian*.

Hnifele, hnifol *The brow, forehead; frons, Som.* — Hnifol-crumb, hnifol-crump *wrinkled brows, Cot. 45, 56.*

HNIGAN, hnigian, ic hníge, he hnihð; *p. hnáh, we hnigon; pp. hnigen. [Plat. nigen: Dut. nygen: Ger. neigen: Ot. neigan: Ker. kehneigen: Al. hneigen: Moes. hneiwan: Dan. neje: Swed. niga: Icel. hne-gia] To bow, bow down, descend, sink; caput inclinare:—Hnigan mid heafðum to bow with (our) heads, Cd. 35. Ða he to helle hnigan sceolde when he to hell must descend, Id. 221. He hnah to eorðan, Num. 22, 31.*

• Hnipan [*Icel. hnippaz concidere*] *To bend or cast down; concidere:—Hnipað of dune he bends downwards, Bt. R. p. 197. Hnipod of dune inclinavit deorsum, concidit vultus ejus, Past. 34, 5.*

Hnitan [*Plat. niten: Icel. hniótta labare: Icel. hnibba cornu petere*] *To butt, push, gore with the horns; cornu petere:—Gif oxa hnite, Ex. 21, 28.*

Hnit-cudu *mastic, v. hwit-cudu.*

Hnitel, hnitel; *adj. Butting, pushing, prone, bent down; petulcus:—Gif se oxa hnitel wære si bos petulcus esset, Ex. 21, 29, 36.*

Hnitu [*Plat. nete f: Dut. neet f: Ger. nisse, nüsse pl: Old Ger. nisse: Dan. gnið c: Swed. gnet f: Icel. nyt f.*] 1. A NIT; *lens, -dis. 2. A lentil; lens, -tis:—1. R. 23: Cot. 16, 167. 2. Hnite, Gen. 43, 11.*

Hnoc *A seal; mutinus:—R. 22.*

Hnol KNOLL, *top, summit, crown, pate; vertex:—Ps. 7, 17, v. cnoll.*

Hnoppa [*Plat. nobben, nubben f: Dut. nop f.*] *Nap of cloth; villus, Som.*

Hnot *Shorn, cut, notted; tonsus, mutilum:—Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

HNUT, hnutu [*Plat. nôt, nut f: Dut. noot f: Frs. noth f. nuwt c: Ger. nuss f: Wil. nuz: Dan. nöd c: Swed. nôt f: Icel. hnytf. nyt f.*] A NUT, *walnut; nux, juglans:—R. 45.—Hnut-beam, hnutte-beam a nut-tree, an almond-tree, Num. 17, 8.—Hnute-hula nut-hulls.*

• Hnygela *Locks, cut wool, parings; tomentum:—R. 64. Hnyglan parings, shreds, Cot. 152.*

Hnylung KNEELING; *accubitus:—R. 65.*

Hnysc *soft, R. 63, v. hnesc.*

Hnyte *a nut, Somn. 181, v. hnut.*

Hó Phang, *v. hón.*

Ho; *g. hos. A heel; calx, calcaneum:—Ahefð hys ho on-*

gean me, Jn. 13, 18: Gen. 3, 15. Unrihtwysnys hos mine iniquitas calcanei mei, Ps. 48, 5: 55, 6.

Hobanca *A bedstead; sponda:—Cot. 168.*

Hoc, hoce, hooc, es; *m. [Dut. haak: Plat. Ger. haken m: Old Ger. hahgen: Dan. hage c: Swed. hake m: Icel. haki: Pol. hak: Heb. חכה hce a hook, from חך hc to scratch] A hook, a smith's instrument; uncus, hamus:—Cot. 102: C. R. 18, 27. Hocas, Bd. 1, 12, Som.*

Hoc *a hollyhoc, v. holihoc.*

Hocer, hocor, hocor-wyrd *A mocking, reproach; irrisio:—Lup. Serm. 17.*

Hoc-leaf *A mallow, hollyhoc; malva:—Elf. gl. 14.*

Hocnera-tun, es; *m. [Flor. Hokenertune: Hunt. Hockenertune: Brom. Hockemeretune] HOOK-NORTON, Oxfordshire, and Hockerton, Notts., Chr. 917.*

Hod [*for cognate words, v. háð*] HOOD, *a covering of the head; cucullus, caputium:—Cot. 31.*

Hoeg hay, *R. Mt. 6, 30, v. heg.*

Hoehtan *to persecute, R. Mt. 5, 12, v. ehtan.*

Hoehtnis *persecution, R. Mt. 5, 10, v. ehtnes.*

Hoelende *Calumniating; calumnians:—R. Mt. 5, 44.*

HóF, hófe [*Plat. hoof n. horse's hoof: Dut. hoef m: Ger. huf m: Dan. hov c: Swed. hof m: Icel. hófr m. horse's hoof*] HOOF; *ungula:—Elf. gl. 3: R. 7.—Readhoferedhoof, L.M. 1, 2, perhaps hедера terrestris alehoof.*

• HóF; *pl. hófa; n. [Plat. hof m. hove f. a farm, and the house upon it, also the court of a prince: Dut. hof n. the court of a prince, and of justice: Frs. hoaf a garden, a court of a prince: Ger. hof m: Dan. hof n: Swed. hof n: Icel. hof n. the court of a prince] A house, dwelling, cave, den; domus, spelunca:—Cynges hof a king's dwelling, Prov. 20. On-gan þat hof wyrcan began the house to build, Cd. 66. On þat hof into that house, Cd. 67. On hofun, Ex. 8. 24.—Lytel hof a small house, R. 107: hence hofel a HOVEL.—Hof-weard a house-steward, R. 8.*

Hóf, he hófe, we hófon HOVE, *lifted; p. of hebban.*

Hofer *A swelling on the back; gibbus:—Elf. gr. 28, Som.*

Hofered, gehoferod *Humpbacked; gibbosus:—Elf. gr. 28.*

Hoffingas *Spheres; orbes, Lye.*

Hof-rede *a bedridden person, R. 77.*

Hof-þela *rough places, woody, hard of access.*

Hofull *Careful; sollicitus, Som.*

HOGA, hogu, hige, hyge [*Icel. hagr dexter, hagsynn prudens*] *Prudent, careful, anxious; prudens:—Hogo prudentes, C. R. Mt. 10, 16. Hoga wosan sollicitus, esse, C. R. Lk. 12, 11.*

Hoga, hoge *anxiety of mind, care, fear, R. Ben. 53, v. hige, oga.*

Hogan *to take heed, v. hogian.*

Hogascipe, hogescipe, es; *m. Prudence, wisdom; prudentia:—R. Lk. 1, 17.*

Hogfæst, hogofæst; *adj. Wise, prudent, skilful; prudens:—C. Mt. 11, 25.*

Hogfull *full of care, v. hohfull.*

Hogfullice; *adv. Anxiously; sollicitè: Fulg. 32.*

Hogian; *p. hogode, gehogode, behogode, we hogodon; pp. gehogod [Plat. högen to think: Dut. heugen to recollect: Icel. huga to have care.—hogu, hige the mind.] 1. To meditate, study, think, to be wise; studere. 2. To think too much, to be anxious, to lament, grieve; sollicitus esse. 3. To determine, condemn, despise; spernere:—1. Ymb fleam hogodon thought about flight, Bd. 3, 18. 2. Ne beo ge na hogiende, Mt. 6, 34. 3. God hogode hig, T. C. Ps. 52, 7.*

Hogofæst *wise, C. Mt. 25, 2, v. hogfæst.*

Hogoscipe *wisdom, C. Lk. 2, 47, v. hogascipe.*

Hogu *care, R. Ben. 36, 53, v. hige.*

Hogung, e; *f. 1. Care, effort, endeavour; cura. 2. Contempt; contemptus:—1. Hymn. 2. Som.*

Hoh *A heel, HOUGH, ham; calx, poples:—Elf. gr. 9, 72. ¶ On hoh on the heels, behind, Cd. 69, v. ho.—Hoh-fot a heel, footstep; calcaneum, L. Ps. 55, 6.—Hoh-scanc the hough-shank; crus.—Hoh-sin hough-sinew; poplitis nervus.—Hoh-spor the heel; calx, R. 75.*

Hóh hang, *v. hón.*

Hoh high, *v. heah.*

Hohfull, hogfull; *adj. Anxious, full of care; sollicitus:—R. Ben. interl. 2: Scint. 9.*

Hohfullnys, se; *f. Grief, vexation, anxiety; dolor:—Bd. 3, 22.*

Hoh-hwyrting *A circle, ring, course; orbis, Som.*

Hohinge-rode *The yoke or suffering of the cross; patibulum crucis:—W. Cat. p. 294.*

Hohmod [*mod the mind*] *Anxiety,*

sorrow; sollicitus animo, mœstus:—*Off. Reg.* 15, *Lye.*

Hohmodnys, se; *f. Anxiety, grief, vexation; sollicitudo, Som.*

Hol, hal; *pl. holu* [*Plat. holl, hól, hôle f: Dut. hol n: Ger. höhle f: Not. Wil. hol n: Moes. holund: Dan. hule: Swed. håla f: Lettish. ula: Icel. hola f.*] 1. A HOLE, cavern, den; caverna. 2. A breathing hole; spiraculum. 3. A little hole, dot, point; apex:—1. On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, *Bt.* 2. Foxas habbað holu, *Lk.* 9, 58. On holum, *Ps.* 16, 13. 2. *Som.* 3. Hol stæfes, *R. Mt.* 5, 18.

Hol Detraction, slander; calumnia:—*Off. Episc.* 8.

Hol; *adj. HOLLOW; cavus:*—Hol stan a hollow or excavated stone, *Cot.* 93. Holne hlaf *cavus panis, collyra, Ex.* 29, 23. Hole-dene *cavavallis, Ps.* 59, 6.

Holan To rush in; *irruere, Som.*
Holc a vein, *L. M.* 1, 72, v. hylca.

HOLD, ahold [*Plat. Ger. Not. hold: Dut. hulde f. holda houda m: Moes. hulths: Dan. huld: Swed. hylla: Icel. hollr*] Faithful, friendly, true; *fidus:*—*Gen.* 39, 21. Hehþegen and hold high minister and faithful, *Cd.* 196.—Hold-að oath of fidelity, *Chr.* 1086.—Hold-mod fidelity; *fidelis animo.*—Hold-scipe fidelity, *Chr.* 1070.

j Hold, es; *m. A nobleman who was higher than a thane, governor, captain; præpositus, imperator:*—Holdes and hehgerefan wergyld is IIII þusend þrymsa, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71, 39. Agmund hold Agmund governor, *Chr.* 911. He gesohte þa holdas he sought the captains, *Chr.* 918.

HOLD [*Icel. hold n. flesh*] A dead body, carcass; cadaver:—Swa hwær swa hold byð, *Mt.* 24, 28: *Gen.* 15, 11.

Hold Friendship, entertainment; hospitium:—*Cot.* 85, 203.

Holdeoranes, se; *f. [hol deoranesse cavæ Deiræ promontorium]* HOLDERNESS, Yorkshire, *Som.*

Holdlice; *adv. Friendly, kindly; fideliter:*—*Cd.* 220.

Hole-dene a valley or dale.

Holegn, holen Holly or HOLM-tree; *aquifolium:*—*Cot.* 6, 165.

Holen hidden, *C.* *Lk.* 8, 17.

Holenga, holinga, holonga, holunge; *adv. In vain, to no purpose, without cause; nequicquam, frustra:*—*Cot.* 193: *Bd.* 2, 20.

Holh a ditch, cavern, v. hol.

Holian To HOLLOW, to make a hole, dig through; *excavare, Som.*

Holiende calumniating, *L. Ps.* 118, 121, v. hoelende.

Holi-hoc HOLLYHOC; *malva hortensis, Som.*

Holinga in vain, *Bd.* 2, 15, v. holenga.

Holl a cavern, *R.* 110, v. hol.

HÓLM, es; *m. [Plat. Dan. Ger. holm a small island: Swed. hólme m: Icel. holmi m. an island]* 1. Water, sea, ocean, abyss; *aqua, mare.* 2. A river island, a green plot of ground environed with water, and just rising above it; hence, from being level and green, meadows, especially near rivers, are to this day called,

HOLMES or HOMES. Hence, also, the names of places of a similar locality; *insula, planities aquis circumfusa:*—1. Holmas dælde waldend ure our ruler parted the waters, *Cd.* 8. Ofer holm boren born over sea, *Cd.* 6. Ofer holmes hrincg over the orb of ocean, *Cd.* 69. 2. Flat-holm from its flatness. Steep-holm from being surrounded with high cliffs, two islands in the mouth of the Severn. Æt þam Holme at Holmwood, in Sussex, *Chr.* 902.—Holm-ærn an ocean-house, a ship, *Cd.* 71.—Holm-weall a sea-wall, *Cd.* 166.

Holmeg Wet, stormy; *pluviosus, procellosus:*—*Cd.* 148.

Holoce a vein, v. holc.

Holonga in vain, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. holenga.

Holpen helped; *pp. of helpen.*
Holt a handle, *Cot.* 48, 147, v. hilt.

HOLT, es; *m. [Plat. Frs. holt n: Dut. hout n: Ger. holz n: Ot. Not. Wil. holza]* A HOLT, grove; *lucus:*—*Plantode æne holt, Gen.* 21, 33. Innan on þisses holtes hleo within a shadow of this grove, *Cd.* 39.—Holt-hana a woodcock.

Hol-tihte Slander; *calumnia:*—*R.* 15.

Holunga, holunge in vain, *Cd.* 48, v. holenga.

Hom a garment, jacket, v. hama.

Hom the ham, back part of the knee, *Med. Quad.* 8, 13, v. ham.

Hom. 1. Bile; *cholera.* 2. Rust; *rubigo:*—1. *L. M.* 1, 2. 2. *Prov.* 25, v. om.

Homa The erysipelas; *ignis sacer:*—*Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 1.

Homela, an A fool, an idiot, discredited; *morio:*—To homelan with discredit, *L. Alf. pol.* 31.

Homer a hammer, *Beo.* 39, 18, v. hamur.

HÓN, ahón, ic hó, ahó, anþó hóh, he héhð, we hóð; *p. heng, aheng, we hengen; imp. hóh, hóð ge; pp. hangen; v. a. [v. cognate words in hangian]* To hang, crucify; *suspendere:*—He het hon on gealgan, *Gen.* 40, 22. Pharaoh hæet þe ahon on rode, *Gen.* 40, 19. Hine man heng hunc ille suspendit, *Gen.* 41, 13. Hoh hyne crucifige illum, *Mk.* 15, 13: *Jn.* 19, 6. Nime ge hyne and hoð, *id.* Sceal ic hon eowerne cyning, *Jn.* 19, 15.

Hona a cock.—hon-cred cock-crowing, *Bd.* 3, 19, v. hana.

Hond a hand, *Chr.* 853.—Hond-dyntas, hond-smællas blows with the hands, cuffs, *C. Jn.* 18, 22.—Hond-seten a setting of the hand, a signature, *Heming.* p. 164.—Hond-steore limpus, *Cot.* 125: for the other compounds of hond, v. hand, &c.

Honed Calcaneus, *R.* 77.

Hong hung, v. hón.

Hooc a hook, *R.* 3, v. hoc.

Hood a hood, v. hod.

Hóp HOOP, circle; *circulus, Som.*

HOPA [*Plat. hop, hāpje f: Dut. hoop, hope f: Frs. hoape f: Swed. hopp n: Icel. happ n. bona sors*] HOPE; *spes:*—*Scint.* 2, 8.

Hop-gehnastes, hopa-gehnæstes hope of victory, *Cod. Ex.* 101, b.

ⁿ Hopian; *p. ode; pp. od.* To HOPE, trust; *sperare:*—He hopode þæt he gesawesum tacen, *Lk.* 23, 8. Þæt we hopien to Gode that we should trust in God, *Bt.* 42. Þa hopiendan on þe sperantes in te, *Ps.* 16, 8.

Hoppa A stud, brooch; *bullæ:*—*Ors.* 4, 10.

Hoppada A monk's garment; *ependyton:*—*R.* 112.

Hoppa [*Plat. hüppen, hüppern, hippen: Dut. huppen: Ger. hüpfen, hupfen: Dan. hoppe: Icel. hoppa.*—from the *Moes. hup, or the A.-S. hype the hip.* In Westphalia the hip is called hüppe] To HOP, leap, dance; *salire, Som.*

Hoppere A HOPPER, dancer; *saltator, Som.*

Hoppestre A female dancer; *saltatrix, Som.*

Hoppetende leaping for joy, *Past.* 2, 8, from hoppetan, hoppa.

Hopp-scyta, an. A sheet; *linteamentum:*—*Wulfar. Test.*

Hopu Privet; *ligustra:*—*Cot.* 122.

Horas Phlegm, filth, excrement; *pituata:*—*R.* 78. ¶ Hora-seaðe a sink, privy, *Bt.* 37, 2.

Hor-cwen a harlot, *L. Cnut. pol.* 4.
 HÓRD [*Ger. hort m: Isd. Ker. Tat. Moes. haurd or haurda*] HOARD, treasure; thesaurus:—*Elf. gl.* 27. Horde onfengon a treasure received, *Cd.* 71. ¶ Hence boc-hord book-hoard, a library.—Gold-hord a gold-hoard, treasury.—Hord-ærn a storehouse, *V. Ps.* 143, 16.—Hord-burh a treasury, *Cd.* 93. Hord-cleofe, hord-cofa a cupboard, *Ex.* 8, 3.—Hord-ern a storehouse, *Bd.* 3, 8.—Hord-fata a treasury, *Jos.* 7, 11.—Hord-gestreon gain, riches, *Bt. R.* 170.—Hord-mægen a treasure-house, *Cd.* 209.—Hord-rædn a keeping, *R. Ben. interl.* 6.—Hord-weard a treasurer, *Cd.* 144.
 Hordan To HOARD, store; thesaurizare:—*Ass. S. Jn. Lye.*
 * Horder A keeping; custodia:—On epla hordera in pomorum custodiam, *Ps.* 78, 1.
 Hordere; g. horderes, hordres. A HOARDER, treasurer; thesaurarius:—*L. Ethelst.* 3.
 Hordres of a treasurer, v. hordere.
 Horehte Phlegmatic; phlegmaticus, *Som.*
 Horewen Filth, excrement; sordes, *Som.*
 Horg, horh [*Plat. hor, hoor: Frs. hor f.*] Phlegm, filth; phlegma, sordes:—*Cot.* 86, v. horas.
 Horig; adj. Filthy, dirty; sordidus:—*Scint.* 7, 21.
 Horines, se; f. Filthiness; sordes, *Som.*
 Horingas Adulterers; adulteri:—*Lup.* 1, 19, *Lye.*
 Horipi, horiti The HORITI; Harudes, populus:—Be eastan Dalamensam sindon Horipi east of the Damentians are the Horiti. Be norðan Horiti is Mæghaland to the north of the Horiti is Mazovia, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Horlic filthy, v. horig.
 HORN, hyrne [*Plat. hoorn n: Dut. hoorn m: Frs. hoarn n: Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. horn n: Moes. haurns.* All these words signify a horn, and a corner; but the *Dan.* use hjörne, and the *Swed.* hörn, to denote a corner.—*Heb.* קרן qrn a horn, what shoots forth or extends] 1. A HORN; cornu. 2. A trumpet; buccina:—1. And bið upahafen swa anhyrnende horn, *Ps.* 91, 10: 17, 3: 74, 4. 2. Aoth bleow bealdlice his horn *Ehud inflavit fortiter ejus buccinam, Jud.* 3, 27: *Cd.* 151.—Horn-bær horn-bearing; corniger, *Elf. gr.* 8.—

Horn-blawere horn-blower, *Elf. gl.* 6.—Horn-boga cornuus arcus, *Jdth.* 11.—Horn-bora a horn-blower, *Cot.* 42.—Horn-pic a pinnacle, *C. R. Lk.* 4, 9.—Horn-sale a pinnacled dwelling, a pinnacle, *Cd.* 86.—Horn-sceaðe a pinnacle, *C. Mt.* 4, 5.
 Hornleás; adj. HORNLESS; cornua non habens:—*Somn.* 410.
 Hornung, e; f. Whoring, adultery, fornication; mœchatio, adulterium:—Hornung-sunu a son of fornication, a bastard, *Cot.* 142.
 Horo-seaða a sink, *Bt.* 37, 2, *C.*, v. horas, &c.
 Horr a hinge, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3, v. heor.
 HORS, heors, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. ros n: Old Dut. hors, ors: Frs. hors m: Old Ger. hors: Dan. hest: Swed. häst m: Icel. hross n. a mare: Icel. hestr m. a horse: Old Icel. hors a mare*] A HORSE; equus:—Nyllege beon swa swa hors, *Ps.* 31, 11: *Bd.* 3, 5.—Horsa-steall horse-stall, a prison, *R.* 61.—Horsa-hnægung horse neighing.—Hors-bær a horse-bier, hearse, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Hors-camb a horse-comb, *Elf. gl.* 22.—Hors-cræt a cart or chariot drawn by two horses.—Hors-ele, hors-elene horse-heal; helenium, *Elf. gl.* 16.—Hors-ern a stable.—Hors-here a horse-army, cavalry.—Hors-hierde, hors-hyrde a horse-keeper, hostler, *Cot.* 172.—Hors-hwæla a horse-whale, *Ors.* 1, 1.—Hors-mint horse-mint.—Hors-syðða a hearse, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Hors-begen a horse-thane, an equery, *Chr.* 897.—Hors-wain a horse-wain, waggon, *R.* 48.—Hors-wealh an equery, *L. In.* 33.—Hors-weard horse-ward, hostler.
 Horsc; adj. Sagacious; prudens:—*Cd.* 191.
 Horslice; adv. Prudently, sagaciously, valiantly; prudenter:—*Cot.* 138.
 Horu, horuwe filth, v. horewen.
 Horwa Filth, dirt; sordes:—*Job.* p. 161.
 Hor-weg Out of the way; devius:—*Cot.* 61.
 Hos the heels, *Ps.* 48, 5, v. ho.
 Hos hosa [*Plat. hase f: Dut. hoze, hoos f: Dan. hose c: Icel. hosa f. a hose*] Stockings, HOSE, hosen, a bramble; caliga, ocrea, rhamnus:—*Elf. gl.* 19.—Hose-bendashose-bands, garters.
 Hosp Reproach, scorn, mockery; opprobrium:—*Ps.* 14, 4: 21, 5: *Lk.* 1, 25. Na ic do hosp

non faciam irritum, *Ps.* 88, 34.
 To hospe gedon contumelia afficere, *Elf. T.* p. 12.
 Hóð hang; imp. of hón.
 Hou A mountain; mons, *Lye.*
 Hr, the Anglo-Saxons frequently aspirated r by prefixing h, as in
 Hraca, an [*Plat. Ger. rachen m: Dut. kaak f: Rab. Maurus. hracho: Icel. hráki m. spittle*] A throat, the jaws, a cough, phlegm; guttur, tussis:—On hracan heora in gutture suo, *Ps.* 113, 15.
 Hracca The RACK, neck, the hinder part of the head; occiput, *Som.*
 Hracod RAKED, ragged; lace-ratus, *Som.*
 Hrád rode, *Bd.* 3, 9; p. of ridan.
 Hrad ready, rash, *Ps.* 13, 6, v. hræd.
 Hradian; p. geradode; pp. geradod. To hasten, to be ready, prosper; properare:—*V. Ps.* 15, 3.
 Hradung, e; f. A hastening; festinatio:—*R. Ben.*
 * Hræcan To retch, hawk; niti ad vomitum:—*Elf. gr.* 26.
 Hræc-gebræc The rheum; branchus:—*R.* 10.
 Hræctung, hræcung, e; f. Retching, hawking; sreatio, saliva, pituita:—*R.* 78.
 HRÆD, hrad, ræd, geræd; comp. ra; sup. est; adj. [*Plat. reed, rede: Dut. gereed: Frs. red: Ger. bereit: Dan. reede: Swed. reds: Icel. hradr quick*] READY, swift, nimble, quick, rash; celer:—On hrædum færelde in a swift course, *Bt.* 4. Se gast is hræd, *Mt.* 26, 41.—Hræde spræce, geræde spræce prose; prompta loquela, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 648, 27.—Hræd-bitra a quick biter, a beetle.—Hræde-monað march, v. hreðe-monað.—Hræd-fernes a swift course, *Bt.* 32, 2.—Hræd-hydignes rashness, *Past.* 49, 1.—Hræd-wæne a ready waggon, a vehicle, *Bt.* 36, 2.—Hræd-wilnes vehement desire, rashness, *Past.* 23, 2.
 Hrædels a riddle, v. rædels.
 Hrædinge; adv. Shortly, quickly; brevi:—*Lup.* 1, 20.
 Hrædlíc; adj. Quick, speedy, sudden; citus:—Hrædlíce deað sudden death, *Bd.* 4, 23: *Ors.* 1, 10.
 Hrædlíce; adv. READILY, shortly, quickly, immediately; statim:—*Mt.* 3, 16: 13, 5, 20.
 Hrædlíc or more quickly, very soon, *Bd.* 3, 14.
 Hrædlíc nys, se; f. Readiness, haste, quickness; celeritas:—*Guth. Vit.* 2.
 Hrædnes, se; f. READINESS,

quickness, swiftness; agilitas:—*Greg.* 2, 9. On hrædnesse quickly; cito, *Bd.* 1, 14.
 Hraefen a raven, the Danish standard, v. hrefen.—Hraefen-fot raven-foot, horse-thyme, cinquefoil, *Herb.*
 Hraefnan to support, *C. R. Mt.* 6, 24, v. ræfnan.
 Hraege A doe, goat; damula:—*R.* 19.
 * Hraege - heafð [heafod a head] GATESHEAD, in *Durham, Bd.* 3, 21.
 HRAEGEL Clothes, raiment, a garment, RAIL; vestimentum:—Ge gemetað an cild hræglum bewunden, *Lk.* 2, 12. On hrægle in raiment, *Cd.* 195. *Spolium, Ps.* 67, 13. ¶ Nihtes-hrægl night-rail or clothing.—Hrægle-gewæd clothes, *Cot.* 118.—Hrægl-hus a vestry, *C. R. Ben.* 67.—Hrægl-þegn a groom of the stole, *C. R. Ben.* 55.—Hrægl-weard a keeper of clothes, a vestry-keeper, *Cot.* 175.
 Hraeglung, e; f. Clothing; vestitus:—*R.* 62.
 Hraem a raven, *Elf. gr.* 6, v. hrem.
 Hraem a shout, v. hream.
 Hraeman to cry out, v. hreman.
 Hraemde hindered, *L. Ps.* 77, 37, v. hremman.
 Hraemn a raven, *Elf. gr.* 8, v. hrem.
 Hraen A little goat, a kid; capreolus, *Som.*
 Hraeron should fall, *Ps.* 117, 13, v. hreosan.
 Hraes A gushing; impetus:—*C. Mt.* 8, 32.
 Hraesto Resting; accubitus, *Som.*
 Hraeswan To meditate; meditari:—*Bt.* 22, 2, *C.*
 Hraeð swift, *Bd.* 4, 6, v. hræd.
 Hraeða A garment of goat-skin; melotes, *Som.*
 Hraeð-bita a beetle, v. hræd, &c.
 Hraeðe quickly, *R. Mt.* 4, 17; hraeðor sooner, v. hraeðe.
 Hraeð-fornes, se; f. Quickness; celeritas, *Som.*
 Hraeð-monað March, v. hreðe-monað.
 Hraew a corpse, *Cd.* 144, v. hreaw.
 Hraefyl Rapine, ruin; rapina:—*Beo.* 4, 40.
 Hragra [*Plat.* reier n: *Dut. Ger.* reiger m: *Dan.* heire m: *Swed.* hägr m.] A hern, heron; ardea:—*Elf. gl.* 11: *Cot.* 12.
 * Hragyfra Lamentable, mournful, cruel; funestus:—*Cot.* 90.
 Hralic Belonging to a funeral, mournful; funebris:—*Cot.* 88.
 Hramma [*Plat.* ramm m.] 1. A canker in the flesh; cancer. 2. A cramp; spasmus:—1. *Cot.* 206. 2. *R.* 10.
 Hramsa, hramse, an. Henbane;

allium ursinum:—*Cot.* 7, 166.
 Hramsan crop allii sylvestris cimæ.
 Hran A whale; cetus:—*Cot.* 23.
 Musculus, *R.* 102, v. hrón.
 Hrán touched, v. hrinan.
 Hranas [*Dan.* rensdyr: *Icel.* hreinn m. hrein dyr n.] Reindeer; cervi quidam cornua habentes ramosa:—*Pa* deor hi hatað hranas the deer they call reins, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. lect.* p. 62, 6.
 Hraeðe, hraeðe; comp. rhaðor; adv. [hræd ready] Of one's own accord, readily, quickly, soon, immediately; hence our word RATHER; ultro:—*Ga* hraeðe on þa stræta, *Lk.* 14, 21: 16, 6. To hraeðe too readily, too soon, *Bt.* 3, 1: *Bd.* 4, 1.
 Hraeðre to a mind, *Bt. R.* p. 187, v. hreðer.
 Hrawlic mournful, v. hralic.
 Hreac, es; m. A RICK, stack, heap; strues:—Hreacas ricks, *Cot.* 18. Hraeges-hreac hayrick.
 Hread a reed, *R. Mt.* 12, 20, v. hreod.
 Hreadydon Hastened; acceleraverunt, v. hradian.
 Hreafian to seize, *L. Ps.* 49, 23, v. reafian.
 Hreám; m. [*Icel.* hreimr m. a sound: *Heb.* רם rum elevated, from רם rm to lift] A din, clamour, a crying out, wailing; clamor:—*Gen.* 18, 20.
 Hreamig exulting, v. hremig.
 Hrean A consumption; phthisis:—*L. M.* 2, 41.
 * Hreas fell; p. of hreosan.
 Hreape-musa bat, v. hreremus.
 Hreaw, reaw; adj. [*Plat. Ger.* roh: *Dut.* raauw: *Dan.* raa: *Swed.* rå: *Icel.* hráí m. rawness] RAW; crudus:—*Herb.* 135, 2.
 Hreaw, repented; p. of hreowan.
 Hreaw, hræw [*Dut.* rif n: *Frs.* hres n: *Isd.* hreve: *Ot.* reve: *Glos. Lips. ref.* 1. A carcass; cadaver. 2. What relates to a dead body, funeral; funus:—1. Heora fædera hreaw beon fornumene, *Num.* 14, 33. Hraewas carcasses, *L. Ps.* 78, 2. 2. *Elf. gl.* 26.
 Hrecca a neck, v. hracca.
 Hrecg a back, v. hric.
 Hreconlice; adv. Quickly; cito, *Som.*
 HREDDAN; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* red-den: *Ger.* retten: *Dan.* redde: *Swed.* rädä: *Icel.* rétta jus in aliquem exequi] To RID, seize, take; rapere:—*God* wolde hreddan hea rice *God* would take (his) proud kingdom, *Cd.* 208.
 Hredding A RIDDING, deliver-

ing, redemption; ereptio:—*W. Bd.* p. 310.
 Hredlice readily, *L. Ps.* 6, 10, v. hrædlice.
 Hred-mod fierce, cruel; ferus, *Som.*
 Hred-monað March, v. hreðe-monað.
 Href A person diseased with leprosy; leprosus:—*R. Mt.* 8, 2: *Lk.* 17, 2.
 Hrefen A crab; cancer:—Hrefen, þe sume menn hatað crabba, *W. Cat.* p. 168.
 HREFEN, hræfen, ræfen; g. hrefnes; m. [*Plat.* rave c: *Dut.* raaf m. rave c: *Ger.* rabe m: *Wil.* raban: *Not.* rammo: *Dan.* ravn m: *Swed.* ramn m: *Icel.* hrafn m.] A RAVEN, the Danish standard; corvus:—Besceawiað þa hrefnas, *Lk.* 12, 24: *Chr.* 878. *Cant.*—Hrefn-cynn raven-kind, *Lev.* 11, 17.—Hrefnes-fot raven's foot, *Herb.* 28, crow's foot.—Hrefnes-leac raven's leek; satyrion, *Herb.* 16.
 Hrefnan to suffer, *Cd.* 224, v. ræfnan.
 Hrege a she goat, *Bd.* 3, 21, v. hræge.
 Hregle with a garment, v. hrægel.
 Hregnan to rain, *C. Mt.* 3, 45, v. rinan.
 Hreh A deluge; inundatio, *Som.*
 HREM, hræm, hræmn, hremm, hremn [hream a noise, a shout] A raven; corvus:—*Gen.* 8, 7. Hremnes-fot raven's foot, *Elf. gl.* 14, v. hrefen.
 Hreman to cry, weep, cry out, boast, *Mk.* 5, 7, v. hryman.
 Hremig, Noisy, exulting, triumphant, querulous; querulus, stridulus, *Conb.*; compos, *Lye*:—Since hremig with wealth exulting, *Beo.* 26, 132. Fræt-wum hremig with ornaments exulting, *Beo.* 28, 179.
 Hremman; p. hræmde; pp. gehremmed. To hinder, disquiet; impedire:—*L. Ps.* 77, 37.
 Hremming A hinderance, disquieting; impedimentum:—*Basil. R.* 2.
 Hrendan to rend, *C. Lk.* 13, 17, v. rendan.
 Hrenian. To scent; redolere:—*Scint.* 28, *Lye.*
 Hreo rough, v. hreog.
 Hreoce A roach, rocket; rubellio, *Som.*
 HREÓÐ, hread, reod, es; n. [*Plat.* reet, riet, reit n: *Dut.* riet n: *Frs.* reid n: *Ger.* rieth, rohr n: *Moes.* raus: *Swed.* rör n.] 1. A REED, sedge; arundo. 2. A path; orbita:—1. *Pu* þrea wyldeor hreodes, *Ps.* 67, 33: *Mt.* 11, 7. *Hwi* ferde ge geseon þat hreod, *Lk.* 7, 24.

2. *Cot.* 145. — Hreod - bedd hreod-htig a reed-bed, a place where sedge grows, *Ex.* 2, 3. — Hreod-writ a writing reed, a pen, *C. Ps.* 44, 2.

† Hreodea *Rough*; asper:—*Bd.* 4, 27.

Hreodford [hread a reed, ford a ford] *Redbridge, Hants, Bd.* 4, 16, *S. p.* 584, 29.

HREOF [*Plat.* rüdīg: *Dut.* rap-pig: *Ger.* rüdīg: *Not.* rudīg] *ROUGH*, rugged, scabby; callosus, scabiosus:—*Cot.* 47. Leprosus, *R. Mt.* 8, 2.

Hreof *A scab*; scabies:—*Past.* 11, 5.

HREOFL, hreoflic, hreoffig; *def.* se hreofla; *adj.* Scabby, leprous; scabiosus:—*Ex.* 4, 6.

Hreofla, an; *m.* A leprous man, a leper, leprosy; leprosus, elephantiasis:—On *Simones huse anes hreoflan, Mk.* 14, 3. Se hreofla hym fram ferde, *Lk.* 5, 13.

Hreofnys, se; *f.* Roughness; scabbiness, leprosy; callositas, *Mk.* 1, 42.

HREOG, hreoh [*Plat.* rau, rü: *Dut.* ruw: *Ger.* rauh, roh: *Old Ger.* rug: *Dan.* raa: *Swed.* rā] *Rough, fierce, stormy, cruel*; turbidus, ferus:—Hreoh weder, *Mt.* 16, 3.—Hreoh sæ, *Jn.* 6, 18.—Hreoh-mod *savage minded, Cd.* 186.

Hreohhe *Fannus, piscis, Cot.* 213.

Hreohfull; *adj.* Rueful, stormy; turbidus:—Hreohfull gear turbidus annus, *Cal. Jan.*

Hreohmodnes, se; *f.* Cruelty; ferocitas, *Som.*

Hreohnes, hreones, se; *f.* A ROUGHNESS, tempest, storm; tempestas, scabrities:—*Ps.* 49, 4: *Bd.* 3, 15.

HREOL, reol [*Plat.* rull *f.*: *Dut.* rol *f.*: *Ger.* rolle *f.*: *Dan.* rul, ruld: *Swed.* rulle *m.*: *Icel.* hræll *m.*: *Lat. mid.* rollus] A REEL; gírgillur:—*R.* 111.

† Hreopan, we hreopon, hwreopon [*Plat.* ropen: *Dut.* roepen: *Frs.* hropa: *Ger.* rufen: *Isd.* hreofun: *Moes.* hropjan: *Dan.* raabe: *Swed.* ropa: *Icel.* hrópa] To cry, scream; clamare:—*Cd.* 150: 151.

Hreopan-dun, Hreope-dun, Hrypa-dun, e; *f.* [*Flor.* Hrepandun: *Malm.* Rependuna: *Hunt.* Rependun: *Dunel.* Repadun, Reopedun: *Hovd.* Repandun: *Brom.* Repandune.—*litoralis, collis, Som.*] REPTON, now only a village in Derbyshire, situate on an eminence near the river Trent. It was anciently a large town, and had a monastery, where the

Mercian kings were buried. The Danes, opposing Burghed, king of Mercia, wintered here in A. D. 874, and destroyed the monastery. *Ingulf* says, "Monasterium que celeberrimum omnium regum Merciorum sacratissimum mausoleum funditus destruxissent," 26. It is remarkable, in the present day, for its well-endowed and celebrated grammar school. All the feelings, arising from gratitude and juvenile recollection, are associated with the name of Repton, for here the writer of this article was educated:—Æþelbald, Myrcna cyning lið on Hreopandune *Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, lieth at Repton, Chr.* 755. Her for se here from Lindesse to Hreopedune and þær winter-setl nam here the army went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, *Chr.* 874. Her for se here from Hreopedune, *Chr.* 875.

Hreop-sæte, Hrypp-sæta the people of Rippon, v. Ripum.

HREÓSAN, behreosan, gehreosan, he hryst; *p.* ic, he hreás, hryse, þu hrure, we hruon; *sub.* rhyre; *pp.* gehroren [*Plat.* risan: *Old South Ger.* and *Swiss dialects*, risan, zerisan, reysen, abreysen: *Ger.* rauschen to rustle, riseln to fall drop by drop: *Moes.* druisan: *Icel.* hrasa] To RUSH, shake, waver, fall, fall or tumble down; ruere:—Þe hreosað, *C. Ps.* 144, 15. He hreas and feoll on eorðan, *Bd.* 4, 31. Behreosað on helle rush into hell, *Lup.* 5, 8.

Hreose; *adj.* Frail, ruinous, rushing on, violently approaching; caducus, ruiturus:—*Bt.* 41, 3.

Hreosendlic; *adj.* Frail, perishable; caducus:—*Bt.* 14, 2.

Hreoða, an; *m.* [reow raw] What is made of raw hides; quidvis e crudis coriis confectum:—Bord-hreoða, scyld-hreoða a buckler.

Hreoðnys a raging, *C. Lk.* 8, 24, v. hreohnes.

Hreoðor, hreoðor-hyrde an ox, v. hryðer.

Hreoung shortness of breath, v. hristung.

Hreow, hrere Raw, REAR, cruel, fierce; crudus:—Ne eton ge of þam nan þing hreowes, *Ex.* 12, 9: *Cd.* 220.

Hreowan, hreowsian, behreowsian, he hrywð; *p.* hreáw, gehreáw, we hruwon; *pp.* hrowen. To RUE, repent, to be sorry

for, grieve, lament; pœnitere:—Ne hit furðum him ne læt hreowan nor indeed suffer himself to repent of it, *Bt.* 39, 12. Mec hreoweð, *R. Mt.* 15, 32. Hreaw him, *Ps.* 105, 42.

Hreowe [*Plat.* rou, roue, rau *f.* beroue, berau *f.*: *Dut.* rouw *m.*: *Ger.* reue *f.*: *Isd.* hreuu: *Ker.* hriuun: *Ot.* riu: *Moes.* reigo] Repentance, penance; pœnitentia:—Hreowe don pœnitentiam agere, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

Hreowe; *adj.* Repenting, pœnitens:—Hreowum tearum pœnitentibus lacrymis, *Bd.* 4, 25.

† Hreowig Penitent; pœnitens:—Hof hreowig mod penitent minded wept, *Cd.* 37: 38.

Hreowlic, hrywlic; *adj.* Cruel, mournful; crudelis:—*L. Lund.* 12.

Hreowlice; *adv.* Cruelly, mournfully; crudeliter:—*Bd.* 1, 15: *Ors.* 3, 7.

Hreownes, se; *f.* 1. Repentance; pœnitentia. 2. Cruelty, roughness; crudelitas:—1. *Mt.* 21, 29. 2. *Elf. T.* p. 35, 10.

Hreowsian to repent, *Mt.* 27, 3, v. hreowan.

Hreowsung, e; *f.* Repentance; pœnitentia:—*Bt.* 44, 3: *Lk.* 10, 13.

HREPAN, hreppan; *pp.* gehrepod, ahrepod; *v. a.* [*Plat.* Old *Dut.* reppen: *Swed.* repa to catch, to take] To touch; tangere:—God behead us þat we ne æton, ne we þat treow ne hrepodon, *Gen.* 3, 3. Ic hreppe, *Ex.* 11, 1.

Hrepingas Lipingale, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 675, *Ing.*

Hrepsung The evening; vesper, *Bridf. Rames.*

Hrepung, hreppung, e; *f.* Feeling, touch; tactus:—*Elf. gr.* 11, 43.

HRERAN [*Plat.* rören: *Dut.* roeren: *Frs.* rieren: *Ger.* rühren: *Isd.* Ot. Not. ruoren: *Moes.* reiran: *Dan.* røre: *Swed.* röra: *Icel.* hræra] To move, agitate, raise; agitare:—Swa swa yða for winde þa sæ hre-rað as waves, through the wind, agitate the sea, *Bt.* 39, 1: *Bt. R.* p. 191, v. ræran.

Hrere rear, raw, v. hreow.

Hrere-mus A REREMOUSE, bat; vesperilio:—*Elf. gl.* 12.

Hrerenes a tempest, v. hreohnes.

Hresigende Sick of a fever; febricitans:—*H. Mk.* 1, 3.

† Hrestan to rest, stop, *Bt. R.* p. 164, v. restan.

Hretan To spread; sternere:—*Prov.* 10.

Hréð, hreðe savage, cruel, *Cd.* 103, v. reð.

Hreða *a garment, Cot. 133, v. hræða.*
 Hreðe-monað, hrede-monað, hræde-monað, hred-monað [*Hreð severe, rough; Hræd, Bd. says, "from the goddess Rheda, to whom the A.-S. then sacrificed;" others say, from hræd prepared, because they then prepared for agriculture, navigation, and war; monað a month*] *The month of March; Martius:—Se Hreð-monað Martius, W. Cat. p. 106. On þæm þridan monðe on geare bið an and þrittig daga, and se monað is nemned on læden Martius, and on ure geþeode hred-monað, Menol. Sax. Hick. Thes. I. p. 218, 70.*
 Hreðer; *d. hræðre. The breast, mind; pectus, animus:—Hreðer-gleaw prudent in mind, Cd. 143. Hæfde on hreðre had in mind, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 2. Of þam hatan hreðre of the hot mind, Cod. Exon. 24, b.—Hreðer-cofa the mind's cave, the breast, Cod. Exon. p. 27, b.—Hreðer-loc a the mind's enclosure, Cod. Exon. 23, b.*
 Hreðian; *p. we hreðdon. To rage, excite, cheer; sævire:—Cd. 170.*
 Hreðig *severe, proud, Jdth. 11, v. reðig.*
 Hreðleás; *adj. WRATHLESS, mild; mitis:—Cod. Exon. 46, a.*
 HRIC, hricc, hricg, hrycce, hrycg; *es [Plat. rugg, rugge m: Dut. rug m: Frs. hreg, reg f: Ger. rücken m: Ker. hrucki: Isd. hrucce: Ot. rugge: Not. rukke: South Ger. ruck, ruggen: Dan. ryg c: Swed. rygg m: Icel. hryggr m.] RIDGE, back of a man or beast; dorsum, fastigium:—Fynd mine þu sealdest me on hricc, Ps. 17, 42. On hrycce urum, Ps. 65, 10. Þa æftran hrices posteriora dorsi, Ps. 67, 14. Þonne bið tobrocen hrycg, Ps. 31, 4. Þæs temples hricg templi fastigium, Lk. 4, 9.—Hricg-ban ridge-bone, back-bone, L. Ps. 31, 4.—Hricg-hrægl back-clothing, clothing, Wulfari. Test.*
 Hriddel *A sieve, RIDDLE; cribrum, Som.*
 Hridder, *es; m. [Plat. ridder m.] A fan to winnow corn; capisterium:—R. 50: Cot. 170.*
 Hridrian; *p. ode; pp. od, ud; v. a. To sift, shake; ventilare:—Satanas gyrnde þat he cow hridrude, Lk. 22, 31.*
 Hriefþo *Scabs, scurf, scales; scabies:—Heafod hriefþo scabs or scales on the head, L. M. 2, 30. Hwite hriefþo white scurf, the leprosy, id.*

Hries *A rushing; impetus, Som.*
 HRIF, hrife, hryfe, rif [*Plat. rif, rift: Dut. rif n. a carcass: Ger. riff n: Isd. hrere venter*] *The womb, bowels; uterus, venter:—C. Lk. 11, 27: Ors. 1, 12. Uferre and niðerre hrife superior et inferior venter, Som.*
 Hrifteung, *e; f. A pain in the bowels; iliaca passio:—R. 10.*
 Hrifþo *scabs, v. hriefþo.*
 Hrifwerc *a pain in the bowels, R. 10, v. hrifteung.*
 Hrig *a rick, v. hreac.*
 Hrilæcung, *e; f. Reasoning; ratiocinatio, Ben.*
 Hrim, hrime RHIME, *hoar frost; pruina:—T. Ps. 118, 83.*
 Hriman *to cry out, Num. 13, 31, v. hryman.*
 Hriman *to number, Past. 57, 1, v. riman.*
 Hrimig; *adj. RHIMY; pruinosus:—Menol. 459.*
 HRIN *A touch; tactus:—Solil. 2, v. hrinenes.*
 Hrinan, *he hrinð; p. hrán; pp. hrinen. To touch, strike, adorn, bewail, v. gehrinan.*
 Hrinç, *hrinçg a ring, v. hring.*
 Hrinð *rind, R. 59, v. rind.*
 Hrinenes, *gehrines, se; f. The touch, a touching, contact; tactus:—Bd. 4, 19, 31.*
 HRING, hrinc, hrinçg, ring [*Plat. ring, rink, kring m: Dut. ring, kring m: Frs. hring m: Ger. Dan. Swed. ring m: Icel. hringr m.] A RING, orb, circle, circuit, garland, a girdle, what fastens a girdle, a buckle; annulus, orbis, ambitus:—Syllað hym hring on his hand, Lk. 15, 22: Bd. 4, 18. Lytel bring a little ring, R. 65. Ofer holmes hrinçg over ocean's circuit; super maris ambitum, Cd. 69. Hrinçg þæs hean landes the circuit of the high land, Cd. 137.—Hring-fag, hring-faag a ringed or variegated garment, Gen. 37, 3.—Hring-mæled ring-hilted, Cd. 93.—Hring-seta a contender in a circus, Cot. 43.—Hring-sete, hring-stede a circus, Cot. 183.—Hring-windle a sphere.*
 Hringan; *pp. gehringed [Ger. ringen: Dan. ringe: Swed. ringa: Icel. hringia] To RING, to sound a bell, to give alarm; pulsare campanas:—Hringe tacn sonet signum, R. Concord. 47.*
 Hringedu *byrne a shirt of mail, Cot. 121, Som.*
 Hrinon *to touch; tangere:—Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 11, v. hrinan.*
 Hrinung, *e; f. A touch; tactus:—Solil. 3.*
 Hriofol *Leprosy; lepra:—C. Mt. 8, 3.*

Hrioh *rough, Bt. R. p. 155, v. hreog.*
 Hriones *a tempest, v. hreohnes.*
 Hriopan *to pluck, R. Mt. 12, 1, v. ripan.*
 Hriord *a feast, C. Lk. 14, 12, v. gereord.*
 Hriordian, riordian *To dine, feast, rejoice; prandere:—C. Jn. 21, 12.*
 Hrioung *a shortness of breath, v. hreoung.*
 Hrip *the womb, v. hrif.*
 Hripe-man *a reaper, C. Mt. 13, 39, v. ripere.*
 Hripnis, hrippe *a harvest, C. Mt. 13, 39, v. rip.*
 Hris [*Ger. reis n: Dan. ris c: Icel. hrís a shrub*] *Tops of trees, small branches, RICES; frondes:—Cot. 93.*
 Hrisçian *To shake, vibrate, frizzle, to make a rustling noise; vibrare:—Hrisçende, Cot. 85, Som.*
 Hriseht *Bristly; setosus:—Cot. 186.*
 Hrisel, hrisle *A weaver's shuttle; radius textorius:—R. 110; ebredio, Cot. 71.*
 Hristenda *astridulus, Cot. 5.*
 Hristlan [*Plat. russeln: Dut. ritselen: Ger. rasseln: Dan. rasle: Swed. rasla: Icel. hrista*] *To RUSTLE; crepere, Som.*
 Hristlung, *e; f. A RUSTLING; strepitus, Som.*
 Hristung, *e; f. A difficulty of breathing; difficultas spirandi:—L. M. 2, 4.*
 Hrið-adl *A fever, an ague; febris, Som.*
 Hriðer *an ox or cow, v. hryðer.*
 Hriðian; *p. ode; pp. od. To be sick of a fever or ague; febricitare:—Mt. 8, 14: Mk. 1, 30.*
 Hriðing *Feverishness; febricitatio, Som.*
 Hriung *an asthma, v. hreoung.*
 HROC [*Plat. rook, röke f: Frs. roek c: Dut. kaauw: Ger. kolkrabe m: South Ger. ruch m., and, in some parts, rak*] *A ROOK, crow; cornix, graculus:—Se selð nytenum mete, and briddum hroca cigendum hine, Ps. 146, 10.*
 Hroden, gehroden *Adorned, arranged; ornatus, instructus:—Jdth. 10, Thw. p. 21, 27.*
 Hroder *the sky, R. 94, v. roder.*
 Hroeran *to move, C. R. Mt. 27, 39, v. hreran.*
 Hroernes, *se; f. A moving; motus, Som.*
 HRÓF, *es; m. [Dut. roef f. the cabin of a small vessel: Frs. rof n. a roof] A ROOF, top; culmen:—Hi openodon þone hrof, Mk. 2, 4: Lk. 5, 19. Wið þæs hean hrofes towards the high roof, Bt. 41, 5. Under*

hrofas under roofs, *Cd.* 170.—
 Hrof-gefor a roofed vessel, *Cd.*
 67.—Hrof-tigel roof-tile, *R.*
 58.—Hrof-wyrhta a roof-work-
 er, carpenter, *R.* 9.
 Hrofes-ceaster, Hrofe-ceaster,
 Hroue-ceaster [*Flor.* Rhove-
 cestre: *Malm.* Rovecestria:
Hunt. Rouecestre, Roueceas-
 tre: *Dunel.* Rovecester.—ce-
 aster the city: *Bd.* says Hrofes
 of Roffer: *Som.* hrof covered,
 because enclosed with hills, or
 rof eminent] ROCHESTER,
Kent. On Hrofes-ceastre, *Chr.*
 644: 604: 986.
 Hrohung, e; f. *Excreatio*, *Mod.*
confit. 5.
 Hromese acitula, *Cot.* 206.
 Hrón, hran, es; m. *A* whale;
 grampus, balæna:—*Cot.* 161.
 Hronas delphini, *Bd.* 1, 1.—
 Hron-mere a whale-pond, the
 sea, *Bt. R.* p. 155.—Hron-rad
 the whale's road, *Cd.* 10.
 Hron-d-sparwa *A* sort of sparrow;
 passerum genus:—*C. Mt.* 10,
 29.
 Hrooc a rook, cricket, v. hroc.
 Hrop *A* distaff; colus:—Hrop-
 wyr coli opus, *R.* 11.
 Hror; adj. Prone, bent down;
 pronus:—*Bt.* 41, 5.
 Hroren fallen, desolate, v. gehro-
 ren.
 Hrorenlie Ready to fall or fail;
 ruiturus, *Som.*
 Hrost [*Plat.* rust, rast f: *Dut.*
 roest m.] *A* ROOST; petau-
 rum. — Henna-hrost a hen-
 roost.
 Hrot Filth, scum; sordes:—*L. M.*
 2, 28.
 Hroð a commotion, v. hruð.
 Hroðer cattle, *Cd.* 48, v. hryðer.
 Hroð-hund *A* useless dog; in-
 utilis canis:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p.
 59, v. riðða.
 Hrowen repented; pp. of hreo-
 wan.
 Hrug, hruh, hruhge rough, v. rug.
 Hrum, hrym [*Icel.* hrím] Soot;
 fuligo:—*Martyr.* 25. *Aug.* Ca-
 cobatus, *Cot.* 42.
 Hrumig; adj. Sooty; fuligino-
 sus:—*Cot.* 31.
 Hrure, hruron fell, *L. Ps.* 19, 9,
 v. reósan.
 HRUSE, an; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* rots
 f.] 1. *A* rock, hill; rupes.
 2. Earth, land, region; terra,
 regio:—1. Hyllas and hrusan
 þec wurðiað hills and rocks
 thee adore, *Cd.* 192. 2. Hefig
 hrusan dæl ponderosa terræ
 moles, *Bt. R.* p. 195. Snaw
 hrusan leccað snow moistens
 lands, *Bt. R.* p. 196. Hungor
 ofer hrusan fames per regio-
 nem, *Chr.* 975.
 Hrut balidus, *Cot.* 28.
 Hrutan To ROUT in sleeping,

snore, snort; stertere:—*Elf.*
gr. 28.
 Hruð *A* commotion, raging; æs-
 tus:—*L. M.* 2, 24.
 Hruðer cattle, *Ex.* 34, 19, v.
 hryðer.
 Hruwon repented; p. of hreo-
 wan.
 Hruhle *A* noise, rustling; stre-
 pitus, *Som.*
 Hry, es; m. *A* thorn; spina:
 —Hrygas thorns, *C. Mt.* 7, 16:
 13, 7.
 Hrycce, hrycg a back, *Ps.* 31, 4,
 v. hric.—Hryc-rib, hrycg-rib
 a back rib, *Cot.* 163.—Hryc-
 ryppe, hrycg-ryppe the vertebræ.
 Hryfe the bowels, *Ps.* 21, 8, v.
 hrif.
 Hryft a cloak, *R. Mt.* 5, 40, v. rift.
 Hryg a back, v. hric.—Hrygile-
 buc a wooden vessel, a pail,
 back bucket, v. æscen.—Hryg-
 mærh-lið back-marrow-joint,
 the vertebræ.
 Hryman To give way, depart;
 discedere:—*Elf. gr. de 3 con-*
jugat.
 Hryman, hreman, hriman; p.
 de [*Plat.* römen: *Dut.* roe-
 men: *Ger.* rühen: *Ot.* ru-
 amen: *Ker.* ruomen: *Dan.*
 berömme: *Swed.* berömma to
 boast: *Swed.* rāma mugire:
Icel. hreima resonare: *Icel.* ry-
 mia.—hream a cry] To cry
 out, vociferate; clamare:—
 He hrymð clamat, *Mt.* 12,
 19. Cnapan hrymað to hyra
 efengelicum, *Mt.* 11, 16. Ic
 hrimde clamavi, *Gen.* 39, 15.
 Hrymde clamavit, *Gen.* 39, 14.
 Hig hrymað to me, *Ex.* 22,
 23.
 Hryme soot, *Cot.* 82, v. hrum.
 Hrympelle *A* rumple, fold; ru-
 ga:—*Cot.* 178.
 Hrypa-dun Repton, *Guth. vit. C.*
 2, v. Hreopandun.
 Hrypan to rip, break through,
C. Mt. 6, 19, v. rypan.
 Hryp-sæta the people of Rippon,
 v. Hreop-sæta.
 Hryre Should fall; caderem:—
C. T. Ps. 117, 13, v. hreosan.
 HRYRE, es; m. *A* rushing, fall-
 ing, violence, destruction, ruin;
 prolapsio, ruina:—Hægles
 hryre a falling of hail, *Mk.* 5,
 13. Gemænigfyld is on heom
 hryre, *Ps.* 105, 28. He ge-
 fylde hryras implebit ruinas,
Ps. 109, 7: *Ors.* 4, 9.
 Hryrednes, se; f. Hastiness;
 præcipitatio:—*L. Ps.* 51, 4.
 Hryre-mus a bat, *Prov.* 30, v.
 hreremus.
 Hryrenes, se; f. *A* storm; pro-
 cella:—*L. Ps.* 106, 25.
 Hrysc, hrysc *A* bursting or rush-
 ing in; irruptio, *Som.*
 Hrysedde, hrysedon shook, rushed,

Ps. 21, 6; as if from hrysan;
p. ede for hreósan.
 Hrysel, hrysl Fat of a hog or
 swine, lard; adeps, abdomen:
 —*R.* 73.
 Hrysiende shaking, *T. Ps.* 28, 7,
 v. hreósan.
 Hryst falls, v. hreósan.
 HRYÐER, hriðer, hruðer, bró-
 ðer [*Frs.* reder, rither m:
Icel. hrútr m. a ram] Neat,
 cattle, an ox, a cow, heifer;
 quadrupes, bos:—Twentig
 hryðera twenty of red cattle,
Ors. 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* 62, 10. Of
 hriðerum de bovis, *Lev.* 1, 2.
 Hryðeru boves, *L. In.* 70.
 Hryðera of cattle, *Deut.* 14,
 26: *Jos.* 6, 21. Heo þe hroðra
 oftihð she shall deny thee her
 cattle, *Cd.* 48, *Th.* p. 62, 21.
 Iung hryðer juvenculus, *R.* 22.
 An þri wintre hryðer a heifer
 of three years. Hryðera heord
 a herd of cattle, *Cot.* 3: *Gen.*
 45, 10.—Hryðer-heard, hryð-
 er-hyrde a herdsman.—Hryð-
 er-heawere a cattle-hewer, a
 butcher.
 Hryðða a mastiff, v. riðða.
 Hrywð laments, v. hreowan.
 Hrywlic cruel, *Nathan.* 8, v.
 hreowlic.
 Hrywswian; p. ode; pp. od. To
 lament, be sorry for; deflere:
 —Hi heora synna sceoldon
 hrywswian they should lament
 their sins, *Ors.* 6, 2. Hrywso-
 de him poenituit eum, *C. Ps.*
 105, 42, v. hreowan.
 Hú [*Plat.* wo: *Dut.* hoe: *Frs.*
 ho: *Ger.* wie: *Ot.* wio: *Tat.*
 so: *Wil.* suie: *Dan.* hvor:
Swed. huru] How, in what
 manner; quam, quomodo:—
 Hu god how good, *Ps.* 72, 1.
 Hu mæg man, *Mt.* 12, 29.
 Hu magon ge how can ye?
Mt. 12, 34. Hu fela how many?
Ps. 77, 7: *Mt.* 27, 13: *Mk.* 5,
 20. Hu lange, *Mt.* 17, 17.
 Hu micel quam multus, quam
 magnus. ¶ Hu ne not, whether
 or not; nonne, *Mt.* 6, 26.—
 —Hu geares however.—Hu
 hugu, hu hwego about, almost,
Bd. 4, 19.
 Hua who, v. hwá.
 Huæstrian To murmur; murmu-
 rare:—*C. Jn.* 7, 32.
 Huæstrung, e; f. *A* murmuring,
 muttering; murmuratio, *Som.*
 Hualf a convexity, v. hwealf.
 Huars Space, distance; spatium:
 —*C. Lk.* 24, 13.
 Hucse, husce, hucx [*Plat.* jux]
 HOAX, irony, slight; ironia:
 —Mid hucse with slight, *Cd.*
 107. purh hucx per ironiam,
Cot. 186.
 Hudenian [hude, hyde a hide]
 To unhide, examine; excutere:

—Hudenige ærest hine selfne
excusat prius seipsum, Past.
64.

Hudig *heedful, v. hydeg.*

Hueol *a wheel, v. hweohl.*

Huer *an ewer, v. hwer.*

Huf *A round spungy substance
covering the glottis, a disease;
uvula:—R. 71.*

Hufe [*Plat. huve f: Dut. huif f:
Frs. huwe f: Ger. haube f:
Old Ger. schaupe f: Dan. hue
f: Swed. hufwa f: Icel. húfa
f. a hat: Lat. mid. cuphia,
coiffa*] *A round ornament for
the head; cidaris, tiara:—R.*
64. *Biscopes hufe a bishop's
mitre. Hufan hættes mitres.*

Hufian *To put on a head-dress;
tiaram sive mitram imponere:
—Hufode tiaram imposuit, Lev.*
8, 13.

Hugu, hugu-dæl; *adv. A little,
but a little, at least; parum:
—Hwylce hugu tid quantillum
temporis, Bd. 4, 22. Hu hugu
about, nearly, Bd. 3, 27.*

Hui, huig; *interj. Ho; hui:—
Elf. gr.*

Huile *while, C. Mt. 26, 40, v.
hwil.*

Hul, hula *a hill, v. hill: a hull,
shell, v. halstan.*

Hulc, hulcl *A den, cabin, cottage;
cubile:—Elf. gr. 8: gl. 26.*

Hulfestre *Rainy; pluvialis:—R.*
38.

Hulic *of what sort, Ors. 4, 12, v.
hwylc.*

Hulme HULME, *Holm-castle, in
Normandy, Chr. 1094.*

Hulpon *helped; p. of helpan.*

Hul-wyrt HILL-WORT, *wild
thyme; pulegium montanum,
Som.*

† Humber HUMBER, *a river in
Yorkshire.—Be suðan Hum-
bre near south of Humber, Chr.*
827. *Humbran muða Hum-
ber's mouth; Humbri ostium,
Chr. 993.*

Humeta *How, in what manner;
quomodo:—Mt. 22, 12.*

Hun, hune *consumption; tabes:
—Cot. 192.*

Hunas The HUNNS; Hunni:—
*Ætla Huna cyninge Attila,
king of the Hunns, Chr. 443.*

HUND, es; *n. [Plat. Ger. hun-
dert: Dut. honderd: Frs.
huwendert, hondert: Tat. hund:
Moes. hund, hunda: Dan. hun-
dred: Swed. hundra, hundra-
de: Icel. hundrad: in the
poem upon Saint Anno, hun-
terit: in older dialects the
latter part of this word is not
found; for instance, in the
Salic laws, chunna: the Moes.
and A.-S. hund: Welsh, and
Celt. Bret. cant: Albanish,
kinnt, to which corresponds*

the *Lat. centum, derived by
some from the Grk. κεντεω, to
prick; it being a practice, in
earlier times, to make a dot
after each hundred. The ter-
minating syllables ert, red or
ret, which took their origin
by transposition of red, rath,
signified, according to Wach-
ter, a number; but, according
to Thre, more justly, a stroke;
it being the ancient custom to
count or number by strokes
or lines. The Plat. ret signi-
fies a rent or line, which the
ancients made on the wooden
staff or stick, used to cast up
their accounts. For this rea-
son, the syllables red, ert, rad,
have been added in the Swed.
and other northern languages
to the tens instead of the Ger.
zig, as the Swed. attraed, Ger.
achtzig, eighty: niraed, Ger.
neunzig ninety. In ancient
times hund only signified ten:
Moes. taihun-taihund: A.-S.
hund-teontig designates ten
times ten. In the A.-S. hund-
seofontig is seventy. In old
Ger. MSS. they use, instead
of hundret, zehenzig: Isd. ze-
hanzo. Fragment on Charle-
magne, zehenzig. For two
hundred, Wil. uses zui renze-
henzog, and Ot. zuirozehan-
zug; and for a thousand years
zenstunt zenzech iuro] A
HUNDRED; centum. The A.-S.
prefixed hund to numerals,
from seventy to a hundred and
twenty, but it was sometimes
omitted, when hund preceded;
as, scypa an hund and eahta-
tig of ships one hundred and
eighty. When units are com-
bined with tens, the units, as
in Dut. and Ger., are placed
first with and; as, an and
twentig twenty-one; but in A.-
S. after the word hund or hun-
dred, the smaller number is
last, and the substantive re-
peated; for if the smaller num-
ber were set first, it would
denote a multiplication; as,
an hund wintra and þrittig
wintra a hundred and thirty
years; hund teontig wintra
and seofon and XL wintra a
hundred and forty-seven years;
fewer hund wintra and þrit-
tig wintra four hundred and
thirty years; þreo hund manna
and eahtatýne men three hun-
dred and eighteen men. Instead
of twa hund, we find also tu
hund. The others are simply
thus; þreo hund, fif hund, &c.
*Rask:—Gyf hwylc mann hæfð
hund sceapa, and him losað
an of þam hu ne forlæt he þa**

nigon and hund nigontig on
þam muntum, Mt. 18, 12.—
Hund-eahtatig eighty, Gen.
16, 16.—Hund-enlufontig a
hundred and ten.—Hund-feald
hundred-fold, Mt. 13, 8.—
Hund-nigontig ninety, Gen. 5,
9.—Hund-seofontig seventy.
—Hund-teontig a hundred.—
Hund-teontig-fealdlic a hun-
dred-fold, Bd. 5, 19.—Hund-
twelftig a hundred and twenty.

† HUND, es; *m. [Dut. hond m:
Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. hund m:
Icel. hundr m: Moes. hunds]
A HOUND, dog; canis:—Ymb-
sealdon me hundas manige
circumdederunt me canes multi,
Ps. 21, 15. Hundes beo dog-
bee, dog or horse-fly, Cot. 54.
Hundes fleoga, Id. Ors. 1, 7.
Hundes lus, Id. Elf. gl. 12.
Hundes berien hound or dog-
berry.—Hundes tunge hound's
tongue; cynoglossa, Id. Elf.
gl. 42.—Hundes-wyrm dog-
worm; ricinus, R. 24.—Hun-
da hus dog's house, a kennel.—
Hund-wæalh canum servitor,
R. 8.*

Hundhoge HUNCOT, *Lincoln-
shire, Chr. 1124.*

Hundrað Hundredth; centesi-
mus:—C. Mt. 13, 8.

Hundred, hundryd, es; *n. pl.
nom. ac. hundredu. A hundred,
a division of a county; centu-
ria:—Innan his hundrede
within his hundred, L. Cnut.
pol. 16.—Hundred-man a cen-
tury; centurio, Mk. 15, 44.
—Hundredesman, Id.—Hun-
dredes-caldor, Id. Mt. 8, 5.*

Hunduelle *A hundred-fold; cen-
tuplus:—C. Mt. 13, 8.*

Hu-ne, hu-la-ne *whether or not;
numquid:—Mt. 5, 46, 47, v.
hu.*

Hune the Hunns, Bd. 5, 9, v.
Hunas.

Hune Horehound; marrubium,
Som.

Hunel Shameless, wanton; pro-
cax, Som.

HUNGER, hungor, hungur; *g.
hungres; d. hungre. [Dut.
Frs. hongern: Plat. Ger. Dan.
Swed. hunger m: Icel. húngr
n: Ot. hungar] HUNGER, fa-
mine; famēs:—On hungre
forwurðe, Lk. 15, 17.—Hun-
gras; pl. Mt. 24, 7.—Hunger-
biten hunger-bitten, Chr. 1096.
—Hunger-læwa one afflicted
with hunger; famelicus:—
Cantic Annæ.*

† Hungreg, hungrig, hungri HUN-
GRY; famelicus, esuriens:—
Cot. 191: Cd. 72.

Hungrian to hunger, v. hingrian.
Hungrie HUNGARY; Hunga-
ria:—Chr. 1096.

HUNIG, huni [*Plat.* honnig *m*: *Frs.* huninge *f*: *Dut.* Ger. honig *m*: *Ker.* Isd. honec: *Not.* honanc: *South Ger.* hönig: *Dan.* honning *c*: *Swed.* honing, hāning *m*: *Icel.* húnang *n*.] **HONEY**; *mel*:—*Num.* 16, 14. Feld-beon hunig *field-bees' honey*. Wudu hunig *wood-honey*; *sylvestre mel*, *Mt.* 3, 4: *Mk.* 1, 6. Huniges dropa *drops of honey*; *mel stillatitium*, *L. M.* 2, 46.—Hunig-æppel *honey-apple*; *pastillus*, *Cot.* 155.—Hunig-camb *honey-comb*, *R. Conc.*—Hunig-sucle *honey-suckle*.—Hunig-swete *honey-sweetening*.—Hunig-teare *honey-tears, drops of honey*, *Cot.* 43.—Hunig-tearlic *like nectar*, *Cot.* 138.—Huni-suge *privet*; *ligustrum*, *R.* 47.

Hunspera, hunspura *A staff or stick with a spear in it*; *dolo*:—*Cot.* 62.

HUNTA, an; *m.* A HUNTER; *venator*:—*Preost ne beo hunta a priest should not be a hunter*, *L. Can. Edg.* 64. Butan þær huntan *gewicodon except where hunters dwelt*.

Hunta, an; *m.* A spider; *araneæ genus*:—*Huntan bite a spider's bite*, *L. M.* 1, 68. Hunta, þæt swiðre oðre naman gangel-wefra, *L. M.* p. 1, c. 68.

^a**Huntandun**, Huntendun [*Hunt.* Huntendune: *Ric.* Huntadun: *Hovd.* Huntendun: *Brom.* Huntingdon: *Kni.* Huntungdon.—*huntan a hunter's, dun a hill*] **HUNTINGDON**; *venantis dunum, oppidum Icenorum*:—*Chr.* 656: 921: 963.—*Huntandune-scyre*, *Huntadun - scire HUNTINGDONSHIRE*, *Chr.* 1011.

Huntað, huntoðe [*huntað from huntian to hunt*] *A hunting*; *venatio*:—*Ors.* 1, 1: *Gen.* 25, 28.

Huntian, ic huntige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To HUNT; *venari*:—*Coll. Monast. Elf. gr.* 24.

Huntigend, es; *m.* A hunter; *venans*:—*Of grine huntigendra e laqueo venantium*, *Ps.* 90, 3: 123, 6.

Huntigspere **HUNTING-SPEAR**; *venabulum*:—*R.* 51.

Huntnað, huntnoð *A hunting, chase*; *venatio*:—*L. Can. pol.* 77: *Bd.* 3, 14.

Huntung, e; *f.* A HUNTING; *venatio*:—*Bd.* 1, 1.

Hunu *How now*; *nonne*:—*Ps.* 38, 11.

Huoerf *exchange*, *C. Mk.* 8, 37, v. hwerf.

Huomm *a corner*, v. hwom.

Huon *a little, few*, v. hwon.

Huonlice *a little while*, v. hwonlice.

Hup-ban *a hip-bone*, *Cot.* 126, v. hipe.

Hup-seax *A dagger, short sword*; *pugio, gladiolus*:—*Jdth.* 12.

Hure [*hyre a reward, hyrian to hire*] **WHORE**; *meretrix*, *Som.*

Huredóm, es; *m.* **WHOREDOME**; *meretricium*, *Som.*

Huru, huru-þinga *At least, at all events, yet, only, indeed, especially*; *saltem, tantum*:—*Elf. T.* p. 36, 17: *Gen.* 16, 2: *Jos.* 1, 18.

^o**Hu's**, es; *n.* [*Plat. Dan.* huus *n*: *Dut.* huis *n*: *Ger.* haus *n*: *Frs.* Isd. *Ker.* Ot. and all the other old *South Ger.* writers, *Moes.* *Swed.* *Icel.* hus *n*: *Slavon.* and *Wendish.* hisha: *Wach.* derives this word, as well as the *Ger.* haut *skin*, and *Ger.* hütte *cottage*, from the Old *Ger.* hūten *to cover, protect, hide*; so that it would properly designate a covered or protected place] **A HOUSE**, *building, cottage*; *domus, ædes*:—*Mt.* 12, 25.—Hus be wege *a house by the way, a stable*, *Elf. gl.*—Hus of bredan *a tavern*; *taberna*, *R.* 55.—Hus-bonda, husbunda *husband*; *domus magister*, *Ex.* 3, 22.—Husbrec, hus-bryce *house-breaking*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 61.—Husbricel, hus-brycel *house-breaker*, *Cot.* 209.—Hus-carl, husceorl *a house-carl, house-churl, servant*, *Chr.* 1036.—Husehere *a dwelling*, *T. Ps.* 101, 7.—Hus-hefen *an arched roof*, *Cot.* 119.—Hus - hiwraeden, hus-hywraeden *a dwelling*, *Ps.* 117, 3.—Hus - hlaford *the house-lord, master*, *Lk.* 22, 11.—Hus-hleow *house protection, hospitality*, *L. Can. Edg.* 15.—Husincle, hus-incleof *a dwelling*, *Ps.* 101, 7.—Hus-raeden *a dwelling*, *L. Ps.* 47, 12.—Hus-scipe, hus-scype *house-ship, domestic state, a family*. Hus-stede *the place or site of a house*, *Herb.* 52, 1.—Husweard *a house-ward, master*.—Hus-wist *a house*, *L. Ps.* 5, 8.

Husa *A domestic*; *domesticus*:—*C. Mt.* 10, 36.

Husce *slight*, *Cd.* 109, v. hucse.

^p**HUSEL**, husul; *g.* husles [*Ger.* hostie *f*: *Moes.* hunsl, hunsle: *Icel.* husl: *Lat. mid.* hostia *a sacrifice*] *The sacrament*; *panis sacer, sive eucharisticus*:—*Bd.* 2, 5: 4, 24. Husl sylan *to give the sacrament*. Husles wyrð *worthy of the sacrament*. ¶ Husel-box *the sacramental box, paten*.—Husel disc *the sacramental dish,*

paten.—Husel-fatu *the sacramental vessels*, *Bd.* 1, 29.—Husel-gang *a going to the sacrament or partaking of it*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 19.—Husel-genga *a goer to the sacrament, a communicant*, *L. In.* 19.—Huselportic *a vestry*, *Bd.* 2, 1.

Husian; *pp.* gehused. To **HOUSE**, *entertain*; *domo excipere*:—*L. Can. Edg.* 14.

Husl *the sacrament*, v. husel, &c.

Huslian; *pp.* gehuslud. To *administer or celebrate the communion or sacrament*; *eucharistiam celebrare*:—*L. Can. Alf.* 16, 31.

Husol *A subdeacon or an attendant on the priest at the sacrament*; *acolythus*, *Som.*

Hustinge [*hus a house, þing a thing, cause, council*] **HUSTING**, *a place of council*; *conciliabulum, concilium*:—*Leadon hine to heora hustinga led him to their place of council [hustings]*, *Chr.* 1012.

Husul *the sacrament*, *C. Mt.* 12, 7, v. husel, &c.

Hu-swiðe *how great*.

Huð, huðe. 1. *Prey, booty, spoil*; *præda*. 2. *A port*; *portus*:—1. *Mid micelre huðe*, *Num.* 31, 12: *Jos.* 8, 2: *Cd.* 174. 2. *L. Ps.* 106, 30, v. hyð.

^q**Huðe** *permitted, for uðe*; *from unnan*.

Huxlic *Disgraceful, vile*; *turpis*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 21.

Huxlice *Disgracefully, shamefully*; *turpiter*:—*Elf. T.* p. 16.

Hw, or the *w* aspirated. The modern English always places the *h* after the *w*; thus, *hwa who, hwæðer whether, hwile while, &c.*

Hwá *Who*; *qui, quis*:—*Mt.* 21, 23.

Hwæcca [*Chauc.* wiche] **A HUTCH**, *chest*; *arca*:—*Corn-hwæcca a corn-chest*, *Som.*

HWÆDE, gehwæde; *adj.* *Small, little, mean, moderate*; *exiguus*:—*Ge hwædes geleafan*, *Lk.* 12, 28. *Ge gehwædes geleafan*, *Mt.* 6, 30.

Hwæder; *adv.* *Whither*; *quò*:—*Hwæder ga ic quonam abibo*, *Gen.* 37, 30: *Ex.* 21, 13. ¶ *Elles-hwæder else whither*, *Elf. gr.* *Swa hwæder swa whithersoever*, *Mt.* 8, 19.

HWÆG [*Plat.* waje, waddik, hei, heu *n*: *Dut.* wei, hui *f*: *Dan.* valde, valle *c*: *Swed.* wassla *f.*] **WHEY**; *serum lactis*:—*R.* 33.

HWÆL, hwal, es; *m.* [*Plat.* wal, walfisk *m*: *Dut.* walvisch *m*: *Ger.* wallfisch *m*: *Tat.* uual: *Dan.* hval, hvalfisk *m*: *Swed.* hwal, hwalfisk *m*: *Icel.* hvalr,

hvalfiskr *m.* From the old word *bal*, wall *great*] **WHALE**; cetus:—On þæs hwæles innoðe, *Mt.* 12, 40. Hwalas þec herigað *whales praise thee*, *Cd.* 192. ¶ Hwæl-hunta *a whale - hunter*, *Ors.* 1, 1. — Hwæl-huntað *whale-hunting*, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Hwæl slaughter, a carcass, *Cd.* 151, v. wæl.
 Hwæl around, *Cd.* 150, v. hweohl.
 Hwæm a corner, *T. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.
^r Hwæm, hwam to whom; *d.* of hwá.
 Hwæne, hwone *Whom*; quem, quam; *ac.* of hwá.
 Hwæne, hwene *Somewhat, almost, a little, scarcely*; aliquantum:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 3. ¶ Hwæne ær or hwene ær *a little before*, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Hwæne læs *a little less*, *L. Ps.* 8, 6.
 Hwænne, hwenne, hwonne, ahwænne *When*; quando:—*Mt.* 2, 7.
 Hwær, hwar [*Plat.* waar, woor: *Dut.* waar: *Ger.* wo: *Ot.* waar: *Wil.* wa: *Moes.* hwar: *Dan.* hvor: *Swed.* hwar: *Icel.* hvar] **WHERE**; ubi:—*Mt.* 2, 2. ¶ Swa hwær swa wheresoever, *Mt.* 24, 28.
 Hwær-boll, hwær-cytel *a frying-pan*.
 Hwærf departed; *p.* of hweorfan.
 Hwærfung, e; *f.* Error; aberratio:—*C. Mt.* 24, 24.
 Hwæs; *adj.* Bitter, sharp; acerbus:—*Cod. Ex.* 29, a, 6.
 Hwæs *Whose*; cuius; *g.* of hwá.
 Hwæstran, hwæstrian *to murmur*, *C. Jn.* 6, 43, v. hwastran.
 Hwæstrung *a murmur*, *C. Jn.* 7, v. hastrung.
 Hwæt quick, brisk, *Ors.* 3, 7, v. hwat.
 Hwæt; *pron. nom. n.* of hwá.
 1. **WHAT**; quid. 2. Used for hwa who; quis:—1. Hwæt wenst þu quid sentis tu? *Mk.* 4, 41. 2. Hwæt wæs se þe quis erat ille qui? *Gen.* 27, 33. Hwæt is þes quis est hic? *Mk.* 4, 41. ¶ Hwæt elles what else.—Hwæt lytles a little, somewhat.—Hwæt þa what then, but, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 26.—Hwæt hugu somewhat, a little, almost, nearly, *Bd.* 2, 5, 6.—Hwæt-hwæga, hwæt-hweg, hwæt-hwega, hwæt-hwugu, hwæt-hwygu about, a little, somewhat, *Bt.* 39, 7.—Hwæt-hwara somewhere.
^a Hwæt; *adv. conj.* Moreover, besides, but, wherefore, but yet, in short, indeed, because; hinc, tandem:—*Gen.* 9, 23.
 Hwæte, es; *m.* [*Plat.* weten *m.* *Dut.* weit *f.* *Ger.* weizen *m.*

Moes. wait, waitei: *Dan.* hvede *n.* *Swed.* hwete *n.* *Icel.* hveiti *n.* *Heb.* חֶמֶן hthe wheat. These words probably have their origin from the white colour of the wheat] **WHEAT**; triticum:—*Fulne.* hwæte on þam eare, *Mk.* 4, 28.—Hwæte-god wheat-goddess, *Ceres.* —Hwæte-gryttan wheat-grits, *R.* 50.
 Hwætene; *adj.* **WHEATEN**; triticeus:—Hwætene hlaf wheat-en loaf, *R.* 66.—Hwætene corn a wheat corn, *Jn.* 12, 24.
 Hwæðer; *pron.* **WHETHER**, which of the two; uter:—Hwæðer þara twegra, *Mt.* 21, 31. Hwæðer is mare, *Mt.* 23, 17, 19.
 Hwæðre; *conj. adv.* Whether, nevertheless, yet, if, but; utrum, tamen, verum:—*Gen.* 18, 21: *Mt.* 26, 25. ¶ Hwæðer, þe- - - þe whether - - - or.
 Hwætlice; *comp.* hwætlicor; *adv.* Shortly, soon, diligently; cito:—*Cot.* 138: *Coll. Monast.*
 Hwætnes, se; *f.* Quickness, velocity, vigour; velocitas:—*Bt.* 24, 3.
 Hwætscepe, es; *m.* Quickness, valour; virtus:—*Ors.* 1, 10.
 Hwæt-stan a whetstone, v. hwetstan.
 Hwal, hwale a whale, *Gen.* 1, 21, v. hwæl.
 Hwalf a climate, *Cot.* 50, v. hwealf.
 Hwalfian to arch, v. hwealfian.
 Hwall-Wanton; procax:—*Cot.* 171.
 Hwalwa Declining; devexus:—*Cot.* 67.
^t Hwám To whom; cui; *d.* of hwá.
 Hwamm a corner, *V. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.
 Hwan, hwane, hwone *Whom*; quem:—*Mt.* 26, 8; *ac. s.* of hwá.
 Hwan Calamity; calamitas, *Som.*
 Hwanan, hwanon *Whence*; unde:—*Mt.* 13, 27, 54.
 Hwanung, e; *f.* A waning; deficientia, *Som.*
 Hwar where, *Mt.* 15, 33, v. hwær.
 Hwarf wharf, space, v. hweorf.
 Hwarne, ne hwarne long Not far; non procul:—*C. Mt.* 8, 30.
 Hwastas molles, *Som.*
 Hwastran, hwastrian, hwæstri-an; *p.* we hwastredon. To murmur, whisper, rumble; susurrare:—*L. Ps.* 40, 8.
 Hwastrung, hwæstrung, e; *f.* A murmuring; murmuratio:—*Confess. Peccat.*
 HWAT, hwæt; *def. se* hwata; *adj.* Quick, brisk, ready, strenuous; acer:—Se hwata esne fortis vir, *Bt.* 40, 3.

Hwata [*Icel.* hvata *f.* the goddess *Hertha*, *Ertha*, the earth, mentioned by Tacitus. The Danish island, Sealand, contains still, at Hlethraburg, the remains of the temple *Hertha*] *Omens, divinations, soothsayings; omina, auguria*:—Ne gimon hwata, *Lev.* 19, 26: *Deut.* 18, 10.
 Hwaðre whether, *Bt.* 40, 3, v. hwæðer.
 Hwatung, e; *f.* Soothsaying; divinatio, *Som.*
 Hweal Urine; lotium:—*R.* 78.
 Hwealf; *adj.* Convex, bending; convexus:—Hwealfum lindum convexis scutis, *Jdth.* 11.
 Hwealfa [*Plat.* welte, wolte, gewolte *n.* *Dut.* verwelf, gewelf *n.* *Ger.* wölbung *f.* gewölbe *n.* *Dan.* hvælving *c.* *Swed.* hwälfning *f.* *Icel.* hvel-fing *f.*] A convexity, arch, expanse, climate; convexitas:—Þæs heofones hwealfa the heaven's expanse, *Bt.* 19.
 Hwealfian To ceil, to vault; camerare, *Som.*
 Hweal-hafoc *Welsh - hawk, a stranger*, v. wealh.
 Hweallæge [*Dunel.* Walalege] **WHALEY**, Lancashire, *Chr.* 798.
 Hwear where, v. hwær.
 Hwearf A wharf, bank, shore; crepido:—*Cd.* 169.
 Hwearf turned; *p.* of hweorfan.
 Hwearfian; *p. ode; pp. od* [*Plat.* werveln: *Ger.* wirbeln: *Old Ger.* werben, werweln: *Dan.* hvirvle: *Swed.* hwirfla: *Icel.* hverfa] To fly, turn or wind round, to change, advance; circumvolitare, circumvolvi:—*L. Can. eccl.* 4. Swa swa on wæneseaxe hwearfað þa hweol as on a waggon's axle the wheel turns, *Bt.* 39, 7: 25. Swa þu gesceope þa saule þat hio sceolde ealne weg hwearfian on hire selfne so hast thou created the soul that she should always turn upon herself, *Bt.* 33, 4. Guð hwearfode war advanced; praelium conversum est, *Cd.* 149, v. hweorfan.
 Hwearftlian to turn, *Elf. gr.* v. hwearfian.
 Hwearfum by turns, *Jdth.* 12, v. hwyrftum.
 Hwearfung, gehwearf, e; *f.* A turning, change, mutability; versio:—Þe was þeos hwearfung sælða to thee was this change better, *Bt.* 7, 3.
^v Hweg whey, v. hwæg.
 Hwega; *adv.* At least, almost; pene, *Som.*
 Hwelan; *pp.* hweled. To wither, pine away, putrify; contabescere:—*Scint.* 15.
 Hwelc who, what, v. hwylc.

Hwele *Putrefaction, rottenness; putrefactio, Som.*

HWELP, es; *m.* [Plat. wölp, wulp: *Dut.* welp *n.*: *Old Ger.* welf *m.*: *Dan.* hvalp *m.*: *Swed.* hwalp *m.*: *Icel.* hvelpr *m.*] WHELP; *catulus*:—Hwelp leona *catulus leonis*, *Ps.* 16, 13. Ða hwelpas etað of þam crumum, *Mt.* 15, 27: *Mk.* 7, 28.

Hwelung, e; *f.* *The sound of a trumpet; clangor tubæ*:—*Cot.* 109.

Hwem a corner, quarter, *v.* hwom. Hwene scarcely, a little, *Bt.* 23, *v.* hwæne.

Hwenne when, *Gen.* 19, 35, *v.* hwænne.

Hweogl, hweogul a wheel, *Cot.* 145.

Hweohl, HWEOL, hweowol, es; *n.* [Dut. wiel *n.*: *Dan.* *Swed.* hjul *n.*] A WHEEL, circle, the world; *rota, orbis*:—Ðæt hweol hwerfð ymbutan the wheel turns round, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 338, 21. Ðæs hweohles felga fellies of the wheel, *Id.* *Card.* p. 340, 21. Stefn þu nurrada þinre on hweohle, *Ps.* 76, 17.

Hweolere, es; *m.* *A soothsayer, diviner; augur*:—*R.* 4.

Hweolp a whelp, *C.* *Mt.* 15, 27, *v.* hwelp.

Hweop A WHIP; *flagellum, Som.*

Hweóp WHOOPED, called out, wailed, *Cd.* 166: 125, *v.* wepan.

*Hweóp cry, *Cd.* 148, *v.* wop.

Hweopan To WHIP, scourge; *flagellare, Som.*

Hweor-ban, hwyrf-ban WHIRLBONE; *vertebulum, vertebra, Som.*

Hweorf [Plat. *Frs.* warf *m.*: *Dut.* werff: *Ger.* werft *n.*: *Dan.* verft *n.*: *Swed.* hwarf *n.*: *Icel.* hvarfi *n.*] WHARF, distance; *spatium*:—*R.* *Lk.* 24, 13.

Hweorfa A whirl, what is hastily turned round, a spool; *verticillum*:—*Cot.* 161: *mola.* 133.

Hweorfan, hwyrfan, gehweorfan, þu hweorfest, he hwyrfð; *p.* hwearf, gehwearf, hi hwurfon, gehwurfon; *pp.* hworfen, gehworfen, gehwyrfed, ahworfen, ahwerfed [Dut. *Kil.* wervelen] To turn, turn or go away, depart, change, convert, wander, return; *vertere, discedere, convertere*:—Gif seo wyrd swa hweorfan mot if the fortune may so turn, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 12. Ðæt seo wyrd swa hwyrfan sceolde that the fortune should so turn, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 4. On wræchweorfan into exile, to depart, *Cd.* 48. Lætað hine eft hweorfan to minum larum let him again

return to my precepts, *Bt.* 3, 1, *Card.* p. 6, 19.

Hweorif A beast of burden; *ju-mentum*:—*R.* 20.

Hweosan To WHEEZE, foam; *difficulus respirare.*

Hweoð, hweoða a gale, *Ps.* 106, 29, *v.* hwið.

Hweoðerung a murmuring, *v.* hwastrung.

Hweowol a wheel, *Ps.* 82, 12, *v.* hweohl.

Hwer, huer An ewer, a kettle; *cacabus, lebes*:—*R.* 26: *Cot.* 120.

*Hwerf, hwoerf An exchange, a loan; *commutatio*:—*C.* *Mt.* 16, 26.

Hwerfa vertigo, *R.* 74.

Hwerfan, he hwerfð; *part.* hwerfende. To turn, *Bt.* 39, 7: 7, 2, *v.* hweorfan.

Hwerflic Changeable; *mutabilis*:—*Bt.* 11, 1.

Hwērfung, e; *f.* A changing, change; *mutatio*:—*Bt.* 7, 3.

Hwer-hwetta, hwer-hwette a wild cucumber, *R.* 40.

Hwern nowhere, *v.* na-hwær.

Hwer-wille, Hwere-wille [Flor. *Malm.* Werewella: *Brom.* Werewell: *Kni.* Warewell] WHERWELL or WHORWELL, *Hants., Chr.* 1048.

Hwet wet, *Cot.* 120, *v.* wæt.

Hwetstan WHETSTONE; *cos*:—*Ors.* 4, 13.

Hwettan, ahwettan; *p.* we hwetton; *pp.* gehwettet [Plat. *Dut.* wetten: *Ger.* wetzen: *Ot.* wezzan: *Dan.* hvædse: *Icel.* hvessa] To WHET, sharpen; *acuere*:—Hi hwetton swa swa sweord tungan heora, *Ps.* 63, 3.

Hwi; *conj. adv.* [Plat. *Dut.* waa-rom: *Frs.* hwerom: *Ger.* wa-rum: *Dan.* hvi: *Swed.* hwi: *Icel.* hví] WHY, wherefore, for what, indeed; *cur, quamobrem*:—Hwi didest þu þat, *Gen.* 3, 13. Hwi yt cower lareow, *Mt.* 9, 11. For hwi for why, wherefore, *Jn.* 7, 45.

Hwiccas [wic a creek, from the winding of the Severn] People of Worcestershire; *Huiccii*:—Hwicca mægð *Huicciorum provincia*, *Bd.* 4, 23. Hwic-na bisceop *Huicciorum episcopus*, *Bd.* 5, 23: *Chr.* 800.

Hwider whither, *Gen.* 16, 8.—Hwider-wega somewhere, *v.* hwyder.

Hwidre whether, *Bt.* 22, 2, *v.* hwyder.

*Hwig why, *v.* hwi.

HWIL, hwile, huile [Plat. *wile f.*: *Dut.* wyl *f.* *time*: *Frs.* wile *f.* *rest*: *Ger.* weile *f.*: *Ker.* wilu: *Ot.* wila: *Moes.* hweila. The latter three also under the signification of an hour: *Dan.*

hwile *c. rest*: *Swed.* hwila *f. rest, leisure*: *Pol.* chwila: *Icel.* hvíld *f.*] A WHILE, time, space, duration; *tempus*:—On dæg-es hwile in a day's space, *Cd.* 191. On an byrhtm-hwile in momento temporis, *Lk.* 4, 5. Ic beo sume hwile mid eow, *Jn.* 7, 33. ¶ Ða hwile or þa hwile þe the while, so long as, *Mt.* 5, 25.—Hwil-fæc a while, space, a pause.—Hwil-sticce a fragment of time, a short time, *L. Alf. pol.* 39.—Hwil-tid a while, time, a moment, *C. Lk.* 4, 5.

Hwilc what, which, who, *v.* hwylc.

Hwilcnes, se; *f.* A quality, manner, sort; *qualitas, Som.*

Hwilendlic, hwilwendlic, hwilewendlic For a time, temporary; *temporalis*:—*Mt.* 13, 21.

Hwilon, hwilum, hwylum [Dut. *wylen*: *Ger.* weiland: *Ot.* wila: *Poem on St. Anno* wilen; hence *Spen. Old Eng.* whilom] Sometime, awhile, for a time, once, now; *quondam, aliquando*:—Hwilon ær jam antea, *Gen.* 43, 20. Hwilon an, hwilon twa now one, now two. Hi hwylum gelyfað, *Lk.* 8, 13.

Hwiolad WHEELED; *rotas habens, Lye.*

Hwiol-fag A kind of woman's garment; *cyclas*:—*Cot.* 49.

Hwioða a gale, *Cot.* 13, *v.* hwið.

Hwisprian [Plat. *wispeln*: *Ger.* wispern, *wispeln*: *Dan.* hviske: *Swed.* hviska: *Icel.* hvisla] To WHISPER, murmur; *susurrare*:—*R.* *Lk.* 19, 7.

Hwisprung, e; *f.* A WHISPERING, murmuring; *susurratio*:—*R.* *Jn.* 8, 12.

*Hwistlan [Swed. *hwissla*: *Dan.* hvidsle, *hvisle*] To WHISTLE; *fistulari, Som.*

Hwistle A WHISTLE; *fistula*:—*Elf. gl.*

Hwistlere, es; *m.* A WHISTLER, piper; *fistulator*:—Geseah hwistleras and hlydende menigeo, *Mt.* 9, 23.

Hwistlung, e; *f.* A WHISTLING; *sibilatio*:—*R.* 49.

Hwīt, hwīte [Plat. *Dut.* wit: *Frs.* hwit: *Ger.* weiss: *Moes.* hueits: *Dan.* hvid: *Swed.* hwit: *Icel.* hvítr] WHITE; *albus*:—Swa hwite swa snaw, *Mt.* 17, 2: 28, 3: *Mk.* 9, 3. His reaf hwit scinende ejus vestis candide splens, *Lk.* 9, 29. ¶ Gedon hwitne, *Mt.* 5, 36. Hwite gedon to make white, *Mk.* 9, 3.—Hwit-cudu, hwite-cweodu mastic.—Hwit-clæfr white clover.—Hwit-fot white foot, *Cot.* 12.—Hwit-leac white leek, *R.* 41.—Hwit-metas white meats, what is made of milk, *Mod. confit.* 7.—Hwit-

papi, hywt-popig *white poppy*, *Herb. 54.*—Hwit-stan *white stone, a medical stone.*—Hwit-stow *a white place, mount Libanus, Ps. 71, 16.*—Hwitt-man *a white man, a man clothed in white.*—Hwit-wingearð *a white vine, R. 44.*
 Hwita *A worker; faber:—Used in composition as sweord-hwita a sword-maker, L. Alf. pol. 19.*
 Hwit-circe [hwit *white, circ a church*] WHITCHURCH, *Hants. and the name of many other places, Chr. 1001.*
 Hwitel; d. hwitle. 1. A WHITTLE, *a kind of cloak, mantle, a priest's cope; pallium.* 2. *A whittle, carving-knife; cultellus:—1. Sem and Iafeth dydon anne hwitel on hira sculdra, Gen. 9, 23. Mid hire hwitle, Jud. 4, 18. 2. Som.*
 Hwiterne [hwit *white, ern a place; Bd. says, candida casa*] WHITTERNE, *Whitehorne, in Galway:—Chr. 560:763: Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 646, 31.*
 Hwið, hwiða *A blast, a gentle wind; aura lenis:—L. Ps. 106, 21.*
 Hwitian; pp. gehwitod. 1. v. a. *To WHITEN; candefacere.* 2. v. n. *To be or become white; albescere, Som.*
^a Hwiting-treow *Variculus arbor, Elf. gl.*
 Hwitod *Whited; dealbatus, Lye.*
 Hwit-sand [hwit *white, sand sand*] WHITSAN; *nomen loci maritimi prope Calais:—Chr. 1095.*
 Hwolf *an expanse, a covering, v. hwealf.*
 Hwom, hwem, hwæm, wæm, mes; m. *A corner, quarter, coast; angulus:—Heafod hwommys head of a corner, C. Ps. 117, 21. Ða feower hwemmas ealles middan-eardes the four corners of all the world, Som. On stræta hwommum, C. R. Mt. 6, 5. — Hwom-stan a corner-stone, C. Mt. 21, 42.*
 Hwon; adv. *A little, little while, rarely; paululum:—Ðanon hwon agan, Mk. 1, 19. Us hwon restan, Mk. 6, 31. ¶ On hwon, to hwon how little.—Be hwonunde, Bd. 2, 2.—For hwon quare, Bd. 4, 3.*
 Hwona, hwonan, behwon *Whence, where; unde:—C. R. Lk. 1, 18. Na hwonan utane nowhere without, Bt. 34, 7.*
 Hwonlice; comp. hwonlicor; sup. hwonlicost; adv. *A little, a little while; parumper:—Æqu. Vern. R. Ben. 30.*
 Hwonn *a little, v. hwon.*
 Hwonne *when, Bd. 3, 12. v. hwænne.*

Hwonon *whence, Bt. 5, 3, v. hwona.*
 Hworfen, hworfon *turned, wandered, Cd. 214, v. hweorfan.*
 Hwosta *A cough; tussis:—Elf. gr.*
 Hwostan [Plat. *hosten: Dut. hoesten: Ger. husten: Ot. huasten: Dan. hoste: Swed. hosta: Icel. hósta*] *To WHOOST, HOST, cough; tussire, Som.*
 Hwoðeran [Plat. *wooden: Dut. woeden: Ger. wüthen: Old Ger. wüthern: Not. wuoten*] *To murmur, to make a rumbling noise; murmurare:—Se brym hwoðerod the sea murmured, Som.*
 Hwædel *A button, buckle; fibula:—R. 65, Lye.*
 Hwreopon *screamed, Cd. 151, v. hreopan.*
 Hwu *how, v. hu.*
 Hwugu *at least.—Hwugu fæc a moment's space, v. hugu.*
 Hwurf *An error, deceit; illusio:—C. Mt. 27, 64.*
 Hwurf-fulnes, se; f. *Changeableness; mutabilitas:—Bt. 20.*
 Hwurfon *turned; p. of hweorfan.*
 Hwy *why, v. hwi.*
 Hwycas *people of Worcestershire, Bd. 4, 13, v. hwiccas.*
 Hwyder, hwider. *WHITHER; quo:—Hwyder he gæð quð abit, Jn. 3, 8: 12, 35. Hwyder gæst þu quonam iturus es, Jn. 13, 36.*
 Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc; pron. [Plat. *Dut. welk: Frs. hwelk: Ger. welcher: Ker. Isd. huuelich, welicher: Moes. hweileiks: Dan. hvilken: Swed. hwilken: Icel. hvilikr. — hwa who, lic like*] *WHICH, who, what, what sort, any; quis, quænam, quidnam, qualis, ullus:—Hwylc man is of eow, Mt. 7, 9: 12, 11: Lk. 15, 4. Hwylc is min modor? Mk. 3, 33. Hwylctacn sy? Mt. 24, 3. Hwylcum bigspelle? Mk. 4, 30. On hwylcum anwealde? Mk. 11, 28, 29. Hwylc is man! Ps. 24, 13. Gif hwylc cyning, Lk. 14, 31. ¶ Hwylce hugu what little, somewhat, Bd. 3, 10. Swa hwylc swa whoever, Mt. 10, 42. Swa hwylcere swa of or to whomsoever; cujuscunque, cuicunque.*
^c Hwylca *varix, R. 76.*
 Hwylum *awhile, for awhile, Lk. 8, 13, v. hwilon.*
 Hwyrfan, he hwyrð *to turn, change, vary, v. hweorfan.*
 Hwyrfban *the whirlbone, R. 11, v. hweorban.*
 Hwyrfe-pole *a whirlpool, Cot. 59.*
 Hwyrfolung, e; f. *A changing; mutatio, Som.*

Hwyrft *A circle, circuit, revolution, orbit; orbis, circuitus:—Sume tunglu habbað scyrtran hwyrft þonne sume habban some stars have a shorter revolution than others have, Bt. 39, 3. Ðu wille hwyrft don tu vis circuitum facere, Cd. 91, 190.*
 Hwyrð *turns; from hweorfan.*
 Hwyrftum, hwearfum *In turns, round; alternatim:—Cd. 227.*
 Hwytel *a cloak, Elf. gl.: R. Ben. 55, v. hwitel.*
 Hwyt-popig *white poppy, v. hwit-papi.*
 Hyccend *Accusing; accusans, Lye.*
 Hycgan *to think, endeavour, Cd. 22, v. hicgan.*
 Hyd *a hide, v. hyde.*
 HYDAN, gehydan; p. gehyd, gehyde, behyd, hi ahyddon; pp. hidden, gehyded, gehyden, ahyded; v. a. [Plat. *höden: Dut. hoeden: Ger. hüten: Ker. Moes. huotan: Dan. hytte, all in the sense to take care of, to protect, to shelter*] *To HIDE, conceal; abscondere:—He fande hidde he found hid, Chr. 963. Ðat hi hyddon gryn, Ps. 63, 5.*
^d Hydd-ern *a hiding-place, Elf. gl.*
 HYDE; g. hyde; f. [Plat. *huud, huut f: Dut. huid f: Frs. huwd f: Ger. haut f: Ot. hut: Not. hiute: Dan. hud, ham f: Swed. hud f: Icel. hydi n.*] 1. A *HIDE; corium, cutis.* 2. *A hide of land, which was about one hundred and twenty acres, (Gale Script. p. 472: 475, 481.) Also as much land as could be tilled with one plough, or support one family, a family possession, families; tanta fundi portio, quanta unico per annum coli poterat aratro vel ad alimoniam unius familiæ sufficeret. Beda vocat possessionem familiæ:—1. Binnan heora ægenre hyde within their own skin, Bt. 14, 2, Card. p. 68, 12. For his won hydum pro squalida cute, Beo. 6, 124. Ða hyde bringan to bring the hide, Ors. 4, 6, Bar. p. 147, 13. 2. Hyde landes a hide of land; hida terræ. Wæs þæs landes ealles hund-twelftig hida duodecim possessiones—singulæ vero possessiones decem erant familiarum, i. e. simul omnes centum viginti, scilicet familiæ, Bd. 3, 24. Seofon and hund-eahtig hida landes terram LXXXVII familiarum, Bd. 4, 13. Is þæs ylcan ealondes gemet æfter Angelcynnes æhte, twelf hund hida est autem ejusdem insulæ mensura, juxta Anglorum æstimationem*

MCC *familiarum*, Bd. 4, 16.
 Land-syx hund hida regio DC
familiarum, Bd. 4, 19.—Hyde-
 pænig, hyde-penig *hide-penny*;
 denarius quem quisque solvere
 debuit ratione cujusvis Hidæ,
Hickes's Ep. Diss. p. 108.—
 Hyd - gyld, *hide - gelt*, *hide-*
money; pecunia ab aliquo sol-
 venda ne vapulet, *L. Can.* 42.
 e Hydeg cautious, v. hydig.
 Hydels *A hiding-place, den*; lati-
 bulum:—*R. Mt.* 11, 1.
 Hyder *hither*, *Mt.* 17, 17, v. hider.
 Hydig; *adj. Heedful, cautious*; cau-
 tus:—*Cd.* 82, *Th.* p. 102, 25.
 Hydig-fæt *bulga*, *R.* 29.
 Hyd-scipe *a ship covered with*
hides; myoparo, *Som.*
 Hyew *a form*, *Ps.* 49, 2, v. hiw.
 Hyfe *A HIVE*; alveare:—*Cot.* 7,
 164.
 Hyfel *evil*, v. yfel.
 Hygde *Pride*; superbia:—*C. Ps.*
 73, 4.
 Hyge *The jaws*; fauces:—*Cot.*
 87, 162.
 Hyge *the mind*, *Cd.* 22, v. hige.
 —Hyge-least *folly, madness,*
phrensy, *Cd.* 18. — Hyge-rof,
 hige-rof *magnanimous, excellent*
in mind, *Cd.* 75.—Hyge-sceaft
the mind, the thought, *Cd.* 15.—
 Hyge-þonc *the mind*, *Cod. Ex.*
 27, a, 20.
 Hygeleás; *adj. Mindless, void of*
mind, foolish; amens:—*Cd.* 4.
 Hyggan, hygian *to study, to be*
solicitous, anxious, *Bt. R. p.* 172,
 v. hicgan.
 Hyhre *higher*.—hyhst *highest*, v.
 heah.
 Hyht *hope, refuge*.—Hyht-willa
a hope, vow, *Cd.* 216, v. hiht.
 Hyhtan *to increase*, v. hihtan.
 Hyhtfull *hopeful*, *Cot.* 108, v. hiht-
 ful.
 Hyhðe, hyhðo *height, exalta-*
tion, v. heaðo.
 Hyhtlic *joyful, pleasant*, *Cd.* 8, v.
 hihtlic.
 f Hyl *A hill*; collis:—*Elf. gl.*
 Hylca *Hooks, turnings, a wrin-*
kle; anfractus, sinus:—*Cot.*
 18, *Som.*
 HYLÐ [Plat. hülde f: *Dut.* hulde
 f: *Ger.* huld f: *Tat.* huldi: *Ot.*
 hulde: *Wil.* hulte, sometimes
 also taken in the signification
 of love: *Dan.* huld c. *hylding*
 f: *Swed.* huldhet f. *kindness*:
Icel. hylli f. *favour*] *Affection,*
favour, fidelity; affectio, gra-
 tia:—Þurh hylðo *through fa-*
vour, *Cd.* 26. For ealdre hylde
 for older affection, *Ors.* 3, 9.—
 Hyldeleás *favourless*, *Cd.* 189.
 —Hylde-maga, hylde-mæg *a*
beloved kinsman, *Cd.* 52.
 HYLDAN, aheldan, ahildan, ahyl-
 dan [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* huld-
 gen: *Dan.* hylde: *Swed.* *Icel.*

hylla] *To incline, bend*; incli-
 nare:—He on hyldeð hine
inclinabit sese, *Ps.* 9, 33. Na
 hylde heorte min ne inclines
cor meum, *Ps.* 140, 4. Hyra
 andwlitan on eorðan hylðun
eorum vultus in terram inclina-
bant, *Lk.* 24, 5. Ne ahilde ge,
Deut. 5, 32.
 Hylde *Contentus*, *R. Ben. interl.* 7.
 Hylðere *A verger, an executioner,*
a butcher; lictor, lanio:—*Cot.*
 19.
 Hylde-ring *a soldier*, *Chr.* 938,
 v. hilde, &c.
 Hylding *A bowing, bending, in-*
clining; inclinatio:—*Cot.* 56.
 Hylðo *favour*, v. hylð.
 Hylf *helve*, *Dial.* 2, 6, v. helf.
 Hyll *hell*, *Cd.* 221, v. hell.
 Hyll *a hill*, *R. Lk.* 23, 30, v. hill.
 s Hylle-hama *a grasshopper*, v.
 hil-hama.
 Hylp *help*, v. help.
 Hylpð *helps*, *Lk.* 5, 36, v. helpan.
 Hylstene *Crooked, writhed*; tor-
 tus:—Hylstene hlaf *tortus*
panis, *Som.*
 Hylt *an hilt*, *Bt.* 37, 1, v. hilt.
 Hylt *holds*, v. healdan.
 Hyl-wyrt *wild thyme*, *R.* 44, v.
 hul-wyrt.
 Hymene *A HYMN*; hymnus:—
Bd. 4, 19,
 Hymlice *Hemlock*; cicuta:—*Cot.*
 34, 127.
 Hynan, henan, gehynan, gehi-
 nan, he hynyð; p. de; pp. ed;
 v. a. [Frs. hena *to hurt, offend*;
Plat. Dut. honen: *Ger.* höh-
 nen: *Ot.* honen, gihonen:
Not. huonon: *Dan.* haane, for-
 haane: *Swed.* hân n. *reproach.*
 —hean *poor, lowly*] 1. *To hum-*
ble, abase; humiliare. 2. *To*
hinder, oppose, repress, put
down, oppress, hurt, vex, waste,
destroy; impedire:—1. Eagan
 ofermotra þu gehynyst, *Ps.*
 17, 29. 2. Ic wolde helpen
 þæs þe þær unscyldig wære
 and henan þone þe hine yfe-
 lode *I would help him who was*
innocent, and oppose him who
injured him, *Bt.* 38, 6. Hi
 magen henan þa yflan and
 fyrðrian þa godan *they can*
repress the evil and promote the
good, *Bt.* 39, 2. And uton
 gehynan hit, *Ex.* 1, 10, 11:
Ors. 4, 1.
 Hynd *a hind*, *Cot.* 55, v. hinde.
 Hyndan *behind*, v. hindan.
 Hynden *A society, company, class*;
 societas:—*L. In.* 54: *L. Lund.*
 3, *W.* p. 66, 15, 18. Hence
 the following words, which,
 from the supposed value of
 men's lives in different sta-
 tions, denoted among the
 A.-S. three grades in society:
 twy - hyndne - mon *two hun-*

dred men: six-hyndne-mon
six hundred men: twelf-hynd-
 ne-mon *twelve hundred men*,
Som.

h Hynder *hindmost*; retrorsum:
T. Ps. 9, 3, v. hyndan.

Hyngrian *to hunger*, *Mt.* 4, 2, v.
 hingrian.

Hynnys, se; f. *Destruction*; vas-
 tatio, incendium:—*Bd.* 1, 6.

Hynð, hynðe, hynðo *loss, inju-*
ry.—Hynða *damna*, *Dial.* 1, 7,
 v. henð.

Hype, hypel *A heap*; acervus:
 —*Elf. gl.*, *Som.*

HYPE, hipe, hyppe, hypp [Plat.
 hüppe, hōp f: *Dut.* heup f:
Ger. hüfte f: *South Ger.* huff,
 hüf, hupf, hufl: *Moes.* hup:
Dan. hofte c: *Swed.* höft m.]
 The HIP; coxendix, femur,
Past. 49, 2. —Hypeban *hip-*
bone, *R.* 70.

Hype-seax *a dagger*, *R.* 52, v.
 hup-seax.

Hyra, heora *of them*; eorum,
 earum:—*Mt.* 27, 48.

Hyra, hera, an; m. *One hired, a*
hireling; mercenarius, subdi-
 tus:—Se hyra flyhð, forþam
 þe he byð ahyrod, *Jn.* 10, 12,
 13.

Hyra, gehyra *higher*, v. heah.

Hyran *To spit upon*; conspuere:
 —*R. Mk.* 14, 65.

Hyran, ahyrian, hiran, heran,
 geheoran, gehyran; p. rde;
 pp. red, rd [Dut. hooren: *Frs.*
 hera: *Plat. Ger.* hören: *Ker.*
 horan: *Dan.* höre: *Swed.* hö-
 ra: *Icel.* heyra. *The Old Ger.*
dialects use s instead of r, so
is the Moes. hausjan: Heb.

𐌺𐌹𐌸 aozn *to hear*: *Old Lat.*
ausis for auris. — heran, or
 geheoran, *from eare the ear,*
which Tat. spells with h, ho-
ra] 1. *To HEAR, hearken, lis-*
ten; audire. 2. *To obey, fol-*
low, serve; obedire:—1. And
 woldon gehyran þat ge gehy-
 rað, and hig hit ne gehyrdon,
Lk. 10, 24. Hyrdon Gode, *Ex.*
 14, 31. 2. Hyran þa bysene,
Bd. 2, 4. Far ut, and eall
 þat folc þe þe hiran sceal, *Ex.*
 11, 8. Hie Moyses hyrde
 they obeyed Moses, *Cd.* 148.

Hyrcnian *to hearken*, v. heorc-
 nian.

Hyrcnung *a hearkening*, v. heorc-
 nung.

Hyrde *obeyed*; p. of hyran.

HYRDE, hirde, hierde, es; m.
 [Plat. harder, höder m: *Dut.*
 herder m: *Ger.* hirte m: *Ker.*
Ot. Wil. hirti, hirt, hirt:
Moes. hairdeis: *Dan.* hyrde
 m: *Swed.* herde m: *Icel.* hir-
 dingi m.] *A shepherd, keeper,*
guardian; pastor, custos:—
 Þurh þæs hyrdes slege byð

seo heord todræfed, *Mt.* 26, 31. Ge synd hyrdas, *Gen.* 46, 32: *Ex.* 2, 17, 19: *Lk.* 2, 8, 15, 18, 20.—Scep-hyrde, sceapa-hyrde a shepherd, *Jn.* 10, 2.—Hyrde-mann herdsman, *Gen.* 13, 7.—Hyrde-wyrt shepherd's plant, a pig-nut, *L. M.* 1, 2.

Hyrdel, hyrdl [*Plat.* hordt *f.*: *Dut.* horde *f.*: *Ger.* hurde *f.*: *Old Ger.* huirste.—*Old Ger.* hirten to protect] A HURDLE; crates:—*Elf. gl.*: *R.* 29, 49.

Hyrdeleás; *adj.* Without a shepherd; pastore carens:—*Bd.* 2, 20.

Hyrdnes, gehyrdnes, *se*; *f.* A keeping, custody, prison; custodia, carcer:—Gif hwa befæst his feoh to hyrdnyssa, *Ex.* 22, 7. Syllað eow on hyrdnyssa, *Lk.* 21, 12.

Hyrdræden, *ne*; *f.* A keeping, guard; custodia:—Pa gesette God æt þam infære engla hydrædene, *Gen.* 3, 24.

Hyrdung instructio, *R.* 62.

HYRE [*Plat.* hüür *f.*: *Dut.* huur *f.*: *Frs.* hira *f.*: *Ger.* heuer *f.*: *Dan.* hyre *c.*: *Swed.* hyra *f.*: *Arab.* اجر ajr a recompence, hire] HIRE, usury, interest; conductio, usura:—To hyre ad usuram, *Deut.* 23, 19: *Lk.* 10, 23.—Hyre-gildan hired by money, mercenaries, *R.* 8.

j Hyre, hire of or to him or her; ejus, ei; *g.d.* of he.

Hyred a family, *v.* hired.

Hyrednes, *se*; *f.* Hearsay, report; fama, *Som.*

Hyr-efter hereafter, *L.* With.

Hyre-man an auditor, a parishioner, *v.* hyrman.

Hyrenes, *se*; *f.* Obedience, imitation; obedientia, *Som.*

Hyrian, ahyrian, ic hyrige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.a.* [hyre a reward] 1. To HIRE, to procure assistance or obedience by a reward; conducere. 2. To follow, imitate, resemble; imitari:—1. Us nan man ne hyrode, *Mt.* 20, 7. Ðe uteode ahyrian, *Mt.* 20, 1. He bið ahyrod, *Jn.* 10, 13. 2. Hio hyrigað monnum they imitate men, *Bt.* 41, 5. Hyrigende imitating, *v.* hyran.

Hyrigman a hearer, parishioner, *L. Eccl.* 28.

Hyrling HIRELING, servant; mercenarius:—Hi heora fæder Zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum, *Mk.* 1, 20.

Hyr-man A hearer, one who is obedient, a servant; auditor, subditus:—Cwist þu bist þu ure cyning, oððe beoð we þine hyrmen, *Gen.* 37, 8.

Hyrnde Horned; cornutus:—Hyrnde ciolas rostratae naves, *Bt. R.* p. 188.

Hyrne, an; *f.* A HORN, corner; cornu, angulus:—On þæs weofodes hyrnan on the horns of the altar, *Ex.* 29, 12: *Lev.* 4, 18: 8, 15. On stræta hyrnum in vicorum angulis, *Mt.* 6, 5, *v.* horn.

^k Hyrned, hyrnen, hyrnend Horned, horny; corneus:—Hyrned-nebba a horned nib or beak, *Jdth.* 11.

Hyrnes, *se*; *f.* What is subject or obedient, a province, parish; subjectio, subjecta terra, parœcia:—*L. Eccl.* 4.

Hyrnet, hyrnete, hyrnyt [*Plat.* hornke *f.*: *Dut.* horzelm: *Ger.* horniss *f.*: *South Ger.* horneiss] A HORNET; crabro:—Ic asende hyrnytta, *Ex.* 23, 28.

Hyrn-stana corner-stone, *v.* hyrne.

Hyron to obey, *Bd.* 3, 21, *v.* hyran.

Hyrra a hinge, *Prov.* 26, *v.* heor.

Hyrra, hyrre higher, *v.* heah.

HYRST An ornament, decoration; ornamentum:—Hyrste gerim tell (its) ornaments, *Cd.* 100. Hyrsta ornaments, *Cot.* 88: *Jdth.* 12: *Bt. R.* p. 170.

Hyrst þu hearest thou, hark you, *v.* hyran.

Hyrstan; *pp.* hyrsted, gehyrsted, hyrst. To adorn, dress, deck; ornare:—Hyrsted gold fretted gold, *Cd.* 98.—Hyrstedne hrof adorned roof, *Cd.* 46.

Hyrstan, hierstan, gehyrstan To murmur, to fry or make the noise of frying; murmurare:—*C. R. Lk.* 15, 2; frigere, *Elf. gr.*

Hyrsting, hiersting, hyrstingc, hyrstung, *e*; *f.* A frying, hearth; frixio, focus:—*L. Ps.* 101, 4.—Hyrsting-panne a frying-pan.

Hyrsudon assembled; concurrunt, *Bd.* 3, 14, *b.*

Hyrsum, hirsum, gehyrsum; *adj.* Hearing, obedient; obediens:—*Bd.* 1, 25: 2, 12: *Ex.* 24, 7: *Mt.* 6, 24.

Hyrsumian, hersumian, gehyrsumian To obey; obedire:—Windas and sæ hym hyrsuniað, *Mt.* 8, 27: *Lk.* 8, 25.

^l Hyrsumnes, hersumnes, gehyrsumnes, *se*; *f.* Obedience; obedientia:—*Bd.* 5, 23.

Hyrt [*Ger.* hurt, hort *m.*] Hurt, wounded; læsus, *Som.*

Hyrtan, heertan; *pp.* gehyrted, gehyrt. To HEARTEN, encourage, comfort; animare:—*L. Can. Edg. pn.* 3: *Ex.* 23, 12.

Hyrðil a hurdle, *v.* hyrdel.

Hyrðling an earthling, a farmer, *v.* yrðling.

Hyrting-beri [yrðling a farmer, burh a town; agricolarum burgus, sive vicus] IRLINGBOROUGH, ARTLEBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 1137.

Hyrwe A HARROW; occa, *Lye.*

Hyrwend, *es*; *m.* A blasphemer; blasphemus:—Led ut þone hyrwend, *Lev.* 24, 14.

Hyrwian; *p.* ode, *de*; *pp.* gehyrwed. To blaspheme, condemn, HARROW, vex, afflict; blasphemare, condemnare, vexare:—Hyrwde Godes naman, *Lev.* 24, 11. Ða hyrwdon hig ealle hyne, *Mk.* 14, 64. Ne hyrwe ge utan-cymene man, *Lev.* 19, 33.

Hyrwnes, hirwnes, *se*; *f.* Contempt, reproach, blasphemy; contemptus, vexatio:—Gefylled we synd hyrwnessum, *T. Ps.* 122, 4: 118, 141.

Hys of him, his; ejus, illius; *g.* of he.

Hyse a male, *v.* hise.—Hyseberðling, berðling puerperium, *R.* 5.

Hysian To HISS, mock; irridere:—Se þe eardað on heofonum hyseð hy, *T. Ps.* 2, 4.

Hysop HYSSOP; hysopum, *Som.*

HYSPAN, hispan; *p.* de, *te*; *v.a.* To deride, slander, reproach, reprove; irridere, exprobrare:—To geanes me hyspton, *Ps.* 40, 8. Hu lange, God, hyspeð feond, *Ps.* 73, 11. Ða ongan he hyspan þa burga, *Mt.* 11, 20: *Bt.* 18, 4. Hyne hyspdun eum exprobrarunt, *Mt.* 27, 44.

Hyspe fornaculum, fornacale, *Som.*

^m Hyspend, *es*; *m.* A slanderer; calumniator:—Fram stemne hyspendes, *Ps.* 43, 18.

Hysping, *e*; *f.* Reproach, reviling; exprobratio:—*Bt.* 18, 4.

Hyspnes, *se*; *f.* A reproach, upbraiding; exprobratio:—*T. Ps.* 43, 15.

Hyssa, hysse, *es*; *m.* A youth, stripling, one past fourteen years of age; hirsutillus, juvenis:—Noldon þeah þa hyssas yet the youths would not; noluerunt autem juvenes, *Cd.* 183. Het scufan þa hyssas in bælblyse commanded to shove the youths to the pile blaze, *Cd.* 184: 188: 195: 196.

Hyst a whirlwind, storm, *v.* yst.

Hyt it; id, illud, *v.* hit.

HYÐ [*Plat.* hode *f.* a guard: *Ger.* hut *f.* protection] HITHE, port, haven; portus:—Sio an hyð byð simle smyltu æfter ystum this is the only haven ever calm after storms, *Bt.* 34, 8.—Hyð-weard a keeper of a port, *Beo.* 27.

Hyð a wave, flood, *v.* yð.

Hyð; *pl.* hyðða. 1. *A measure; modus.* 2. *Gain, profit; commodum:—1. Scint. 12. 2. Elf. gl. R. 81.*

-hyð, as a termination of names of places, denotes that they are situate on the shore, and convenient for landing goods.

ⁿHyðe HITHE, in Kent, one of the

Cinque Ports.—On Hyðe at Hithe, Chr. 1052.

Hyðegung, *e; f.* Profit; commodum, Som.

Hyðian, ahiðian; *p. de.* To rob, destroy; grassari, vastare:—Hyððe devastavit, Bd. 3, 16.

Hyðlican Combats in honour of Portumnus, the protector of

ports or gates; Portunalia, vel Portumnalia, Som.

Hyððe, behyðlic Sumptuous, cost-ly, seasonable; sumptuosus, opportunus, Som.

Hyw, hywe a form, hue, v. hiw.

Hywan, hywian to form, Ps. 93, 20, v. hiwian.

Hywraeden a family, v. hiwraeden.

Hywung a pretence, v. hiwung.

I

^oG, and ge are often changed into i, and ie.

I, e, and y are often interchanged; words, therefore, which are not found under i, may be sought for under e or y.

Ia yea, Gen. 27, 24, v. gea, gese. Iacintus HYACINTHUS, Past. 14, 4.

Iagul A GARGLE; gargarismus, Cot. 96.

Iand beyond, L. Ps. 88, v. geond.

Iara yore, formerly, R. Mt. 11, 21, v. geara.

Iate a gate.—Iate-ward a gate-ward, door-keeper, Chr. 656, v. geat.

Ic [Plat. Dut. ik: Ger. ich: South Ger., since the seventh century, ih, in the common dialect, i, ei: Dan. jeg: Swed. jag: Icel. eg, in earlier time, ec, ek, now commonly like the Dan. jeg: Moes. ik: Grk. ἐγω: Sp. yo: Port. eu: Slav. ia, ga: Wend. jest: Lett. es: Heb. אֲנִי as a postfix to verbs] I; ego:—Ic sylfhyt eom egomet ille sum, Lk. 24, 39: Deut. 1, 9, 12.

I'can to add, Lk. 12, 25, v. ecan.

Icanhoe ICANHOE, a Saxon abbey, Boston, Lincolnshire, Chr. 654.

Icestre She that increaseth; auc-trix, Som.

Icgbuend, igbuend, es; *m.* [ig an island, buend an inhabitant] A person inhabiting an island, an islander; insularis, Elf. in pref. Past.

Iclingas A Mercian family; familia, sive tribus inter Mercios, Vit. S. Guth. 1.

Icton added; *p.* of ican, v. ecan.

I-dægges the same day, Som.

IDEL, ydel, idele; *adj.* [Plat. idel: Dut. ydel: Ger. eitel: Ot. idal: Dan. Swed. idel] IDLE,

vain, useless; otiosus, vanus:

—Hwi stande ge idele, Mt.

20, 6. Idel and unnyt idle and useless, Cd. 5. Eorðe wæs ydel and æmtig, Gen. 1, 2.

¶ On idel in vain, Mk. 7, 7.—

^pIdel gelp, idel gylp vain glory, Bd. 3, 17.—Idel gild idol wor-ship, idolatry, Deut. 32, 21.—

Idel-hend idle handed, idle.—

Idel-georn [georn desirous]

careless, idle, Bt. 40, 4.—Idel-

sangere an idle singer, a player,

R. 61.—Idel-werðscype, idel-

wuldor vain glory.

Idelice, idellice; *adv.* IDLY, in vain; ignave, pigre, Som.

Idelnes, ydelnys, se; *f.* IDLE-

NESS, vanity; ignavia, vani-

tas:—Tohwon lufiað ge idel-

nysse, Ps. 4, 3: 2, 1. Eall

ydelnys elc man lifigende, Ps.

38, 8: 143, 5, 10, 13. Ða

idelnesse superstitiones, Bd. 2,

15. On idelnesse, on ydel-

nysse in vain, Ps. 77, 37.

Idelud Emptied; exinanitus, T.

Ps. 74, 8.

IDES; *g.* idese; *f.* [Icel. ysia

mulier immodica] A female,

damsel, woman; fœmina:—

Blac hleor ides pale faced

damsel, Cd. 92. Idesa seo

betste of women the best, Cd.

27. Ðat him Abraham idese

brohte that for him Abraham

should bring a female, Cd. 83.

Of idese bið eafora wæcned

of (the) woman shall a son be

born, Cd. 109. Ðu Abrahames

idese gename thou Abraham's

wife hast taken, Cd. 125.

Idl, idlo idle, Bd. 4, 19, v. idel.

Idle a river in Nottinghamshire,

Lye.

Idlian To provoke; irritare, Can-

tic Moys, Lye.

Ie a river, Ors. 1, 2, v. ea.

Ie is used, by later writers, for the particle ge, as will be evi- dent by the following words:

Iecan to eke, increase, Cod. Exon. 16, b, v. ecan.

^aIeden, iedon, eodon, went, Chr. 1137, v. gan.

Iegbuenda an islander, Past. pref., v. icgbuend.

Iegland an island, Bt. 15, v. ea- land.

Iehtan to follow, persecute, C. Ps. 82, 14, v. ehtan.

Iel a hedgehog, v. il.

Ield; *comp.* ieldra; *sup.* ieldest old, ancient, elder, Bt. 8, v. eald.

Ieldean to delay, Past. 33, 4, v. ealdian.

Ielding Delay; mora, Cot. 128.

Ieldo Age; senectus, Som.

Iemæsted fattened, Cot. 174, v. amæstan.

Ieming a marriage, Cot. 171, v. giming.

Ieo formerly, Bd. 1, 1, v. geo.

Ieoguð youth, v. geoguð.

Ieornian to desire, seek for, in- quire, v. geornian.

Ierde a yard, C. R. Mt. 10, 10, v. gyrd.

Ierfe an inheritance, Cot. 103, v. yrf.

Ierm an arm, v. earm.

Ierman to harm, Past. 17, 8, v. hearman.

Ierming Little, small, base; pu- sillus, Som.

Iermð poverty, misery, Past. 36, 4, v. yrmð.

Iernan to run, Past. 16, 4, v. yrn- nan.

Ierra, irra angry, Past. 40, 1, v. yrre; *adj.*

Ierre anger, Past. 40, 1, v. yrre.

Iersian to be angry, *Cot.* 182, v. yrsian.
 Ierð-land the earth, *Cot.* 15, v. yrð, &c.
 Ierusalem Jerusalem, *Chr.* 448, v. Hierusalem.
 Iesendas Bowels; exta:—*Cot.* 77: 177, *Som.*
 Iest east, *C. R. Mt.* 24, 27, v. east.
 Ietan to confirm, *Chr.* 675, v. ge-atan.
 Ieteld a tent, *Cot.* 174, v. geteld.
 Ieð easy, *Ors.* 2, 6, v. eað.
 Ieðelic easy, v. eaðelic.
 Ieðian to flow, v. yðian.
 Ieðnes easiness; quies, v. eðnes.
 Iette yet, v. get.
 Iewian, eowian to shew, *Cd.* 30, v. ywan.
 IFIG [*Plat.* iloof, ewig n. ive: *Ger.* epheu, eppich m: *Old Ger.* ebeheue] IYV; hедера:—Ifig þe on stane weax ivy which grows on stone, rock-ivy, *L. M.* 3, 3.—Ifig þe on eorðan wixð ivy which grows on the earth, ground-ivy, *L. M.* 3, 31: *Som.*—Ifig-crop a bunch of ivy-berries.—Ifig-tearo, ifig-taro ivy-tears, ivy-gum, *L. M.* 1, 58.
 -ig [*Ger.* -ig: *Icel.* -igt, -ugt: *Eng.* -y.—Some think from ican to eke, add; thus, blodig bloody, i. e. blood, add a noun, as sword, &c.] In the present *Eng.* ig is changed into y; as, dreorig dreary; hefig heavy; sarig sorry; twentig twenty.
 Ig An island; insula, v. ealand.
 Igbernia HIBERNIA:—Igbernia, þat we Scotland hatað Hibernia which we call Scotland, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Hibernia.
 Igbuend an islander, v. icgbuend.
 Igdæges of the same day, v. idæges.
 Iggað, igeoð, iggeoð, igoð. An island; insula, *Chr.* 894, v. ealand.
 *Igil, igl a hedgehog, *R.* 24, v. il.
 Igland island, *Ps.* 96, 1, v. ealand.
 Iglea, Æglea [*Asser.* Æcglea: *Flor.* Ecglea.—ig an island, lea plain; campus insularis] Iley Mead, near Meltsham, *Chr.* 878, *Ing.* p. 105, 18.
 Igland an island, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. igland.
 Igoð an island, *Elf. T.* p. 32, v. iggað.
 Iht increased, v. ecan.
 -iht [*Ger.* -icht: *Lat.* -osus: *Eng.* -ous] a termination of adjectives.
 Ii, Hi, Hii. The island Iona, Hy Hu; now called Icolmkill or Colmkill, contracted from Columkill, that is, Columba cella one of the Hebrides near

Mull:—Igland þe man Ii nemnað an island which men call Ii, *Chr.* 560: 728.
 Iil a hedgehog, *Past.* 35, 5, v. il.
 Iken-yld-stræt [*Icenorum antiqua via, Som.*] IKENILD-STREET, a Roman road in England, so called because it passed through the Icen, or Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.
 IL, iel, iil, igil, igl; m. [*Plat. Dut.* egel m: *Ger.* Not. igel m: *Swed.* igelkott m: *Icel.* igull m.] A hedgehog; erinaceus:—*Elf. gl.* 13: *L. Ps.* 103, 19. Se læssa il a hedgehog; erinaceus. Se mara il a porcupine; histrix, *Cot.* 116.
 IL, es; m. Hardness, hard skin, sole of the foot; callus, plantæ pedum:—Fram his hnolle ufewardan, oð his ilas neoð-ewerde a vertice capitis ejus superne ad plantas pedis ejus deorsum, *Job.* p. 166: *R.* 78.
 Ilc the same, *Cot.* 113, v. ylc.
 Ildan to delay, *Past.* 33, 4, v. yldan.
 Ildenn, ilding A delay, deceiving; dilatio, *Lye.*
 Il-fetu A swan; olor, *Som.*
 Ilitend infidens, *Cot.* 111.
 Ill hardness, v. il.
 Ille-racu A surfeit; crapula, *Cot.* 52.
 Imb about, v. ymb.
 Imbefliten Placito curiæ adjudicatus, *Test. Elfred. D. Mann.*
 Imb-erdling, imb-yrðling [ymb about, yrðling, yrðling a farmer] A native; domesticus colonus, *Gen.* 17, 27.
 Imb-gæð goes about, *Gen.* 2, 13, v. ymb-gan.
 Imbutan about, *Lev.* 3, 8, v. ymbeutan.
 Imen ambrosianum, *C. R. Ben.* 25.
 Immerca A superscription; inscriptio, *C. Mk.* 12, 16.
 Imne a hymn, *C. T. Ps.* 64, 14, v. ymn.
 IMPAN, impian; pp. impod, ge-impod. [*Ger.* impfen: *Not.* impiton.—from the *Wel. Eng.* imp: *Swed.* ymp m: *Dan.* ympe a cion] To IMP, engraft, plant; plantare, *Lye.*
 In in, into, *Bd.* 2, 3.—In on into, *Mt.* 27, 5, v. on, innan.
 In-adl an inward disease.
 In-afaran to go into, *L. Ps.* 62, 9.
 In-asendan to let down, *Mk.* 2, 4.
 In-bærnis incense, v. anbærnys.
 In-belædan; p. anbelæd. To lead in, introduce.
 In-beornan to light, *R. Mt.* 5, 15.
 In-beslean to prick, stab.
 In-bewunden wrapped up.
 In-birding a native, v. imb-erdling.
 In-birig A porch; vestibulum, *Som.*

In-blawen puffed up.
 In-borh INBOROUGH, bail, pledge; pignus ad damnum resarciendum datum, *L. Edw.* 6.
 In-bryrdnys compunction, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. onbryrdnys.
 In-burh A hall, house, dwelling; atrium, *Elf. gl.*—Inburh-fæste a steward, porter.
 In-byran to bring in, *L. In.* 78.
 In-byrd, in-byrdling a native, *Gen.* 17, 12.
 In-byrdnys, se; f. Instruction; instructio, *Bd.* 4, 17.
 Inc, incg; nom. d. ac. pron. You, ye, you two; vos, vos duo:—Wariað inc (twegen) wið þone wæstm beware you (two) of that fruit, *Cd.* 13, *Th.* p. 15, 20. Inc (twegen) agen-yrnð sum man, *Mk.* 14, 13. Gelyfe gyt þat ic inc (twegen) mæg gehælan, *Mt.* 9, 28. Nys me inc (twegen) to sylleenne non est [*apud*] me vobis (duobus) concedere, *Mt.* 20, 23: *Mk.* 10, 40. Inc (twam) sceal sealt wæter wunian to you (two) shall (the) salt water abide, *Cd.* 10, *Th.* p. 13, 6.
 INCA, an; m. A scruple, doubt, fault, offence; scrupulus, querela:—Butan incan without doubt, *Bd.* 5, 6. Hi nænige incan to him wiston illi nullam querelam contra eum norunt, *Bd.* 4, 24.
 Inca of you, your, *Cd.* 163, v. incer.
 Ince An INCH; uncia, *Som.*
 Incer, incere, incre your, of you, *Ex.* 10, 17: *Cd.* 10; g. d. of inc.
 Incit [inc gyt] You, you two; vos duo:—Restað incit her rest you here, *Cd.* 169.
 In-cleof, in-clyfe a bed, nest, den, *Ps.* 4, 5: 35, 4.
 In-cnapa a servant.
 In-cniht a servant, client.
 In-cofa a bed-chamber, *L. Ps.* 4, 5; the mind, *Bt. R.* p. 183.
 In-coða, in-coðe Choler; cholera, *Som.*
 Incre of or to your, v. incer.
 Incrum to you, to you two; vobis, vobis duobus, *Cd.* 43; d. of inc.
 In-cuman to come in, enter, *Ex.* 21, 3.
 In-cund; adj. Internal, inward, intimate; intime notus:—In-cund freond an intimate friend, *Som.*
 Incundnes, se; f. An inward quality; qualitas interna, *Som.*
 Incuð ignorant, unknown, *C. Jn.* 3, 10.—Incuðlice ignorantly, unconsciously, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 1.
 Indea INDIA; India, *Chr.* 883.
 Indeas INDIANS; Indi, *Ors.* 1, 2.

Indisc *Indian*; Indicus, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Indraf expressed, *Cd.* 214, v. dri-
 fan.
 In-drihten-wicg [*Wicg blatta*,
wigas ear-wig] *A crabfish, a*
little worm; ippus, ips, scili-
 cet vermiculus quidam super
 arborum folia generatus, *Lye.*
 In-eddisc *Household-stuff*; supel-
 lex, *R.* 58.
 In-elf, in-elue, in-ilf. *The bow-*
els, entrails or inwards of a
man or beast; viscera, *Cot.*
 166.
 In-erfe, in-orf [*inn within*; *yrf*
cattle, property] *Provision,*
household-stuff, furniture; su-
 pellex:—*Bt.* 14, 2: *Gen.* 31,
 36.
 *In-fære *An entrance*; ingressus,
Gen. 3, 24.
 In-færeld *an entrance, access,*
passage, *Jos.* 2, 11.
 In-færð enters, v. faran.
 In-fangen-þef, in-fangen-þeof.
 [*Plat. dieve infangen*] *The*
right of the lord of a manor to
apprehend and judge thieves,
taken within his jurisdiction;
 infra (scilicet jurisdictionem)
 captus latro. Ipsa jurisdictio,
 sive jus cognoscendi de la-
 trone ita capto, *Chr.* 963.
 In-faran to go in, enter, *Jn.* 35.
 Infindan to find, *C. Mt.* 7, 7, v.
 findan.
 In-flæscnys, se; f. *Taking flesh*;
 incarnatio, *Som.*
 In-foster one brought up at home,
L. Exon.
 -ing [*In Ger.* it denotes a young
 man, and in a more extended
 signification, a son, a descend-
 ant, progeny, offspring. The
 greater part of these words
 are antiquated; as, *Ot.* ediling
 a page; the *A.-S.* Bryning
 Bryn's son: *Swed.* Skiolding
 the son of Skiold; Carolinger
 the descendants of Charlemagne;
 Merowinger the descendants of
 Meroväus.—*Wach.* derives this
 from the *Welsh.* engi to pro-
 duce, to bring forth, which also
 would be the root of the *Ger.*
 enke, enkel a grandson. The
 syllable ing often changes in
 the *Swed.* &c. into ung]. A
 termination of *A.-S.* nouns
 denoting, 1. *An action*; ac-
 tio. 2. *Originating from, son*
of; patronymicum nomen:
 —1. Bærning burning; adus-
 tio. Feding feeding; pastio.
 Fremming framing; fabrica-
 tio. Gaming gaming; lusus.
 Hearming harming; læsio. 2.
 Sume [naman] syndon patro-
 nymica, þat synde fæderlice
 naman æfter Greciscum þea-
 we; ac seo Leden spræc
 næfð þa naman. Hi sind swa

þeah on Engliscra spræce,
Ex. gr. Penda, and of þam,
 Pending, and Pendingas;
 Cwicelm, and of þam, Cwikel-
 mingas and fela oðre, *Elf.*
gr. 5, 66, *Som.* p. 4, 52. Se
 Æþelwulf wæs Ecgbrihting,
 Ecgbriht Ealhmunding *Ethel-*
wulf was the son of Egbert,
Egbert of Ealmund, Chr. 495,
Ing. p. 19, 15, v. ung.
 *ING, inge [*Icel. einge*: *In Ger.*
 it signifies field, tract of land.
 This signification is only pre-
 served in some proper names,
 and is now written ingen; as,
 Lotharingen the country of
 Lothar: Thüringen, Kitzin-
 gen, Memmingen, &c. *In*
Dan. Swed. there are also
 many places terminating in
 ing or inge. This is certainly
 the *A.-S.* and *Wel.* inge a
 field, inclosure, &c. Many *Ger.*
 nouns, terminating in ung, are
 the same as ing, viz. Wal-
 dung woodlands; Hölzung a
 district, field, region with wood;
 Hütung pasturage, a meadow;
 Feldung a field; Stallung a
 place on which stables are built,
 &c.] *An ING, a pasture, mea-*
dow; pratum, pascuum.—It
 occurs in the end of names of
 places; as, Basing, Kettering,
 Reading, Godelming, Yelling,
 Exning, &c. *Lye.*
 In-gan to go in, enter, *Mt.* 12, 29.
 In-gang an entrance, *Ps.* 120, 8.
 In-gangan to enter, *Ps.* 23, 7, 9.
 *In-geat *A bed-chamber*; cubi-
 culum, *Lye.*
 In-gebugan to inhabit, *Cod. Exon.*
 30, a.
 In-gecigean to call upon, *Som.*
 In-gedon Put in; inditus, *Bd.*
 5, 12.
 In-gefeoh *a civil war*, *Bd.* 1, 22.
 In-gehigd *A reverence, intention*;
 observantia, *Bd.* 2, 1.
 In-gehyd, es; m. *Knowledge,*
conscience, intention, care; sci-
 entia:—Treow in-gehydes
 godes and yfeles, *Gen.* 2, 9:
Lk. 11, 52: *Bd.* 2, 12.
 In-gehygdnes, se; f. *A dark*
saying; ænigma, *L. Ps.* 48, 4.
 In-gehylde reverence, v. in-ge-
 higd.
 In-gelædan to bring upon, *Bd.*
 4, 9.
 In-gelaðode, ingelaðod invited,
Lk. 7, 39: 14, 8; p. and pp.
 of gelaðian.
 In-gemen in common, *Cd.* 151.
 Ingere of old, *Cd.* 144.
 In-gerece *A tumult, confusion*;
 tumultus, *Bd.* 2, 9.
 In-gerife *The bowels*; venter,
 uterus, *T. Ps.* 21, 8.
 In-geseted insertus, *Cot.* 114.
 In-geswel a swelling, *R.* 10.

In-geþanc, ingeþonc the mind,
 thought, intention, conscience,
Bt. 22, 2, v. geþanc.
 In-geweaxen inbred.
 In-gewinne a civil war, *Ors.* 2, 5.
 In-gewitnes knowledge, consci-
 ence, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.
 In-gingan; p. in-gonn. to be-
 gin, *R. Mt.* 20, 8.
 In-gitan to enter, *C. Mt.* 8, 8.
 In-gong an entrance, *Bd.* 1, 27.
 In-gongan to enter, v. ingangan.
 *Ingter Your; vester, *Som.*
 Ing-wyrt [*ing a meadow*; wyrt
 plant] *Meadow-wort*; herba
 pratensis, *L. M.* 1, 33.
 In-heald Shaved about, polished;
 interrasis, *Cot.* 109.
 In-hired a family, house, *Gen.*
 17, 27.—Inhiredan associates,
Som.
 In-hiwan domestics, *L. In.* 50.
 In-hringe a circle, *Cot.* 112.
 In-hroered moved, agitated; pp.
 of hroeran.
 Inilf, inilue the bowels, *Cot.* 163,
 v. inelf.
 In-innan within, *R. Mt.* 9, 3, v.
 innan.
 In-lænda an inhabitant, *L. Ps.*
 118, 19, v. inlenda.
 In-lændisc indigenous, v. inlan-
 disc.
 In-lagian; p. ge-inlagode. To
 inlaw, to restore to the protec-
 tion of the law; inlagare, ex-
 legem restituere patrocinio
 legis, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2.
 In-land Demesne land, domain;
 in [manibus domini] terra,
 terra dominica, *L. Edg.* 1.
 In-landisc, in-lendisc Born in
 the land, indigenous; indige-
 na, *Lev.* 19, 33, 34.
 In-laðode received, *Mt.* 25, 35,
 v. gelaðian.
 In-lenda, in-lende Inhabitant
 people; incola, *Cd.* 148.
 In-lendisc indigenous, v. inlan-
 disc.
 In-lendiscnys, se; f. *Dwelling*
in a strange land, a pilgrimage;
 incolatus, peregrinatio, 1 *Pet.*
 1, 17.
 Inlic; adj. *Internal, intimate,*
domestic; internus, *Bd.* 3, 15.
 Inlice; adv. *Inly, internally,*
from the mind; interne, *Bd.*
 5, 19.
 *In-lihtan to enlighten, revive,
Cod. Exon. p. 34.
 In-lixan to shine, draw near, *C.*
R. Lk. 23, 54.
 In-mede precious, *R. Ben.* 72.
 In-merca an inscription.
 INN, inne [*Icel. inni n. a house*;
Heb. הנה hne to dwell, to fix
a tent] 1. *A chamber, cell,*
cave; cubiculum. 2. *An inn,*
house; diversorium:—1. *Bd.*
 2, 12. 2. Com to his inne,
Mt. 13, 36: *Ors.* 1, 1.

Inn, inne *into, within*, *Lk.* 11, 40, v. innan.
 Inna *The womb; uterus*, *C.* *Lk.* 1, 15.
 Innan; *adv.* [*Plat. Dut. binnen*: *Ger.* inn, inne, innen: *Ker.* inne: *Moes.* inn, inna: *Dan.* inden: *Swed.* Icel. innan, inni] *Within, inwardly; intus, intra*:—Ge synt innan fulle reafaces, *Mt.* 23, 25, 27, 28: *Mk.* 7, 21.
 Innan, innon; *prep. d. ac.* In, into, within; in:—Pa he sæt innan huse, *Mt.* 9, 10. Innan þa sæ, *Ex.* 14, 17: *Mt.* 21, 21. Ne ga ge innan Samaritana ceastre, *Mt.* 10, 5.
 Innan *To go in, to enter; ingredi*:—He werodað syððan he innað *it grows sweet after it enters in*, *Bt.* 22, 1.
 Innan-cund *inward*, v. in-cund.
 Innane *within*, *Mt.* 7, 15, v. innan.
 Innan-forhæfd *constipated bowels*, *L. M.* 2, 55.—Innan-fortogennes *a drawing together of the bowels, the cholic*, *L. M.* 2, 33.
 Innan-teon *to draw within, to introduce*, *Æqu. Vern.* 34.
 Innan-weard *inward*, *Bt.* 34, 10.
 Innað *the womb*, *Past.* 54, 1, v. innoð.
 Inn-bewunden *wound round*.
 Inne *within*, v. inn.
 b Inne an inn, v. inn.
 Innelfe, innelue, innilue *the bowels*, v. inelf.
 Innemest, innemyst INMOST; *intimus, Elf. gr.: Scint.* 4.
 Innenddisc *Household-stuff; suppellex*, *R.* 58.
 Inner INNER; *interior*, *Bd.* 4, 18.
 Inneðas *the bowels*, *Cot.* 183, v. innoð.
 Innnewærde, innnewerde *the inwards, bowels*, *Ex.* 12, 9.
 Inneward, inneward, inweard; *adj.* INWARD, *internal, entire; internus, interior*:—Mid innewardum mode, mid innewardan mode *with inward mind; intima mente*, *Bt.* 22, 1. He draf his heorde to innewardum þam westene, *Ex.* 3, 1.
 Inneward; *adv.* *Inwardly; intus*:—Eall inneward all within, *Cd.* 216.
 Inn-faran *to go in, to enter*, *Deut.* 28, 63.
 Inn-gehyd *Conscience; conscientia, Scint.* 60.
 Inn-heard-men *soldiers*, *C. Mt.* 8, 9.
 Inn-here *An army of natives, militia; exercitus popularium, Chr.* 1006.
 Inn-hiwan *domestics, L. In.* 5.

Innian *To enter, to receive as a guest; ingredi, hospitari, Chr.* 1048.
 Innierf *furniture, Bt.* 14, 2, C, v. in-erfe.
 Inniht *Within; intus, v. bebo-ren*.
 Innilue *the bowels, v. in-elf*.
 Inn-lændisc *indigenous, R. Conc., v. inlandisc*.
 Innon *within, Bt.* 35, 3, v. innan.
 Innor Inner; *interior, Lye.*
 c Innorf *household-stuff, v. in-erfe*.
 Innost *Inmost; intimus, Lye.*
 INNOD, es; *m.* [*Ger.* innerste n: *Icel.* innisti] *The heart, stomach, bowels, womb; interior pars corporis, cor, venter, uterus*:—Ealle þas yfelu of þam innoðe cumað *omnia hæc scelera a corde proveniunt*, *Mk.* 7, 23. Ineode swa swa wæter on þa innoðas his intravit *sicut aqua in intestina ejus*, *Ps.* 108, 17. Bið swiðe liðe on þam innoðe *is very mild in the stomach*, *Bt.* 22, 1. Eadig is se innoð þe þe bær, *Lk.* 11, 27. Mæg he eftcuman on his modor innoð *potest ille revenire in ejus matris uterum*, *Jn.* 3, 4. ¶ Fæst innoð *costive bowels, Herb.* 12.—Fæstnes innoðes *costiveness of bowels, Herb.* 62.—Tobrocene innoð *ruptured bowels, L. M.* 2, 3.—Innoðes *astyrung a rumbling of the bowels*.—Innoðes *flewsa a flux*.—Innoðes *forhæfdnes costiveness of bowels*.—Innoðes *meltung digestion, L. M.* 2, 64.—Innoðes *sar pain in the bowels*.—Innoð-tidernes *tenderness of bowels, the flux, L. M.* 2, 33.
 Innung [*Ger.* innung *f. a guild, society: Icel.* inni *n. a house*] *That which is included or contained, an INNING, abode; mansio, actus manendi, Bt.* 32, 2.
 Innwardlice; *adv.* *Diligently; diligenter, C. Mt.* 2, 7, 8.
 Innyra, an; *m.* *The bowels; interior, C. Ps.* 108, 17.
 In-orf *household-stuff, Gen.* 31, 36, v. in-erfe
 Inra *the bowels, v. innyra*.
 d Inræcan *To heap up; ingerere, Cot.* 105.
 Inræsan *To rush on; irrumpere, Cot.* 106.
 Inre Inner; *interior, R.* 74.
 Insægl *a seal, v. insegel*.
 Insæglian *to seal, v. inseglian*.
 In-segel. 1. *A seal; sigillum.* 2. *A sealing, signing; obsignatio.* 3. *A jewel; monile*:—1. *Elf. gl.* 22. 2. *Som.* 3. *R.* 29.
 Inseglian; *p.* *geinseglode; pp.* *geinsegelod, geinsegluded. To*

seal, to impress with a seal; obsignare:—Inseglodun þone stan, *Mt.* 27, 66: *Deut.* 32, 34.
 Insettan *To appoint; instituere*:—Insette instituit, *Bd.* 4, 23.
 Insiht *A narration, history; narratio, Jn. pref. MS. C.*
 Insiðian *to enter, enter in, Cd.* 76.
 In-somnian *to assemble, Bd.* 4, 4.
 In-spinn *Opificium netorium, R.* 110.
 In-stæpe, in-stepe *Forthwith, quickly; immediate, Bd.* 2, 12.
 In-steppan *to step in, L. Ps.* 25, 4.
 In-sticce *in pieces*.
 In-stice *a prick or stitch in the side, L. M.* 2, 54.
 In-stondlic *substantialis*.
 In-swane *the swine-herd of the lord's court or farm place*.
 In-swæpen *inwardly moved, provoked, Cot.* 105.
 In-swogennis, se; *f.* *An invasion; invasio, Bd.* 2, 5.
 e In-þing *a cause, C. Mt.* 19, 3, v. intinga.
 In-tihtan *to invite, Chr.* 957.
 In-timbernes, se; *f.* *Instruction, provision; instructio, Som.*
 Intimbred *Furnished, instructed; instructus, Bd.* 5, 8.
 In-tinga, an; *m.* 1. *Cause, sake, reason; causa rationabilis.* 2. *Judicial cause, action, quarrel; causa judicialis.* 3. *A fault; causa condemnationis, culpa.* 4. *Business; negotium*:—1. Min sawul lybbe for þinum intingan, *Gen.* 12, 13. For hwilcum intingan sædest þu, *Gen.* 12, 19. Buton intingan without cause, in vain, *Ps.* 3, 7: *Mt.* 15, 9. 2. Tosceað intingan minne *discerne causam meam, Ps.* 42, 1: 73, 23. 3. Ne finde ic nanne intingan on þyssum men, *Lk.* 23, 4, 14. 4. *Bd.* 4, 5.
 Into; *prep. d.* INTO, in; in:—Into þam arce, *Gen.* 6, 18: 7, 7: *Mt.* 4, 24.
 In-trahtnung *an interpretation*.
 In-trifelung *a grinding, Cot.* 109.
 In-trymedun *prevailed, Lk.* 23, 23, v. trymian.
 In-undor in, under, within, *Cd.* 112.
 In-weard *inward, Nic.* 31, v. inneward.
 In-weardlice; *adv.* INWARDLY, *thoroughly, entirely; intime, penitus*:—Pat ic mæge þe inweardlice lufian *that I may thoroughly love thee, Bt. R. p.* 149: *Bd.* 1, 26.
 In-werdlic *internal, Med. ex. Quadr.* 3, 1, v. inneward.
 In-wid *deceit, T. Ps.* 14, 3, v. inwit.
 Inwidd; *def.* se inwidda; *adj.* *Deceitful, bad, wicked; dolo-*

sus:—Ealle weleras inwiddæn
omnia labia dolosa, *T. Ps.* 11, 3.
Inwid þoncas wicked thoughts.
Se inwidda the deceiver, *Bt.*
R. p. 159.
^f Inwit [in; wit understanding]
Consciousness, conscience, guile,
deceit; scientia interna, con-
scientia:—Þe wyrme of þine
inwit the worm of thy consci-
ence. Swa hie on þweorh
sprecað facen and inwit as they
perversely speak fraud and guile,
Cd. 109. Inwitspell tale of
woe, *Cd.* 94.
Inwit; *adj.* Deceitful, guileful;
dolosus:—Wordum inwitum
with guileful words, *Cd.* 229.
Inwitfull Deceitful; dolosus, *Cd.*
45: 64.
In-wonne Dwelling in, inhabiting;
inhabitatio, *Som.*
In-wunde wounded within, *L. M.*
2, 9.
In-wunenes, se; *f.* Perseverance;
instantia, *Cot.* 112.
In-wunian to inhabit.
In-wunung an indwelling, a resi-
dence, cloister. See more in
on, which was more used by
the *A.-S.* than in.
Io formerly, *v. geo.*
Iob, Iofes, es; *m.* JOVE; Jupi-
ter:—Ercules, Iobes sunu
Hercules, Jupiter's son, *Bt.* 16,
2: 39, 4.
Ioc a yoke, *Ps.* 2, 3, *v. geoc.*
Ioclet A little farm, in some parts
of Kent, called YOKELET, as
requiring a small yoke of oxen
to till it; mansiuncula, prædi-
olum, *Som.*
Ioc-sticca a yoke-stick, *R.* 3.
Ioc-tea a yoke-team, *R.* 3.
Iofes Jove, *Ors.* 4, 1, 2, *v. Iob.*
Iogoð a youth, *v. geoguð.*
^g Ioic A JOKE; jocus, *Lye.*
Iona, an; *m.* YONNE, in France,
Chr. 887.
Iong young, *v. geong.*
Ionna the womb, *R. Lk.* 1, 15, *v.*
inna.
Ionna-word inward, *R. Mk.* 7,
23, *v. innan-weard.*
Iored a legion, *v. eored.*
Iornan to run, *Cot.* 51, *v. yrnán.*
Iorod a legion, *v. eored*; a fami-
ly, *v. hired.*
Iorsian to be angry, *C. R. Jn.* 7,
23, *v. yrsian.*
Iotas, Iutas, Geatas. The JUTES,
a people of ancient Germany,
who inhabited what is now called
Jutland, the north of Denmark;
populus Germaniæ antiquæ:
—Þa comon þa menn of þrim
mægðum Germanie of Eald-
Seaxum, of Anglum of Jotum.
Of Jotum comon Cantware
and Wihtware then came the
men from three provinces of
Germany, the Old Saxons, the

Angles, the Jutes. From the
Jutes came the men of Kent and
the Isle of Wight, *Chr.* 449.
Iow you; iower your, *R. Jn.* 3,
28, *v. eow.*
Iowian to shew, *Cod. Exon.* 12,
b, *v. ywan.*
Iowih you, *R. Jn.* 1, 26, *v. eow.*
Ira, Ire An Irishman; Hibernus,
Som.
Iraland Ireland, *v. Ireland.*
Ircingafeld [*Brom. West.* Irche-
nefeld.—feld a field, ircinga
of hedgehogs] ARCHENFIELD,
Herefordshire, *Chr.* 918.
Ireland, Iraland. IRELAND, *Ors.*
1, 1: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144,
note. k, v. Yrland.
^h Iren iron, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v. isen.*
Iren, irenn, irene. IRON, made
of iron, *Cd.* 19.—Iren-hiorð
iron hearth, *Cot.* 20.—Iren-
smið ironsmith.—Iren-geloma
iron utensils.—Iren-sid iron-
side, *v. yren, isen.*
Iren - hard Vervain; verbena,
Som.
Irfe property, *v. yrf.*
Iringes-weg a shireway; via sec-
ta, *Som.*
Iris IRIS; Flos, *Som.*
Irmed wretched; miser, *v. yrmian.*
Irminge Wretchedly; misere,
Som.
Irm-ing-sul [*Er, "Apns Mars;*
mund a defence; sul a column]
IRMINSULA, ARMENSULA, a
Saxon idol; fanum et idolum
Saxonicum. The predomi-
nant figure was an armed
warrior. Its right hand held
a banner, in which a red rose
was conspicuous; its left pre-
sented a balance. The crest
of its helmet was a cock; on
its breast was engraven a
bear, and the shield depend-
ing from its shoulders exhi-
bited a lion in a field full of
roses, *Sax. Chr. Mentz, A. D.*
1492, p. 9.
Irm-ing-stræt, *v. Erming-stræte.*
Irnán to run, *Prov.* 6, *v. yrnán.*
Irne with iron, *v. iren.*
Irra angry, *Past.* 40, 1, *v. yrre;*
adj.
Irre anger, *Cot.* 135, *v. yrre.*
Irsian to be angry, *Bt.* 33, 4, *v.*
yrsian.
Irsung anger, *Bt.* 33, 4, *v. yrsung.*
Irðling a farmer, *v. yrðling.*
Is Is; est, *Jn.* 1. 47, *v. wesán.*
ⁱ Is, iss, isa, es; *n.* [*Plat. is n:*
Dut. ys n: Frs. ise n: Ger.
eis n: Not. is: Dan. iis c:
Swed. is m: Icel. ís m.] ICE;
glacies:—Hwi þat is weorðe
why the ice is formed, *Bt.* 39,
3: *Elf. gl: Bd.* 3, 2. Ises-
gicel icicle, *R.* 16.
-isc [*Ger. isch: Moes. isks: Icel.*
iskt: Eng. -ish] denotes the

external quality of a subject,
like: as, Ceorlic churlish, like a
churl; Folcisc plebeian, like the
folk, or common people; Denisc
Danish; Englisc English;
Frencisc French; Grecisc Gre-
cian; Græcus.
Is-calde Scaldia, an island of Zea-
land, *Bt. R.* p. 191, *Lye.*
Ise yes, *v. gese.*
Isen the bowels, *Cot.* 13, 73, *v.*
iesendas.
ISEN, isern, iren, e; *d. irne.*
[*Plat. isen, isern n: Dut. yzer*
n: Frs. irsen n: Ger. eisen n:
Ker. &c. isar, isarn: Dan. jern
n: Swed. jern, järn n: Icel.
járn n.] IRON; ferrum:—
Eorðe swilce isen terra sicut
ferrum, *Deut.* 28, 23. Isen
þurh-for sawla his, *Ps.* 104, 17.
Wolde cyning wall onsteallan
iserne would the king erect a
wall of iron, *Cd.* 186.
Isen, isern, issern, yren; *adj.*
Iron, made of iron; ferreus:—
Drihten sett isen geoc on eo-
werne swuran, *Deut.* 28, 48, *v.*
yren. — Isen-græg iron-grey,
Cot. 84.—Isen-helm a helmet,
R. 51.—Isen - panna, isen-
panne an iron pan, frying-pan,
Elf. gl. — Isen-smið a black-
smith, *Gen.* 4, 22.—Isen-tang
pincers, snuffers, *Elf. gl.*
^j Isenre iron; *d. of isen.*
Isern iron, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v. isen.*—
Isern-bend a fetter. — Isern-
feotor, isern-feter a fetter, *R.*
15. — Isern-sceru a pair of
shears. — Isern-scofl, isern-
scofl an iron or fire-shovel.
Isern-grei iron-grey, *v. isen.*
Isig Icy; glacialis, *Bt.* 36, 2.
Ispanie Spain; Hispania, *Chr.*
1087.
Iss ice, *Ps.* 148, 8, *v. is.*
-isse, -esse, -ysse, [*ides, idese a fe-*
male, damsel, softened into ies,
iese, isse] a feminine termi-
nation of nouns; as, abbadis-
se an abbess.
Issern iron, *Bd.* 4, 28, *v. isen.*
-istre, a feminine termination of
nouns; as, sangistre a song-
stress, *v. estre.*
Itemyst utmost, *Ex.* 13, 20, *v.*
yte.
Iðan-ceaster [*yð water, or hyð*
a haven; ceaster a city, Som.]
YTHANCESTER, a castle some-
time standing about St. Peter's
in the wall, in Dengy hundred,
Essex, *Som.*
Iðelic easy, *v. eaðelic.*
Iðelnes idleness, vanity, *v. idel-*
nes.
Iðende depopulating, *Cot.* 177, *v.*
hyðian.
Iðnes, se; *f.* Delight; delecta-
tio, *Som.*
Itogen Skilful; peritus, *Som.*

Ityng a way, v. yting.
 Iu you, *R. Mt.* 5, 32, v. eow.
 *Iu formerly, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. geo.
 Iuc a yoke, *Cot.* 110, 164, v. geoc.
 Iuc - boga a sign of the zodiac, called Orion.
 Iuch to you; vobis, *C. Mt.*, v. eow.
 Iucian; pp. geiuked. To yoke, to join together; jugare, *Som.*
 Iudan-byrig *Jedburgh, Scotland, Chr.* 952.
 Iudea, JUDEA; Judæa: — On Iudea, *Mt.* 2, 22: 4, 25: *Mk.* 3, 7. On þam westene Iudæe in deserto Judææ, *Mt.* 3, 1. Iudea þeod, *Mt.* 3, 5.
 Iudeas; m. JEWS; Judæi:—Þa Iudeas cwædon to hym, *Jn.* 2, 20. Iudea ealdras, *Lk.* 7, 3.

Betwux þam Iudeum, *Jn.* 10, 19.
 Iudeisc JEWISH; Judaicus: — Iudeisc rice, *Mk.* 1, 5. Eom ic Iudeisc sum ego Judæus, *Jn.* 18, 35: 4, 9. On Iudeisce endas in Judaicos fines, *Mt.* 19, 1.
 Iueg, iuig ivy, v. ifig.
 Iuer, iuerr your, *C. Mt.* 6, 14, v. eower.
 Iugoð, iuguð youth, *Gen.* 8, 21, v. geoguð.
 Iuh, iuih you, *C. Mt.* 10, 41, v. eow.
 Iule yule, Christmas, v. geol.
 Iunglic, iunglic young, *Elf. T.* p. 33, v. geonglic.
 Iung young, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. geong.

Iunga a young man, a youth, *Ps.* 67, 29, v. geong.
 Iunglic young, v. iungclic.
 Iungling, iungling A YOUNGLING, youth, young man; adolescentulus: — Sum iungling him fyligde, *Mk.* 14, 51. Iungling, *Gen.* 4, 23: *Bd.* 5, 19, v. geongling.
 Iur, iure your, *Chr.* 656, v. eower.
 Iurþymyl Rust; rubigo, *Cot.* 218.
 Iutas the Jutes, *Chr.* 449, v. Iotas.
 Iw [*Plat.* ibe f. ive: *Ger.* eibe f: *Fr.* if m: *Lat.* mid. ivus, euves: *Swed.* id f.] YEW, taxus:—*Elf. gl. R.* 46: *Cot.* 165.
 Iwh you, *C. Mt.* 26, 21, v. eow.
 Iwian To think; putare, *Solit.* 2.

K

^mThough the *A.-S.* generally used *c*, even before *e*, *i* and *y*, as *k* is sometimes found, the following words are given. Those words not found here, must be sought for under C.
 Kadum Caen in Normandy; Cadomus, *Chr.* 1070.
 Kalca-ceaster Tadcaster, Yorkshire, or Newton-kyme; Calcaria Antonini, *Bd.* 4, 23.
 Kalend, kalendus The first day of the month; calendæ, *Menol.* 13, 59.
 Kantwara - byrig Canterbury, *Chr.* 656, v. Cantwaraburhge.
 Karleasnes, se; f. CARELESSNESS; incuria, *Lye.*
 Kasere an emperor, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. cāsere.
 Keld A fountain; fons, *S. Dunelm, an.* 1070.

Kene keen, *Past.* 33, 4, v. cēne.
 Kentingas Kentish men, *Som.*
 Kersan To grow; crescere, *R.* 42.
 Kertl a kirtle, garment, *H. Mt.* 7, 25, v. cyrtel.
 Ketering KETTERING, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.
ⁿKiæres-burh CHERBOURG, in Normandy, *Chr.* 1091.
 Kicena a kitchen, *R. Ben.* 53, v. cycene.
 Kine-cynn royal race, *Ors.* 1, 2, v. cyning.
 Kinges-tun Kingston, *S. Dunelm.* 924, v. cyngestune.
 Kitelung, e; f. A tickling; titillatio, *Cot.* 174.
 Kitte [*Dut.* kit f. a tankard, pot: hence, perhaps, KIT a milk-pail] A vessel, bottle; uter:—*T. Ps.* 118, 83.

Kok a cock, *Past.* 63, 64, v. cocc.
 Kycgl, kygel A dart; jaculum, *Past.* 40, 5.
 Kyf a vat, *Dial.* 1, 9, v. cyf.
 Kyneg, kyng, a king, *Jos.* 10, 3: *Chr.* 963, v. cyning.
 Kynren a generation, *Deut.* 32, 11, v. cynnryn.
 Kyntlingtun [*Flor.* Kyrtlinege: *Hovd.* kirding: *Brom.* Kerling] KIRTLINGTON, Oxfordshire, *Chr.* 977.
 Kyrriole [*Plat.* krijölen: *Dut.* krioelen to cry out for joy: hence our CAROL] A chanting at the nativity.
 Kyð a relation, *T. Ps.* 73, 9, v. cuða.
 Kyðan to make known, *Deut.* 32, 7, v. cyðan.

L

^oThe *A.-S.* sometimes aspirated the *l*; hence *h* is placed before *l*, as hlaf a loaf, hlid a lid, hlot a lot, hlud loud. Such words will be found in H.
 L and n are often written dou-

ble, or single, indiscriminately at the end of monosyllables, but the reduplication ceases when, in lengthening the word, a consonant follows: as, well or wel well; eall all; ac. ealne

all; omnem: ic sylle I give; þu sylst thou givest; he sylð he gives.
 La O! Oh! Lo! Behold:—La næddrena cyn O viperarum generatio, *Mt.* 3, 7: 12, 34.

La þu liccetera, *Mt.* 7, 5. La freond, *Mt.* 22, 12. Wel la men well O men, *Bt.* 34, 8. Ðæt la wæs fæger O that was fair, *Cd.* 223. La þus lo thus, *Cd.* 229. Hwæt is þat la þinga Oh what thing is that, *Bt.* 38, 3. Hwæt is þat la Oh what is that, *Bt.* 34, 5. We la wa well away, *Bd.* 2, 1. La hu oft Lo how oft; ecce, quam sæpe, *Ps.* 77, 45.

Laac *An elegy; elogium, Som.*
Laad-rinc a general, *L. Ethelb.* 7, v. lad-man.

Laam loam, *R.* 56, v. lam.
Laað abomination, *C. Lk.* 16, 15, v. lað.

LA'C, læc, lic. *A gift, offering, sacrifice; munus: — Ne nim þu lac ne accipito tu munus, Gen. 23, 8. Þe bringað cyn-ingas lac tibi offerent reges munera, Ps. 67, 32. On lacum cum muneribus, Ps. 44, 14: Mt. 5, 23.—Lac-dæd munificence.*

LAC, laca, luh. [*Plat. lake f: Ger. lache f. a puddle: Fr. lac m: Sp. Port. It. lago: Scot. loch: Ir. lough a lake*] A LAKE; lacus:—Þas meres and laces the meres and lakes, *Chr.* 656.

Lacan To offer, sacrifice; offerre, sacrificio placare:—Lacende lig an offering, or fatal flame, *Cd.* 197.

Lacan To play; ludere:—*Bt. R.* p. 184: *Menol.* 523.

Lach *A garment; chlamys, Som.*
Laclic Belonging to a sacrifice; sacrificialis, *Ep.* 38.

Lacnian, lacnigean; p. ode, ude; pp. gelacnod; v. a. [*læce a physician*] To heal, cure; sanare:—*Bd.* 4, 22. Hyne lacnude, *Lk.* 10, 34.

^p Lacnung, e; f. *A curing, healing; sanatio, Lk.* 9, 11.

Lactuca *A lettuce; lactuca, Ex.* 12, 8.

LA'D, e; f. [*Plat. leide n. a conducting: Dut. ley a way: Old Ger. leit, leige a journey: Ger. geleite n. geleit n. a conducting: Swed. led way: Icel. leid f.*] 1. *A way, journey; iter.* 2. *A way of escape, an excuse, a clearing, defence; purgatio.* 3. *A LODE, canal; fluentum canalis.* 4. *A load, burthen; onus:—1. On þære lade on their way, Cd. 72, 89. 2. Seo lad, L. Cnut. pol. 8, W. p. 134, 50. Nu hi nabbað nane lade be hyra synne, Jn. 15, 22. 3. Mon. Angl. 1, 260. 4. Som.—Lade-wyrð one who deserves pardon.*

Ladan to load, *Chr.* 1137, v. hladan.

Ladian, beladian, geladian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*lad an excuse*] 1. *To clear, vindicate,*

excuse; purgare. 2. To wash out, clear away as by running water; extergere:—1. Bd. 3, 7. Ladie hine, Ex. 22, 8. 2. Som.

Ladlic ugly, v. laðlic.

Lad-man *A governor, leader, general; domitor, ductor, Gen. 12, 20, v. lædere.*

Ladscipe *A leading; deductio, ducatus, Cot.* 176.

Lad-teow, lad-þeow *a leader, general, Bd. 2, 5, v. lateow.*

Lad-teowdóm, lad-þeowdóm, es; m. *A guiding, leading; ducatus, deductio, Bd. 4, 3.*

Ladung, beladung, e; f. *An excusing, a clearing; purgatio:—L. Cnut. pol. 31.*

Læ *A bush of hair on a man's head; cæsaries, Som.*

Læas-spell *a fable, Bd. 4, 22, v. leas.*

Læc *a gift, T. Ps. 14, 6, v. lac.*

-læcan; p. læhte; pp. læht, found in composition; as, geneah-læcan to approach or draw nigh; efen-læcan to be even, to imitate; ed-læcan to repeat; geriht-læcan to justify, correct; sumor-læcan to approach towards summer; winter-læcan to approach towards winter.

^q Læccan; p. læhte. To seize, take, v. gelæccan.

LÆCE, lece, lyce, es; m. [*Frs. lech m. a physician: Ger. lech m: Moes. leik, lek m: Dan. læge m: Swed. läkare m: Icel. læknari m: Russ. lekar, likar: Ir. liagh.—læcan to offer, afford relief or ease from pain, from lac a gift*] 1. A LEECH; hiru. 2. *A reliever of pain, a LEECH, physician, surgeon; medicus.* 3. *A reliever of hunger, a host, innkeeper; hospes:—1. Elf. gl. 14. 2. Eala læce gehæl þe sylfne, Lk. 4, 23. Nys halum læces nan þearf, Mt. 9, 12. Seo fordælde on læcas eall þat heo ahte, Lk. 8, 43. 3. Sealde þam læce dedit hospiti, Lk. 10, 35.—Læce-cræft the art of a physician, a cure, remedy, Bt. 16, 3.—Lacedóm, es; m. a medicine, remedy, cure, Bt. 22, 1.—Læcedomnessa sealfe a poultice; cataplasma, Cot. 44.—Læcefinger the little finger, Elf. gl. R. 73.—Læce-hus a house of relief, an hospital, an inn, Lk. 10, 34.—Læce-sealfe ointment, salve, Cot. 170.—Læce-seax a surgeon's knife, a lancet, Past. 26.—Læce-wyrt the lesser plantain, wild campion, crow's-foot, Cot. 166: Herb. 132.*

^r Læfdige, læfdigea *a lady, Bd. 4, 9, v. hlæfdie.*

Læfel, læfyl. 1. A LEVEL; libella, manile. 2. *A jug, vessel; scyphus:—1. Cot. 132. 2. Gen. 44, 2, 5.*

Læfeldre; adj. LEVEL, even; planus, *R.* 26.

Læfend seductor, *R.* 85.

Læfer *A basket, what a basket was made of, a bulrush, the sword-grass; scirpæa, i. e. sportula scirpis sive juncis contexta, scirpus, juncus, gladiolus.—Læfer-bed a bed of bulrushes, R. 47.*

Læfl, læfyl *a jug, bowl, Gen. 44, 2, v. læfel.*

Læg lie, v. Leah.

Læg *a flame.*

Læcnian, læcnigan to cure, *Cot.* 181, v. lacnian.

Læctrigas *ivy-berries, v. leactrog.*

^r Læd lead, v. lead.

Læd laid, *Lk.* 16, 20, v. læcgan.

LÆDAN, gelædan, ic læde, gelæde, þu lædest, lætst, he læt, gelæt, hi lædað; p. lædde, gelædde, hi læddon; pp. gelæded, gelæd, læded, læd; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. leiden: Frs. leda: Ger. leiten: Dan. lede: Swed. leda: Icel. leida.—lad a journey*] To LEAD, take; ducere, deducere:—Segst þu mægse blinda þæne blindan lædan, *Lk.* 6, 39. Ic þe læde ongean to þison lande, *Gen.* 29, 15. Twegen gemacan þu lætst into þam arce mid þe, *Gen.* 6, 19. Se blinda, gyf he blindne læt, *Mt.* 15, 14. Ic gelæde horn Daid, *Ps.* 5, 9. He wæs gelæd, *Lk.* 4, 1. Used with prepositions; thus, lædan ut to lead out; lædan to, on, &c. to lead to, &c.

Læddra, lædra *a ladder, Somn.* 227, v. hlædder.

Læden *Latin, Roman, Bt.* 41, 1, v. leden.

Læden, lædenlic leaden, v. leaden.

Lædere *A leader; ductor, Cantic. Moysis.*

Lædnys, se; f. *A leading, producing, translation; ductio:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.*

Læf *a leaf, v. leaf.*

LÆFAN; p. de; pp. læfed, gelæfed; v. a. [*Frs. leva: Icel. leifa*] To LEAVE; relinquere:—Ic læfe eow sybbe, *Jn.* 14, 27: *Mk.* 12, 19. Læfde hys breðer hys wif reliquit ejus fratri ejus uxorem, *Mt.* 22, 25: *Mk.* 12, 21, 22. Læfed left, *Mt.* 24, 2, 40, 41: *Lk.* 17, 35. Wearð dead, na læfedum sæde erat mortuus, non relicto semine, *Mk.* 12, 20.

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Læg *a flame.*

Læg lay, *Gen.* 9, 21, v. licgan.
 Læge a law, *H. Mt.* 5, 17, v. lagu.
 Læge-ceaster, Lega-ceaster, Lig-ceaster. [*Brom.* Lega-cestre: *Wel.* Caër-legion, Caër-leon *castra legionis*] *West-Chester, Chester, Bd.* 2, 2: *Chr.* 894.
 Læge-gleaw a lawyer, *H. Lk.* 11, 45.
 Læget, lægt lightning, *Chr.* 1086, v. liget.
 Lægre-ceastre-scire *Leicestershire, Chr.* 1088, v. Legra-ceaster.
 Læhte seized, taken, v. gelæccan, læccan.
 Læi lay, for læg, v. licgan.
 LÆL, læle, lela. *A mole, freckle, scar, mark from beating, a weal; nævus, tumex:—L. Alf. eccl.* 19: *Ex.* 21, 25.
 Læland LAALAND, an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Weonodland.
 Lælian To be black and blue; livere, *Cot.* 119.
 † Læmen Made of earth, earthen; fictilis:—Læmen fæt earthen vessel, *R.* 26.
 LÆN, læne [*Plat. Dut.* leen n: *Dut.* leening f: *Ger.* lehen n: *Old Ger.* len: *Dan.* laan, len n: *Swed.* lån n: *Icel.* len, lien n. *feudum censuale*] A LOAN, gift, reward; *mutuo datum, commodatum, præmium:—Se þe æt his nehstan hwæt to læne abit, Ex.* 22, 14. Þe biddað manega þeoda þines þinges to læne, *Deut.* 28, 12. Læne syliað make a loan; *mutuum date, Lk.* 6, 35. Syle him to læne *da ei mutuum, Deut.* 15, 8. Laðan læn an enemy's gift, *Cd.* 29. Læn Godes a reward of God; *præmium Dei, Cd.* 32. Of þysum lænan from these rewards, *Cd.* 60, v. lean.
 Lænan; p. gelænde; pp. gelæned, alæned; v. a. [læn a loan] To LEND; *commodare:—Hig lænað eow and ge ne lænað him, Deut.* 28, 44. Ealne dæg he miltsað and lænð, *Ps.* 36, 27. Læn me þry bla-fas, *Lk.* 11, 5. Alæned feoh lent money, a pledge, *R.* 4.
 Læncten the spring, *Elf. gr.* v. lencten.
 Lænctenlic vernal, v. lenctenlic.
 Lændenu the loins, v. lendena.
 LÆNE, hlæne; adj. [*Plat. leen lean*] Fragile, LEAN, slender, frail, passing; *fragilis:—Læne dream a slender joy, Cd.* 169. Lænes lifes of fragile lives, *Cd.* 156. On oðrum lænum weorðscipum on other frail advantages, *Bt.* 24, 3, *Card.* p. 128, 9. Hu lytel he bið and

hu læne how little he is and how transitory, *Bt.* 18, 1. Æghwile þing lænu sindon omnes res fragiles sunt, *Bt. R.* p. 182. Ofer lichoman læne and sæne super corpus fragile et segne, *Bt. R.* p. 191.
 † Lænend, es; m. A lender on usury; fœnerator, *Som.*
 Læng long, *Elf. gr.* v. leng.
 Længian to long for, v. langian.
 Længten spring, v. lencten.
 Lænian, gehlænian; pp. ed. To be lean, to make lean; *macrere, Cot.* 133, 137.
 Lænian To restore, repay; *red-dere, Gen.* 50, 15.
 Lænig weak, lean, v. læne.
 Lænis, se; f. LEANNESS; *tenuitas, Lye.*
 Lænlic; adj. Fragile, temporary; *temporalis, L. Eccl.* p. 173.
 Lænten the spring, *Cal. Jan.* v. lencten.
 Læp a basket, v. leap.
 Læpeldre level, v. læfeldre.
 Læpeo a part, *L. Edw. Guth.* 10, v. læppa.
 LÆPPA, lappa, an; m. [*Plat. Frs.* lappe f: *Dut. Dan.* lap m: *Ger.* lappen m: *Mon.* lappa: *Swed.* lapp m: *Icel.* lappi m.] 1. A LAP, border, hem; *fimbria.* 2. A piece, portion; *pars:—1. Þæt niðer astygeð on læppan his hrægles, C. Ps.* 132, 3. 2. Lífre læppan *jecoris portiones, R.* 76.
 Læran, gelæran; p. lærde; pp. gelæred; v. a. [lar lore, learning] 1. To teach, instruct, inform; *docere, erudire.* 2. To advise, suggest, persuade, exhort; *suadere:—1. Þu lærst us, Jn.* 9, 34. Ic lære I will teach, *Ps.* 33, 11. Lær us, *Lk.* 11, 1. Lærað ealle þeoda *docete omnes gentes, Mt.* 28, 19. 2. We lærað hyne *nos suadebimus ei, Mt.* 28, 14. Lære Pharao, *Gen.* 40, 14: *Bd.* 4, 19, *S. p.* 587, 30.
 † Lære doctrine; ac. of lar.
 Lærestre A female teacher, an instructress; *doctrinx, Scint.* 77.
 Lærig Teachable, a tyro; *docilis, tyro, Mann.—Mr. Thorpe translates it a shield, Cd.* 154, *Th.* p. 192, 29.
 Lærinç-man a disciple, *R. Ben.* 5.
 Lær-læst Unlearned; *indoctus, Som.*
 Lærnes, se; f. [*Dut. Kil.* laer empty] Emptiness; *vacuitas, Herb.* 1, 18.
 Lær-wita a teacher, doctor.
 Lærystre a female teacher, v. lærestre.
 LÆS; adv. LESS; minus:—*Bd.* 4, 25. An læs twentig one less than twenty, nineteen. Mid læs worda with less words,

Bt. 35, 5. ¶ Læs hwon, þe læs, þe læs þe, þy læs, þy læs þe lest, lest that; ne, ne forte, ne quando:—Þe læs hig swelton ne moriantur, *Ex.* 19, 21, 24. Þe læs þe he cume ne ille veniat, *Gen.* 32, 11. Þy læs þe we swulton ne moriamur, *Gen.* 3, 3.—Læs-boren less-born, inferior birth, *L. Can. Edg.* 13, v. læss, leas.
 LÆS, læsew, læsuw, e; f. [*Ger.* lese f.—hence LESOWES pastures] A pasture, a LEESE or common; *pastura, pascuum:—On læsum in pascuis, Gen.* 37, 12. Sceap læswe þinre oves *pasturæ tuæ, Ps.* 73, 1: 78, 14. Fint læse inveniet *pasturam, Jn.* 10, 9. Gemæne læs a common pasture, *R.* 96.
 Læse false, *Scint.* 33, v. leas.
 † Læsest least, v. lytel.
 Læsew a pasture, v. læs.
 Læsewian to feed, *Elf. gr.*, v. læsian.
 Læs-hosum [læs less, inferior; *hos calcaneum, i. e. inferior incedens super calcanea sua*] *Cernuus, incurvatus, R.* 28.
 Læsian, læswian; p. de; pp. od, gelæswod. To pasture, feed; *pascere:—Hig man læswode on Morium lande, Gen.* 41, 2. Læswiende, *Mt.* 8, 30. Læs-wigende, *Mk.* 5, 11.
 Læss; def. se læssa; seo, þæt læsse; adj. [*comp. of lytel*] LESS; minor, inferior:—Þæt læsse leoht the less light, *Gen.* 1, 16. Gaderodon sum mare sum læsse, *Ex.* 16, 17. Ic eom læssa þonne ealle þine miltsunga, *Gen.* 32, 10. Se þe læssa is qui minimus est, *Mt.* 11, 11: *Lk.* 7, 28.
 Læst; adj. [*sup. of lytel*] LEAST; minimus:—An of þysum læstum bebodum, *Mt.* 5, 19. Þæt læst fæc the least space, *Bd.* 2, 13.
 LÆSTAN, gelæstan; v. a. [*Plat. leesten, lösten: Dut.* lysten: *Frs.* lasta: *Ger.* Ot. Not. Wil. leisten] 1. To observe, perform, fulfil, execute; *observare.* 2. To follow, pursue; *sequi.* 3. To LAST, endure, continue, adhere; *durare:—1. Heo Godes willan lengest læsten they God's will long performed, Cd.* 13. Þu læstan scealt thou shalt execute, *Cd.* 25. Þu hit mæge gelæstan thou canst perform it, *Bd.* 36, 3, *Card.* p. 272, 9. 2. Gif hi læstan dorsten if they durst follow, *Bt. R.* p. 151. And symle him gelæste, *Ex.* 13, 22. 3. Eowre bleða ge-læston, *Jn.* 15, 16. Hi him gelæstan woldon they would adhere to him, *Chr.* 920.

^x Læste a last, footstep, *Ps.* 76, 19, v. last.

Læst-wyrhta a hosier, shoemaker, *R.* 9.

Læsuw, læswe a pasture, v. læs. Læswian to feed, v. læsian.

LÆT, lat; comp. lætra; sup. lætemest; adj. [*Plat.* laat, late: *Frs.* late, leta: *Dut.* laat: *Ger.* lass: *Moes.* lata: *Dan.* lad idle: *Swed.* lat idle: *Icel.* latr slow] LATE, slow, tardy; tardus:—*Cot.* 99, 124. Ic hæfde þe lætran tungan, *Ex.* 4, 10.

Læt leads, v. lædan.

LÆT [*Plat.* late] A person enjoying nearly all the privileges of a freeman, *L. Ethelb.* 26, v. leð.

Læta, læte [*Frs.* letza m.] A physician; medicus:—Bead his þeowan læton, *Gen.* 50, 1: *Ors.* 6, 30.

LÆTAN; ic læte, we lætað; p. let, we leton; pp. læten; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* laten: *Ger.* lassen: *Ker.* lazzan, lazin: *Moes.* letan: *Dan.* lade: *Swed.* låta: *Icel.* láta] 1. To LET, suffer, permit, to let be, leave; sinere. 2. To let go, release, send, dismiss; mittere. 3. To hinder, let, trifle; impedire. 4. To admit, think, suppose, pretend; admittere, putare. Most of the meanings of lætan may be explained by filling up the ellipsis with faran, &c.:—1. Ne lætan nanne lybban, *Ex.* 14, 5. Lætað þa lytlingas to me cuman, *Lk.* 18, 6. Læt þær þine lac, *Mt.* 5, 24. 2. Gif ic hi fæstende to hyra husum læte, *Mk.* 8, 3. Lætað þat nett dimittite rete: Hi leton illi dimiserunt, *Jn.* 21, 6: *Mk.* 1, 16. Ic let mine wilne to þe, *Gen.* 16, 5. 3. Wela læt men wealth hinders men, *Bt.* 32, 1. Ne læta þu ne tardus esto tu, *T. Ps.* 39, 24. 4. *Bd.* 3, 19. Þa þe hi rihtwise leton, *Lk.* 20, 20.

^y Læte, læt, late; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. LATE, at last; sero:—Min hlaford læte doeð, *R.* *Lk.* 12, 45. Ne beoð æfre to læte non sunt unquam nimis sera, *Cot.* 140. Þonne cume wit late to ende þisse bec then came we at last to an end of this book, *Bt.* 42. Latost wealowigan latest to fall to decay, *Bt.* 34, 10.—Læt-ræde late ward, slow, *Past.* 20.

Lætlice, lætlice; comp. lætlicor; adv. LATELY, slowly; tarde, *R. Ben. interl.* 5.

Lættemest Latest, last; novissimus, *Fulg.* 43, v. læt.

Læðecæstre-scire Leicestershire, v. Lægre-ceastre-scire.

Læðo an injury, *C. Mt.* 12, 13, v. lað.

Læððan to hate, *C. Lk.* 1, 71, v. laðian.

Læððe hatred, injury, *Dial.* 2, 37, v. lað.

Læððe Led, driven; ductus, *Bd.* 3, 18.

Lætting, letting, lætting. A hindering, letting; impeditio, *Somn.* 190.

Lætlice lastly, v. lætelice.

Lætmost last, v. lætemest.

Lætnys, se; f. A permitting, letting, slowness; permissio, *Som.*

Lætsum Late, slow; tardus, *Chr.* 1089.

Lætta asseres, *R.* 29.

Lætting a hindering, *Chr.* 1101, v. læting.

^z Læwel level, *R.* 26, v. læfel.

LÆWA, belæwa, an; m. A betrayer, traitor; proditor:—Her is þæs læwan hand, *Lk.* 22, 21: *Mk.* 14, 44.

Læwan to betray, v. belæwan.

Læwd, lewed, lewd, leawed, læwede. Laical, belonging to the laity; laicus:—*Bd.* 5, 6: *Elf. gl.*

Læwes [hlæw a mound] LEWES, in *Sussex*, *L. Athel.* 14.

Læx a lax, salmon, v. leax.

Laf a loaf, v. hlaif.

LA'F, toláf, e; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* laf, laffe flat, insipid: *Ger.* laff unsavoury, as the remnants of beer: *Frs.* lawa f. heritage: *Icel.* leifar c: *Moes.* laiba] 1.

The remainder, what is left; superstes. 2. A relict, widow; vidua:—1. Þa gegadrode sio

laf micelne here then the remnant gathered a great army, *Chr.* 894, *Ing.* p. 119, 5. Seo wæpna

laf the remnant of weapons, *Cd.* 93. Hæfde lafe had a remnant, *Cd.* 161: 162: 167.

Ne an tolafe not one left, *Ex.* 10, 19. Healmes laf stipulæ reliquæ, *R.* 59. Hi namon

þa lafa twelf wilian fulle, *Mt.* 14, 20. Lafa arleasra for-

wurðað reliquæ injustorum peribunt, *Ps.* 36, 40. Þat tolafe wæs quod reliquum erat, *Mt.* 15, 37. 2. For his broðor

lafe Philippus propter ejus fratris viduam Philippi, *Mk.* 6, 17: *L. Cnut. eccl.* 7.

Lafere [*Plat.* leverke, lewerk f: *Dut.* leeuwerik, leeuwrik f: *Ger.* lerce f: *Dan.* lerke f: *Swed.* lerka f.] A LARK; alauda, *Som.*

Lage, lagon Lay; jacuit, v. liegan.

Lagiað submit, v. lecgan.

LAGU, lah, e; f. [*Frs.* laga, lade, lawe f: *Dan.* lov c: *Swed.* lag m: *Icel.* lög n.] A LAW, tradition; lex, traditio:—Deu-

teronomium, þæt ys oðer lagu

Deuteronomy, that is another law, *Elf. T.* p. 10, 24. Þis synd þa bebodu and domas and laga hæc sunt statuta et judicia et leges, *Lev.* 26, 46: *Deut.* 4, 7, 45. Hwi forgy-mað þine leorning-cnihtas ure yldrena lage, *Mt.* 15, 2. Lage lufu legis dilectio, *Rom.* 13, 10.

^a LAGU, lago; m. [*Icel.* lögr m: *Bret.* lagen f.] Water, sea; aqua:—Lyft and lagu land ymbclyppað air and water surround land, *Bt. R.* p. 160. Þa gesundrod wæs lago wið lande then was water parted from land, *Cd.* 8. Lagu land ge-feoll water deluged land, *Cd.* 167.—Lago-flod ocean-flood, *Cd.* 6.—Lago-siða watery path, *Cd.* 61.—Lago-stream water stream, *Cd.* 91, v. lac.

Lah a law, *L. Const. W.* p. 118, v. lagu.—Lah-breca a law-breaker, *Scint.* 2.—Lah-bryce law-breach, *L. Const.* p. 109.

Lah-ceap, lah-cop a purchasing the rights of law.—Lah-

man a lawyer, *L. Wal.* 3.—Lah-riht the right of law, law, *L. Const.* p. 110.—Lah-slite a

breach of the law, *L. Edw. Guth.* 2.—Lah-wita a lawyer.

Lahlic Lawful; legitimus, *Scint.* 9.

Lahlice; adv. Lawfully, justly; legitime, juste, *Elf. ep.* 8.

LAM, laam, e; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* leem n: *Frs.* liem n: *Ger.* lehm, leim m: *Not.* leim:

Dan. leer n: *Swed.* ler n: *It.* Sp. limo m: *Grk.* λυμα.—from its sticking quality, related to leim glue] LOAM, mud, clay;

lutum:—God gesceop eor-nostlice man of þære eorðan lame, *Gen.* 2, 7. Afæstnod ic

eom on lame, *Ps.* 68, 2. Genera me of lame, *Ps.* 68, 18. Worhte lame fecit lutum, *C. R. Jn.* 9, 6.—Lam-wyrhta a

potter.

^b LAM [*Plat.* laam: *Dut.* *Frs.* *Tat.* *Dan.* *Swed.* lam: *Frs.* lam,

lhem: *Ger.* lahm: *Icel.* lama: *Pol.* lamæ] LAME; claudus:—*Bd.* 5, 5. Se wæs lama, *Lk.* 5,

18. Laman-legeras adle paralytici morbus, *Bd.* 3, 9.

LAMB, es; n. [*Dut.* *Frs.* *Dan.* lam n: *Plat.* *Swed.* *Ger.* lamm

n: *Tat.* lamp: *Isd.* lambu: *Moes.* *Icel.* lamb n.] LAMB; agnus:—Þat lamb sceal beon

an wintre, *Ex.* 12, 5. Her is Godes lamb, *Jn.* 1, 29, 36. Swa swa lamb betwux wul-

fas, *Lk.* 10, 3. Seofon lamb septem agni, *Gen.* 21, 28, 29,

30. Lambescerse lamb's cress; nasturtii genus, *L. M.* 1, 1.

Lamb-hyðe [lam mud; hyð a haven, port] LAMBHITHE, now Lambeth, a village in Surry, Chr. 1041. Forðferde Harð-acnut cyng æt Lamb-hyðe decessit Harthacnutus rex apud Lambhythe, Chr. 1041.

Lamene Muddy, dirty; luteus, Som.

Lampreda, an; m. A LAMPREY; muræna:—Hwilce fixas gefehst þu? Lampredan what fishes catchest thou? lampreys, Coll. Monast. MS. Cot. Tib. A. III, p. 19.

Lange long, Coll. Monast., v. lange.

LAND, lond, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. land n: Ot. lant: Frs. land, lond, laahn n.] 1. LAND, ground, earth, a field; terra, ager. 2. A region, country; regio:—1. Hi tugon hyra scypu to lande, Lk. 5, 11: Jn. 21, 8, 9. Fægernys landes pulchritudo agri, Ps. 49, 12. 2. Suð land, Gen. 24, 62. And þæs landes gold ys golda selost, Gen. 2, 12: 9, 20. Þæs landes menn, Ex. 34, 14. ¶ On lande in the country.—Landes rica, land-hlaford the lord of the land, LANDLORD, Gen. 42, 30.—Land-ælfenne land-elves, fairies.—Land-agend owning land, indigenous, L. In. 52.—Land-ar landed property, Bd. 4, 18.—Land-are tilled land.—Land-begenga, land-bigengea, an; m. land-bigend, es; m. an inhabitant, native, farmer, Past. 40, 3: Bd. 1, 15.—Land-boc land-book, a charter or book by which land is conveyed or held; terræ liber, terraris; hence, TERRIERS.—Land-bræc land-breach, a ploughing, R. 1.—Land-buend, land-bugend an inhabitant, native, L. Eccl. 35.—Land-ceap money given for land, purchase money, L. North. Pres. 67.—Land-cofa Shechem, a cave, L. Ps. 59, 6.—Land-cop purchase money, v. land-ceap.—Land-ferde, land-fyrde an expedition, a journey, land army, Bd. 3, 15: Chr. 999.—Land-folc people of the province, Num. 13, 20.—Land-gemæro, land-gemæru, land-gemære a land-mark, boundary, geography, Deut. 27, 17: Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 19, 15.—Land-gemercu, land-gemyrco a land-mark, boundary, Ors. 1, 1.—Land-hlaford a landlord.—Land-leás landless, without possession, L. Athel. 8.—Land-leod inhabitants, natives, Jos. 7, 9.—Land-macan neighbours.

—Land-man a native, farmer, L. Wal. 6.—Land-mearc land-mark, boundary; terræ limes, Ps. 59, 7.—Lando-penung terræ proscissio, R. 57.—Land-rica a landlord, L. Cnut. pol. 34.—Land-rice a region, country, Ors. 1, 1: 2, 2.—Land-riht law of the land, Cd. 91.—Land-sæta, land-seta a native, farmer, R. 8.—Land-scipe landscape, Cd. 19.—Land-sit-tend an occupier of land, tenant, Chr. 1085.—Land-socn land search or investigation, Cd. 80.—Land-sped landed property, substance, L. Ethel. priv.—Land-spedig rich in land, Elf. gl. R. 88.

^d LANG, long; comp. lengra; sup. lengest; adj. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Ger. Ker. Ot. lang: Moes. laggs, pronounced langs: Frs. long: Swed. lång: Icel. langr] LONG, tall; longus:—Hiwige gende lang gebed simulates longam precationem, Lk. 20, 47. Lange hwile a long while, Lk. 8, 27, 29. Swa lange tid, Jn. 14, 9. Lang on bodige long in body, tall, Bd. 2, 16. Hafað lengran dagas has longer days, Bd. 1, 1. Þa onfoð lengestne dom, Mk. 12, 40.

Lang along, by, along of, v. and lang, ondlong.

Langa-land LANGLAND, an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark, Ors. 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.

Lang-beardas, Long-beardas [lang long, beard a beard] The Lombardians; Longo-bardi:—Ors. 4, 7.—Lang-beardna land Lombardy.

Lang-bolster a bolster, Cot. 173.

Lange, longe; comp. leng; sup. lengst; adv. LONG, a long time; diu:—Moises wæs lange uppan þam munte, Ex. 32, 1. Lange gebæd diu oravit, Lk. 22, 44. Genoh lange long enough, Deut. 1, 6, v. leng.—^e Lang-fær long during or continuing, Bt. 38, 2.—Lang-fær-nys remoteness.

Langian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To draw out, to increase, lengthen; crescere, prolongare. 2. Applied to the mind, to stretch out the mind after, to long, crave; desiderare:—1. Æqu. vern. 12. 2. Langað þe awuht cravest thou aught; (est quod) elevabit, te aliquid, Cd. 25. Hæleð langode the hero longed, Cd. 71: Ors. 2, 5.

Lang-legera, an; m. [Icel. leggr m. a leg] A greyhound; canis leporarius, Som.

Langlice a long time, Elf. gr. v. lange.

Lang-life long-living, Deut. 4, 1.

Lang-mod [mod the mind] patient, V. Ps. 7, 12.

Lang-modlice patiently, Som.

Lang-modnes patience, Som.

Langnys, se; f. LONGNESS, length; longitudo, Ps. 90, 16.

Lang-strang longsuffering, patient, L. Ps. 102, 8.

Langsum; adj. 1. Longsome, lasting, durable; longus, diuturnus. 2. Slow, longbearing, patient; lentus, longanimis:—1. Hu langsum wæs him se hlisa how long was to him the fame, Bt. 18, 4. Mid hyra langsuman gebede, Mk. 12, 40. 2. Driht langsum and swyðe mildheort, Ps. 102, 8: Ors. 2, 5.

Langsumlice Long, at length, slowly; longe, Som.

Langsumnys, se; f. Longness, length; longitudo, Ps. 20, 4.

Lang-sweored, long-swyred long-necked, Hexaem, 8, 9.

Langung, e; f. A longing, desire; desiderium, Cd. 173.

Langweb a web, R. 110, v. web.

^f Lapiā, lappian [Plat. slappen: Dut. slabben: Dan. labe: Swed. läppja: Fr. laper: Grk. λαπε-τειν] To LAP; lambere, Elf. gr.

Lappa a lap, v. læppa.

LA'R, lær, e; f. [Plat. lere f: Dut. leer f: Frs. lare f: Ger. lehre f: Ker. laru: Ot. lera: Dan. lære c: Swed. lära f: Icel. lærdóm m.] 1. LORE, learning, doctrine, law; doctrina. 2. Advice, exhortation, precept; consilium:—1. Þa wundredon hig hys lare, Mt. 7, 28: 22, 33. Lærað manna lara docent hominum dogmata, Mt. 15, 9. 2. Hlyste minre lare ausculta consilium meum, Gen. 27, 8. Bodigende lare his prædicans præcepta ejus, L. Ps. 2, 6. ¶ Lar and Soð-fæstnys doctrine and truth, the Urim and Thummim, Lev. 8, 8.—Lar-dóm, lareow-dóm mastership, Bd. 5, 19.—Larfull teachable.—Larfullice with docility.—Lar-læste, lar-leaste want of learning, ignorance, L. Alf. Can. 23.—Lar-spel [spel a discourse] a sermon, treatise, Elf. T. p. 25.—Lar-wita one skilled in learning, a teacher.

Láre With wisdom, wisely; sapi- enter, Cd. 208.

Láreow, láriow, es; m. A teacher, master, doctor; magister:—Ne gyrne ge þat eow man lareow was nemne, Mt. 23, 8. Cyl-da lareow an instructor of boys, R. 80: Deut. 29, 10.—Lareow-setl a doctor's seat, Mt. 23, 2.

Larfullnys, se; *f.* Teachableness; docilitas, *Som.*

Láriow a master, *Bt. R. p. 162, v. láreow.*

Laristre An instructress; doctrix, *Elf. gr.*

Lasar Tares; zizania, *Cot. 122, 205.*

LAST [Plat. lest, leste: *Dut. laatst, laatste: Ger. letzt, letzste: Old Ger. lezest, lezist*] LAST; postremus, *Cd. 112.* ¶ On laste at last, at length, finally, after, behind, *Cd. 5: 45: Bt. 7, 1.*—On laste þe after thee, *Cd. 133.*

LA'ST, læst, es; *m.* [*Ger. leiste f: Icel. lystr, leyst m.*] A trace, footstep, course; orbita, vestigium:—Halige Gastas lastas legdon holy spirits bent (their) steps, *Cd. 109.* He forð lastas legde he onward bent (his) course, *Cd. 118.* Gewit þu lastas lecgan go thou set (thy) steps, *Cd. 137, Th. p. 172, 26.* On laste stod on footsteps stood, *Cd. 95.* Fot-laste, fot-læste a footstep; pedis vestigium, *Ps. 76, 19.*—Last-weard towards the last, *Cd. 162.*

Lastede lasted, continued; duravit, *v. læstan.*

Las þe Lest that; *ne, Som.*

Lat slow, *Bd. 4, 9, v. læt.*

Late, lator late, *Bt. 19, v. læte.*

Latemyst latemost, last, *Scint. 25; sup. of læt.*

LATEOW, latteow, latpeow, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. leider m: Ger. leiter m: Isd. ljdih: Ot. leitir: South Ger. laiter m: Dan. leder m: Swed. ledare m: Icel. leidtogi m.*] A leader, guide; dux:—Hira lateow eorum dux, *Deut. 32, 12.* Latpeow min, *Ps. 54, 14.* Hig synt blinde and blindra latteowas, *Mt. 15, 14, 24.*

LA'D, láðe, laað, læðo. [*Plat. Dut. leed n: Frs. led, lethe, leid n: Ger. Ot. leid n: Wil. leit: Icel. lát n. death*] Evil, harm, injury, enmity; malum:—Ne do ic him na lað, *Gen. 18, 30.* Ne hie lað gedydon they did no harm, *Cd. 187.* On þam laðe in that peril, *Cd. 193: Ors. 6, 32.*—Láð-leás without hatred, innocent, *L. Edw. 10.*—Láð-spel bad news, *Ors. 2, 4.*

Láð; *def. se láða; seo, þæt láðe; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. Hateful, evil, destructive, detrimental, unpleasant, LOATH; odiosus:—Ge habbað us gedon laðe Pharaone, Ex. 5, 21.* Me lað wæs I was loath; mihi ingratum erat, *Bd. 5, 12: Ors. 4, 10.* þurh þone laðran wind per infestorem ventum, *Bt. R. p. 154.* Gode þa lað-

ustan Deo infensissimum, *Ex. 32, 21.*

Lað sailed, *v. liðan.*

Laðettan, laðettan To detest, disturb; detestari, *Cot. 63.*

Laðian, ic laðige; *p. laðode, gelaðode; pp. gelaðod. 1. To LOATHE; odio habere. 2. To invite, bid, send for; invitare:—1. Ors. 3, 11.* Hit laðe it wearies, it grieves; tædet. 2. Loth þa hig laðode geornlice, *Gen. 19, 3.* Laðað us þider invites us thither, *Cd. 226.*

Láðleás innocent, *v. láð, &c.*

Láðlic; *adj. Odious, detestable, obscene; odiosus, Bd. 3, 14.*

Laðlic strið hateful strife, *Cd. 32.*

Láðscipe, es; *m. Irksomeness, calamity; tædium, Cd. 95.*

Láðspel bad news, *v. láð, &c.*

Laðung a congregation, church, *v. gelaðung.*

Láðwend Odious, hostile, malicious; odiosus:—Sende laðwendne here sent an odious band, *Cd. 4: 23: 102.*

Latian, ic latige; *p. ode, gelatode. To delay, put off, linger, tarry; tardare:—Deað na latað death will not delay, Scint. 51.* Ne lata þu ne cuncteris tu, *Ps. 39, 24.*

Latta asseres, *R. 108.*

Lattēh A leading rein; ducale, *R. 21.*

Latteow a general, *v. lateow.*

Latteowdóm, es; *m. A generalship, dukedom; ducatus, Past. 3, 1.*

Lattew, latpeow a leader, guide, *Elf. T. p. 36, 12, v. lateow.*

Latur later, *v. lat.*

Laua a relict, widow, *v. láf.*

Laue the remainder, a widow, *Gen. 14, 15, v. laf.*

Laueord a lord, *v. hlaford.*

Lauerce a lark, *Elf. gl. R. 37, v. laferc.*

Laur-beam The laurel or bay-tree; laurus arbor, daphnis, *R. 45.*

Lawærc, lawerc a lark, *Cot. 160, v. laferc.*

Lawed a layman, *Chr. 656, v. læwd.*

Lea a place, *v. leag.*

LEAC, lec, eneleac, eneleac, es. [*Plat. Dut. look f: Ger. lauch m: Mon. louch: Dan. lög c: Swed. lök m: Icel. laukr m.*] A LEEK, an onion, garlic, a herb; porrum, cepe, allium:—*Elf. gr. Somn. 252.*—Leaces heafod a head of garlic; porri caput.—Leac-cæse nasturtium.—Leac-tun a herb-garden.—Leac-weard a keeper of herbs, a gardener, *Cot. 101.*

Leacinc LEAKING; irrigatio, *Som.*

Leac-trog, es; *m. A bunch or cluster of ivy-berries; corymbus, Cot. 35.*

LEAD [*Plat. Dut. lood n: Ger. loth n. a weight: Dan. Swed. lod n: Icel. lód n. weight*] LEAD; plumbum, *Bd. 1, 1.*—Lead-gota a plumber.

Leadan to lead, *Cod. Exon. 32, b, v. lædan.*

Leaden LEADEN; plumbeus, *Elf. gr.*

Leades-clina, leades-clyna A slave, drudge; mastigia, *Cot. 129.*

LEAF, es; *n.* [*Plat. Dut. lof, loof n: Ger. laub n: Ot. Not. loub: Moes. lauf: Dan. løv n: Swed. löf n: Icel. lauf n.*—The original signification seems to be broad, flat; which agrees with most leaves; for the same reason the flat hand is called in the *Wel. llaw*, and *Icel. lofi m. Adelung*] A LEAF; folium:—Buton þa leaf ane præter folia sola, *Mt. 21, 19.* Mid grenum leafum on hire muðe, *Gen. 8, 11.*—Leaf-wyrme, a leaf-worm, *Ps. 77, 51.*

LEAF, geleaf, leofa, e; *f.* [*Plat. lof, löve f: verlöv n: Dut. verlof n: Ker. urlaubii: in a Poem of Charlemagne, orlof: later writers, laub, lave, lof: Dan. forlov c: Swed. förlof n: Icel. lof n.*] LEAVE, license, permission; permissio:—Biddað hine þat he me sylle leafe, *Gen. 50, 5.*

Leafa LIEF, belief, *v. geleafa.*—Leaf-full faithful, *v. geleafful.*—Leaf-leoht [leoht light] credulous, *C. R. Ben. pref.*

Leafan to give leave, to believe, permit, *v. lyfan.*

Leafnes, lefnes, lyfnes, se; *f.* Permission, license; venia, *Bd. 1, 25, 32.*

Leag, legh, leah, lega, ley. A LEY, field, place; campus, pascuum, *Som.*

Leág, leáh lied, falsified, *v. leógan.*

Leáh may reproach, *v. leán.*

Leah LIE; lixivium, *Cot. 119, 122.*

LEA'HTER, leáhtor, lehter; *g.* leáhtres; *m.* 1. A crime, sin, vice, villany, disgrace; crimen. 2. A sickness, disease, a sore of the head; porrigio:—1. Butan leahtre, *Mt. 12, 5.* To lufienne leahtras to love crimes, *Elf. T. p. 34, 13.* 2. Leahtor, þat is scurf þas heafdes that is scurf of the head, *Herb.*—Leahter-full wicked, *Bd. 3, 13.*—Leahterleás innocent, *Præc. moral. 3.*

Leahterlice Wickedly; vitiose, *Som.*

Leahrtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* geleahrtod. *To accuse, slander, complain, corrupt; criminari, Scint.* 26: Ors. 2, 1.

Leahrt-ric *A lettuce; lactuca, Cot.* 120.

Leahrtung, *e; f.* *An accusation; criminatio, R.* 61.

Leah-tun *a garden of herbs, Cot.* 146, *v.* leac, &c.

Leahrt-wic *a lettuce, Cot.* 120, *v.* leahrt-ric.

Leán, *es; n.* *A reward, an emolument, wages; præmium:—Be hundfealdum he onfehð lean, Mt.* 19, 29. *þat edlean is ofer ealle oðre lean that reward is above all other rewards, Bt.* 37, 2. *His Drihtne þancian þæs leanes to thank his lord for the reward, Cd.* 14, *v.* edlean, læn.

Leán; *p.* lóh, *we* lógon; *sub.* leah. [*Moes. lean*] *To reprove, blame, reproach; culpare, Beo.* 3, 29, *v.* belean.

Leanian, geleanian; *ic* leanige; *p.* ode; *pp.* geleanod; *v. a.* *To repay, render, reward, recompense; reddere, retribuere:—Nu ic wolde þe þone unþanc mid yfele leanian, Gen.* 31, 29: *Bt.* 29, 12: 40, 1.

Leanung, *e; f.* *A reward, recompense; remuneratio, Som.*

LEAP. 1. *A basket, hamper; corbis, calathus.* 2. *A weel, twigen snare to catch fish; in Lanc.* now called *a LEAP; nassa, scirpæa ad pisces captandos.* 3. *A chest, coffin; cophinus, locus:—1. R.* 50, 83, 101: *Cot.* 49. 2. *Som.* 3. *Læg se fula leap gesne jacuit impurus loculo destitutus [quo inhumaretur], Jdth.* 10.

LEA'S; *def.* *se leasa; seo, het lease; adj. False, feign, counterfeit; falsus.* 2. *Void, LOOSE, weak; vacuus, privatus:—Hwæðer hit sig þe soð þe leas þæt ge secgað, Gen.* 42, 16. *Lease Cristas and lease witegan falsi Christi et falsi Prophetæ, Mt.* 24, 24: *Mk.* 13, 22. *Warniað eow fram leasum witegum, Mt.* 7, 15. 2. *Buendra leas void of dwellers; incolis vacuus, Cd.* 5. *þat bið alles leas that will be void of all, Cd.* 217.

Leás-, -leás [*Plat. Dut.* -los, -loos: *Ger.* -los, -lose: *Dan.* *Swed.* -lös: *Moes. Icel.* -laus] *Used both as a prefix and a termination, it denotes privation; as, the Eng. -less:—Sceomleás shameless, Egeleás fearless, &c.—Leas-brædnys a transfiguration.—Leas-bredend a liar; falsum nectens.—Leas-bregda deceit, Off. Episc.*

8.—*Leas-ferðnes lightness, Past.* 43, 5.—*Leas-fyrhte a lying, Ps.* 26, 18.—*Leas-licettan to flatter, dissemble, Cot.* 66.—*Leas-licettere a flatterer, hypocrite.—Leas-licetunge falsity, levity, Guthl. vit. c.* 2.—*Leas-mod inconstant, light. Leas-modnes inconstancy, levity.—Leas-oleccan to flatter.—Leas-olecere a flatterer.—Leas-olecung a flattering, dissembling, Cot.* 118.—*Leas-sagol a falsifier, liar, Off. Reg.* 15.—*Leas-spell a false history, fable, Cot.* 83.—*Leas-spellung a false speaking, falsifying, Bt.* 5, 3.—*Leas-tihtan to entice by lies.—Leas-tyhtend a bawd, Cot.* 118.—*Leas-tyhting the practice of bawdry, enticement, Cot.* 118.—*Leas-wen a false hope, a lie.*

Leasere *A liar, jester; mendax, Mart.* 25. *Aug.*

Leasettan *To fawn; adulari, R.* Ben. 65.

Leasian *To counterfeit, lie; mentiri;—Leasiað þe mentientur tibi, Ps.* 65, 2.

Leasiende *feeding, v.* læsian.

Leaslic; *adj. False; falsus, Bt.* 24, 3.

Leaslice; *adv. Falsely; falso, Bd.* 2, 9, *B.*

Leasnes, *se; f.* *Lightness, falsehood; levitas, Bd.* 4, 19.

Leasung, *e; f.* LEASING, *lying, a lie, fiction; mendacium, fallacia:—Leasung þissa woruld-welena fallacia divitiarum, Mt.* 13, 22. *þa þe sprecað leasunga, Ps.* 5, 6. *Seo lufu liges and leasunge amor mendacii et falsitatis, Bd.* 1, 14.—*Leasunge-full [Chau. losenger] full of falsehood, a liar.—Leasungspell a lying discourse, Ors.* 1, 7.

Leát *bent down, v.* lutan.

Leaðor, leaður *Nitre; nitrum:—þe is of leaððe quod est ex nitro, nitrosus, Cot.* 140. *Leaðor-wyrt LATHER-WORT, soapwort, Cot.* 90.

Leaðr *a vice, crime, Scint.* 43, *v.* leahter.

Leawed *laical, Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 27, *v.* læwd.

LEAX, læx, lex, *es; m.* [*Plat.* lax, lass *m:* *Dut.* zalm *m:* *Kil.* lacks: *Ger.* lachs *m:* *Dan.* *Swed. Icel.* lax *m.*—*Some think from the Old Ger. läcken to jump, on account of the quality of the salmon to jump or leap over considerable heights while going up the rivers for spawning*] *A LAX, salmon; salmo, R.* 70, 102.

Leber, lebr *a basket, v.* læfer.

Lec *a leak, v.* leac.

Leca *a leech, v.* læce.

Lecan *Privare, Lye.*

LECCAN, geleccan; *pp.* leht, leoht, geleht. *To wet, moisten; irrigare:—Of tearum minum stræte minum ic lecce, Ps.* 6, 6: *Bt.* 39, 13.

Leccinc, leccung *a leaking, v.* leacinc.

Lece *physician, C. Lk.* 4, 23.—*Lecedóm a remedy.—Lecehus an inn, C. Lk.* 10, 34, *v.* læce, &c.

Lecetere *a hypocrite, v.* liccetere. *Lecetung a deceiving, v.* liccetung.

Lecgan, legan; *ic* lecge, *he* lecgð, legð; *p.* lede; *imp.* lege; *pp.* geled; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* leggen: *Ger.* legen: *Ker. leccen: Ot.* leggen: *Moes. lagjan: Dan.* legge: *Swed. lägga: Icel.* leggja: *Russ.* loju.—*from læg; p. of liegan*] 1. *To LAY, place, put or set down; ponere, deponere.* 2. *To cause to lie down, to submit, slay, kill; subjugare, occidere:—1. Hwa wolde gelyfan þat Sarra sceolde lecgan cild to hyre breoste, Gen.* 21, 7. *He þæne grundweall legð, Lk.* 14, 29. *Lede him ætforan, Gen.* 18, 8. *Lede under his heofod, Gen.* 28, 11. *Hwar þu hyne ledest, Jn.* 20, 15. *Lede his reaf, Jn.* 13, 4. *Lege hit, Gen.* 31, 37. *Hwar he geled wære where he was laid, Mk.* 15, 47. *Lecgan ægru to lay eggs, Somn.* 121. 2. *Lagiað Gode worold lagan, and lecgað þær to eacan subjugate Deo sæculares ritus, et submitte insuper, Wanl. C. p.* 127, *a.* *þonne þeof lecgean istum furem occidamus, L. Lund.* 8. *Gif hyne hwa lecge if one kill him, L. Athel.* 2.

Lecht *light, C. Mk.* 13, 24, *v.* leoht.

Lecnade *cured, v.* lacnian.

Lec-weard *a gardener, v.* leacweard.

Led *lead, bring out, v.* lædan.

Lede, hi ledon *laid, placed, v.* lecgan.

Leden, læden [*lyden a language*] *Latin, Roman; Latinus:—Of bec ledene on Englisc wende translated from book-latin into English, Pref. Bt. Card.* 2, 2. *Of Lædene to Engliscum from Latin to English, Card. p.* 2, 11: *Chr.* 891, *Ing. p.* 113, 19. *Leden stafum Roman letters, Jn.* 19, 20. *Of Ledene on Englisc from Latin to English, Pref. Heptateuch. Firgilius wæs mid Læden warum selest Virgil was the chief among Roman men, Bt.* 41, 1.

Ledenisc, ledennisc; *adj. Be-*

longing to Latin; Latinus:—
On Ledenisc gereorde in the
Latin language, *Bd. 4, 1.*
Leder-hosan *Leather hose*; ca-
ligæ, *Coll. Monast.*
Lef left, *Bt. 38, 5, v. laf.*
Lefan to permit, *C. Mt. 8, 21, v.*
lyfan.
Lefe leave, *Bd. 1, 23, B., v. leaf.*
Lefeode lived, *v. lifian.*
Lefnes permission, *Bd. 1, 23, v.*
leafnes.
LEFT [*Plat. lofte, lovte, lövte:*
Plat. Dut. gelofte, belofte f:
Frs. lovethetf: Ger. gelübden:
Dan. Swed. löfte n: Icel. lofan
f. a promise] A vow; votum:
—*Þe agolden left on Hieru-*
salem tibi redditum [erit] votum
in Jerusalem, T. Ps. 64, 1. Ic
agylde þe left min reddam tibi
vota mea, T. Ps. 65, 12.
Leg a flame, *Cd. 229.*—Leg-bæ-
rend a flame-bearer, *Cot. 87.*
Lega-ceaster *Chester, v. Læge-*
ceaster.
Legat Legate; legatus, *Chr. 675.*
Leg-ceaster *Chester, v. Læge-*
ceaster.
Legde excited, *Cd. 32, v. onle-*
gan.
Legdon cast down, *v. licgan.*
Lege place, *v. lecgan.*
Lege lie, falsify, *v. leogan.*
Leged-slæht lightning, *v. liget.*
Legen cast down, *v. licgan.*
Leger, legere, es; *m. [Plat. Ger.*
Dan. Swed. lager n: Dut. le-
ger n.] 1. A LIER, one who lies
down; oftener used for the
cause of lying, as a disease, sick-
ness; decubitus, sæpius autem
usurpatur pro causa decubitus,
i. e. morbus, ægrotatio. 2. A
place of lying, a bed, church-
yard, cemetery, also a burial;
locus decubitus, lectus, cæ-
meterium:—1. Nis þær slæp
ne swar leger there is no sleep
nor heavy disease, Cod. Exon. p.
32. a. 56. b. Lama leger para-
lysis. Heo wæs mid langre
adle laman legeres swiðe ge-
hefigod she was greatly afflicted
with a long disease of paralysis,
Bd. 3, 9. 2. Smyrigan þa se-
ocean on legere to anoint the
sick in bed, L. Can. eccl. p.
157. He wille on gehalgodan
legere licgan he will lie in a
consecrated cemetery, L. Edg.
can. 22. Þæs legeres wyrðe
worthy of burial; sepultura
dignus, L. Edg. can. 29.—Le-
ger-bæra one sick, Hickes's dis.
p. 20.—Leger-bedd a bed.—
Leger-fæst one fixed, or kept to
his bed, one sick, R. Ben. 39.
—Leger-gyld a fine for adul-
tery. —Leger-stow a burial
place, *L. Edm. 1: L. Edg. 2.*
—Leger-team [team progeny]

matrimony, also unlawful con-
nexion, adultery, wickedness, *Cot.*
92: Martyr. 21, Sept.—Leger-
wite a fine for adultery.
Legeræsc lightning, *v. legræc.*
Legere a hypocrite, liar, *C. Mt.*
6, 2, 16, v. leogere.
Leger-scipe, es; *m. Adultery,*
fornication; concubitus illici-
tus, Som.
Leget lightning, *R. Mt. 28, 2, v.*
liget.
Legeð-slæht lightning, *C. Lk.*
10, 18, v. liget.
Legh a ley, *v. leag: a song, v.*
ley.
Legian legio, *Ors. 4, 1.*
Legnys, se; *f. Fornication; con-*
cubitus, Som.
Legra-ceaster, Ligora-ceaster,
Lygera-ceaster [*Flor. Leo-*
gereceaster, Leogecester: E-
thel. Liecestre: Hovd. Lei-
cestre. — so called from the
river Leir, now Soar, on which
it stands] LEICESTER, a county
town, Chr. 920: 943.
Legræc, es; *m. Lightning; ful-*
gur, Ps. 17, 16, v. liget.
Lehan a loan, *v. leán.*
Lehmealt-wurt malt-wort; lexi-
num, *R. 33, v. mealt.*
Leht wetted, *v. leccan.*
Leht light, *C. Mt. 5, 16.—Leht-*
fæt, leht-fat a vessel for light,
candlestick, light, C. Jn. 5, 35.
—Leht-isern a candlestick, *C.*
Mt. 5, 15, v. leoht.
Lehter disgrace, *Cot. 154, v. leah-*
ter.
Lehð a song, *v. leoð.*
Lehtre laughter, *R. Ben. interl.*
4, v. hleahtor.
Lehtriende accusing, corrupting,
staining, *Cot. 117, v. leahrtian.*
Lehtung derogatio, *R. 61.*
Leh-tun a garden, *C. Lk. 13, 19.*
Leidon laid, *Chr. 656, for ledon;*
p. of lecgan.
Lela a weal, *Prov. 20, v. læl.*
Leloðre Sorrel; lapathum, *Som.*
Lemen-fæt, lemm-fæt a loam, or
earthen vat, *Prov. 26, v. læmen.*
Lemian, *Past. 41, 4.*
Lempe lenitas, *Lye.*
Lemp-healt Limping-halt, lame,
Cot. 121, 176.
Len a loan, *v. læn.*
Lenc, lencg longer, *Lk. 16, 2, v.*
leng.
Lencg Length; statura, *C. Lk.*
19, 3.
Lencgan to lengthen, *C. R. Ben.*
55, v. lengian.
LENCTEN, lengten, læncten, læn-
ten. [*Dut. lente f: Ger. lenz*
m: Not. lenzen m.] The spring,
LENT; ver:—On lencten in
spring, *Bt. 21: L. Pol. Cnut.*
44.—Lencten-adl the spring
disease, a fever, Cot. 175.—
Lencten-fæsten lent fast, lent,

L. Alf. pol. 5.—Lencten-tid
lent, or spring time, Gen. 48,
7.
Lenctenlic; *adj. Spring like,*
vernal; vernalis, Wanl. Cat.
p. 12.
Lend chunis, *Lye.*
Lende-bræd, lende-bræda A lit-
tle loin; lumbulus, *Cot. 121.*
LENDENU; *g. a; d. um; pl. n.*
[*Plat. Dut. Ger. lende f: Ker.*
lenti: Rab. Maur. lendi: Isd.
lændi, lumlo: Dan. lænd loin,
a kidney: Swed. länd m. Icel.
lend f: Wel. llwyn: Fin. lan-
det. In Old South Ger. trans-
lations of the Bible, lewte, leu-
te, signify kidney] The loins,
kidneys; renes, lumbi:—Be-
gyrdað eower lendenu, Ex. 12,
11: Mt. 3, 4. To nyhte be-
gripen me lendene mine, T.
Ps. 15, 7.—Lenden-bræda the
part about the loin, L. Alf. pol.
40.—Lenden-ece the loin-ach,
the lumbago.—Lenden-sidreaf
the covering of the loins, R. 63.
—Lenden-wærc, lenden-wyrc
loin-ach, *R. 10.*
Lendian to land, *v. gelandian.*
-lendisc belonging to a country;
as, Ure-lendisc of our country;
Eowre-lendisc your country;
In-lendisc inlandish; Ut-len-
disc outlandish.
Lend wald a ruler of a country.
Leng, læng; *adv. [comp. of lange]*
Longer, more; diutius, ampli-
us:—Ne byð þin nama leng
Iacob genemned, Gen. 35, 10.
Hwæt mæg ic leng don, Gen.
27, 37. Hwi drecst þu leng
þone lareow quare vexas tu
amplius magistrum? Mk. 5, 35.
Ne ga þu leng on hyne, Mk.
9, 25.
Leng, lengeo, lengu, e; *f. [lang*
long] 1. LENGTH; longitudo.
2. A height; statura:—1. On
leng, Gen. 6, 15. Tele þa
leng þære hwile compare the
length of the time, Bt. 18, 3.
2. C. R. Mt. 6, 27.—Lenge-
swiðor, leng-swifur, lenge-
swiðor-awa, leng-swa-swifur
every where, on every side, T.
Ps. 118, 8.—Leng-libbende
long living, L. Alf. 4.—Leng-
togra drawn out, prolonged,
Scint. 50.—Leng-togung a
drawing out.
Lengian; *p. lengde, gelengede;*
pp. gelenged, gelengd. To
put off, to prolong, slight; pro-
longare:—Þa lengde hit man
swa lange tunc distulit id homo
tam diu, Chr. 1052. Ne leng-
de slighted not, Cd. 208.
Lengten the spring, *Ex. 34, 18,*
v. lencten.
Lengtenlic vernal, *v. lenctenlic.*
Lengðe length, *v. leng.*

LEO; g. leona [Plat. louwe lauwe m: Dut. leeuw m: Ger. löwe m: Not. Wil. leuuo: Isd. and many South Ger. writers, even of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as for instance, in the *Poem Theuerdank*, leo m. in later time, lebe, leob, löbe, löb, leue: Dan. löve m: Swed. lejon n: Icel. leo m. líon n: Boh. lew m: Wel. llew m: Bret. leon m: Grk. λέων: Heb. לָהֵם lhm to engage together, to fight] A LION; leo:—Of muðe leona ex ore leonis, Ps. 21, 20. Hwelp leona catulus leonis, Ps. 16, 13. Hwelpas leonum catulileonum, Ps. 103, 22. Þu fortrydst leona conculcabis leonem, Ps. 90, 13. Fram leonum a leonibus, Ps. 34, 20. Of middele hwelpa leona de medio catulorum leonum, Ps. 56, 5.

^aLEÓD, e; f. [Plat. lüde m. pl. Dut. lieden, luiden m. pl: Frs. li oed, liud: Ger. leute pl. Isd. liud: Ot. Wil. Not. liut: Icel. líód f: Böhm. lid: Pol. lud: Wel. lliwed a nation: Lat. mid. lidi, leudes, leudi, leodi, læti, liti.—Rudbeck says from the Swed. lyda to obey] 1. A nation, people, province; gens, provincia. 2. One of the same country, a countryman, companion; conterraneus:—1. Leode hogode nations he studied, Cd. 32: 196: 198: Bd. 3, 23. 2. Þa hatedon hyne hys leode, Lk. 19, 14: Bd. 4, 16.—Leod-bisceop bishop of the province, Chr. 970.—Leod-burh the people of a city, a city, Cd. 116.—Leod-fruma the first of the people, a prince, Bt. R. p. 151.—Leod-geard native soil, a country, region, Cd. 12.—Leod-geld a common fine, L. Ethelb. 7.—Leod-hata a hater of the people, a tyrant.—Leod-mæg people's force, valour, Cd. 148.—Leod-magas relatives of the people, Cd. 128.—Leod-scear a region, nation, Cd. 160.—Leod-sceaða destroyer of nations, the devil, Cd. 43.—Leod-scipe, es; m. a nation, region, people, Elf. T. p. 13.—Leod-þeawas public manners, Cd. 92.—Leod-weard people's guardian; patrimonium, Cd. 59.—Leod-weras men of a country, inhabitants, Cd. 89.—Leod-werod a nation, host, an army, Cd. 146.—Leod-wita national counsellors, senators.

^vLeode, people, used also for leod-gelda a fine, L. Ethelb. 22.

Leóf Lord, friend, sir; dominus, amicus:—Þine stemne ic gehirde, leof tuam vocem ego

audivi domine, Gen. 3. 10. We biddað þe, leof precamur te domine, Gen. 43, 20: Jn. 4, 19: 12, 21. La leof O! domine, Gen. 18, 25, 28. Ic bidde eow leof precor vos, domini, Gen. 19, 2.

Leóf; def. se leófa; seo, þæt leófe; comp. ra; sup. esta. [Plat. leef: Dut. lief: Frs. liab: Ger. lieb: Not. liub: Ot. liab: Moes. liuba: Icel. lof n. praise, lofdar m. pl. celebrated men, v. lufu love] LOVED, beloved, dear, precious, desirable; carus, dilectus, gratus:—Her ys min leofa sunu, Mt. 17, 5. Mine broðru leofon mei fratres dilecti, Bd. 4, 24. On leofran tid in a time more precious, Cd. 22. Leofre me is þæt gratius mihi est ut, malim, Gen. 29, 19. Þæs is min leofesta sunu, Mk. 9, 7.—Leóf-tæl grateful, estimable, Bt. 13.—Leóf-wend acceptable, Bt. 13.

Leofa, an. Leave, permission, v. leaf.

Leofast livest; leofað lives; from leofian to live, Bd. 4, 23, v. lybban.

Leofene Living, livelihood; victus, Som.

Leofian to live, v. lybban.

Leóflíc; adj. Lovely, faithful; amabilis, fidelis:—Leofflic on life lovely in life, Cd. 82, 89.

Leóflíce; adv. Faithfully; fideliter, Bd. 4, 25.

Leóf-mynster [leof loved; mynster a monastery] LEOMINSTER, Lempster, Herefordshire.

^wLeofne lord, master, Jn. 4, 11, v. leof.

Leofod, leofode; p. lived, v. lybban.

Leóf-wend acceptable, v. leof, &c.

Leógan, aleógan, geleógan; he lyhð; p. leág, leáh, aleág, geleág, we lugon, gelugon; sub. leoh; pp. logen, alogen, gelogen, belogen; v. a. [lig a lie] To LIG, lie, deceive; mentiri, fallere:—Ne leoh þu ne mentiaris tu, Lev. 19, 11. Onginð him leogan begins to deceive them, Bt. 37, 1. Ne leoh þu leng, Ex. 8, 29. Na les me selfa leogeð unless I myself deceive, Cd. 193. Him lugon eowra wedd ei illuserunt vestra foedera, Ors. 3, 8: Mt. 5, 11.

Leogere, leogore, es; m. A LIGGER, liar, false witness, hypocrite; mendax:—Leogeras liars, L. Cnut. pol. 7. Twegen þæra leogera, Mt. 26, 60.

LEOHT, leht, liht, lecht, es; n. [Plat. lecht, lücht n: Frs. liacht n: Dut. Ger. Ot. Tat.

licht n: Ker. lecht: Moes. liuhath: Dan. lys n: Swed. ljus n: Icel. lios n: Bret. luch] LIGHT, a candle; lux. 2. A burning, sacrifice; holocaustum:—1. Geweorðe leoht and leoht wearð geworht, Gen. 1, 3. Twa micele leoht, þat mare leoht to þæs dæges lihtinge and þæt læsse leoht to þære nihte lihtinge, Gen. 1, 14. Leohtes-leohting candelæ accensio, R. 67. 2. To leohte for a sacrifice, Lev. 1, 9.—Leohtha-hyrde [hyrde a shepherd] a preserver of light, Christ, Chr. 973.—Leoht-bær, leoht-bearing light bearing, luminous, Gen. 15, 17.—Leoht-fæt a light, candlestick, Mt. 5, 15: 6, 22.—Leoht-fruma originator of light, God, Cd. 9.—Leoht-gesceot light shot, money given to supply light, L. Cnut. eccl. 12.—Leoht-isernacandlestick.—Leoht-sceawigende shewing light, Cot. 122.—Leoht-sceot money given for light, Wulfst. Par. 4, 1, v. leoht-gesceot.

LEOHT, liht; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. licht, ligt: Dut. ligt: Ger. leicht: Ot. liht: Wil. lihto: Dan. let: Swed. lätt: Icel. lettær] 1. LIGHT; levis. 2. Light, clear, pure; lucidus:—1. Min byrðen ys leoht, Mt. 11, 30. Leoht drenc light drink. 2. Bebod drihtnes leoht præceptum domini purum [est], C. Ps. 18, 9. Leohte dagas lucidos dies, Bt. 7, 3: Bd. 1, 1.—Leoht-brædnes lightness, futility. R. Ben. 49.—Leoht-mod a light of mind, inconstant.—Leoht-modnes levity, lightness, Past. 42, 3. Leoht wet, Cd. 91, v. leccan.

Leohtan To LIGHTEN; levis fieri:—Leohtað him se lichoma levius fit ei corpus, Herb. 1, 16. Leohting, leohtung A lightning; accensio, Lye.

Leohtlic; adj. Light; levis, Past. 43, 1.

Leohtlice; adv. LIGHTLY; leviter, Bd. 4, 9.

Leohtnes, se; f. Brightness; splendor, Bd. 4, 12: M. S. Ca. *ledebat*

Leólc, for leólic; adj. Lion-like; leonis instar, Cd. 23.

LEÓMA, an; m. A ray of light, a beam, light; jubar, lux:—Hie swa leohtne leoman gesawon they so bright a beam saw, Cd. 223: Candelas leoma candelæ lux, R. 67: L. Ps. 134, 7.

^vLeoman; pp. geleomad. To shine, enlighten; lucere, Som.

Leome [Dan. lem n: Swed. lem m: Icel. limr m.] A LIMB,

branch; membrum:—Leomu limbs, *Bd.* 2, 6. Leoma to slitnysse membrorum discerp-tio, *Bd.* 1, 7.
 Leo-mynster Leominster, v. Le-of-mynster.
 Leon a lion, *Jud.* 14, 6.—Leon-fot lion's foot, *Herb.* 8.—Leon-hwelp a lion's whelp, *Cot.* 121, v. leo.
 Leong longer, v. leng.
 Leor, *Cd.* 160, for leon.
 Leoran, bileoran, gelioran; p. de; pp. gelioed. To pass, go away, depart, die; transire:—Leorde to heofonum passed to heaven; migravit ad cælum, *Bd.* 2, 7. Leort admisit, *C.* *Mk.* 5, 37.
 Leornere, es; m. A LEARNER, disciple, scholar; discipulus, *Bd.* 4, 24.
 Leornes, se; f. Learning; doctrina, *Bd.* 3, 5.
 Leornian, leornigan; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [lar lore, learning, nerian to seize, to acquire] 1. To LEARN; discere. 2. To read; legere:—1. Ælc þe gehyrde æt fæder, and leornode, *Jn.* 6, 45. Hi leornodon weorc heora, *Ps.* 105, 33. Leorna disce, *Deut.* 14, 23. Leornia-ð þa, *Deut.* 5, 1. Leorniað æt me, *Mt.* 11, 29. Leorniað an bigspell, *Mk.* 13, 28. Leornigeað bigspell, *Mt.* 24, 32. Þat ic leornige, *Ps.* 118, 71. 2. Bec on to leornianne libros ad legendum, *Bt.* 3, 27. Gene leornodan non legistis, *Bd.* 4, 3.
 Leorning, &c. learning, v. leorning, &c.
 Leornis, se; f. The draught; secessus, latrina, *R. Mt.* 15, 17.
 *Leorning, leorning, e; f. 1. LEARNING; doctrina. 2. A lecture; lectura. 3. Meditation; meditatio:—1. Hi hine nyddon to leorninga they drove him to learning, *Ors.* 6, 31. 2. For godcunde leorninge propter divinas lecturas, *Bd.* 3, 27. On leorninge ura stafa in (the) reading of our letters, *Bd.* 5, 14. 3. On leorninge haligra gewrita in meditatione S. Scripturarum, *Bd.* 4, 3.—Leorning-cniht a learning-youth, a disciple, *Mt.* 10, 24.—Leorning-hus a learning-house, a school, *R.* 107: *Cot.* 110.—Leorning-man a man who teaches, a school-master, one who learns, a disciple, *Bd.* 3, 13, 24.
 Leosan To LEESE, lose; perde-re, *Som.*
 Leoso, geleoso studies, *Bd.* 3, 13, v. gelese.
 Leotan; v. a. To LET; elocare:—Leot Ceolred to hande þet

land Ceolred let to hand the land, *Chr.* 852.
 LEOÐ, liod; n. [*Plat.* leed n: *Dut.* Ger. lied n: *Ot.* Not. lied n: *Al.* lioth: *Mon.* leod: *Dan.* lyd a tune: *Icel.* liód n. a poem.—The *Icel.* hliód n. a sound, and the *Ger.* laut a sound, are visibly related to leoð] A poem, verse, ode, song; carmen:—Leoð Gode urum, *Ps.* 39, 4. Þat leoð ne adiligað nan man, *Deut.* 31, 21. Leoð wyrcean to make a poem, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Leoð-cræft the art of poetry, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 16.—Leoð-cwide a poetical expression, a poem, *Ors.* 3, 7.—Leoð-fers a verse, poem.—Leoð-gala a wanton song, *Beo.* 11, 157.—Leoð-sang, leoð-song, a song, poem, *Bd.* 4, 24. Leoð-weorc poetical work, poetry, *R.* 112.—Leoð-wisa poetical-wise or way, poetically, *W. C.* p. 6.—Leoð-wyrhta a maker of poems, a poet, *Elf. gl.* Leoð a limb, *Cod. Eton.* p. 23, b, v. lið.
 Leoðan to sail, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. liðan.
 Leoðlic Poetical; poeticus, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 363.
 Leott fell down, *R. Mk.* 5, 22, v. lutan.
 Leoue beloved, *Cart. Edw.* v. leof.
 Leouue milliare, leuca, *R.* 57, *Lye.*
 Lepewinc A LAPWING; upupa, *Som.*
 Les less, v. læs.
 LESAN, he list; p. læs, we læson; pp. lesen, alesen [*Plat.* Ger. lesen to read, gather: *Dut.* lezen: *Dan.* læse: *Swed.* läsa: *Icel.* lesa] 1. To gather, choose; LEASE; legere, colligere. 2. To deliver, loose; liberare:—1. Alesen under lindum chosen under linden (banners), *Cd.* 154: *Cot.* 118. Lætað þearfan ac utacymene hig lesan sinite pauperem et peregrinum ista colligere. 2. *Som.*
 Lese A gathering; collectio, *Lye.*
 Lesere Mima, *Lye.*
 Lesing, lesung, e; f. 1. LEAS-ING, gathering; collectio. 2. A losing, delivering; redemptio:—1. *Lye.* 2. *Som.*
 Lesnys, se; f. A losing, redemptio; redemptio:—*C. Mk.* 10, 45: *C. Lk.* 1, 68: 2, 38.
 Leso An oracle; numen, *Som.*
 Leswe, lyswe. Injury, loss; damnum, inhonestum:—Giffri wif loc bore leswæs hwæt gedeð si libera mulier capillata inhonesti quidquam fecerit, *L. Ethelb.* 72.
 Leswe a pasture; pascuum, *C. Jn.* 10, 9, v. læsuw, læs.
 Let let, suffered, sent, thought, pretended; p. of lætan.

Letan slowly; tarde, *Bd.* 5, 4.
 LED LATH, a part of a country, containing three or more hundreds; portio quædam provinciae, vel comitatus ita dicta, *L. Edw. conf.* 34.
 Leðe-cæstre-scire Leicestershire, v. Lægre-ceastre-scire.
 LEDER [*Plat.* ledder n: *Dut.* leder n. contracted leer n: *Ger.* leder n: *Schw.* leder: *Moes.* hlether: *Dan.* laeder n: *Swed.* läder n: *Icel.* ledr n: *Wel.* lledr] LEATHER; corium. Found, chiefly, in composition; as, weald-, gewæld-, gewæld-leðer a rein of a bridle, *Bt.* 21.—Leðer-coddas leather bags, *R.* 16.—Leðer-helm leather helmet.—Leðer-hosa leather hose, boots, *R.* 29.—Leðer-wyrhta a currier, tanner, *Cot.* 25.
 Leðern; adj. LEATHERN; coriaceus, *R.* 99.—Leðren-fæt a leather bag; scortea, *R.* 26.
 Leðrian; pp. geleðred. To LATHER, anoint; sapone oblinire, ungere, *C. Jn.* 11, 2.
 Leti, letig crafty, *Prov.* 12, 13, v. lytig.
 Leton let, suffered, v. lætan.
 LETTAN [*Plat.* *Dut.* letten, be-letten to prevent, hinder: *Frs.* leta to prevent: *Moes.* latjan] 1. To think; arbitrari. 2. To let, to hire; elocare. 3. To hinder; impedire:—1. Betran letton meliores putabant, *Bd.* 2, 2, *Ca.* 2. Se cyng hit lett rex istud elocavit, *Chr.* 1087. 3. Ic þe halsige þat þu me no leng ne lette I entreat thee that thou hinder me no longer, *Bt.* 36, 3, *C.* v. lætan.
 Lettend, es; m. A hinderer; impeditor, *Lye.*
 Letting a hindering, *Somn.* 62, 95, v. læting.
 Leud people, *L. Ethelb.* 63, v. leod.
 Leue leave, *Bd.* 1, 25, *B.* v. leaf.
 Lewd, lewed a layman, *L. With.*, v. læwd.
 Lewsa, an; m. Want, poverty; inopia:—For lewsan, *T. Ps.* 87, 9.
 Lex a salmon, *R.* 102, v. leax.
 Ley A LAY; canticum.—A ley of land; terra inculta, novale, *Som.*
 Lias flames, v. lig.
 Lib A bewitching; obligamentum magicum, fascinum, *Som.*—Lib-lac [lac a gift] an enchantment, *L. Edm.* 6.—Lib-læcan caragii, *Cot.* 32, i.e. obligatores magici, fascinatores, *Aug. Serm. temp.* 241.
 Liban, libban to live; libbende living, v. lybban.
 Libesne a phylactery, v. lifesne.

^d Lr'c, gelic [Plat. liek, gliek : Dut. gelyk : Frs. lic : Ger. gleich : Ker. kalihho : Isd. chilihho : Ot. gileicho : Not. gelich : Tat. gilich : Moes. leiks, galeiks : Old Franc. lih, lich : Dan. lig, lige, ligedan : Swed. lik, lika, likadan : Icel. líkr.—from lic the body of a man, the essence or nature ; hence the figurative meaning, an appearance, resemblance, like ; as a termination like or ly, manlike (Scotch) manly] LIKE; similis, similiter.—He is gelic timbriendum men his hus, Lk. 6, 48, 49. Mann gelic geworden is him, Ps. 48, 12, 21.

-lic, [Plat. leick : Dut. lyk : Frs. lic : Ger. leich, lich, lig : Dan. lig, lige : Swed. liger : Icel. ligt] as an adjective termination, denotes a similitude, or likeness to the noun to which it is annexed ; as, wer a man, werlic manly ; wif a woman, wiflic womanlike ; God God, godlic godlike, godly ; eorð earth, eorðlic earthly, &c.

Lr'c, lice. [Plat. liek n : Dut. lyk n : Frs. lic n : Ger. leiche f : Isd. liihhe : Ot. lich : Not. liche : Moes. leik : Dan. lig, liig n : Swed. lik n : Icel. lík n.] 1. A corpse, carcase, flesh, a body living or dead ; cadaver, corpus. 2. The place for the corpse, sepulchre, tomb ; sepulchrum.—1. Næs nan hus on eallum Egipta lande þe lic inne ne læge, Ex. 12, 30. Hys lic namon, Mk. 6, 29. Ðær þæs Hælendes lic aled wæs, Jn. 20, 12. From lice onlysed a carne solutus, Bd. 5, 7. 2. To þæs halgan Oswaldes lice to the holy Oswald's sepulchre, Bd. 3, 12.—Lic-beorg, lic-burg a sepulchre.—Lic-hryre body-destruction, homicide, Cd. 52.—Lic-leoð a funeral song, an elegy, Cot. 75, 172.—Lic-man a man who provides for funerals, Assump.

^e S. Jn.—Lic-rest a body rest, sepulchre, Gen. 23, 20.—Lic-þenung funeral service, Elf. gr.—Lic-þeotan body-canals, channels, the pores, R. 73.—Lic-þrowere [þrowere a martyr] a martyr, leper, Elf. gl. : Lk. 4, 27.—Lic-tun [tun a garden] a sepulchre, Bd. 3, 17.—Lic-wiglun [wi-gelun incantation] necromancy, divination.

Lic a gift, T. Ps. 25, 10, v. lac. Licað pleases, v. lician.

Liccende lying, C. Mt. 9, 2, v. licgan.

Liccera LIQUORISH, a glutton,

flatterer ; helluo, assentator, Som.

Liccetan, liccettan. To dissemble, pretend, feign, imitate ; dissimulare :—Nelle we mid leasungum þyllic liccetan we were unwilling to dissemble with such lies, W. Cat. p. 186. Ða liccettan hi fleam then they feigned a flight, Bd. 4, 26 : Past. 34, 4.

Liccetere, liccettere, licetere, lycetere, es ; m. A hypocrite, dissembler ; hypocrita, simulator :—Wa eow boceras, and Pharisei liceteras ! væ vobis scribæ et Pharisei, hypocritæ, Mt. 23, 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, 29 : Lk. 11, 44. Wel witegode Isaias be eow liceterum, Mk. 7, 6. Lease liceteras falsi simulatores, i.e. Hypocritæ, Mt. 6, 16.

Liccet-feld Lichfield, v. Liced-feld.

Liccetung, licettung, licetung, e ; f. Hypocrisy, dissimulation, calumny ; dissimulatio, hypocrisis :—Fulle licetunge pleni hypocrisis, Mt. 23, 38 : Lk. 12, 1 : Bd. 5, 19.

^f LICCIAN [Plat. Dut. likken : Ger. lecken : Ot. Not. lechon : Moes. laiguan : Dan. likke, slikke : Swed. slicka : Icel. sleikia : It. leccare : Fr. lecher : Lettish. lakti : Grk. λει-χειν : Heb. לָקַח lq to lick] To LICK ; lambere :—Fynd his eorðan licciað, Ps. 71, 9.

Liced-feld, Licet-feld, Liccet-feld, Licit-feld [Ingul. Hunt. Thorn. Lichfeld : Dunel. Licethfeld : Gerv. Lichesfeld : Brom. Lichefelde : Kni. Lychefeld.—lic a body or wet, from leccian to irrigate ; from the stream which divides the city, or from læce a healer, physician ; feld a field] LICH-FIELD, Staffordshire, Chr. 716 : 731 : Bd. 5, 23.

Lice-wyrð pleasing, an agreement, C. Mt. 11, 26, v. lic-wyrð.

Licgan, licgean, licggan, ligan, liggan, þu list, he lið, ligð ; p. læg, lage, we lægon, lagon ; pp. legen ; v. n. [Plat. Dut. liggen : Ger. liegen : Ker. lic-kan : Ot. liggen : Moes. ligan : Dan. ligge : Swed. ligga : Icel. liggia.—lica body, flesh, grave ; -an or -gan] 1. To lie, lie down ; occumbere. 2. To extend, reach, lie along ; tendere, jacere :—1. He geseah þa lin-wæda licgan, Jn. 20, 5, 6. Hwi list þu on eorðan, Jos. 7, 10. Min enapa lið, Mt. 8, 6. On carcernum lagon, Ors. 5, 1. Hwar Sisara læg, Jud.

4, 22. On þam portican læg mycel menigeo, Jn. 5, 3. 2. On þam wege þe lið to Euphrate, Gen. 35, 19. Liðon sæ reaches into sea, Bd. 1, 25. ¶ Licgende feoh lying property, all inanimate possessions, money, goods, &c.

Líchama, lichoma, an ; m. [Plat. licham m. lichaam n : Dut. ligchaam n : Frs. licheme n : Ger. leichnam m : Isd. liih-hamin : Ker. lihamu : Ot. lichamon : Dan. legeme n : Swed. lekamen m : Icel. líkamr, líkami, líkhamr m.—from lic flesh, hama a skin, covering ; or Moes. ahma a spirit] Generally, a living body ; but sometimes, a corpse, flesh ; corpus animatum, caro :—Ne beo ge bregyde fram þam þe þone lichaman ofsleað, Lk. 12, 4. Þines lichaman leoht-fæt tui corporis lumen, Mt. 6, 22. Lichaman is found in the nom. as well as ac. Þis is min lichaman, Mt. 26, 26. Iosep of Arimathia bæd þæs Hælendes lichaman, Mk. 15, 43. Seo an lichama mid his fæder wæs illa una caro cum ejus patre fuit, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.

Líchamleás ; adj. Bodiless, incorporeal ; corporis expers :—Ealle lichamlease omnes incorporei, Elf. T. p. 3.

Líchamlic, lichomlic, licumlic ; def. se lichomlica ; adj. Bodily ; corporeus :—Se Halga Gast astah lichamlicre ansyne Sanctus Spiritus descendebat corporea specie, Lk. 3, 22. Hi wilnodon þæs lichomlican deaðes they chose the bodily death, Bt. 11, 2.

Lichamlice, licumlice ; adv. Bodily ; corporaliter :—Elf. gr. : Bd. 3, 15.

Lícian, gelician, licigean ; p. lico-de, gelicode ; pp. geliced ; v. a. [Plat. liken : Dut. lyken : Frs. lika : Swed. lika : Icel. líka : Ger. gleichen : Old Ger. licon, lichan : Moes. leikan, galeikan.—from lic, lac a gift, what pleases, or from lic like ; quia similis simili placet] To be pleased with, to LIKE, acquiesce, please, delight ; delectare :—Me licað it pleases me, Dial. 1, 9. Hit licode Herode, Mt. 14, 6 : Mk. 6, 22. Ic licige drihtne placebo domino, T. Ps. 114, 9.

^h Licitfeld Lichfield, v. Liced-feld. Lic-nes likeness, v. gelicness.

Licsendo Sumptuously ; splendide, C. Lk. 16, 19.

Licumlic, licumlice bodily, Bd. 3, 23, v. lichamlic, lichamlice.

Lícung A LIKING, will, pleasure; voluptas, placatio:—Ne sylð Gode licunge his, *T. Ps.* 48, 7.

Licwyrð [lic, lac a gift, what pleases; weorð worth] Well-pleasing, pleasant, worthy of esteem; dignus qui placeat, gratus, bene-placitus, *Mor. præc.* 62. Hwæt bið þær licwyrðes what is there worthy of esteem, *Bt.* 16, 1. Dune on þam licwyrðe is God wunian, *L. Ps.* 67, 17.

Licwyrðnys, se; *f.* A well-pleasing, favour; beneplacitum, *L. Ps.* 88, 17.

LID, lit, lið, es. A ship, vessel; navis, navigium:—Seo eft ne com to lide she again came not to the ship, *Cd.* 72. On lides bosme in ship's bosom, *Cd.* 67: *Chr.* 938. Teah up his segl and his lið drew up his sail and ship, *Chr.* 1052, *Ing.* 234, 10.

LIDA Pestilence; lues, *Lye*; Quietness, rest; quies, *Som.* *Chr.* 871.

Lida-æftera June, v. liða.

Lid-monað the month of March, v. hlyd-monað.

Lidwiccas, Lidwicingas [Lid a ship: wiccian to watch, because they watched day and night in their ships] The inhabitants of Little Britain, or Bretagne, France; Armorici:—Butan Lidwiccium, *Chr.* 885: 918.

Liege-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-ceaster.

Lies false, *Ex.* 20, 16, v. leas.

Lieð mild, v. lið.

Lieðnes gentleness, v. liðenes.

LIF, lyf, es; *n.* [Plat. Dut. leven *n*: Ger. leben *n*: Ker. &c. lib, lyb: *Lipsii.* *Glos.* lif, liva: *Moes.* libans: *Dan.* liv *n.* levnet *n*: *Swed.* lif *n*: *Icel.* lif *n*.]

1. LIFE; vita. 2. A place to live in, a living, monastery; mansio, monasterium:—1. Þat he þat lif afyrre that he take away the life, *Bt.* 8. Lif wið life, *Ex.* 21, 23. Lifes treow, *Gen.* 2, 9: 3, 22, 24. Lifes wæter, *Jn.* 4, 10, 11. Þa he on life wæs, *Mt.* 27, 63. 2. Þat lyf æt Winburnan the monastery at Wimbourn, *Chr.* 718.—Lif-ceare life anxious, *Cd.* 42.—Lif-dagas life days, during life, *Cd.* 43.—Life - eadnys humility of life, *Guth. Vit. C.* 2.—Lif-fadung a course or way of living, *Tit. Edg. Can.*—Lif-fæc life space, time.—Lif-fæst lively, *Bd.* 5, 6.—Lif-frea life's lord, God, *Cd. Th. p.* 2, 9.—Lif-fruma life's author, God, *Cd.* 208.—Lif-gedal life separation, death, *Cd.* 119.—Lif-lade life's journey, *R. Ben.*

1.—Lif-least, lif-læst lifelessness. — Lif-lyre [lyre a loss] loss of life, *L. With.* p. 13, 13.—Lif-weg life's way, *Cd.* 147.—Lif-welle fountain of life, *C. Jn.* 4, 10.

Lif permission, *Bd.* 1, 23, *C.*, v. leaf.

Lifan to permit, *Præf. Past.*, v. lyfan.

Lifene livelihood, v. leofene.

LIFER; *g.* lifre; *f.* [Plat. Dut. *Dan.* lever *f*: *Ger.* leber *f*: *Swed.* lefwer *m*: *Icel.* lifur *f*.]

1. The LIVER; jecur. 2. A balancing; libramentum:—1. Ealle þa þing þe to þære lifre clifiað, *Lev.* 1, 8. Þære lifre nett jecoris reticulum, *Ex.* 29, 13, 22. 2. Cot. 120.—Lifer-adl a liver disease, *R.* 10.—Lifer - seoca liver sick.—Lifer-seocnes liver sickness.—Lifer-wærc liver pain.

Lifesne A phylactery, enchantment; phylacterium, *Bd.* 4, 27.

Liffæstan, geliffæstan To make alive, quicken; vivificare:—Þonne hine God liffæsteð when God shall quicken him, *Bd.* 2, 1. Gast ys se þe liffæste, *Jn.* 6, 63: *Lk.* 17, 33.

Liffetan, to flatter, v. lyffetan.

Liffetung a flattery, v. lyffetung.

Lifian, lifigan, lifigean; *part.* lifigende; *p. de*; *v. n.* [lif life] To LIVE; vivere:—Se lifde ille vixit, *Bd.* 2, 16. Þu scealt on mund-byrde minre lifigan thou shalt live in my protection, *Cd.* 83. Ic symle tilode to lifigenne I always endeavoured to live, *Bd.* 4, 29. Lifge Ismael may Ishmael live, *Cd.* 107. Hu hi lifigean scylon how they should live, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 1. *S. p.* 488, 37. Þurh þone lifigendan Drihten by the living God, *Bd.* 4, 28, 29. On leohte lifigendra in lumine viventium, *Ps.* 55, 13, v. lybban.

Liflæas LIFELESS; vitæ expers, exanimis, *Gen.* 20, 7.

Liflic; *adj.* LIVELY; vivus, *Elf. gr.*

Lifnes a phylactery, *Bd.* 4, 27. *Ca.*, v. lifesne.

Lifre of the liver, v. lifer.

Lifrige Of the liver; hepaticus, *Som.*

^k Lig, læg, leg, es; *m.* [Plat. lügt *f.* lögniss *f*: *Ger.* lohe *f*. *Not.* lough *m*: *Ker.* lauga: *Moes.* lauh: *Dan.* lue *c*: *Swed.* lågo *f*: *Icel.* log *n*: logi *m*: *Wel.* llug light] 1. A flame; flamma. 2. In the *pl.* flames, lightning; fulgura:—1. On middel þæs unadwæscendlican liges in the middle of the unquenchable

flame, *Bd.* 5, 12. On fires lige, *Ex.* 3, 2. Brade ligas broadflames, *Cd.* 18. 2. Ligeas gemonigfealdað fulgura multiplicat, *Bd.* 4, 3.—Lig-fæmende, lig-ferbærnda vomiting fire, *Som.*—Lig-fyr flame fire, *Cd.* 146.—Lig-ræsc a lightning flash, a shining, *Lk.* 17, 24.—Lig-ræscung a shining, brightness, *L. Ps.* 17, 14.

LIG, lyg [Plat. lögen, löge *f*: *Dut.* leugen, lögen *f*: *Ger.* lüge *f*: *Moes.* liugn: *Dan.* Swed. lögen *m*: *Icel.* lyged, lúgi *f*:] A lie, hence in the midland counties, a LIG, falsehood; mendacium, *Bd.* 1, 14.

Liga, lyga, lygea [Hunt. Luye] The river Lea, dividing Middlesex and Essex, *Chr.* 895: 896.

Ligan to lie down, or along, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. licgan.

Ligan to lie, falsify, *R. Mt.* 5, 11, v. leogan.

Ligan-burh, Lygean-burh [Flor. Liganburh: Hunt. Lienberig: West. Lienberi] Lenbury, Bucks, *Ing*: Leighton, Bedfordshire, *Gib*:—*Chr.* 571.

Lig-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-ceaster.

Lige, lyge; *adj.* Lying; false; mendax, falsus:—He lige word gecwæð he lying words spoke, *Cd.* 210: *Mt.* 24, 11, 24.

Ligen Flaming, like a flame; flammeus, *Hexaem.* 19: *Somn.* 42.

Ligen a lie, *Cd.* 25, v. lig.—Ligenword a lying word, *Cd.* 33.

LIGET, ligett, leget, ligyt; *pl.* ligetta, lygyttu, ligette, ligetas, ligita, ligytto. [Plat. lögten: *Dut.* weerlicht *n*: *Wel.* lunched: *Bret.* lunched, luichet] Lightning; fulgur:—Liget-færð, *Mt.* 24, 27: 28, 3: *Ps.* 134, 7: *Bd.* 4, 3.—Liget-ræsce [ræs a race, course] a flash of lightning, *Lk.* 10, 18.

Ligettan To lighten, shine; fulgurare, *Lye.*

Liggan to lie down, v. licgan.

Lignan To deny; negare, *Cd.* 212.

Lignis, lygnis, se; *f.* Deceit; fallacia, *R. Mt.* 13, 22.

Ligora-cester Leicester, *Chr.* 942, v. Legra-ceaster.

Ligore The river Loire; Ligeris fluviu, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Lig-rægel orbiculata, *R.* 29.

Ligð lies, v. licgan.

Ligtun [Hunt. Ligetune.—Liga the river Lea; tun a town] LAYTON, Essex, *Gib.*, *Lye.*—LEIGHTON, Beds., *Ing*:—*Chr.* 917.

Ligyttu lightnings, v. liget.

Lihan to lend, C. R. Lk. 11, 15, v. lænan.
Liht light, bright, not heavy, R. Mt. 5, 16, v. leoht.
Lihtan, lyhtan to shine, a light, v. lyhtan.
Lihtengnes lightness, v. lihtingnes.
Lihting, lihting, lihtung, e; f. 1. LIGHTING, enlightening; illumination. 2. LIGHTNING; fulgur, v. liget. 3. LIGHTENING, mitigating; alleviatio:— 1. Pæt mare leoht to pæs dæges lihtinge, Gen. 1, 16: Ps. 77, 17. 2. Mid þunre and lihtinge with thunder and lightning, Chr. 1117: T. Ps. 76, 18. 3. L. Edg. pol. 2.
^m*Lihtingnes, se; f. 1. LIGHTNESS; levitas tribut. 2. Condescension; humilitas:— 1. Off. Reg. 2. 2. L. Const. p. 147.*
Liif life, Bd. 3, 18, S. p. 545, 42, v. lif.
LILIA, lilie, lilige, an [Plat. Dut. lile f: Ger. Dan. lile f: Ot. lilia: Swed. lilja f: Icel. lilia f.] A LILY; lilium:— Besceawiað æcyres lilian, Mt. 6, 28: Lk. 12, 27.
Lilic Risui aptus, R. Ben. interl. 4.
LIM, pl. limo, limu. [Dan. lem n: Swed. lem m: Icel. lim f. a limb; lim n. a branch of a tree] 1. A LIMB, member; artus. 2. Calamilla, manutergium:— 1. An þinra lima, Mt. 5, 29, 30. 2. Cot. 169: 130. ¶ Limwæstm membrorum statura, Cd. 216. — Lim-mælum limb by limb, by pieces, Cot. 128. — Limm - lama limb-lame, Hem. p. 244.
Limb Peripetasma, peristroma, R. 116.
LÍME, es. [Plat. liem m. glue; leem m. clay: Dut. lym f. n. glue; leem n. clay: Ger. leim m. glue; lehm m. clay: Dan. lim, liim n. glue: Swed. lim n. glue: Icel. lim n. glue] 1. What causes adhesion, gluten, LIME, cement, clay, mortar, bitumen, birdlime; gluten, argilla. 2. What mortar is made of, LIME; calx:— 1. Afæstnod ic eom on lime grundes, Ps. 68, 2. Lim to wealle mortar for walls, Elf. gl. Lim to fugele birdlime, R. 81. Eorðan lime with clay of earth, Cd. 66. 2. Cot. 47.
ⁿ*Limene-muð, Limine-muð The mouth of the river Limene; Limeni fluvii ostium in agro Cantiano, Chr. 893: 894: 896.*
Limgeleage, limgelecge The form, or lineament; lineamentum, Som.
Liming A LIMNING, painting; litura, Cot. 123.

Limleás Without limbs; sine membris, Hom. Pas. p. 6.
Limp-halt lame, v. lemp-healt.
Limpian. 1. To appertain, concern; pertinere. 2. To happen, occur; accidere:— 1. Hwæt limpeð pæs to þe what appertains this to thee? Bd. 1, 7. 2. Limpð oft happens oft, Bt. 39, 2. C., v. gelimpan.
Limplice, gelimplice; adv. Fitly, opportunely, pertinently; opportune:— God swiðe limplice geset God very fitly appointed, Bt. 21.
Lin lie; adjacent, Chr. 963.
Lin Flax; linum, R. Mt. 12, 20. — Lin-sæd linseed. — Lin-wæda, lin-wede a linen garment, Jn. 13, 5. — Lin-wyrt wild flax, L. M. 1, 35.
Linan Spiræ, R. 104.
Lincolen, Lincylen, Lindcylen, Lyndcylene - ceaster, Lindcolen-ceaster, Lincol, Lincolla, Lyndcolla, an. [Alf. Lindicolina, Lindecolina: Flor. Lindocolin: Malm. Lincoln. — Wel. llynn a lake, pool; Lat. Lindum colonia] LINCOLN, a city, from which the name of the county is derived:— On Lincollan, Chr. 627. On Lincolne, Chr. 1093. — Lincolne-scire, Lincoln - scire, Lincolnshire, Chr. 1016.
^o*LIND [Plat. Dut. Ger. linde f: Dan. Swed. lind m: Icel. linditré n.] 1. The linden, or lime-tree; tilia arbor. 2. What was made of lime wood, a shield, buckler, banner; galea, vexillum:— 1. R. 45. 2. Ofer lindum over bucklers, Cd. 155: Jdth. 11: 12. Hwite linde candida vexilla, Cd. 158, v. Price's Walt. Vol. 1, p. LXXXIX. — Lind - croda the linden crowd, press of shields, Cd. 93. — Lind-wigend, lind-wiggend fighting under a shield, Jdth. 10.*
Linden of the linden, or lime-tree; tiliaceus, Som.
Lindesfarena-ea, Lindesfearena-ea, Lindesfearona-ea, Lindesfaronae-ea, Lindisfarena-ée, Lindisfarna-ée. LINDISFARNE, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, Bd. 3, 17, 12: Chr. 793: 780.
Lindesse, Lindesige, Lindissi. [Bd. Flor. Lindissig: Hunt. Lindsey, Lindessi: Brom. Stub. Lyndeseye] LINDSEY, Lincolnshire, Chr. 838: 873: 993: 1013.
Lindisfarnensis belonging to Holy Island, Bd. 3, 17.
LINEN; adj. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. linnen: Ger. leinen: Ot. linin] LINEN; linteus:— Nam linen hraegel sumpsit linteum

amictum, Jn. 13, 4. Bewundon hine mid linenum claðe, Jn. 19, 40.
^p*Linet flax, hemp, v. lin.*
Linetwige A LINNET; carduelis, R. 38.
⁻*ling [The Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. have all this termination. In the Northern dialects an additional r, or er is often found. — ling, linig, from linian, linigan, licgan to lie down, rest, tend] 1. Denotes a state or condition of a person; subjectum sive statum denotat. 2. An image, example; imago:— 1. Deorling darling; dilectus, amoris subjectum: Hyrling hireling; mercenarius, mercedis subjectum: Eorðling earthling; terricola, qui vitæ suæ conditione circa terræ culturam occupatur: Geongling youngling; adolescentulus, qui in statu juventutis est. In the same sense we now use yearling, nestling, firstling, fatling, changeling, worldling. 2. Deorling dear image; chara imago: Æðeling noble image; nobilis imago, L. Edw. Conf. 35, W. p. 208, 10: Spel. Glos., v. hinder-ling.*
Linian, linigan to sit down, recline, C. Mk. 2, 15, v. hlynian.
Linnin linen, C. Jn. 19, 40, v. linen.
Lio a lion, v. leo.
Liobene The people of Albany; Albani, Ors. 1, 1.
Liod a people, Ors. 3, 1, v. leod.
^q*Liodende-ban jointed, Lye thinks the reading should be lenden-ban a bone of the loins; lumborum os, Cd. 9, Th. p. 12, 9.*
Liof loved, v. leof.
Liofað lives; liofost livest, Bt. 10, v. lybban.
Liofre pleasanter, Bt. 40, 5, v. leof.
Liofwend acceptable, Cot. 141, v. leofwend.
Lioht, lioma light, v. leoht.
Liomu members, R. Mt. 5, 29, v. leome.
^r*Lion-fot lion's foot, Cot. 125, v. leon.*
Lioran to pass over, v. leoran.
Liornian to learn, read, C. Mt. 21, 16, v. leornian.
Liornung, learning, v. leornung.
Lioð, a limb, Herb. 3, 1, v. lið.
Lioð, a song, Bt. 2, 39, v. leoð.
Lioðole, liðule. An issue, a fistula; fistula, enema, Som.
Lippa, lippe. [Plat. Ger. lippe f: Wil. leffa f: Dut. lip f: Swed. lip m. läpp m: Dan. lippe, læbe c. Pers. لب lib] A LIP; labium, labrum. — Uferweard lippa upper lip. — Niðera lippa nether lip.

LIRA [Plat. lurre f: Icel. hlyri n.] *The flesh, muscles; lacerti, pulpa, viscum:—Scanc-lira the calf of the leg, Elf. gl. R. 73.*
Lireht; adj. *Brawny; lacertosus, torosus, Som.*
Lireosian to rush, fall, *T. Ps. 36, 25, v. hreosan.*
Lisan to gather, *Bt. 27, 1, C. v. lesan.*
LISSE [Plat. lise soft, mild: Ger. erlassung, lösung f: Not. liso: Wil. lisno: Dan. lise c. relief: Swed. lisa f. ease: Icel. los n. a loosening] *Forgiveness, dismissal, grace, favour, comfort, happiness; remissio, gratia:—Lisse ic gelyfe leahtra I believe a forgiveness of sins, Symb. W. C. p. 49. Longe lufan and lissa long love and favour; longum amorem et gratiam, Bt. R. p. 151. Lisse sohte sought happiness, Cd. 60. Lisse on land favour in [the] land, Cd. 73. Lufan and lisse love and favour, Cd. 106. Landes and lissa of land and favours, Cd. 136.*
LIST [Plat. liste f: Dut. Frs. lyst f: Ger. leiste f: Old Ger. liste: Dan. liste c: Swed. lista f: Icel. listi m: Lat. mid. lista] *A LIST of cloth; limbus panni, Cot. 215.*
LIST, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Old Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. list f. The Icel. list is even now only used in the sense of art, science; which signification this word had in earlier times. In the Old Ger. now and then, also listi and liste are found: Moes. liutei deceit] 1. *Science, wisdom, power, faculty; scientia. 2. Art, deceit, wiles; dolus:—1. Leoð wyrhta list poetarum ars. Het listas læran commands to learn sciences, Cd. 25. Pæs lichoman listas and cræftas cumað corporis vires et artes proveniunt, Bt. R. p. 191. 2. Mid listum with wiles, Cd. 32.—List-wrenc art, deceit, Wulfst. Par. 8, v. wrenc.*
List liest, v. licgan.
Listan to listen, *Somn. 70, v. lystan.*
Listelice, listlice *Sufficiently, enough; sat, Som.*
Listum *With art, skilfully, cunningly, purposely; perite, callide:—Listum ateah rib of sidan skilfully drew a rib from (the) side, Cd. 9. Listum beo-dan callide invitare, Bt. R. p. 168.*
Lit leads, for læt, from lædan.
Lit, lið, liða a ship, *Bt. R. p. 189.—Lið-mon a sailor, Bt. R. p. 189.—Liðs-man a sailor,*

Chr. 1036.—Lið-wer, lit-wer a sailor, captain, v. lid, &c.
Litelice *Cunningly; callide, Ex. 32, 12.*
Lið lies, v. licgan.
LIÐ, liōð, leoð [Plat. Dut. lid n: Frs. lith n: Ger. glied n. In compound words only lied, as augenlied eyelid: Ker. lid: Tat. lido: Moes. litha: Dan. lid, led n: Swed. led m: Icel. lidr m. a joint] *A limb, member, joint, tip; artus:—Lytel lið parvus artus, articulus, Cot. 15, 162. Maran liða greater members, R. 72.—Fingeres lið, Lk. 16, 24.—Lið-adl a joint disease, the gout, R. 11.—Lið-seawe [seawe moisture] joint oil, L. Alf. pol. 40.*
LIÐ, es; m. *A cup; poculum, Past. 40, 4.—Of mistlicum dryncum pæs liðes of various drinks of the cup, Bt. 37, 1.*
LIÐ, hlið; def. se liða; seo, þat liðe; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. lind, linde; Ger. gelinde: South Ger. linde: Ot. lindo, lind: Dan. lind: Icel. linr] **LITHE**, tender, mild, gentle, agreeable; tener, mitis:—*Eadige synd þa liðan, Mt. 5, 5. Liðra milder, Ors. 1, 1: 5, 12: Can. Edg. imp. pn. 14.—Liðe-bige pliant, tractable.*
Liða, lida [so called from lið mild, or from liðan to sail; because in June and July the weather was serene, when the A.-S. made their voyages] *The months June and July: the A.-S. called the former Liða-ærra, Lida-ærra June; Junius mensis. Liða-æftera, Lida-æftera July; Julius mensis:—Menol. 205.*
Liðan, geliðan; p. láð, we lið-on, liðan; pp. liðen, geliden. [lið, lit, lid a ship] *To sail, to be carried, navigate; navigare, navigio vehi:—Ofer sæ lað in Gallia rice sailed over sea into the kingdom of France, Bd. 3, 19. Liðan on þat ealond sailed to the island, Bd. 4, 28.*
Liðegast, liðegie *sootheest, v. liðian.*
Liðelic; adj. *Mild, gentle; mitis, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3.*
Liðelice; adv. *Gently, mildly, softly; blande, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*
Liðenes, se; f. **LITHENESS**, gentleness, softness; lenitas, *Past. 17, 11.*
Liðera, liðere, an. *A sling made of leather; funda, fundibulum:—Swa mon mæg mid liðeran geworpan as a man can throw with a sling; quasi jactus fundæ, Bd. 4, 13.*

Liðerene leathern, *Cot. 13, v. leðern.*
Liðewac pliant, *Cot. 101, 1, q. lið lithe.*
Liðewæcan; p. geliðewæhte; v. a. *To calm, assuage, tame; mitescere:—Liðewæcað brymmas sæs sea shores grow calm, Hym. Sax.: Elf. T. p. 37, 24.*
Liðian, liðegian; p. geliðegode; pp. geliðegod, geliðod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. lenigen: Ger. lindern: Dan. lindre: Swed. lindra.—lið gentle] *To mitigate, soften, to give ease, moderate; lenire:—Liðigende bið pæs innoðes sar the pain of the bowels is mitigating, Herb. 1, 11. Þat þu liðegie hi, Ps. 93, 13. Þu liðegast, Ps. 88, 10.*
Liðincel *A joint, knuckle; articulus, Cot. 15, 162, 207.*
Liðlic gentle, v. liðelic.
Liðnes gentleness, v. liðenes.
LIDS *Rest, comfort, pleasure; quies:—Liðsa and wynna of comforts and delights, Cd. 45. Liðsum gewunedon lived in pleasures, Cd. 80.*
Liðs-man a sailor, v. lit, lid.
Liðule a fistula, v. liðole.
Lið-won, lit-hwon; adv. *A little; parum, Gen. 42, 24.*
Litig; adj. *Shameless, saucy, malevolent; procax, Cot. 154, v. lytig.*
Litlian to diminish, *Ps. 106, 38, v. lytian.*
Litling, lytling, es; m. *An infant; infantulus, Gen. 25, 22: 50, 21.*
Litlum, litlun, lytlum; adv. *With little, in pieces, by degrees; minutatim, paulatim:—Tobrec hig litlum, Lev. 2, 6. Litlum and litlum by little and little, Gen. 40, 10.*
Litsman [lit a ship; man man] *A sailor; nauta:—Litsmen of Lundene sailors of London, Chr. 1046, Gib. p. 160, 36: Ing. p. 221, n. 23, v. lit, lid.*
Liuer the liver, v. lifer.
Liwal Saucy; procax, *Som.*
Lixan, we lixað; p. he lixte, we lixton. *To shine, glitter, gleam, to be clear; fulgere:—Scyldas lixton shields gleamed, Cd. 148: 149, Th. p. 187, 27. Lixende shining, clear, C. R. Lk. 24, 4.*
Lobbe Spider; aranea, *L. Ps. 89, 10.*
Loc, locc [Plat. Dut. slot n: Frs. loc n: Ger. schloss n: Dan. lukke c. an inclosure, bar; laas c. a lock; slot n. a castle: Swed. lās n. slott n. a castle: Icel. loka f. a lock, bolt] 1. *A place shut in, a cloister, prison; septum quodvis, claustrum. 2. A fold;*

- ovile. 3. *What fastens in, a LOCK as of a door, a treaty; sera, foedus*:—1. To helle locum gelæded *ad inferni claustra raptus*, *Bd.* 3, 13: 5, 13. 2. *Elf. gr. R.* 22: *C. Jn.* 10, 1, 16. 3. Mid þam trumestum locum getimbrade *defended with firmest locks*, *Bd.* 1, 1.—*Locc-scypa as sheep-fold*, *C. Jn.* 10, 1.
- ^wLoc, locc, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* lok *f.*: *Ger.* locke *f.*: *Ot.* loco, loke: *Wil.* locca: *Boxh. Gloss.* locka: *Dan.* lok *c.*: *Swed.* lock *m.*: *Icel.* lockr *m.*] *A lock of hair, hair; cirrus, crinis*:—Þu ne miht ænne locc gedon *hwitne oððe blacne*, *Mt.* 5, 36. Hæfde fyrene loccas *had fiery locks*, *Cd.* 148. Se þe loccas hæfð *qui crines habet, comatus*, *Cot.* 6.—*Loc-bore bearing hair*, *L. Ethelb.* 72.—*Loc-feax hair*, *Cot.* 54.—*Loc-gewind curled hair*.
- Loc, loca, loca nu *look, look now*, *Som.*
- Loca *A flock of wool; floccus*, *Cot.* 86.
- Locce *Allurements; illecebræ*, *Ben.*
- Loccetan *To declare; eructare*, *C. Mt.* 13, 35.
- Locen *An enclosure, boundary, bounds; clausura*:—Bið heald on locen *be held in bounds*, *Bt.* 25: *Cd.* 220.
- Locer *A joiner's instrument, a saw, plane; runcina*, *Cot.* 167.
- LÓCIAN, glócian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*Ger.* lügen: *Lips. Gloss.* luccan: *South Ger.* glugga: *Sans.* lokhan] 1. To LOOK, behold; *aspicere*. 2. To look upon, notice; *observare*. 3. To belong to, to pertain; *pertinere*:—1. Gað and lociað, *Mk.* 6, 38. Locigende hig ne geseoð, *Mt.* 13, 13. Locigende ge geseoð, *Mt.* 13, 14: *Gen.* 16, 6. Loca nu *look now*, *Mt.* 21, 20. 2. He on heofon locode, *Mk.* 6, 41. Loca feond minne *observa inimicos meos*, *T. Ps.* 24, 20. Het hyne locian to heofonum, *Gen.* 15, 5. 3. Ða þe locyað to hire *quæ pertinent ad eam*, *Jos.* 6, 17.
- ^xLocig *An enclosure; clausura*, *R. Ben.* 6.
- Locor *a saw, plane, v. locer.*
- Locwraence, wrence *allurement, deceit*, *L. Edg. de mod. imp. Pæn.* 25, *v. lotwrenc.*
- Lodan *to draw water*, *C. Jn.* 4, 7, *v. hlanan.*
- Loddere *A scoffer, knave; scurra, nebulo*, *Lye.*
- Lodeshac Lodeshall, Lodeshal, Loddington, Northamptonshire, *Ing. Chr.* 675.
- Lodrung, e; *f.* 1. *A funeral song; nenia*. 2. *Abuse; scurrilitas*:—1. *Cot.* 176. 2. *Lye.*
- Loesan *to lose, perish*, *R. Jn.* 10, 28, *v. losian.*
- LÓF; *n.* [*Plat.* lof, love *n.*: *Dut.* lof *m.*: *Frs.* Ger. lob *n.*: *Ker.* Ot. lob, lobduam: *Mons.* lop, lob: *Dan.* lov. *c.*: *Swed.* lof *m.*: *Icel.* lof *n.*] *Praise; laus*:—Eall folc Gode lof sealde, *Lk.* 18, 43. His lof bæron bear *his praise*, *Cd.* 198: *Ps.* 118, 164.—*Lof-bære a bearer of praise, a praiser*.—*Lof-georn desirous of praise, vain glorious*, *R. Ben.* 4.—*Lof-herung a praise*, *L. Ps.* 55, 12.—*Lof-sang a praise song, hymn, psalm, the lauds of the church*, *Ex.* 15, 1.—*Lof-sangenlic belonging to praise; laudativus*.—*Lof-sangian to praise*.
- Lofian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*lof praise*] *To praise; laudare*:—Hi God lofodon *they praised God*, *Bd.* 3, 19. Lofa *praise; lauda*, *L. Ps.* 147, 1. To gehyrde hine lofian *I heard him praise*, *Cd.* 25.
- ^yLoflæcan *To praise; laudare*, *L. Ps.* 118.
- Lofsum *Laudable, delicate; delectabilis*, *Cd.* 23.
- Lofung, e; *f.* *A praising; laudatio*, *L. Ps.* 9, 14.
- Loga, an; *m.* [*lig a lie*] *A liar; mendax*, *Ors.* 4, 7.
- Loge *water, sea*, *Chart. Edw.* *v. lagu.*
- Logeðere *A deceitful man; mala machinans, κακομήχανος*, *Vocab. Deuves. Apum custos, Marsius, Lotherus, Vocab. Noël, Som.*
- LOGIAN, gelogian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*Russ.* loju *to lay, to put*] 1. To place, put, lodge, regulate, amend, replace; *ponere, disponere*. 2. To lay in order, to compose, lay up, dispose; *componere*:—1. He gelogode þone man, *Gen.* 2, 8. Gelogað his agen lif *regulates his own life*, *Tract. Spir. Septif.* Heora nett logodon, *Mk.* 1, 19. 2. Ge logiað eowere *spræce ye compose your speech*, *Job. p.* 167. ¶ Gelogod spræc, logodon *spræcdisposed speech, style*.
- Lógon *reproached, v. lean.*
- LOH [*Frs.* loge *f.*] *A place, seat, stead; locus*:—Gehalgode on his loh *consecrated in his stead, place; consecravat in ejus loco*, *Chr.* 693, *Cot.* *v. steal.*
- Lóh *blamed, placed, v. lean.*
- Loh *a gulph, deep pit*, *Lye, v. luh.*
- ^zLoherenge LORRAIN; Lotharingia, *Chr.* 1126.
- Loidis LEEDS, Yorkshire; Loidis, tractus agri:—On þam lande þe Loidis haten *in the land which is called Leeds*, *Bd.* 2, 14: 3, 24.
- Loma *a paralytic*, *C. R. Mt.* 4, 24: 8, 6, *v. lam.*
- Loma utensils, *v. geloma.*
- Lond land, region, *Bd.* 4, 13: *Bt.* 13.—Lond-begengea *a farmer*, *Past.* 40, 3.—Lond-bigend *a farmer*, *C. Mk.* 12, 1.—Lond-bigong *land of travail*, *L. Ps.* 118, 54.—Lond-buend, lond-byend *a farmer*, *Fr. Jud.* 12.—Lond-ceap *purchase money*.—Lond-leod *inhabitants, v. land, &c.*
- Londen London, *v. Lunden.*
- Long long, *Bd.* 3, 13, *v. lang.*
- Longa Much, greatly, far; multum, valde, *C. Mk.* 5, 19, 23.
- Long-beardas *the people of Lombardy*, *Chr.* 887, *v. Lang-beardas.*
- Longe long, *a long time*, *Bd.* 4, 13, *v. lange.*
- Longian *To be weary, afflicted; tædere*, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 33.
- Longsum *lengthened, long*, *Cd.* 83, *v. langsum.*
- Longung, e; *f.* *Weariness, patience; tedium*, *C. Ps.* 118, 28, *v. langung.*
- LOPPE [*Dan.* loppe *f.*: *Swed.* loppa *f.*—*from hleapan to leap*] 1. *A flea; pulex*. 2. *A silkworm; bombyx*:—1. *Bt.* 16, 2. 2. *Cot.* 27.
- ^aLoppestre, lopystre, lopust, an. A LOBSTER; locusta marina, polypus, *Elf. gl. R.* 102.
- Lora *learning*.—Hleor-lora *a scholar*, *Cd.* 92.
- Lore loss, damage, *Bd.* 4, 21, *v. lyre.*
- Lorg hawk's perches, *Cot.* 36.—Lorgas *an instrument of household*, *Som.*
- Lorh *A weaver's beam; liciatorium*, *R.* 110.
- Los, losing [*Plat.* verlies, verliis *m.*: *Dut.* verlies *n.*: *Ger.* verlust *m.*: *Swiss.* verlurst: *Moes.* fralustais: *Dan.* forliis *n.* and *c.*: *Swed.* förlust *m.*] LOSS, LOSING, *destruction; perditio*:—*C. Mt.* 7, 13. ¶ To lose gedon *to destroy*, *C. Mt.* 12, 14. To lose weorðan *to suffer destruction, to perish*. Ða þing to lose wurdon þe on þam scype wæron *the things perished which were in the ship*, *Bd.* 5, 9.
- Losewest, loswest, losewist, losuist, loswist. 1. *A losing, waste, destruction; detrimentum*. 2. *Deceit; deceptio*:—1. *C. Mk.* 8, 36: *R. Mk.* 14, 4. 2. *C. Mk.* 4, 19.
- Losian, losigan; *ic losige; p.*

ode; *sub.* losige; *pp.* od. [*los a losing*] 1. To LOSE; perdere. 2. To run away, to escape, to be lost; *aufugere*, *amitti*. 3. To perish; *perire*. 4. To tear in pieces; *discerpere*:—1. *C. Mt.* 10, 28: *C. Lk.* 17, 27. 2. Gif he losige if he run away, *L. Alf. pol.* 1, 7: *L. In.* 22. Losede heo him she was lost to him, *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 264, 18. On weg losedon in via amissi sunt, *Bd.* 2, 2. 3. Swa swa seo beo sceal losian as the bee shall perish, *Bt.* 31, 2, *Card.* p. 174, 21. 4. *C. Lk.* 9, 42.

^b Losnan, losnian to fear, *v.* hlosnan.

Losuist a waste, *v.* losewest.

Lot a lot, device, deceit, *Bt.* 4: 39, 6, *v.* hlot, lotwrenc.

Lot A tribute; *tributum*, *Lye.*

Lote Crafty, perverse; *callidus*, *Som.*

Loð a band, *v.* hloð.

Loða A blanket, coverlet, cloak, sandal; *lacerna*, *lodix*, *Past.* 3, 2.

Loðene. 1. The neighbourhood of Leeds, Yorkshire; *provincia Loidis*, *i.e.* regio circa Leeds. 2. Louthian, Lothian, Scotland:—1. Of Scotlande into Loðene on Engla-land from Scotland to Lothaine in England, *Chr.* 1091. 2. *Chr.* 1125.

Loðgliw Cavillatio, *Cot.* 208.

Lotman A pirate; *pirata*, *Lye.*

Lotwrenc, *es; m.* [*lot a lot*, *wrenc* deceit] A false lot, cunning, deceit, hypocrisy; *versutia*, *hypocrisis*:—*Purh þara scuccena mislice lotwrencas through various deceits of the devils*, *Bt.* 39, 6. Heora lotwrencas wiste, *Mk.* 12, 15: *Ors.* 3, 3, 7.

Loue praise, *v.* lof.

Lowe tumulus, *Brompt.* 809, *v.* hlæw.

Lox [*Plat.* lux, loss *m:* *Dut.* linx, lynx, los, losch *m:* *Ger.* luchs *m:* *Mons.* luhs: *Dan.* los *m:* *Swed.* lo *m.* lodjur *n:* *Icel.* lynxdyr *n:* *Fr.* lynx *m:* *It.* lince *m.*—Locian to look, examine] Lynx, *Bt.* 32, 2.

^c Lúcan [*loc a lock*] To LOCK, shut, fasten up; *claudere*, *R.* *Mt.* 23, 13: *Cd.* 220, *Th.* p. 283, 5, *v.* belúcan.

Lucu; *f.* An enclosure, a city; *civitas*, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 175, 12, *v.* loc.

Lud loud, *Chr.* 656, *v.* hlud.

Ludgæt, ludget a back door, *Cot.* 155, *v.* hlid, &c.

Ludon, geludon descended, sprang from; *germinarunt*, *creverunt*, *Cd.* 47: 75.

Lufe, *an; f.* Love, favour; *amor*, *charitas*:—For lufan minre,

Ps. 108, 4: *Cd.* 48, *Th.* p. 63, 2: 173, *Th.* p. 217, 11, *v.* lufu.

Lufelice, luffice; *adv.* [*lufe with love; lic*] Willingly, gladly; *libenter*, *Mk.* 6, 20.

Lufestice, lufe-sticce Lovage; *ligusticum*, *levisticum*, *Elf. gl.* *R.* 39.

Luffendlic amiable, *R.* 48, *v.* luffiendlic.

Luffetung flattery, *v.* lyffetung.

Lufgeard Luffwick, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 675.

Lufian, lufigean; *ic* lufige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, gelufod; *v. a.* [*lufu love*] To LOVE; *diligere*, *amare*:—*ic þe lufige*, *Jn.* 21, 15, 16, 17. Lufast þu me? *id.* He lufað hine anne, *Gen.* 44, 20. *ic* lufode, *Ps.* 118, 113, 119. Lufigean hys nehstan, *Mk.* 12, 33.

Lufiend, *es; m.* One who is loving, a lover; *amator*:—Se wisdom gedeð his lufiendas wisewisdom makes its lovers wise, *Bt.* 27, 2.

^d Lufiendlic, lufigendlic; *adj.* Lovely; *amabilis*:—Se lufigendlica, *Bd.* 4, 3.

Luffic Lovely; *amabilis*:—Hu luffice geteld þin, *Ps.* 83, 1.

Luffice lovely, *v.* lufelice.

Lufo-broðor-scipe brotherly love, *R. Lk.* 11, 42.

Luf-ræden Love, good will; *dictio*, *L. Ps.* 108, 4.

Lufsumlic Friendly, amiable, desirable; *humanus*, *Som.*

Lufteme luftume, luftyme, luftemp; *adj.* Pleasant, sweet, acceptable, charitable; *dulcis*:—*R. Ben.* C. 5.

LUFU, *e; f.* [*Plat.* leefte, leeve *f:* *Dut.* liefde *f:* *Frs.* ljeaf, lieave *f:* *Ger.* liebe *f:* *Ot.* li ubi love, liab favour] LOVE; *amor*:—*Scint.* 12. Manegra lufu acolað, *Mt.* 24, 12. Þat seo lufu sy on him, *Jn.* 17, 26. Gyf ge habbað lufe eow betwynan, *Jn.* 13, 35, *v.* lufe.

Lufwend, *es; m.* [*for lufiend loving, from lufian*] Loving, amiable, benevolent; *amans*, *amatorius*:—Mid lufwendum modes willan cum benevolo animi affectu, *Pref. R. Concord.*

Lufwendlic Lovely, friendly; *amabilis*:—*Prov.* 18.

Lufwidlice Kindly, in a friendly manner; *blande*:—*Prov.* 23.

^e Lugon deceived, *v.* leogan.

Luh. 1. A loch, lough, lake; *lacus*, *stagnum*. 2. An estuary, arm of the sea; *fretum*, *æstuarium*:—1. *C. Lk.* 8, 22. 2. *C. Mt.* 14, 22: *C. Mk.* 5, 1: 8, 13, *v.* lac.

Lumbardige Lombardy; *Lombardia*, *Chr.* 1117.

Lun The poor, needy; *egenus*:—*T. Ps.* 81, 3, *v.* wædla.

Lunden, London, Lundun, Lunden-burh, Lunden-ceaster [*Wel.* llawn populous; *dinas a city, the populous city, Som.*] LONDON; *Londinum*:—Bishop of Lunden Bishop of London, *Chr.* 616: 656: 1077. Is heora ealdor burh nemned Lunden-ceaster their chief city is called London, *Bd.* 2, 3.—Lunden-ware men of London, *Chr.* 616.—Lundenwic London, *L. Hloth.* 16.

Lundenisc Belonging to London; *Londinensis*, *Chr.* 604.—Lundeniscefolc London people, *Chr.* 1135: 1140.

Lund-laga, *an.* A kidney; *pl.* reins, kidneys; *lien*, *ren*, *Elf. gr.* *R.* 76.—Lund-lagan reins, *Ex.* 29, 13, 22: *Lev.* 3, 4.

LUNGEN; *g.* ena; *pl. n.* [*Dut.* longf: *Plat.* Frs. *Ger.* Dan. lunge *f:* *Rab.* lungun: *South Ger.* lungel, gelunge: *Swed.* lunga *f:* *Icel.* lúnga *n.*] The LUNGS; *pulmo*, *Cot.* 163: *R.* 75.—Lungen-adl a disease of the lungs.—Lungen-wyrtlungwort, black hellebore.

^f Lungre; *adv.* Immediately, forthwith; *confestim*:—Eode lungre ut went forthwith out, *Cd.* 113.

Lunnon sunk; *dejecti sunt*:—*Cd.* 167, *v.* linian.

LUS; *pl.* lys [*Plat.* luus *f:* *Dut.* luis *f:* *Ger.* laus *f:* *Mons.* luus: *Dan.* Icel. lús *f:* *Swed.* lus *m.*] A LOUSE; *pediculus*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 60.—Swines lus swine's louse, *Elf. gl.* p. 60.—Hundes lus hound's louse, *Ps.* 77, 50.—Lus-sæd the herb louse-seed.

LUST, *es; m.* [*Plat.* Frs. *Ger.* lust *f.* desire: *Ker.* lustida: *Ot.* lust: *Dut.* *Swed.* lust *m:* *Dan.* Icel. lyst *f.*] 1. Desire; *desiderium*. 2. Pleasure, delight, exultation; *voluptas*. 3. Lust; *libido*:—1. Swa mycel lust so much desire, *Bd.* 2, 14. Him wæs lust micel ei erat desiderium magnum, *Bt.* pref. *MS. Cot.* Legde him lustas on excited his desires, *Cd.* 32: *Bt.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 190, 25. 2. Of lustum þyses lifes synt forþrysmes, *Lk.* 8, 14: *Scint.* 21, 54. 3. Lið on his licha-man lustum lies in (the) lust of his body, *Bt.* 37, 4.—Lust-bære having a desire, desirable, *Bt.* 22, 1.—Lust-full full of desire, desirous, *Ors.* 3, 2.—Lust-georn very desirous.

Lustan To wish, desire; *cupere*, *valde desiderare*. Þe unge-ned lust forweorðan which un-compelled chooses to perish, *Bt.* 34, 10, *v.* lystan.

^g Lustbærlice; *adv.* Delightfully; *delectabiliter*, *Bt.* 2: 36, 1.

Lustbærnes, se; *f.* Desire, delight; desiderium, delectatio, *Past.* 53, 7: *Bt.* 32, 3.
 Lustfullian, gelustfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [fullian to fulfil] To delight, please, to give pleasure; delectari, voluptatem concipere:—Lichoma ne mæg lustfullian butan þam mode flesh cannot give pleasure without the mind, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9. Ða ongan he lustfullian þæs Biscopes wordum then began he to please the Bishops with discourses, *Bd.* 2, 9.
 Lustfulnes, gelustfulnes, se; *f.* Pleasure, delight, LUSTFULNESS; delectatio, voluptas, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9.
 Lustgeornes, se; *f.* [geornes earnestness] Earnest desire, lust; concupiscentia, *C. Mk.* 4, 19.
 Lustlice; *adv.* Willingly, joyfully, gladly; libenter:—Lustlice hine onfeng libenter eum excepit, *Bd.* 2, 12: *Elf. T. p.* 37, 4.
 Lust-moca, lust-moce The herb lust-wort, sun-dew; ros solis, *L. M.* 1, 30.
 Lustsumlic; *adj.* Pleasant, delightful; delectabilis, *Ors.* 3, 7.
 Lustum; *adv.* [lustum with pleasures] Joyfully, gladly, willingly; sponte, alacriter, *C. R. Mk.* 4, 28:—Sægdon lustum lof joyfully uttered praise, *Cd.* Th. p. 2, 8.
^b LU'TAN, lútian, hlútian, gelútian, he lyt; *p.* leát, hleát; we lutton; *pp.* loten. 1. To LOU, bow, incline, to bend down, to lie down; inclinare, procumbere. 2. To lurk, lie hid; latere:—1. Lute to þære eorðan incline to the earth, *Bt.* 25. Ðat ic gelutian ne mæg that I may not bend, *Cd.* 216. Himself leat forð ipse procubuit, *Ors.* 6, 34: *R. Mk.* 3, 11: 5, 22. 2. *Scint.* 8. *Coll. Monast.*
 Luðerlice badly; pessime, *R.* 99, v. lyðerlic.
 Lutter, luttor pure, clear, *Bd.* 3, 12, v. hluter.
 Luttornes purity, sincerity, v. hluttornes.
 Luuain, Luuein LOUVAIN; Lovanium, *Chr.* 1121.
 Luva, luua, an, en. love, *Chr.* 656, v. lufu.
 Luvede loved, *Chr.* 656; for lufode; *p.* of lufian.
 Lyb a bewitching, *L. M.* 1, 2, v. lib.
 LYBBAN, libban, leofian, alibban; ic lybbe, þu leofast, lyfast, he leofað, lyfað, we lybbað; *part.* lybbende; *p.* leofode, lyfode, we leofodon; *sub.* lybbe, we libbon; *pp.* leofod, or geleofod; *v. n.* [Plat. Dut. leven: Ger. Ker. leben: Isd. leban:

Moes. liban: *Dan.* leve: *Swed.* lefwa: *Icel.* lifa: *Frs.* libba: *Arab.* لب lb, lub the heart, soul] To live; vivere:—Ðat ge magon lybban, *Gen.* 42, 18. Ne leofað se man be hlafe anum, *Mt.* 4, 4. Heo lyfað, *Mt.* 9, 18. Ic lybbe and ge lybbað, *Jn.* 14, 19. Min sawul lybbe, *Gen.* 12, 13. Heo wolde alibban she would live, *Ors.* 3, 6, v. lifian.
ⁱ Lyb-corn Seed of wild saffron; carthamus, *Cot.* 33, 166.
 Lyblac enchantment, *L. Athel.* 6, v. lib, &c.
 Lybsyn a purging by sacrifice or witchcraft, v. lib.
 Lyccan, he lycð. To pull or pluck up; evellere, *Bt. R.* p. 166, v. alocan.
 Lycce a liar, *C. Mt.* 26, 60, v. lig.
 Lyce a leech, *Prov.* 30, v. læce.
 Lycetere a hypocrite, *Mt.* 22, 18, v. liccetere.
 Lycian; *part.* lyciynde to please, *C. Ps.* 52, 7, v. lician.
 LYDEN [hlyd, gehlyd a noise; hlud loud.—Plat. luud: Ger. laut: Not. lut all which denote a sound, voice] 1. Language, speech; lingua, sermo. 2. Latin, the Latin language, or for eminence, the language; lingua Latina:—1. Ealle hig sprecað on lyden, *Gen.* 11, 6. Mara is, on ure lyden, biternes, *Ex.* 15, 23. 2. He cuðe be dæle Lyden understandan ille novit ex parte linguam Latinam intelligere, *Pref. Hept.* p. 1. On Lyden in Latin, *Rubric. Ex. Lev. Num. Deut.*—Lyden-waru the Latins.
 Lyden a cry, shout, *C. Mt.* 25, 6, v. gehlyd.
 Lyf life, a place to live in, *Gen.* 47, 25, v. lif.
^j Lyfan, lefan, alyfan; *p.* lyfde, gelyfde; *pp.* gelyfed; *v. a.* [leaf leave] To allow, permit; permittere, concedere:—Ic eow lyfe, *Gen.* 47, 24. Alyfe me to farenne, *Mt.* 8, 21: *Bt.* 38, 5, *Card.* p. 316, 8. Moyses lyfde eow, *Mt.* 19, 8: *Lk.* 8, 32.
 Lyfast livest; lyfað liveth, v. lybban.
 Lyfed lived, *Gen.* 5, 6, v. lifian.
 Lyfesne a phylactery, v. lifesne.
 Lyffetan, lyffittan To flatter; adulari:—*Elf. gr.* Lyffetende flattering, a flatterer, *Dial.* 1, 4.
 Lyffetere A flatterer; adulator, *Elf. gl. R.* 85.
 Lyffetung, e; *f.* Flattery; adulation, *R.* 85: *Basil. R.* 8.
 Lyfnes permission, *Bd.* 5, 6, v. leafnes.
 LYFT, es; *f.* [Plat. Dut. lucht f: Ger. f. Dan. c. Swed. m. luft:

Icel. Scot. lift] 1. Air; ær. 2. The atmosphere, heavens; aura. 3. Dense atmosphere, a cloud; nubes:—1. Seo lyft bið geslagen mid þære clypunge and gewyrð to stemn the air is struck with the articulation, and becomes voice, *Elf. gr.* 1, 5, *Som.* p. 2, 35: *Bt.* 33, 4: *Mt.* 16, 3. Þære lyfte fugelas, *Gen.* 1, 28: 2, 19. On genipum lyftes in nubibus æris, *Ps.* 17, 13. 2. He gesette storm his on lyfte, *Ps.* 106, 29. 3. Seo lyft hig ofersceadewude, and stefn com of þære lyfte, *Mk.* 9, 7: *Lk.* 12, 54: 21, 27. ¶ Under lyfte in the open air; sub dio.—Lyft-adl a paralysis, palsy, *Bd.* 4, 31, p. 610, 17, v. leger.—Lyft-edoras aerial dwellings, *Cd.* 155.—Lyft-helm air-helm.—Lyft-lacende sporting in air, *Cd.* 192.
^k Lyftene Airy, high; ærius, excelsus, *Hex.* 17.
 Lyg a lie, *Cd.* 214, v. lig.
 Lyge false, *Mt.* 7, 15, v. lige.
 Lyg-ea the river Lea, v. liga.
 Lygean-burh Leighton, v. Liganburh.
 Lygera-ceaster Leicester, *Chr.* 921, v. Legra-ceaster.
 Lygnian to lie, *Cod. Ex.* p. 24, v. leogan.
 Lygnis deceit, *R. Mt.* 13, 22, v. lignis.
 Lyht light, v. leoht.
 Lyhtan, lihtan; *p.* geliht; *v. n.* 1. To shine, dawn; lucere. 2. To descend, alight; desilire:—1. Ðæt leoht lyht on þys-trum, *Jn.* 1, 5. Ða dæg lyhte then day dawns, *Cd.* 180. He wæs byrnende leoht-fæt and lyhtende, *Jn.* 5, 35: *Lk.* 17, 24. Se mona liht on niht the moon shines by night, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 24. 2. Se cyn-ing lyhte of his horse the king alights from his horse, *Bd.* 3, 22. Lihte se eorod-man the horseman alights, *Bd.* 3, 9. Geliht of his horse, *Dial.* 1, 2.
 Lyle a column, *C. Ps.* 98, 7, perhaps for syle, v. syl.
 Lyman to shine, *Dial.* 2, 35, v. leoman.
 Lynd fat, v. gelynd.
 Lyndcylen Lincoln, v. Lincolen.
^l LYNIS [Plat. lönse, lünse, lünsch, linse f: Dut. luns, lens f: Ger. lünse f: Dan. lundstike c: Eng. linpin] The axle-tree; axis, *Cot.* 14.
 Lyppen-wyrhta [*Icel.* lippa f. lana diducta] A tanner, currier; byrseus, coriarius, *Som.* v. leðer, &c.
 Lyre, lore Loss, damage, destruction; jactura, perditio, *Elf. gl. R.* 81: *L. Ps.* 87, 12.

Lys lice; *pl. of lus.*
 Lysan to loose, redeem, *L. Alf. pol. 6, v. alysan.*
 Lysing deliverance, *L. Alf. Guth. 2, v. lesing.*
 Lysse forgiveness, *v. lisse.*
 Lyst *A desire, love, admiration; desiderium, admiratio, Bt. 35, 6: Bt. R. p. 190, v. lust.*
 Lystan to listen, *Somn. 70, v. hlystan.*
 Lystan; *p. lyste; pp. gelysted.* [lyst, lust *a desire*] 1. *To wish, choose, will, to be willing, desire, covet, LIST, to please, to be pleased; velle, cupere, desiderare.* 2. Generally used with *a. d. or ac.* impersonally; *as, it pleases, it delights; juvat, libet:—1. Þe þas boc rædan lyste who wish to read this book, Bt. pref. 2. Me lyste it pleases me, I wish; est mihi in animo. Þe lyst nu lioða thou art now desirous of songs, Bt. 39, 10. Hine lyste desideravit, Bt. 35, 6. Me ne lyste it pleases me not, I am not pleased; mihi non libet, me non juvat, Elf. gr. Þeah þelyste though it pleaseth thee, though thou please; quanquam tibi libet, quanquam desideres, Bt. 5, 2. Lysted juvat, Cot. 113.*
^mLyster *A favourer; fautor, Lye.*
 Lystlice wilfully, *L. Edg. pœn. 2, v. lustlice.*
 Lyswe injury, *L. Ethelb. 3, v. leswe*
 Lyswen Saniosus, *purulentus, L. M. 2, 17.*
 Lyt a form, *v. wlite.*
 Lyt Little, less, few; *parum, minus:—Lyt genihtsumede*

parum sufficebat, Bd. 4, 3.
 Lyt freonda *parum amicorum, pauci amici, Cd. 124.*
 Lyteg crafty, *Bt. 37, 4, v. lytig.*
 LYTEL; *se lytla; seo, þæt lytle; comp. læssa; sup. læst; adj. [Plat. lütt, lüt, lütje: Dut. lutje, luttel: Frs. littich: In some South Ger. provinces, litzel or lutzel little, few: Ker. luziler little: Moes. leitil little: Dan. lille, liden, lidet: Swed. lille, lilla, liten, litet: Icel. litill: Scot. lite, lyte, lyt] LITTLE, small, slender; parvus, gracilis:—La lytle heord, Lk. 12, 32. Lytel fæc, Ps. 36, 10. An lytel fyrst, Jn. 14, 19.*
 Lytel, lytle; *comp. læs; adv. LITTLE; parum, paululum:—Þu wanodest hine lytle læs, Ps. 8, 6. Eft þa embe lytel after a little; posthæc paululum, Mk. 14, 70: Lk. 22, 58: Jn. 16, 6. Ymbe lytel after a little, Jn. 16, 17, 18, 19.*
^aLytelic; *adj. Deceitful; fallax, Past. 35, 5.*
 Lytelice craftily, *Lup. 3, 5, v. lytiglice.*
 Lytel-mod little minded, *cowardly.*
 Lytel-modnys Little mindedness, *cowardice; pusillanimitas.*
 Lytelne Little less, near; *paulo minus, prope, Bd. 1, 3.*
 Lytel-þincean to esteem little.
 Lytel-wicga a little wig.
 Lytesne, lytestne Little less, near; *paulo minus, Bd. 1, 34.*
 Lyðerlic; *adj. Miserable, dirty; sordidus, servilis, Ors. 4, 5.*
 Lyðer-wyrhta a tanner, *Cot. 25, v. leðer, &c.*

LYÐR, lyðra, lyðre [*Swed. lyte n. defect, blemish: Icel. lyti n. pl. nævus, vitium.—lað evil, laðra more evil*] Bad, wicked; *malus, nequam:—Lyðre mod pravus animus, Lev. 26, 41. La lyðra þeowa O nequam serve! Lk. 19, 22. Lyðra sceatt sordida pecunia, Bas. R. 9. Lyðre gefered fared the worse, Cd. 214. ¶ Lyðerne earhscepe cowardice.*
 Lyt-hwon [hwon a little] *A little, few; paululum:—Mt. 26, 39: Mk. 14, 35.*
^oLytig, lyteg, letig, leti; *adj. Deceitful, crafty, cunning; astutus, callidus:—Ors. 5, 7: Bt. 37, 4.*
 Lytiglice, lytelice; *adv. Craftily, cunningly; callide, versute, Past. 35, 3.*
 Lytignes, se; *f. Craftiness, cunningness; calliditas, versutia, Past. 35, 1.*
 Lytisna Concedam, *Cot. 36.*
 Lytla, lytle little, *v. lytel.*
 Lytlian, lytligan, litlian, gelitlian, gelytlian; *ic lytlige; p. ode; pp. od. [lytel little] 1. v. n. To decrease, become less; minor fieri. 2. v. a. To diminish, lessen; diminuere:—1. Þat ic lytlige, R. Jn. 3, 30. Flod ongan lytligan the flood began to decrease, Cd. 71. 2. Þonne lytlað þat his anweald then that lessens his power, Bt. 29, 1.*
 Lytling, lytlineg an infant, *Mt. 18, 6, 10, 14, v. litling.*
 Lytlum by little, by degrees, *Elf. gr. Prov. 13, v. litlum.*
 Lytyl little, *C. Ps. 36, 17, v. lytel.*

M

^pM sometimes interchanges with *f;* *v. before in Emn.—Short nouns ending in m, from which verbs are formed, are generally masculine; as, fleam flight, fleon to flee, cwealm plague, death, cwellan to kill, &c.*
 MA' *comp. of mycle; adv. [Frs. ma: Scot. mæ: Shakes. mo further, longer] 1. More; plus, magis. 2. Rather, of more value; magis, potius, pluris.*

3. *Afterwards; deinceps:—1. Æðelo bioð ma on þam mode, þonne on þam flæsce nobility is more in the mind, than in the flesh, Bt. 30, 1. Þæs þe ma so much the more; tanto magis, Mt. 20, 31: Mk. 6, 51. He clypode þa þæs þe ma, Mk. 10, 48: 15, 14. Mycle ma much more; multo magis, Mt. 7, 11. Þam mycle ma, swa mycele ma so much the more, Mt. 6, 30: Lk.*

12, 28. Ma þe more than, *Cd. 187. Þe ma þe the more than, Bt. 32, 3. Na ma not more, no more. 2. Ac gað ma to þam sceapum, Mt. 10, 6, 28. Ma þonne rather than, Ps. 51, 3: Mt. 10, 37. Seo sawel ys ma þonne mett, Mt. 12, 23. 3. Nabbað hwæt hig ma don, Lk. 12, 4. Næfre ma never more, never afterwards, Jn. 8, 11.*
 Maal, mal *A blot, spot, blemish;*

macula:—Ful maal on rægel
a foul spot on a garment, *R.* 28.
Maan a wicked deed, *v.* man.
Maapaldor a maple-tree, *Cot.* 165,
v. mapulder.
MACA [*Plat.* Dut. makker *m.* a
mate: *Dan.* mage *c.* a com-
panion, spouse: *Swed.* maka
f. a woman: *Icel.* maki *m.*
an equal, a wife] A MATE,
wife; consors, *v.* gemaca.
Macalic, maccalic; *adj.* Meet,
fit; opportunus, *C. R.* Mt. 6,
24.
^q Mace A lump; massa, *Lye.*
MACIAN, *ic* macige; *p.* ode; *pp.*
od, gemacod; *v. a.* [*Plat.* Dut.
maken: *Frs.* Ger. machen:
Ot. machon, gimachon: *Dan.*
mage: *Swed.* maka] To MAKE,
form; facere:—*þe* organan
macodan, *Gen.* 4, 21. *Ic* ma-
cige *þe* micelre mægðe, *Gen.*
12, 2: 27, 9. Hine macian
to Gode make himself God;
ipsum facere in Deum, *Elf.*
T. p. 4, 15. ¶ Hit macian
to do it, to act, conduct, carry
one's self; id agere, se gerere.
He gestihtode hu men, sceol-
don þærinne hit macian he
determined how men should
therein act, *Past.* 15, 1. Hu
he hit macian sceolde how he
would act, *Bt. Tit.* 7. Heafde
macod had made, established,
Chr. 1066.
Macung, *e;* *f.* MAKING, con-
trivance; formatio:—*Þurh*
þæs macunge through the con-
trivance, *Chr.* 1101.
Maden a maiden, *Ps.* 67, 27, *v.*
mæden, &c.
Madm, *es;* *m.* A vessel, trea-
sure, ornament, jewel; vas,
cimelia, res pretiosæ:—*Chr.*
1006. On ealde madmas a-
mong old treasures, *Cd.* 22,
171.—Madm-hus a treasury,
Ors. 5, 12, *v.* maðm.
Mæ more, *R.* Mt. 5, 20, *v.* má.
Mæcca a mate, *v.* maca.
Mæced More increased; mac-
tus, *Cot.* 171, *Som.*
Mæce-fisc A mullet, sea-fish;
mugil, *Elf. gl.*
Mæg a man, relation, son, *Cd.*
55, 206, *v.* mæg.
Mæctor More negligently; neg-
ligentius, *L.* Edw. 4, *Som.*
MÆD; *pl.* mæda [*Plat.* mæde *f.*
meetland, mädland *n:* *Frs.*
mede *f:* *Ger.* mat, matte *f.*
mattland *n.* a meadow: *Dan.*
mad *c:* *Swed.* mat *m.* food:
Icel. mata *f.* food.—from maw-
ed mowed; *pp.* of mawan to
mow] 1. A MEAD, meadow;
pratum. 2. A reward; mer-
ces:—1. *R.* 57, 96: *Dial.* 2,
4. 2. *Lye,* *v.* med.
Mæd A medlar; mespilus, *Sqm.*

Mæddere, mæddre MÄDDER;
rubia, grias:—*R.* 42: *Herb.*
51.
MÆDEN, maden, meden, mæg-
den, *es;* *n.* [*Plat.* maid, ma-
agd *f.* mæken, mædeken *n:*
Dut. meid, maagd *f.* meisje
n: *Frs.* mageth, megith *f:*
Ger. magd *f.* mädchen *n:* *Isd.*
Ot. magad *f:* *Wil.* maged:
South Ger. mad: *Dan.* möe:
Swed. mö *f:* *Icel.* mæ, mey
f: *Lettish.* meita *f:* *Russ.* muj:
Pers. oallo madeh a woman]
A maid, MAIDEN, virgin; pu-
ella, virgo:—*þa* eode þat
mæden, *Ex.* 2, 8: *Mt.* 9, 24,
25. Mædenes fæder puellæ
pater, *Lk.* 8, 51. Mædena
virgines, *Ps.* 77, 69.—Mæden-
cild a female child, *Ex.* 1, 16.
—Mæden-fæmne a maiden.—
Mædenhād maidenhead, maid-
enhood, *Elf. gl.*—Mæden-man
a virgin; virgo, fæmina, *Ors.*
1, 14, *Lye.*
Mædenlic; *adj.* MAIDENLIKE,
feminine; virgineus, *Elf. gl.*
Mædere madder, *v.* mæddere.
Mædewe A MEADOW; pratum:
—Mid mædwe with meadow,
Chr. 775, *v.* mæd.
Mædfull Kind, courteous, civil;
benignus, *Som.*
Mædlan to speak, *v.* maðelian.
Mæd-man [med wages] A hire-
ling; mercenarius, *Coll. Mo-*
nast. 223.
^a Mæd-monað, Med-monað, Æf-
tera-liða, Julius monað [*Plat.*
heumaand *m:* *Dut.* hooima-
and: *Ger.* heumonat *m:* *Char-*
lemagne heuvenanoth, or he-
wimanoth: *Old Ger.* hewet,
höwet, hauwet, ewenmanoth:
Dan. ormemaaned *c:* *Julii-*
maaned: *Swed.* hömānad *m:*
Icel. madkamánadr *m.* mad-
ka a worm, maggot] The month
of July; MEADMONTH, so cal-
led because the cattle were
allowed to feed in the meads,
or meadows, after the grass
was mowed and the hay made;
mensis Julius, sic dictus a
pratis tunc temporis falce de-
metendis, *Lye.*
Mædren-mag a mother's relation.
MÆG, mag, gemag, mæg, *es;*
m. also mæga, an; *m. pl.* g.
mægena [*Plat.* mage *m.* maag
m. and *f:* *Frs.* meg, mege
mag *m:* *Old Ger.* mage, magen
m: *Tat.* maga: *Moes.* magus
a boy: *Dan.* mage *c:* an equal:
Swed. mäg *m.* a son in law:
Icel. mágr *m.* a relation: *Scot.*
mach] 1. A neighbour, friend,
male or female, a woman; prox-
imus, homo, fæmina. 2. A
kinsman, relation by blood, pa-

rent, son, daughter, sister; cog-
natus, parens, socer, filius:—
1. Hwylc þara þreora, þyncð
þe, þæt sy þæs mæg, þe on þa
sceapan befeoll, *Lk.* 10, 36.
Ne bysmra þu þinne mæg,
Lev. 19, 13. Freolecu mæg a
comely woman, *Cd.* 42, 101.
Mæg ælf-scieno woman of elfin-
beauty, *Cd.* 86: 130. 2. God
hi gesceop to gemagum God
formed them as relations, *Bt.*
24, 3, *Card.* p. 128, 23. Bet-
wux hys magas, *Lk.* 2, 44.
Þurh his mægena hand or
maga hand through his rela-
tions' hands, *Bd.* 3, 22, *S.* p.
553, 15. Bearn arisað ongen
magas, *Mt.* 10, 21. Ne hæme
nan man wið his magan, ne
wið his mæges wif, *Lev.* 18,
16. Moises heolde his mæges
sceap, *Ex.* 3, 1. Þa cwæð
Moises to his mæge, *Num.* 10,
29, *v.* mæg-gemot.
^t Mæg, mæge may, can, is able, *v.*
magan.
Mæg-borh, mæg-burg, mæg-
burh, mæge-borh [borh sure-
ty, pledge] a relation, an alli-
ance, *Cd.* 52: 56: 81.
Mæg-bot [bot compensation] com-
pensation for slaying a relation,
L. In. 76.
Mægden a maiden, *C. R.* Mt. 9,
24.—Mægden-cild a female
child.—Mægden-had maiden-
hood, *Cod. Exon.* 28, b.—Mæg-
den-man a maid, virgin, *L.*
Ethelb. 10, *v.* mæden, &c.
Mægen can; possumus, *v.* ma-
gan.
MÆGEN [*Plat.* möge *f:* *Dut.*
vermogen *n:* *Ger.* vermögen
n: *Dan.* formue *c:* *Swed.* för-
måga *f:* *Icel.* megan *f.*] 1.
MAIN, strength, power, force,
energy, valour; robur. 2. The
effect of power, a sign, mira-
cle; miraculum. 3. Military
strength, an army, forces; robur
militare, copiae:—1. On mæge-
ne cuman, *Mk.* 9, 1. Of eallum
þinum mægene, *Lk.* 10, 27.
Mid eallum mægne, *Deut.* 6,
5. 2. He ne mihte þar ænig
mægen wyrcan, *Mk.* 6, 5. Ma-
nega hys mægenu multa ejus
miracula, *Mt.* 11, 20: 6, 14.
3. Gif þet fulle mægen þær
wære si integrum robur [i.e.
omnes copiae] illic esset, *Chr.*
1004: *Cd.* 166. Mægenes
wisa a ruler or leader of an
army; copiarum ductor, *Cd.*
209.—Mægenes worn copiarum
caterva, *Cd.* 151.—Mægen-
corðer [corðer a multitude] a
powerful army, *Cd.* 93.—Mæ-
gen-cræft [cræft art, strength]
chief strength, might, *Cd.* 217.
—Mægen-fæst powerful, *W.*

B. p. 228. — Mægen-heap a powerful band, *Cd.* 151. — Mægen-rof eminent power, *Cd.* 156. — Mægen - scipe supremacy, power, *Cd.* 173. — Mægen-stan a main stone, *Bt. R.* p. 155. — Mægen-strang chief strength, omnipotent, *Præc. ad calc.* *Cd.* 3. — Mægen-þreat [þreat a crowd] a powerful army, *Cd.* 167, 174. Mægen-þrim, mægen-þrym [þrym glory] great glory, majesty, *Lk.* 9, 26, 31, 32. — Mægen-þrimnis glory, majesty, *Num.* 14, 22. — Mægen-wudu wood of power, a mace or emblem of authority, *Beo.* 3, 94.

Mægenes, se; *f.* Power, strength; robur, *Lye.*

Mægenleás Powerless, weak; impotens, *R.* 78.

Mægen-leaste weakness; impotentia, *Elf. T.* p. 42. Impossibilitas, *C. R. Ben.* 68.

MÆGER [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. mager: Icel. magr: Frs. maigre: It. Sp. magro: Chal. מַגַּר mac, מוֹךְ muc to be thin*] MEAGER, lean; macer, *Lye.*

Mægeregean To make lean; macerare, *Cot.* 133.

Mægeste Greatest, most powerful; maximus, *Chr.* 1087.

Mægester; *g.* mægestres; *m.* A master; magister, *Ex.* 1, 11.

* Mægeð a family, *Bd.* 1, 1, virgin, *Cd.* 64, *v.* mægeðe.

Mægeðe mayweed, *v.* mægeðe.

Mægeð-hád Mastership, the family service; pædagogium, *Cot.* 199.

Mæg - gemot a family meeting, *Ors.* 5, 14. — Mæg-gewrit a family writing, a genealogy, pedigree, *Cot.* 213. — Mæg-hæmed [hæmed a cohabiting] incest, *Bd.* 4, 5. — Mæg-lage family regulation; cognatorum lex, *L. Const. W.* p. 115, 11. — Mæg-leás without relations, *L. Const. W.* p. 115, 6. — Mæg-lic belonging to relations, *Hom. Assumpt. S. Jn.* — Mæg-morðer a family murther, *R.* 14. — Mæg-myrðra a murtherer of relations, *Cot.* 153. — Mæg-myrðriend one murthering relations. — Mæg-racu [racu a history] a genealogy, *Gen.* 5, 1. — Mæg-ræden relationship, *Ors.* 5, 13. — Mæg-ræsa [ræsa an attacker] a parricide, *Lup. Serm.* 16. — Mæg-scipe, mæg-sib relationship, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5. — Mæg-siblic of the same family, tribe or relationship. — Mæg-slaga, mæg-sliht a murtherer of a relation, *Elf. gl.: R.* 85: *Wulfst.* 8.

Mægið a province, *Bd.* 4, 12, *v.* mægeð.

Mægn power, strength, *Ps.* 144, 6: *Mt.* 11, 21. — Mægn-þrym glory, majesty, *L. Ps.* 146, *v.* mægen, &c.

Mægre lean, *v.* mæger.

Mægster a master. — Mægster-dóm mastership, *v.* mægester.

* MÆGÐ, *e*; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. magd f: Frs. mageth, megith f: Ger. magdf: Moes. magath, v. mæden*] 1. A maid, virgin, daughter, family, kin, relation, generation; virgo, generatio. 2. A tribe, people, country, province, nation; tribus, provincia, gens: — 1. Mægeð siðedon virgins departed, *Cd.* 94. Mægeðum and mæcgum with daughters and sons, *Cd.* 55. Noe wæs fulfremed on his mægeðum, *Gen.* 6, 9: 9, 12. On mægeðe and cynryne, *Ps.* 88, 5. Scyldfulra mægeð generation of guilty, *Cd.* 63. On his mægeðe, *Mk.* 6, 4. 2. Of Asseres mægeðe, *Lk.* 2, 36. Mægeða ealdras, *Num.* 1, 4. Gegaderiað eow to mægeðum þat gehlot fram mægeðe to mægeðe, *Jos.* 7, 14. Þæt seo mægeð West Seaxna onfeng Godes word that the province of West Saxons should receive God's word, *Bd.* 3, 7, *S. p.* 529, 2. Bisceop Suð Seaxna mægeðe bishop of (the) province of South Saxons, *Bd.* 4, 13, *S. p.* 581, 37. Þonne he ys to weard on micelre mægeðe and þa strengstan mægeðe, nu ealra eorðan mægeða beoð on him gebletsode, *Gen.* 18, 18. Mægeða tida, *Lk.* 21, 24. — Mægeðbot a compensation for injured chastity, *L. Ethelb.* 73. — Mægeð-hád maidenhead, virginity, *Ex.* 21, 10. — Mægeðe-hádes-man a bachelor. — Mægeð-laga a family law.

Mægeða Caluna, herba putida, *R.* 39, 42.

Mægeða-land A country north of Horithi or Great Poland, where was formerly the Duchy of Mazovia. It was then subject to sovereign princes, who took the title of dukes. In ancient writers it was called Magau or Mazawland, and seems to be our Mægthaland, Forster: Marburg, Marburg in Hessa, *Lye*; Mattiacorum terra, *Ors.* 1, 1.

* Mægeðe Power; potestas, *Lye.*

Mæg-wine a kinsman, relation, *Cd.* 80.

Mæg-wlite, *es*; *m.* Shape, form, beauty, countenance; species, *C. Lk.* 9, 29: *Bd.* 1, 32. Habbað blioh and færbu ungelice

and mægwilitas habent species et colores dissimiles atque formas, *Bt. R.* p. 197.

Mægyn power, force, *Cd.* 4, *v.* mægen.

Mæht power, force, *C. Lk.* 19, 17, *v.* miht.

Mæi a relation, kinsman, *Chr.* 90.

— Mæi-sibb relationship, *v.* mæg, &c.

Mæið a nation, province, *Chr.* 449, *v.* mægeð.

Mæið - háð virginity, puberty, *Prov.* 2, *v.* mægeð, &c.

Mæl A cross; crux: — Cristes mæl Christ's cross, *Bd.* 1, 25: 2, 20: 3, 2.

MÆL, mal, *es*; *n.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan. maal c: Ger. mahl n: Swed. mål n: Icel. mál n.*] 1. A part, portion, measure, term of any thing, space of time, a moment; pars, spatium temporis, momentum. 2. A MEAL; pastus, cibi sumptus: — Þu send mælumina thousand parts; mille partibus, *Jdth.* 11. Þa þæs mæles wæs mearc agongen then of the time was (the) mark passed, *Cd.* 83: 224. 2. Ær mæle before dinner, *L. Cnut. pol.* 43. Mælum in parts, is used as an adverb, especially in composition; as, Bit-mælum, dæl-mælum, stice-mælum, &c. piecemeal, in parts.

* Mæl a spot, *v.* maal.

Mælan; *p.* mælde, gemælde [*Dan. maal, mæle n. speech, voice: Swed. mål n: Icel. mæla to speak, mæli, mal a speech*] To say, speak, converse; dicere: — Wordum mælde in words spoke, *Cd.* 141.

Mæl-dag, mæl-dæg a portion of a day, a day time, *Cd.* 79.

Mæl-dropiende Phlegmaticus, *R.* 77.

Mæl-dun [*Flor. Hunt. Brom. Mealdune.* — mæl cross, dun a hill; crucis mons] MALDON, Essex; Camalodunum, *Chr.* 913: 920.

Mæled Crossed; crucem habens, *Jdth.* 11.

Mæl-mete a meal's meat, food, *Cd.* 203.

Mæl-sceafa The canker-worm; eruca, *R.* 23.

Mæl-tang division tonges, compasses, *R.* 49, 62.

Mæl-tima meal-time, *Abus.* 9.

Mælum in parts, by bits, *v.* mæl.

Mæn a man, captive, *L. With. W.* p. 11, 3, *v.* man.

MÆNAN [*Plat. menen: Dut. meenen: Frs. mena: Ger. meinen: Ot. meinon, gimeinan: Moes. munjan, gamunan to remember, munan to think: Dan. mene: Swed. mena: Icel. meina to suppose: Wel. myn-*

nu: *Old Lat. menere*] 1. To MEAN, perceive, wish; in animo habere, sentire, velle. 2. To remember, consider, relate; memorare. 3. To lament, complain, MOAN; dolere:—1. Þæt is þat ic mæne that is that I mean, *L. Edg. pen. 16*. Ic wundrige hwæt þu mæne mirror quid tu in animo habes, *Bt. 5, 3*. Hwæt þu þonne mæne what then meanest thou, *Bt. 32, 1*. Hwæt he mænde quid ille vellet, *Gen. 18, 20*. Hwæt gemænað þas lamb? *Gen. 21, 29*. 2. To Gode mænde related to God; Deo recitavit, *Bt. tit. 4*. Se fæder hit gemænde stille, *Gen. 37, 11*. 3. Hu miht þu þonne mænan how canst thou then lament, *Bt. 10, Card. p. 42, 16*. Ic gehere grundas mænan I hear gulphs bemoan, *Cd. 216*. Wordum mændon moaned in words, *Cd. 222*.

Mæn-að a wicked oath, perjury, *L. In. 35, v. man-að*.

Mænde Trifles for children; crepundia, *Som.*

MÆNE [*Plat. meen bad: Dut. gemeen: Frs. mens false: Old Ger. mein vile: Ot. meina*. In the modern Ger. mein, in this sense, is only used in compound words; as, meineid m. perjury] MEAN, faithless, bad; communis, *Cd. 4, v. gemæne*.

Mæneg many, *Mt. 15, 31, v. manig*.

Mænegeo, mænegu a multitude, *Mt. 14, 15: 15, 33, v. mænigeo*.

Mænelice; adv. MEANLY; communiter, male, v. gemænelice.

Mængan to mix, *Bt. R. p. 158, b, v. mengan*.

Mæni-bræd manifold, capacious, *R. 13, v. manig*.

Mænico a multitude, *Cd. 173, v. mænigeo*.

^a Mænifeald manifold, v. manigfeald.

Mænifealdnys A multitude; multitudo, *Ps. 9, 25*.

Mænig a multitude, *Bt. R. p. 189, v. mænigeo*.

Mænig many, *Lk. 2, 36, v. manig*.

Mæn-ige, Man-ige, Man-cyn, Mann-ie The isle of Anglesea; Mona insula, *Chr. 1000*.

Mænigeo, mænigu, mænigo, mænenegeo, mænegu, mænico, mænig, mæniu, mēnegeo, mēnego, mēnegu, mēnegeo, mēnigo, mēnigu, mēnio, mēniu; indecl. in s: pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f. [*Plat. Dut. menigte f: Ger. menge f: Ker. managi: Ot. menigi: Not. manigi:*

Wil. menige: Moes. managai: Dan. mængde c: Swed. mængd m: Icel. menningr m.] A multitude, crowd; multitudo:—Eall seo mænigeo stod on þam waroðe, *Mk. 2, 13: Ps. 30, 23: Mt. 9, 8: Jn. 21, 6*.—Mænigeteald many times told. — Mænig-feald manifold, *Jos. 11, 4*. Mænig-fealdlice diversely, *Ps. 62, 2, v. manig, &c.*

Mænigfealdnys A multitude, multiplicity; multiplicitas, *Ps. 65, 2: 68, 20*.

Mænigfyldean to multiply, *Elf. gr., v. gemænigfyldan*.

Mænigo a multitude, *Ps. 5, 12, v. mænigeo*.

Mænig-tywe [þeaw a manner] cunning, crafty, *Elf. gl., Som.*

Mænigu, mæniu a multitude, *Mt. 15, 30, v. mænigeo*.

Mænn men, v. man.

Mæne-að perjury, v. man-að.

Mænnisclic manly, v. mennisclic.

Mænsuman to marry, v. gemænsuman.

Mænsuning, e; f. A tarrying, an abiding; mansio.

^b Mæntel a mantle, v. mentel.

Mæra meres, boundaries, v. gemære.

MÆRA; def. se mæra; seo, þæt mære; comp. ra, re; sup. ost, est; adj. [*Wil. mer: Icel. mærr pure: Wel. mawr*] 1. Great, high, lofty, exalted, illustrious, famous; magnus, illustris. 2. Pure; merus, purus:—1. Se mæra Melchisedec the great Melchizedech, *Cd. 97*. Mære God and mihtig, *Deut. 10, 17: Ps. 77, 39*. Ic sette hine mærne fore cyningum eorðan, *Ps. 88, 27*. He byð mære, *Lk. 1, 15, 32*. Mærra, mærrer major. Þes ys mærra þonne þat tempel, *Mt. 12, 6: Lk. 7, 28: Jn. 4, 12*. Mæresta hlisa highest fame, *Bd. 3, 13*. Mærost, *Bt. R. p. 162*. 2. Mid fif pundum mærra peninga cum quinque libris purorum denariorum, i. e. bonæ monetæ, *L. Alf. pol. 3*.

Mærc a mark, an ensign, standard, v. mearc.

Mære a mare, nymph. — Mærefæcce the night-mare, v. myre.

Mære a mere.—Mære-næddre a lamprey, v. mere.

Mære more, *Ex. 18, 11, v. mara*.

Mærels-rap A rope of a ship, a mast-rope; pronesium, *R. 105: Elf. gl. p. 78, a*.

Mærenes, mænes, se; f. Greatness, praise; magnitudo, *Pref. Dial.*

Mæres-ig Mersey, *Chr. 895, v. Meres-ig*.

^c Mærh marrow.—Mærh-gehæc

a sausage; isicium, *R. 31, v. mearh*.

Mær-hlisa great fame.

Mærgen morning, v. mergen.

Mærle-beorg [*Flor. Merleberga: Dunel. Mearleasbeorge: Gerv. Brom. Marleberge: Hovd. Kni. Merleberge*] MARLBOROUGH, *Wills., Chr. 1110*.

Mærlic; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Noble, lofty, proud, glorious; magnificus:—Mærlicum rid-dum with noble knights; magnificis equitibus, *Elf. T. p. 10, 14: Ors. 3, 9: Bt. 33, 1*.

Mærlice; adv. Gloriously, greatly, very much; magnopere, valde, — *Gen. 50, 10: Elf. T. p. 9, 14*.

Mærra, mærrer greater, v. mæra.

Mærsian, gemærsian, ic mærsige, gemærsige; p. de; pp. od; v. a. 1. To magnify, extol, celebrate, praise, feast, enlarge; magnificare. 2. To declare, speak; pronuntiare:—1. Nu to dæg ic onginne þe to mærsigenne, *Jos. 3, 7*. Min sawel mærsað Drihten, *Lk. 1, 46*. Þinne naman ic gemærsige, *Gen. 12, 2*. Mærsiað hyra reafa fnadu, *Mt. 23, 5: L. Ps. 41, 5*. 2. *L. Ps. 118, 117, Lye.*

Mærsung, gemærsung, e; f. 1. A celebrating, an extolling; magnificatio. 2. Greatness, renown, fame; magnificentia.—1. *Bd. 2, 9*. Eastrena mærsung paschatis celebratio, *Bd. 3, 17*. 2. *Ps. 28, 4: 70, 9, 23*.

Mærð a weasel, *Cot. 172, 200, v. mearð*.

Mærð, e; f. [*Plat. Dut. maar, märe f. news: Dut. vermaard adj. famous: Ger. mähre f. fame: Old Ger. mer, märe f: Ot. mari, maru: Moes. meritha fame, report. The Old Ger. adj. mar signifies celebrated, famous, and unmar unknown. The verb maren to spread about, to celebrate: Icel. mærd f. praise, mar or marr eminent, pure, mara to celebrate, v. Wach. mære, p. 1018: Adl. Dict. mähre*] 1. Greatness, majesty, glory; magnitudo. 2. In the plural great actions, wonders, miracles, sacred relics; præclara gesta, miracula:—1. Be Godes maðe, *Lk. 9, 43: Bt. 33, 1: Deut. 3, 24: Ors. 2, 4*. Him to mærdæ in glory to themselves; ei in gloriam, *Cd. 80*. 2. *Ex. 14, 13: Nathan. 9*.

^d Mærwa tender, *Bd. 2, 5, v. mearu*.

MÆSCRE [*Kil. maesche, masche: Icel. möskvi m.*] A mesh, spot, blot; macula, *Cot. 136*.

Mæse The river MASE flowing by Rotterdam; Mosa fluvius:—

Ondlong Mæse along the Mase, Chr. 882.

Mæsene-sceala Brass scales; ærea trutina, Cod. Exon. 1, b. Mæslenn MASLIN, brass; æs, aurichalcum, C. R. Mk. 6, 8: 12, 41.—Mæslingc-smið a brass or coppersmith, Elf. gl.

MÆSSE, an; f. [Plat. Dut. misse, mis f: Ger. Dan. messe f: Old Ger. messa: Swed. Icel. messa f.] 1. The MASS; missa. 2. A feast; festum:—1. Bd. 4, 22. 2. L. Alf. pol. 39, W. p. 44, 27.—Mæsse-dæg a feast day; festus dies, L. Alf. 39.—Mæsse-æfen the even before a feast; festi vigilia.—Mæssenyht festi nox, Rubr. Lk. 2, 1.—Mæsse-boc the mass-book, L. Eccl. W. p. 156.—Mæsse-hacele, mæsse-hrægel, mæsse-reaf a priest's garment, Elf. gl.: Past. 14, 3: Wulf. Test.—Mæsse-lac a cake made of spices; sacrum fertum, Cot. 92.—Mæsse-preost a mass-priest, L. Alf. W. p. 155, 156.—Mæsse-sang celebration of mass, Bd. 2, 3.—Mæsse-þegen a priest, L. Lund. W. p. 71.—Mæsse-preost-had priesthood, Bd. 5, 1, 23.

Mæssian; p. ode; pp. od. To say or celebrate mass; missam facere:—L. Edg. 30, 37: L. Eccl. W. p. 157.

MÆST, mest; sup. of mycel. Greatest, chief, first, most; maximus, primus:—Hyt is ealra wyrta mæst, Mt. 13, 32: Mk. 12, 28, 29. Þæt is þat mæste bebod, Mk. 12, 29. Se mæsta the chief or principal man, Cot. 171. Of mæstan dæl ex maxima parte, Bd. 5, 13.

Mæst; adv. [Plat. Ger. Ker. Wil. meist adj. and adv.: Moes. maists greater: Frs. masta: Dut. meest: Dan. Swed. mest: Icel. mestr greatest] Most, more than; plus quam, plurimum:—Eallingamæstomnium plurimum, Mk. 12, 43: Lk. 21, 3.

MÆST [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. mast m: Fr. mât, mast m: Sp. Port. masto m.] A MAST; malus:—R. 83, 104. Mæst twist parastates, Elf. gl. p. 77b. R. 104.—Mæsta-cyp a beam; trabs.—Mæst-cyst the hole in which the mast is fixed; mali cista, Cot. 137.—Mæst-rap mast-rope, Cd. 146, v. mærels-rap.

Mæstan to fatten, v. amæstan.

MÆSTE [Frs. mete, meit f. meat, food: Plat. Ger. mast f: Ot. maz bread: Not. masta fat: Moes. mats: Dan. mad c: Swed.

mat m: Icel. matr m.] Food, food on which animals are fattened, MAST, such as acorns, berries, nuts, &c.; esca, cibus, Chart. Edw. Conf. l. 5, ap. Hickes's Thes. p. 158. Nucces, glans, baccæ.

Mæsten An oak grove; quercetum, L. In. 49. Mæsten treow a cork-tree; suberies, R. 45.

Mæster MASTER; magister, Elf. gl.

Mæð most, Bt. R. p. 155, v. mæst.

Mæstlice Greatly; magnopere:—Mæstlicust maximopere, R. Conc. in Epil., Lye.

Mæstling A vessel, bed, table; vas stanneum, lectus, mensa, Coll. Monast.: Mk. 7, 4.

Mæstlingc-smið a coppersmith, R. 81, v. mæslenn, &c.

Mæst-lond Pasture land; ad pasnagium terra, Heming. p. 93.

Mæst-lor A crane, pulley or rather the cords at the top of a mast; carceria, vel potius carchesia.

Mæst-ræddenne Right of pasturage; pasnagii jus, usufructus, Heming. p. 94.

Mæt, mæton found, v. metan.

Mætan; p. mætte, gemætte; pp. metod. To dream; somniare:—Gehirað min swefen þe me mætte somniavi, Gen. 37, 6. Hit gelamp þat hine mætte somniavit, Gen. 37, 5. Þæt him metod that he dreamed, Cd. 178. Mætte unc begen we both dreamed, Gen. 41, 11.

Mæte meat, Bd. 5, 4, v. mete.

Mæte; comp. mættra, mætra, metra, mætre; adj. [Plat. Dut. matigsober: Ger. mässig: Schw. mæzzig] Middling, of the middle class, common, moderate, modest; mediocris, modestus:—Hadas, micle and mæte high and middle orders, Cod. Exon. p. 33. Mæteranmen common men, Bd. 4, 23, B. Mætra on mod geþanc more moderate in mind's thought; moderatior in animo, Cd. 207. Mættran men mediocres homines, plebei, Bd. 4, 23, O. T. Mætre on mægne moderatus in potestate, Cod. Exon. p. 33.

Mæterne [Flor. Meaterne] The river Marne; Mæterna, Chr. 887.

Mætfæst [mæte moderate] Modest, moderate; modestus, v. gemætfæst.

MÆÐ, e; f. 1. Lot, state, condition, measure, degree; conditio, modus. 2. Respect, honour, authority, dignity; reverentia, honor:—1. Be hades

and be gyltes mæðe secundum ordinis et peccati conditionem, Pecc. medic. 4: L. Edg. pen. 3. Deah hit ure mæð ne sie though it be not our lot, Bt. 42. Be þam þe his mæð sy prout ejus conditio fuerit, L. Const. W. p. 112. Be his andgites mæðe by the measure of his understanding, Bd. 41, 4. 2. Mæðe witan to shew respect, L. Cnut. 2. Cyrican mæð a church's dignity, L. Cnut. 3. Mycle mæðe wite magnam auctoritatem agnoscat, L. Const. tit. ult.

Mæð a virgin, Ex. 22, 17, v. mægð.

Mæð [Plat. mad, namad f: Ger. mahd, pachmahd f. aftermath] A mowing, MATH; falcatio, Som.

Mæð New wine boiled to half its quantity; defrutum, Som.

Mæðe, Mæðas, Meðas The Medes; Medi, Ors. 1, 12, 19.

Mæðel a discourse, v. meðel.

Mæðelan, mæðlan to speak, discourse, Cd. 26: 101, v. mæðelian.

Mæðelere An orator, a pleader; sermocinator, Som.

Mæðel-ern a place for pleading, Cot. 110, 172, v. meðel, &c.

Mæð-full kind, Elf. gr., v. mæðfull.

Mæðgige Moderate, well ordered, modest; moderatus, Som.

Mæðian; p. ode; pp. od [mæð a measure] To measure, estimate, to use gently; æstimare, humaniter tractare, Som.

Mæðie Modest; modestus, Lye.

Mæðlan to speak, Cd. 26, v. mæðelian.

Mæðlic; adj. Suitable to his worth or dignity; dignitati conveniens, L. Cnut. pol. 69.

Mæðlice; adv. Kindly, courteously; commode, humaniter, Elf. gr.

Mæðrian to honour, v. gemæðrian.

Mæðung, e; f. A measure, manner, quantity, form, way; mensuratio, modus, ratio, Som.

Mætinge [hence the Old English to meten to dream, and metell, metall a dream, v. Vis. of P. Plow.] A DREAM; somnium:—Ne ge mætinge mine ne cunnon ye my dream know not, Cd. 179.

Mætra, mættra more weak or moderate, v. mæte.

MÆW, mæwe [Dut. meeuw f: Plat. Ger. mewe, mōwe f: Dan. maage, moge f: Swed. mase m: Icel. máfr a gull] A MEW, gull; larus, gavia, R. 37. Maffia A caul; omentum, pia mater, Cot. 216.

Maffigend Wanton, saucy, impudent; petulans, *Som.*

Mag, es; *m.* also maga, an; *m.* a neighbour, friend, relation, kinsman, parent, son, &c., *v.* mæg.

MAGA, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* maag *f:* *Frs.* mage *f:* *Ger.* magen *m:* *Rab.* mago: *Dan.* mave *c:* *Swed.* mage *m:* *Icel.* magi *m.*] The MAW, stomach; stomachus:—*Scint.* 12: *Elf. gl.*—Magen-āpenung, magan-āblawung, magan-ābundennes a distention of the stomach, *L. M.* 2, 15.—Magan-sar a sore, sickness or grief of the stomach.—Magan springe a tumor or ulcer of the stomach.—Magan untrymnes a disease or inflammation of the stomach.

Maga Powerful, able; potens, *Pec. med.* 2.

MAGAN *q.*; *ic.* he mæg, þu miht, we magon, mægen; *p.* mihte, meahste, we mihton, meahston; *sub.* mæg, mage [*Plat. Dut.* mogen: *Ger.* mögen: *Ker.* magan: *Ot.* mugun: *Moes.* magan: *Dan.* maae: *Swed.* mâ: *Icel.* mega] 1. To be able, may, can; posse. 2. To avail, prevail; valere, prævalere. 3. To be in health; valere, se habere. 4. To be sufficient, to have value or power; valere, valorem habere:—1. Ic ne mæg cuman, *Lk.* 14, 20. Ne miht þu me fylīan non potes me sequi, *Jn.* 13, 36. Gif þu mage si potes, *Gen.* 15, 5. Ne mæg non potest, *Mt.* 6, 24. We mægen gestreonan we may obtain, *Cd.* 226. Ðe to mete magon, *Gen.* 6, 21. Ne magon non poterunt. 2. Ic magude prævalui, *T. Ps.* 12, 4. Wið ælcum attre magon availed against all poison, *Bd.* 1, 1. Mihte to hæle availed to health, *Bd.* 3, 11. 3. Hu mæg he? Hig cwædon. Ðat he wel mihte, *Gen.* 29, 6. 4. Hit ne mæg to nahte, *Mt.* 5, 13.

Magdala-treow an almond-tree, *R.* 47.

Mage a relation, *v.* mæg.

Mage the stomach, *R.* 74, 76, *v.* maga.

¡ Mage may, may be able, *v.* magan.

Mageecte Frenzy, folly; morotes, fatuitas, *Som.*

Magesætas MAISEVETHIANS, the people of Herefordshire; Magi incolæ, Magesætæ, alias Masegetæ, incolæ Radnorīæ. Maiseveth hodiernum Radnorīæ nomen apud Britan-nos, *Chr.* 1016.

Mageðe, magoðe, mægeðe,

magða Oxeye, mayweed, wild chamomile; chamæmelum:—*Herb.* 24: *L. M.* 1, 64.

Magister Master; magister, *Bt.* 25.

Mago; *pl.* magos a relation, parent, son, *Cd.* 58: 109, *v.* mæg.—Mago-ræswa [ræswa a leader] a kindred chief, a leader, *Cd.* 79.—Mago-rinc men related, a kinsman, citizen, man, boy, *Cd.* 82: 104.—Mago-þegn a fellow servant, disciple or soldier, *Menol.* 154.—Mago-timber an increase of family, a relation, *Cd.* 55: 101.—Mago-tuddor a family, offspring, progeny, *Cd.* 132.

Magða mayweed, *v.* mageðe.

Magu a son, *v.* mæg.

Magude prevailed, *v.* magan.

Mag-wlite image, shape, *Cd.* 75, *v.* mæg-wlite.

Mah Procax, *Lye.*

Mahan may be able, may; possint, *Bt.* 7, 3, *v.* magan.

Mahlice Ravenously; voraciter, *Som.*

Mai, may, maidan, maiden, meidan a relation, maid, virgin, *Hickes's Thes.* p. 225, *v.* mæg, mæden.

Maiwee mayweed, *v.* mageðe.

^k Mal a spot, *Cot.* 133, *v.* maal.

Mal a part, *Cot.* 191, *v.* mæl.

MAL [*Dan.* maal, mæle *n:* *Swed.* māl *n:* *Icel.* mæli, māl *n.*] A speech, discourse, multitude, an assembly, a place of meeting; loquela, sermo:—Ðær bær Godwine Eorl up his mal ibi instituit Godwinus Comes ejus sermonem, *Chr.* 1052.

MAL, formal, es. [*Ger.* mahl *n:* *Old Ger.* mal *n:* *Dan.* maal *n.*] Tribute, toll, subsidy; stipendium, *Chr.* 1087.

Maldulfes-burh, Maldmes-burh Malmsbury, *Wilts.*, *v.* Mealdelmes-burh.

Malscra A bewitching, charm; fasciatio, *L. M.* 3, 1.

Malscrunga Bewitched; fasciatus, *Cot.* 84.

Malt malt.—Malt-wyrt maltwort, *v.* mealt.

Malu, malwe MALLOW; malva, *R.* 42.

Mal-ueisin, Malveisin, Maleveisin the name of a castle built by William Rufus, near Bam-borough, in Northumberland:—Se cyng het makian ænne castel toforan Bebbaburh and hine on his spæce Malueisin het, þat is on Englisc yfel nehhebur [evil neighbour], *Chr.* 1095, *Ing.* p. 311, 26.

Mamerung A sleeping, slumbering; dormitio, *Som.*

Man A nag, horse; mannus, *Som.*

MAN, mann, mon; *nom. ac.* man;

g. mannes; *d.* men; *pl. nom. ac.* menn; *g.* manna; *d.* manum; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Swed.* man *m:* *Ger.* mann *m:* *Ker.* man: *Moes.* manna: *Dan.* mand *m:* *Icel.* madr *m:* *Old Icel.* mann *r m.* a man; *mann.* a servant: *Wel.* manac *m:* *Sans.* man: *Arm.* man, min a look, aspect, countenance: *Chl.* Heb. מִין min a species, kind.—“Man,” says *Becan*, “is from men to lead, because man leads and governs all other animals,” *v.* Kil. in Man] 1. A MAN; homo. 2. One of the human kind, a woman; mulier. 3. A man servant, vassal; servus, cliens. 4. Used as the *Dut.* men: *Ger.* man and *Fr.* on one, any one, any person, they, people, it is.—1. God gesceop þa man to his andlicnisse, *Gen.* 1, 26, 27. Forþam forlæt se man fæder and moder and geþeot hine to his wife, *Gen.* 2, 24: *Mt.* 4, 4. 2. To þam untruman men ge-eode ad languentem fœminam intraret, *Bd.* 5, 3. 3. His man wæs was his man; ejus servus erat, *Chr.* 1072. Wæron þæs mannes men were this man's vassals; erant hujus hominis vassalli, *Chr.* 1086. 4. Man brohte [*Dut.* men brachte: *Ger.* man brachte: *Fr.* on a apporté] they, people brought; attulerunt, *Mt.* 14, 11. Man mihte geseon [*Dut.* men mogt zien: *Ger.* man könnte sehen: *Fr.* on pourrait voir] one might see; licuit videre, poterat videri, *Chr.* 1011. Man dyde [*Dut.* men deed: *Ger.* man that: *Fr.* on a fait] it is done; factum est, *Chr.* 1039. Bead man land-fyrde ut they ordered the land forces out; mandatum est terrestribus copiis ut exirent, *Chr.* 1052. Mancydde Harolde it was told to Harold or they told Harold; narratum est Haroldo, *Chr.* 1066. Man geaf him datus est ei, *Chr.* 1072.

^mMA'N; *d.* máne; *pl. g.* mána; *n.* [*Dan.* meen *n.* a vice: *Swed.* men *n:* *Icel.* mein *n.* an ulcer, pain, injury.—Here we may observe that God signifies both God and good: but man, both man and wickedness, *v.* God, gód] Sin, wickedness, crime; nefas, scelus:—Mid mane gefylled scelere impleta, *Lev.* 19, 29. Ðe þat man gefremodon qui istud scelus perpetrassent, *Jos.* 7, 17: *Mk.* 7, 22. Mid manegum mane with much wickedness, *Bt.* 1. For æghwæperum þyssa mana per

utrumque horum scelerum, *Bd.* 2, 5. *Man ne cuðon crime (they) know not*, *Cd.* 100. *Mid mane with crime*, *Cd.* 16.

Mán; *adj.* *Sinful, wicked; scelestus*:—*Mid man dædum with wicked deeds*, *Cd.* 23. *Man menio a sinful multitude*, *Cd.* 160.—*Mán-að a wicked oath, perjury*, *L. Eccl.* 1, *W. Cat.* p. 77, v. *man-dæd*.

Manad admonished, v. *manian*.

Man-bot MAN-BOOT, *compensation for homicide*, *L. In.* 70, 76.—*Man-bryne man-heat, fever*, *Chr.* 961.

Mancgere a merchant, v. *mancgere*.

Mancgung business, v. *mancgung*.

Mancos, mancs, mancus, mancuse. *A mancus* very often occurs in charters. *Mann.* says, "the mancus was about 7s. 6d. of our present currency, *Will of King Alf.* p. 20, note f." But, by the quotation below, it appears that a mancus was *thirty pennies, five of which made a shilling*; hence a mancus was *six shillings*. *Mr. Turner* says, "whether the mancus was, like the *pound*, merely a weight, and not a coin, and was applied to express, in the same manner as the word *pound*, a certain quantity of money, coined or uncoined, I cannot decide; but I incline to think that it was not a coin. Indeed, there is one passage which shows that it was a weight, 'duas bradiolas aureas fabrefactas quas pensarent XLV mancusas,'" *Heming. Chart.* p. 86. I consider the two sorts of pennies [v. *peneg*] as the only coins of the Anglo-Saxons above their copper coinage; and am induced to regard all their other denominations of money as weighed or settled quantities of uncoined metal, *Hist. A.-S.* vol. ii. Ap. 2. p. 471; *summula nummi apud Anglo-Saxones, tam argentei quam aurei, aliter mearc et marc dicta*:—*Libra on Leden is pund on Englisc fif penegas gemacigað ænne scyllinge and þrittig penega ænne mancs libra in Latin is pound in English five pennies make a shilling, and thirty pennies one mancus*, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 52, 8.

Man-cwealm a plague, pestilence, *Ors.* 3, 3.—*Man-cwellere a man-queller, a murderer*.—*Man-cynn mankind*, v. *man*, *man-lica*.

Mand a basket, pannier, v. *mond*.

Mán-dæd a wicked deed, wickedness, *Ors.* 1, 8: *Cd.* 23, v. *man*, *mán-facn*.

Mandragora MANDRAKE; *mandragora*, *Som.*

Mán-dream sinful joy, *Cd.* 203.

Man-drihten man-lord, a master, *Cd.* 102.

Maneg many, *Gen.* 17, 4, 5, v. *manig*.

Mán-facn wickedness.—*Mán-fæhðe wicked enmity, sinful*, *Cd.* 69.—*Mán-feld a polluted field*, *Ors.* 3, 6.—*Mán-full full of wickedness, wicked, profane, horrid*, *Gen.* 14, 10.—*Mán-fulle, mán-fulla a publican*, *Lk.* 18, 11, 13.

Mán-fullic Wicked; pravus, *Alb. resp.* 40.

Mán-fullice Wickedly; sceleste, *Scint.* 4.

Mán-fulnys, se; f. Wickedness; nequitia, *Elf. T.* p. 35, 5.

Man-fultum military forces, *Ors.* 4, 9, v. *mann-fultum*.

Manga for manega many, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. *manig*.

Mán-genga a follower of evil, *Bd.* 1, 7.

Mangere, mancgere, monger, es; m. [*Dut. mangelaar m. a barterer; Ger. menger m. Old Ger. Old Dut. manger, mangher m. Icel. mangari n. a merchant; Lat. mango, manganonis is short for mangano, manganonis a monger; Icel. mang merchandise*] *A merchant, MONGER, tradesman; mercator*:—*Is heofona rice gelic þam mangere*, *Mt.* 13, 45.

Mangian; p. gemangode. To traffic, trade; mercaturam exercere, negotiari:—*Hu mycel gehwylc gemangode*, *Lk.* 19, 15. *Gif man mid cirican mangie if one traffic with the Church*, *L. North. pres.* 20.

Mangung, manggung e; f. Business, merchandise; negotiatio, *Mt.* 22, 5.—*Mangung-hus a house of merchandise*, *Jn.* 2, 16.

Mán-hú manna, *Ex.* 16, 15, v. *manna*.

Mán-hus a house of sin, *Cd.* 169.

Mani many, *Bt.* 39, 3.—*Mani-fældlice manifoldly*, *Gen.* 48, 16, v. *manig*.

MANIAN; p. ode; pp. gemanod; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. manen: Frs. monia: Ger. mahnen, ermahnen: Old Ger. manon: Moes. gamunan: Dan. mane: Swed. mana: Icel. minna*] *To admonish, advise, exhort; monere, hortari*:—*Swa swa se witega us manað as the prophet ad-*

monishes us, *Elf. Greg. Hom.* p. 24. *Manode hig georne*, *Jos.* 23, 6. *Gemanode admonished*, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 2. *Mana þone admonish them*, *L. In. W.* p. 18, 27, v. *monian, myngian*.

MANIG, mæneg, mænig, mani, mæni, maneg, menig; adj. [*Plat. Dut. menig: Frs. menig: Dan. mange, mangel: Swed. mänge: Icel. mangi, margr many: Moes. managai: Russ. mnogei*] *MANY, much; multus*:—*Ors.* 4, tit. 8. *Manige cweðað multi dicunt*, *Ps.* 3, 1: 4, 6. *Manigra multorum*, *Ps.* 30, 16.

Manigan to exhort, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. *manigean*.

Man-ige, Mans MAINE, in France; Cenomannia, *Chr.* 1099.

Manige-ceaster [Flor. Mamerceaster: Hovd. Mamecestre] MANCHESTER; Mancunium, *Chr.* 923.

Manig-feald manifold, many times, *Ps.* 67, 18.

Manigfealdlic; adj. Diversified, various; diversimodus, *Bt.* 39, 6.

Manigfealdnes, se; f. Multiplicity, perplexity; multiplicitas, perplexitas, *Cot.* 156.

Manig-fyldian to multiply, v. manyg-fyldian.

Man-kyn mankind, people, *Jud.* c. 1, v. *man-cynn*.

Man-lica, mon-lica, an; m. A human image, a statue; humana effigies, imago, statua, *Cd.* 119: 180.—*Man-lufigende a man lover*, *Herb.* 116.—*Manmyrring destruction of men*, *Chr.* 1096, v. *man*.

Mánn wickedness, *Bd.* 1, 14, v. *mán*.

Manna, an; m. man, *Gen.* 6, 7, v. *man*.

Manna, mán-hú manna, *Ex.* 16, 31.

Mann-cwealm pestilence, *Mt.* 24, 7, v. *man-cwealm*.

Mann-cyn the isle of Man, v. *mæn-ige*.

Mannes-leng man's length.—*Mannes-scaru a man's share; membrum virile*.

Mánn-full wicked, *Bd.* 4, 25, v. *mán-facn, &c.*

Mann-fultum military forces, *Ors.* 3, 7.

Mannian, gemannian; p. ode; pp. od. To man, to garrison, to fill with men; viris instruere:—*He het hie gemannian he ordered to man it*, *Chr.* 923.

Mann-ie Maine, in France, *Chr.* 1110, v. *Man-ige*.

Mannigenne to exhort, admonish, v. *manian*.

Mann-werod *a multitude of men*, Ors. 3, 7.
 Man-ræden, manred *homage, dependence*, Jos. 9, 11.
 Mans *Maine, in France*, Chr. 1073, v. Man-ige.
 Mán-scaða *an enemy of men*, Beo. 11.
 Mán-sceaða *a wicked thief, great sinner*; latro, Cd. 144.
 Mán-scyldig *crime guilty*, Cd. 49, 50.
 Man-slæge, man-slege *man-slaying, homicide*, L. Alf. eccl. 25.
 Man-slaga *a man-slayer, murderer*, Deut. 5, 17.
 Man-sliht, man-slyhte, man-slæht *homicide, murder*, Mk. 15, 7. *Al. 15, 19*.
 Mans-long *man's length*, v. mannes-leng.
 Mans-lot *a tax*; hominum vectigal, tributum, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben.
 Man-sumnung *excommunication*, W. B. p. 239, v. amansumnung.
 Mán-swara, mán-swora *a perjurer*, L. Cnut. pol. 6, v. mánsware, &c.
 Mán-swara *wicked swearing, perjury*, Cot. 169.—Mán-swerian *to forswear*, Lev. 5, 4.—Mán-swica *a deceiver*, Wulfast. Par. 4.—Máns-wora, man-swara *a perjurer, a perjured person*, L. Edw. 3.
 Man-þeof *a stealer of men*, L. Alf. pol. 9.
 Man-þwære, mon-þwære *mild, gentle*, Ps. 24, 10.
 Man-þwærian *To become tame, to make gentle*; mansuescere.
 Man-þwærnys, se; f. *Mildness, gentleness, Meekness*; mansuetudo, C. Ps. 44, 6.
 Manung, monung, e; f. *An admonition, warning, advertisement*; monitum, notificatio, Bd. 1, 12. Gafoles manung tributū (solvendi) notificatio.
 Mán-weorc *a wicked work, wickedness*, L. Cnut. pol. 38.—Mán-weorðung *false worship*, L. Edg. 16.
 Mán-wræce *wicked, horrible*, Cot. 112.
 Man-wyrð *man's worth, the value of a man's life or head*, L. Hloth. 4.
 Manyg-fyldian *To multiply, increase*; multiplicare, Ðu manygfyldest tu multiplicasti, Ps. 70, 23.
 Mapeld-ern *A place where there are maple-trees*; acernus, R. 46.
 Mapulder, mapeldor *A MAPLE*; acer:—Elf. gl. Cot. 6. Mapletreo *a maple-tree*, Heming. p. 245.
 Mara *The night-mare*; incubus, L. M. 3, 1.
 Mára; seo, þæt máre; adj. [comp.

of mycel] *Greater, MORE*; major:—Ne aras betwyx wyfa bearnum mara Iohanne Fulwihtere, soðlice se þe læssa ys, ys on heofena rice him mare, Mt. 11, 11. Ðat mare leoht, Gen. 1, 16. Ðes is mara þonne Salomon, Mt. 12, 42. Se ys mara on heofona rice, Mt. 18, 4. He is mara þonne witega, Lk. 7, 26. Nis oðer mare bebod, Mk. 12, 31. Ic towurpe mine berenu and ic wyrce maran, Lk. 12, 18. Ic hæbbe maran gewitnesse, Jn. 5, 36. He wyrceð maran, Jn. 14, 12. Se hæfð maran synne, Jn. 19, 11.
 *Mara *more, rather*, Mt. 6, 30, v. mare.
 Mara-land *main land, a continent*.
 Mar-beam *a mulberry-tree*, C. Ps. 77, 52.
 Marc *a mark, sign, boundary*, v. mearc.
 Marc A MARK, *piece of money*; marca nummi:—Wið x marcan goldes with ten marks of gold, Wan. Cat. p. 150, 11, 15, v. mancos.
 MARE; adv. [Plat. Dut. meer: Frs. mar: Ger. mehr: Dan. meere: Swed. mer, mera] *MORE*; plus, magis, amplius:—Hwæt do ge mare, Mt. 5, 47. He mare forgeaf, Lk. 7, 43. Mycele mare much more; multo plus, Lk. 18, 30. Nan þing mare nothing more, Mt. 22, 46. Naht mare naught more, Lk. 3, 13, v. ma.
 Margene, marne *in the morning*, Bd. 2, 6, v. morgen.
 Mariners MARINERS; nautæ, Lye.
 Market [Plat. Dut. Ger. Old Ger. markt c: Dan. marked n: Swed. marknad m: Icel. markadr m.] *A MARKET*; mercatus, Lye.
 Marm, marma MARBLE; marmor:—Marm-stan, marmanstan, marmar-stan *marble stone*, Elf. gl.: Herb. 51, 1.
 Marne morn, v. morgen.
 Maraoro *the country of Moravia*, Ors. 1, 1.
 Marða *great actions, wonders*, Ps. 105, 21, v. mærd.
 Martige *The month of March*; Martius mensis, v. hréðe-monað.
 Martrung, e; f. *A MARTYRING, martyrdom*; martyrium, Ors. 6, 2.
 Martyr, es; m. *A MARTYR*; martyr, Bd. 1, 7. Martiras, Cd. 2, 28.
 Martyrad, martyrod, martrod. MARTYRED; martyr factus, Som.
 Martyrhád, martyrdóm, es; m. MARTYRDOM; martyrium, Bd. 1, 7.

Marubie *The herb horehound*; marrubium, Som.
 Mase *A whirlpool, gulf*; gurgres, Som.
 Mase [Plat. meese, meeske f: Dut. mees, koolmees f: Ger. meise f: Dan. mejse musvit c: Swed. tätja: Icel. tita f: Wach. derives mase, meise, &c. from the Grk. μέλιος small. The Swed. tätta, the Icel. tita, and Eng. tit, have the same signification. The Lat. parus is visibly derived from parvus; and so all these names agree with the small size of the bird.] *An unlucky bird, a tit-mouse*; parula, Vocab. Deuv. forsan parra avis, parus. Hise mase *a wren*; parrax, Elf. gl.
 Maserfeld [Brom. Marsefeld, Maxsefelde: West. Marefeld] MASERFIELD, *the name of a village and castle in Shropshire, now called Oswaldstre, and Oswestre*; but Ing. says MIRFIELD, Yorkshire, Chr. 642: Bd. 3, 9.
 Massere, es; m. *A merchant*; mercator, L. Edg. 14, v. mangere.
 MAÐA [Plat. Dut. made, maai f: Ger. made f: Not. mado: Moes. matha: Dan. madike c. mak m: Swed. matk, mask m: Icel. madkr m: Brem. says from the Old Gothic matjan to eat, and A.-S. metsian] *A worm, maggot, bug*; vermis, tamus, R. 23.
 Maðant Mantes, *a town in France*; oppidum Galliae in Santonia provincia, Chr. 1087.
 Máðelian, mæðlan; p. ode; pp. od. [meðel *a discourse*] *To speak, discourse, harangue*; dicere, sermocinari:—Ic mihtigne God, mæðlan gehyrde I (the) mighty God heard speak, Cd. 26: 101. Abraham maðelode Abraham spoke, Cd. 86: 140. Satan maðelode Satan harangued, Cd. 18.
 Maðele Tumultuous; tumultuosus, Som.
 Maðelere *an orator*, Cot. 59, v. mæðelere.—Mæðel-ern *a place for pleading*.
 Maðelung, e; f. *A prating, babbling*; garrulitas, verbositas, Som.
 *Maðm, es; m. *A vessel, treasure, ornament, jewels, goods*; vas, cimelia, res quævis pretiosæ:—Gylden maðm *a golden vessel*, Bt. R. p. 181. Maðmas, C. Mt. 12, 29. Mare callum maðmum potior omnibus ornamentis, Bd. 2, 12.—Maðm-cyst *treasure-chest, treasury*, Mt. 27, 6.—Maðm - hórd *a*

store-hoard or store-house.—
Maðm-hus a treasure-house,
treasury, *Gen.* 47, 14.—Maðm-
hyrde a treasure-keeper, a
treasurer, *Bt.* 27, 4, v. madm,
&c.

Maðoh tumultuosa, *Prov.* 20.

Maðu a bug, *Elf. gl.*: *R.* 23, v.
maða.

Mattuc, es; m. A MATTOCK, sho-
vel, spade; bipalium, ligo, *Ors.*
4, 7.

Matu [*Ger. Swed. matt languid*;
matz vain: *It. matto foolish*;
Dan. mat faint, weak] Malici-
ous, envious, wicked; malignus:
—Þe matu sprecað qui malig-
na loquuntur, *T. Ps.* 34, 30.

MAWAN, he maweð [*Plat. mai-*
en, meien: *Dut. maayen*: *Ger.*
mähen: *Old Ger. meiden*:
Moes. maitan: [*Dan. meje*:
Swed. meja, mäja] To mow;
metere, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Ma-willan to wish more, to be
more willing.

Max A net; retia, *Col. Monast.*

Max-wyrte Wort, new beer;
cerevisiæ liquor incoctus, *L.*
Med. 1, 36, 38, 41.

^w Me, mec Me, to me; me, mihi;
ac. d. of ic.

Meadema worthy, *R. Mt.* 10, 37,
v. medeme.

Mead-sceat a reward, v. med-
sceat.

Meagl, meagol Great, powerful,
steadfast; magnus, potens:—
Meagl stefn a powerful voice,
Cod. Exon. 46. Meagl weord
potens lingua, *Cod. Exon.* 60, b.
Meaglum mode fixo animo,
Mon. Angl. p. 102, vol. i.

Meagn fortitude, power, valour,
Ex. 15, 6, v. mægen.

Meagollice; adv. Bravely, power-
fully; magnanimiter, *Cd.* 169.

Meagol-mod great-minded, brave,
W. Cat. p. 246.

Meagolnes, se; f. Power, might;
potentia, vires, facultas.

Meaht power, might, authority, a
beck, nod, *Bd.* 2, 9, v. miht.

Meahte might, could; potuit, *Bd.*
4, 23, *S. p.* 593, 11, v. magan.

Mealc-lið [meolc milk; lið mild]
Mild as milk, milky; lacteus,
Pref. R. Conc.

Mealdelmes - burh, Maldulfes-
burh [*Flor. Maldelmesburh*:
Malm. Maldivesburh, Mal-
mesbires: *Brom. Malmesbury*.
—It was first called Maldulfes-
burh or Maldmes-burh, Mail-
dolph's city, from the name of
its founder; then Aldelmes-
burh Aldhelm's city, from Ald-
helm, one of Maildolph's chief
disciples. From both names
was formed Meald - elmes-
burh] MALMSBURY, *Wilts.*,
Chr. 1015.

^x Meale-hus a meal-house, *R.* 109.

Mealewe meal, v. melew.

Meal-m-stan [Perhaps from *Moes.*
malma sand; *A.-S.* stan a stone]

MALM-STONE, a stone, sand
stone; lapis, arenosus lapis:
—Mon heardlic gnide þone
hnescestan meal-m-stan quivis
difficulter comminuat mollissi-
mum arenosum lapidem, *Ors.* 4,
13.

Mealt melted, v. meltan.

MEALT, malt [*Plat. molt n*: *Dut.*
mout n: *Ger. malz n*: *Dan.*
Swed. Icel. malt n.—From mo-
lere to grind; molt and molta
are in *Lat. mid.* often used for
dust; or from melzen to soften,
mollify, soak] MALT; brasium,
Elf. gl.: *Cot.* 25.—Mealt-ges-
cot malt-shot, malt-tax.—Me-
alt-hus malt-house, *R.* 108.—
Mealt-wurt malt-wort, wort;
leh mealt-wurt lexinum, *R.* 33.

Mealwe MALLOWS; malva:—
Wilde mealwe wild mallows;
malva sylvestris. Mersc me-
alwe marsh mallows; malva
palustris.

MEARC, e; f. [*Plat. Dut. merk*
n: *Frs. merc f*: *Ger. Dan.*
mark f: *Ker. marchio*: *Not.*
marcha: *Moes. marco*: *Dan.*
mærke c: *Swed. märke n*: *Icel.*
mark n. a mark] I. A MARK,
sign, character, money; nota,
signum. 2. A boundary mark,
a limit, border, boundary, the
MARCHES; fines:—1. To me-
arce in signum, *Gen.* 28, 18.
Mearce don to make a mark,
R. Ben. interl. 58. Mearca
notæ, signa, characteres, tituli,
Cot. 57. Twelf mearca on
twelf Israhela mægðum, *Ex.*
24, 4. 2. He hæfð heora me-
arce swa gesette, þat hie ne
mot heore mearce gebrædan
he has their limit so fixed, that
they may not their boundary
extend, *Bt.* 21. Romana me-
arce Romanorum fines, *Bt.* 27,
4. Ofer þa mearce over the
boundaries, *L. Hloth.* 15. Me-
arc-stapa a reptile of the bor-
ders, *Beo.* 1. — Mearc-hofu
field-houses, tents, *Cd.* 145.

Mearce the Mercians, *Chr.* 449,
v. myrce.

Mearcian, gemearcian, amear-
can; p. mearcode, gemearco-
de; pp. gemeárcod, amearcod;
v. a. [mearc a mark] 1. To
mark, point or mark out, des-
cribe; notare. 2. To assign,
appoint, determine; designare,
decernere:—1. Mearcode þa
stowa, *Deut.* 1, 33: *Ors.* 3, 1,
Bar. p. 89, 7. 2. Ælc cræfte-
ga mearcað his weorc on his
mode every workman deter-
mines his work in his mind, *Bt.*

39, 6. Se Hælend gemearcu-
de oðre twa and hund-seofan-
tig, *Lk.* 10, 1. Hafað hit ge-
mearcod hath it decreed, *Cd.*
19.

Mearc-isen A marking-iron, *Cot.*
31. — Mearc-land boundary-
land, *Cd.* 146.

Mearcudes-burnan-stede [*Eth-*
el. Mercredes-burnanstede:
Hunt. West. Mercredesburne]
Mecred's Burnsted, in Sussex.

Mearcung, e; f. A MARKING,
dividing into chapters; obsig-
natio, capitulatio, *Som.*

^z Mearc-weard a keeper or watch
of boundaries, *Cd.* 151.

Meard A reward; merces:—*C.*
Mt. 20, 8: *R. Mt.* 5, 12.

Meáre [*Frs. mare f. a border*,
limit: *Icel. mæri f.*] A mere,
boundary; finis:—*Cd.* 151, v.
gemære.

Mearew delicate, tender, *C. R.*
Ben. 50, v. mearu.

Mearglic Like marrow; medul-
latus, *V. Ps.* 65, 14.

MEARH, mearg [*Plat. mörr, murk*
n: *Dut. merg, murg m*: *Frs.*
merch n: *Ger. mark n*: *Rab.*
marc: *Not. marg*: *Dan. marg*,
marv c: *Swed. merg, mærg m*:
Icel. mergr m.] MARROW;
medulla, *R.* 74. Mearh-ge-
hæc, mearh-hæccel a sausage,
marrow pudding, *Cot.* 93: 114.
Mearh amilarius, *Cot.* 13.

Mearn mourned, v. murnan.

Mearrian, ic mearrige; p. ode;
pp. od. [*Plat. erren*: *Ger. irren*,
verirren: *Not. Ot. irri, irren*:
South Ger. irrzen: *Moes. airz-*
gan: *Dan. irre*: *Swed. irra*]
To err, mistake; errare:—Hi
auht mearrigen they mistake
aught, *Bt.* 24, 4.

MEARD, mærd, es; m. [*Plat.*
maard, mahrd, mard, maarte
m. n: *Dut. marter m*: *Ger.*
marder m: *Dan. maar m*:
Swed. mård m: *Icel. mörd m*:
Fr. martre f: *It. matora f*:
Sp. Port. marta f: *Lat. mid.*
martur] A MARTIN, ferret,
weasel; martes, mustela, *Elf.*
gl. Ors. 1, 1.

Mearð a reward, *C. Mt.* 5, 12, v.
meard.

MEARU, merwe, mearwu; adj.
[*Plat. moer*: *Dut. murw*: *Ger.*
mürbe: *Mon. murui*: *South*
Ger. mar, mür: *Dan. Swed.*
mör: *Icel. miór*: *Fr. mur*]
Tender, soft, delicate; tener:—
Þonne hys twig byð mearu,
Mk. 13, 28. Hnesce swa swa
mearwan cild mollis, veluti tener
infans.

Mearuwnes, se; f. Tenderness;
mollities, *Som.*

Measse-preost a priest, *C. Mt.* 8,
4, v. mæsse, &c.

Meatta, meatte [*Plat. Ger. Dan. matte f: Dut. Russ. matf: Swed. matta f.*] A MAT, mattress; matta, *Elf. gl.: R. 66.*
 Meaw a gull, v. mæw.
 Mec, mech me; ac. and d. of ic, *Cd. 99, Th. p. 131, 21, v. me.*
 Meca, mece, meccea a mate, v. maca, gemaca.
 ME'CE, méche [*Plat. mest, mess n. a knife: Dut. mes n. a knife: Ger. messer n: Poem of St. Anno, mezzir: Schw. stechmezz: Plat. steekmest: Old Swed. stekametz a dagger, sword: Icel. mækir m. a sword: Wend. mecz: Pol. miecz: Bohem. mec a knife, dagger: Fin. micka] A sword, falchion, dagger; mucro, gladius:—Mid mece with sword, Cd. 162. Mid meca ecgum cum gladii acie, Bt. R. p. 160.*
 Mece-fisc a mullet fish, *Som.*
 Mecg a man, *Cd. 220, v. mæcg.*
 Mecgan To make; facere, *Menol. 495, v. macian.*
 Mech me, v. mec.
 Meche a sword, *T. Ps. 16, 14, v. mece.*
 ME'D [*Plat. mede f: Old Ger. miethe f. a present: Lip. miedon: Ot. miata: Not. mieta: Tat. mita: Moes. mizdo: Swed. Icel. múta f. a gift: Pol. myto: Boh. mizda: Sansc. medha a gift: Heb. מתן mtn a gift; from נתן ntn to give.—From mat meat, the oldest presents consisting in victuals] MEED, merit, reward, recompense, benefit; merces, præmium:—Pin med byð swiðe micel, *Gen. 15, 1. Næbbe ge mede non habetis vos mercedem, Mt. 6, 1. Hig onfengon hyra mede hi habent eorum mercedem, Mt. 6, 2, 5, 16. Hwæt byð us to mede quid erit nobis in præmium, Mk. 19, 27. Meda rewards, Cd. 99.*
 Medder a mother, *L. Hloth. 6.—Meddern - mæg as a mother's relations, L. Alf. pol. 8, v. modor.*
 Medeme; sup. ast, æst; adj. [midd the middle] Moderate, middling, little; mediocris, modicus:—On þam medemæstan geþohte in lewissima cogitatione, *Bd. 5, 13. Medemasta geleaf modicæ fidei, R. Mt. 6, 30.*
 Medeme; comp. ra, re; sup. æst; adj. [med meed, benefit] Worthy, meet, apt, capable; dignus:—Mid medemum wæstmum cum dignis fructibus, *Bd. 4, 27. Ne magon we nanwuht findan medemre þonne God we can find nothing more worthy than God, Bt. 34, 4. Þæt he sie ælces þinges swa medeme swa he æfre medemast wære that**

he be as capable of every thing, as he ever was most capable, *Bt. 38, 5, Card. p. 318, 4.*
 Medemelice, medemlice; adv. [midd the middle] Moderately; moderate, *Cot. 23.*
 Medemian, gemedemian, ic medemige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [midd middle] To moderate, temper, measure, distinguish, honour; moderare, dignari:—Man mot medemian be mih-tum one ought to moderate according to ability, *L. Edg. pn. 9, W. p. 94, 17. Þi man sceal medemian one ought to distinguish them, L. Edg. conf. 3. Ic medemige þe I honour thee.*
 Medemlicworthy, *Cot. 69, v. medeme.*
 Medemn Worthy, proper; conveniens, *Mt. 3, 8.*
 Medemnes, se; f. 1. Benignity, bounty, kindness; benignitas. 2. Merit, dignity; meritum, dignitas:—1. Driht selð medemnesse Dominus exhibebit benignitatem, *Ps. 84, 13. 2. Ge underþiodað eowre hehstan medemnesse you degrade your highest dignity, Bt. 14, 2. To medemnesse to merit, Bt. 16, 1.*
 Mede-monað July, v. mæd-monað.
 Medemung, e; f. Moderation, lenity; moderatio:—Medemung be mæðe moderation according to the state; moderatio (sententiæ erit) pro ratione (facti) *L. With., W. p. 13, 41: L. Const. W. p. 113, 46.*
 Meden; pl. medenu a maiden, lass, *Ex. 2, 5, v. mæden.*
 Meder To a mother; matri:—Cwæð to Marian hys meder dixit Mariæ ejus matri, *Lk. 2, 34: Jn. 19, 26. Ageaf he hyne hys meder dedit ille eum ejus matri, Lk. 7, 15, v. modor.*
 Mederce A coffer, chest; locus, cista, *Elf. gl.*
 Medeshamstede, Medeshamstede [*Flor. Medeshamstude: Hovd. Medeshamburcstede.—mæd a meadow, ham home, stede a place] MEDESHAMSTEDE, the ancient name of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, Chr. 655: 656, &c. Peada and Oswiu sprecon þat hi wolden an mynstre areren Criste to loue and sce. Petre to wurðmin-te. Hi nama hit gauen Medeshamstede, forþan þet þær is an wæl þe is gehaten Medeswæl Peada and Oswy said that they would rear a minster to the love of Christ and honour of St. Peter. They gave it the name of Medhamsted, because there is a well which is called Meadwell, Chr. 655.*

Medes-wæl A spring near Peterborough; gurgis quidam in fluvio Nen, sive Aufona burgum S. Petri præterfluente, *Chr. 655. De quo Hugo Candidus, in Hist. Cænob Burgen-sis hæc habet. "In hujus amnis medio est locus, quasi quædam vorago, qui tam profundus et frigidus est ut, in media æstate, cum solis calor camino videtur esse ferventior, nullus natantium ejus ima adire possit; nec tamen unquam in hyeme gelatur. Et enim ibi fons, ut dicunt, unde ebullit aqua: Hunc locum Medesuuelle antiqui appellarunt; a quo primi fundatores ipsius monasterii, quia juxta monasterium est Medeshamstede vocaverunt," v. Medewæge.*
 Medew a meadow, v. mædewe.
 Mede-wæge [*Asser. Medwæg: Flor. Medweaig: Hunt. Meadweag, Meadeweage, Medewei: Dunel. Meodewage, Medewage: Hovd. Meodewege, Medwei: Brom. Medewege, Medewey.—mæd a meadow, wæg, weg a way, wave, water; or Wel. Mad uog pulcher fluctus] The river MEDWAY, Kent; nomen Saxonum fluvii apud Cantianos insignis, Chr. 999.*
 Mede-wyrt, medo-wyrt MEADOW-WORT; pratensis herba, melletina, *Elf. gl.: R. 41.*
 Med-feoh a bribe, reward.
 Med-gelda One who rewards, a leader, one who is rewarded, a hireling, *Lev. 25, 39.*
 Medlic small, little, v. medeme.
 Medme; sup. medmæst moderate, v. medeme.
 Medmian To go in the middle, to mediate, moderate; mediare, moderari, *L. Cnut. pol. 66.*
 Med-micel [medeme little] moderate, short, small, little, mean, *T. Ps. 36, 17.*
 Med-micelnys, se; f. Littleness, smallness; exiguitas:—Med-micelnysse gastes pusillitas animi, pusillanimitas, *Ps. 54, 8.*
 Medo mead, *Ors. 1, 1.—Medo-ærn, medo-heal a mead-house, banqueting-house, palace, Beo. 1, 22, v. medu.*
 Medom worthy, *Bt. 16, 3, C., v. medeme.*
 Medomnes dignity, *Bt. 16, 3, v. medemnes.*
 Medo-werig weary with wine, drunk, *Jdth. p. 24, 38.*
 Medo-wyrt meadow-wort, v. mede-wyrt.
 Medrene motherly, on the mother's side, *L. Edw. Guth. 12.*
 Medric MODERATE, common; mediocris, plebeius, *R. 14.*

Med-sælð [sælð happiness] unhappiness, misfortune, Ors. 4, 4.
 Med-sceat, med-scet a reward, bribe, Deut. 16, 19.
 Med-trumnes, med-trymnes infirmity, weakness, Bt. 39, 9.
 MEDU, medo; g. d. a; m. Plat. Dut. mede, meede, mee f: Ger. met, meth, meht, meet m: Leibnitz in Gloss. Celtico. medd: Dan. möd, miöd c: Swed. mjöd n: Icel. miödur m: Lat. mid. medo, meda, medus. The Slav. Russ. med: Pol. meod: Letthavia. meddus: Fin. Esthnic, messi: Lat. mel: Grk. μέλι, signify honey as the principal ingredient of mead. Hesychius declares expressly that mead was a Scythic drink, which he calls μέλιτειον, and in Lat. mid. mellita, melogratum, Adl.] MEAD, metheglin, wine; hydromeli, mulsum: — Medubenc a mead bench, Beo. 11. Medu-gal flushed with wine; vino jocundus, Cd. 209.
 Medium moderate, L. Ethelb. 7, v. medeme.
 Medium worthy, Bd. 4, 3, O, v. medeme.
 Medumnes benignity, desert, dignity, Bt. 16, 1, v. medemnes.
 Medwege the river Medway, v. Mede-wæge.
 Med-wisa little wise, dull, Past. 30, 1.
 Med-wyrhta a worker for wages, a servant, hireling.
 Medyr a mother, C. R. Mk. 6, 28, v. modor.
 Meg a relation, friend, C. Mt. 20, 13, v. mæg.
 Meg-cwalm the destruction of relations, Som.
 Megen strength, valour, T. Ps. 17, 34, v. mægen.
 Megende having power, powerful, v. magan.
 Meg-sib relationship, v. mæg-scipe, in mæg-gemot.
 Meg-wlit, meg-wlitt shape, form, C. R. Jn. 5, 37, v. mæg-wlite.
 Meg-wlitad transfigured, C. Mt. 17, 2.
 Megyn valour, strength, C. Ps. 17, 34, v. mægen.
 Meh me, Cod. Cott. Mt. 10, 40, v. me.
 Meht might, power, Bt. R. p. 154, v. miht.
 Meht could, for miht, v. magan.
 Meig a relation, v. mæg.
 Meið-hád being of age, virginity, Prov. 2, v. mægð, &c.
 Mek me, v. mec.
 Mela-gescot meal-shot, meal-tax, De var. cas. 2.
 Melc milch, giving milk, Herb. 18, 3, v. meolc.

Melcan, melcian to milk, v. melcolcian.
 Meld Evidence, proof, discovery; evidentia:—He meld ahte he had proof, Cd. 208.
 Melda A betrayer, traitor; proditor, Som.
 Meld-feoh a fee for the discovery of a crime, L. In. 17.
 Meldian, ameldian; p. ode; pp. meldod, gemeldod [Plat. Dut. Ger. melden: Ker. meldon: Tat. meldan: Dan. melde.—This word appears to be related to mælan to speak.—from meld a discovery] To discover, betray, make known, inform against; prodere:—He nolde meldian on his geferan he would not inform against his companions, Bt. 16, 2.
 Meldung, e; f. A discovering, betraying; indicatio, proditio, Bd. 3, 24.
 Mele, es; m. A hollow vessel, a cup, pot, basket; patera, cyathus, Cot. 16, 53, 172: R. 24.
 MELEW, melo, melu, meluw, meolw; g. melewes, melwes; d. melwe [Plat. Dut. Dan. meel n: Ger. mehl, mährl n: Ot. melo: Tat. meleuue: Swed. mjöl n: Icel. mél, miöl n: Scot. mael: Wel. mal: Slav. mlanie: Pol. mieleny: Alb. miel: Lat. mid. mola: Grk. μάλειρον] MEAL, flour; farina:—On þrim gemetum melewes, Mt. 13, 33. Swa swa mon melo sift, þæt melo þurh crypð ælc þyrel as one sifts meal, the meal runs through each hole, Bt. 34, 11. Melues þone teoðan dæl þæs gemetes, Lev. 6, 20. Ic hæfde þri windlas mid meluwe ofer min heafod, Gen. 40, 16.
 Mellont, Mellent MEULAN, a Norman castle; Mellentum, oppidum Galliae in provincia insulae Franciae, Chr. 1118.
 Melo flour, Bt. 34, 11, v. melew.
 Melo-gescot a meal-tax, v. mela-gescot.
 MELTAN, gemeltan; p. mealt, gemeltede, we multon; pp. gemeltod, molten, gemolten [Plat. smolten, smülten: Dut. smelten: Ger. schmelgen: Dan. smelte: Swed. smälta: Icel. melta to dissolve: Grk. μέλδω] To MELT, dissolve, cook; liquefacere, concoquere, Mart. 15, Jun. He gemelteð þa, Ps. 147, 7, v. formeltan.
 Meltung, e; f. A MELTING, digestion; liquefactio, digestio, L. Med. 2, 23.
 Melu, meluw flour, v. melew.
 Melyst A stammerer; balbus, Som.

Memera The river Maran, Herts.; Memera, fluvioli nomen vicum Welwyn in agro Hertfordensi præterfluentis, et fluvio Lyge sive Lea, ad ipsam Hertfordam illabentis:—Het Eadward cyng atymbran þa norðan burh æt Heorotforda, betweox Memeran and Benefican and Lygean Edward ordered the northern fortress to be built at Hertford, betwixt Memer and Benwic, and Lea, Chr. 913.
 Men to man, v. man.
 Menan to mean, wish, Bt. 38, 2, v. mænan.
 Menas Ornaments, jewels; monilia, R. 4.
 Mencgan to mix, Cd. 216, v. mengan.
 Mencgnys, se; f. A mixture, mingling; mixtura, Som.
 Mendlic moderate, little, Bd. 2, 13, C, v. medlic.
 Mene A gimmel, hoop, ring; lunula, Som.
 Menegeo, menegu, menego a multitude, Mt. 9, 25: 13, 36: Mt. 14, 19, v. mænigeo.
 Menen A damsel, maid; ancilla, R. Mt. 26, 69.
 Mengan, mægan, mencgan; p. mengde, gemengde; pp. gemenged, gemencged [Plat. Dut. Ger. mengen: Isd. menggan: Dan. mänge, menge: Swed. mänge: Icel. menga] 1. To MENG, MING, mingle, mix; miscere. 2. To have unlawful intercourse; miscere carnaliter, concumbere:—1. Hat and ceald hwilum mencgað hot and cold sometimes mingle, Cd. 216. Para blod Pilatus mengde mid hyra of-frungum, Lk. 13, 1. He let rinan hagol wið fyr gemenged, Ex. 9, 24: Jn. 27, 34. Mid swefle gemencged, Gen. 19, 24. 2. Swylce is eac bewered þat mon hine menge wið his broðor wife itidem est etiam cautum ne homo se misceat cum ejus fratris uxore, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.
 Mengan To water; mingere, Cot. 136, v. migan.
 Menge a multitude, Ors. 1, 7: Cd. 83, v. mænigeo.
 Mengeo a multitude, Bt. 14, 1, v. mænigeo.
 Mengian To MING; monere, Peccat. med. 14, Lye.
 Meni-feald manifold, Elf. T. p. 10.—Meni-fealdan to multiply.—Meni-fealdnys multiplicity, v. mænigeo, &c.
 Menig many, great, brave, Mk. 6, 2: Ex. 6, 1, v. manig.
 Menigeo a multitude, Mk. 5, 21, v. mænigeo.
 Menig-fæld, menig-feald mani-

fold, Gen. 13, 6: Mt. 6, 7.—
Menig-fealdan *to multiply*.—
Menig-fealdlice *variously, oft-*
ener, Alb. resp. 28, v. mænig-
geo, &c.

Menigo, menigu, menio, meniu
a multitude, Jn. 12, 9, 12: Mk.
3, 20, 32: Gen. 16, 10, v.
mænigeo.

Menig-tywe, meni-tywe *cunning,*
crafty, v. mænig-tywe.

Menisc *belonging to men, people*,
Gen. 24, 3, v. mennesc.

Men-lufigend *a lover of men, a*
philanthropist.

Menn *men*, v. man.

Menn *a man*, Jn. 18, 3, v. man.

Mennen, mennyn *A maid ser-*
vant, handmaid; ancilla:—
Sunu mennenu *pine filium*
ancillæ tuæ, M. Ps. 85, 15.
Swa oðru mennenu *sicut aliæ*
ancillæ, L. Alf. eccl. 12. Twa
hund-teontig and fiftig þara
monna - esna and mennena
CCL famulorum et famularum,
Bd. 4, 13.

Mennesc, mennisc, menisc; *adj.*
[*Plat. minsk m. n*: Dut. Ger.
mensch *m. n*: Ker. mennisch:
Ot. mennisco, mennisg: Not.
mennischo: Moes. mannisk
man: Dan. menneske *n*: Swed.
menniska *f*: Icel. manneskia
f. animans humanæ sortis. The
neuter gender is commonly
taken in an abject sense] 1.
Human, belonging to man or
mankind; humanus. 2. Used
as a noun *n*. *Human kind, man-*
kind, people; homines:—1.
Getreowde he in godcundre
fultom, þær se mennesca wan
wæs he trusted in divine help,
where the human was wanting,
Bd. 2, 7. Æfter menniscum
wisdomes after human wisdom,
Serm. Pasch. p. 12. 2. Gen.
24, 3: R. Mt. 5, 11. Men-
niscra morð *destruction of hu-*
man kind; hominum perditio,
Cd. 33.

Mennisclic *Human, belonging to*
man; humanus, Scint. 7.

Mennisclice; *adv. Like a man*;
humaniter, Elf. gr.

Menniscnes, se; *f. Manhood,*
humanity, incarnation; natura
hominis, humanitas, incar-
natio:—Matheus awrat be
Cristes menniscnisse *Matthew*
wrote about Christ's humanity,
Elf. T. p. 25. Fram Drihtnes
menniscnyse *from the Lord's*
incarnation; a Domini incar-
natione, Bd. 1, 5.

Mennyn *a maid servant*, C. Ps.
122, 3, v. mennen.

Mentastrum *Wild mint*; men-
thastrum, Herb. 92.

MENTEL; *g. mentle* [*Plat. Dut.*
Ger. Dan. Swed. Bret. mantel

m: Icel. möttull *m*: Wel. man-
tell: Fr. manteau *m*: It. man-
tello: Sp. Port. manto] A
MANTLE, cloak; chlamys:—
Syn oferwigen swa swa mid
twyfealdum mentle sint operti
sicut cum duplici chlamyde, Ps.
108, 28.

^mMeo; *pl. meon. A kind of shoe*;
pedule, R. 28.

Meodem *moderate*, C. R. Ben.
67, v. medeme.

Meodoma *a weaver's beam*, Cot.
162.

Meodo-wyrt *meadow - wort*, v.
mede-wyrt.

Meodu mead, v. medu.

Meodum worthy, Bt. 16, 3, v.
medeme.

Meodum little, less, R. Mt. 25,
45, v. medeme.

MEOLC, meoloc, meoluc, meo-
lec, e; *f. [Plat. Dut. melk f*:
Frs. meloc f: Ger. milch *f*:
Isd. miluh: Wil. milich, milch:
Dan. mælk, melk *c*: Swed.
mjölk *f*: Icel. miólk *f*: Ir.
meilg: Boh. mliko: Russ. mle-
ko, moloko] MILK; lac:—
Lande þe eall flewð on riðum
meolce and hunies terræ quæ
tota manat in rivis lactis et
mellis, Num. 16, 14. Lande
þe weoll meolce and hunie,
Num. 16, 13. Welig on me-
olcum dives in lacte, Bd. 1, 1.
An henne æg mid lytle meolc
a hen's egg with a little milk,
Bd. 3, 23. Land þe þe flewð
meolece and hunie, Ex. 3, 8.
Nam buteran and meoloc,
Gen. 18, 8. Meoluc of sceapun,
Deut. 32, 14.—Meolce-breost
a teat, nipple.—Meolc-fæt *milk-*
vat, R. 26.—Meolc-hwite *milk-*
white.—Meolc-sucian, meolc-
sucigan *to suck milk, to suck*.
—Meolc-teon *to draw milk,*
to suck, V. Ps. 8, 3.

Meolcian, melcian, gemilcian *To*
MILK; mulgere, W. Bd. p.
461.

Meolec milk, Ex. 3, 8, v. meolc.

Meolo meal, flour, v. melew.

Meoloc, meoluc milk, L. eccl. 40,
v. meolc.

Meoluc-sucian *to suck milk*.

ⁿMeomor *Skilful, expert, known*;
peritus, v. gemimor.

Meord, meorð *A reward*; mer-
ces, R. Jn. 4, 36.

Meoring Waste, danger, impedi-
ment, difficulty; effusio, peri-
culum:—Moyses ofer þa fela
meoringa fyrde gelædde *Moses*
then over many difficulties led
the army, Cd. 145.

MEOS, es [*Plat. Dut. mos n*:
Ger. moos n: Dan. mos, muss,
moss *c*: Swed. mossa *f*: Icel.
mosi *m*. muscus: Fr. mousse
f: Lat. mid. mussa, mussum,

mussus: Boh. Pol. mech:
Wel. mwsogl] Moss; mus-
cus:—Deut. 28, 42. Sumne
dæl ealdes meoses *some part*
of old moss, Bd. 3, 2.

Meose *a table*, R. 30, v. myse.

Meotedisc-fenn *The dead lake*
near the mouth of the Phasis;
Mæotis palus, Ors. 1, 1, Som.

Meotod, meotud *the Creator*,
God, Cd. 221, Th. p. 286, 16,
v. metod.

Meottoc, meottuc *a mattock*, v.
mattuc.

Meowen mown, v. mawan.

Meowle, an; *f. [Plat. moie, moje*
f. an aunt: Dut. moei *f. an*
aunt: Dan. møe *f. a virgin*:
Swed. mö *f*: Icel. mey, mæ *f.*
a virgin.—Icel. mey *a virgin*;
oll all, *a pure virgin*, Hickes]
A maid, girl, virgin; puella,
virgo, virginæ castitatis he-
roina:—Seo halige meowle
the holy virgin, Jdth. 10. Afrisc
meowle *African maid*, Cd. 171:
58.

MEOX [*Plat. mess, miss*: Frs.
mese *f*: Dut. mest, mist *f*:
Ger. mist *m*: Mons. misit:
Not. mist: Moes. maiht:
Dan. mög *n*: Swed. mock *m*:
Icel. mosk *n*. mocka *f*.—hence
Eng. MUCK, mixen *a dunghill*]
Dung, dirt, filth; cænum, ster-
cus:—Ic hyne bewurpe mid
meoxe, Lk. 13, 8. Swa swa
meox under feltune tanquam
stercus sub latrina, Bt. 36, 1.
—Meox-bearuwe, meox-bear-
we *a dung-barrow, a barrow*.

^oMerantun, Meretun [*Flor. Me-*
retun: West. Meritonia: Brom.
Merton.—mere *a mere, pool*;
tun *a town*] MERTON, Surry,
Chr. 755.

Merc, merca *a mark, title, an in-*
scription; apex, C. Mk. 15,
26, v. mearc.

Merce the Mercians, Chr. 704,
v. Myrce.

Merce Balm, mint, parsley; api-
astrum, apium, Elf. gl.: Cot.
166.

Merced MARKED, *destined*; de-
signatus, Cd. 228.

Merc-isen *a marking-iron*, v.
mearc-isen.

Mercna of the Mercians, Chr.
704, v. myrce.

Mercedes-burn *Mecred's burn*,
v. Mearcredesburnan-stede.

Mercung *a marking*, C. Lk. pref.
v. mearcung.

MERE, mære, es; *m. [Plat. Dut.*
Ger. meer n. a lake: Not.
mere: Moes. marei *a sea*, ma-
risaiw *a lake*: Dan. myre *c*:
Swed. Icel. mar *m*: Bret. mor:
Boh. Russ. more: Wend. mur-
je: Lettish. marrios: Esth-
nish. merri: Pol. morze. The

idea of quantity and motion seems to be connected with this word, and so to be related to more: *Ger.* mehr, mähren *to move*, and the *Grk.* *μυρεῖν to flow, Adl.*] 1. A MERE, lake, pool, marsh; palus, lacus. 2. Sea; mare:—1. Mere Genesareð, *Lk.* 5, 1. Wið þæne mere *juxta lacum*, *Lk.* 5, 2: 8, 22, 33. Syloes mere *Siloæ stagnum*, *Jn.* 9, 7, 11. He sette westene on mere wætera, *Ps.* 106, 34. Ofer meras *suprapaludes*, *Ex.* 7, 19. 2. Mere deaða mæst greatest of sea-deaths, *Cd.* 166.—Begeondan þam mere, *Jn.* 6, 22.—Mereciest sea-chest, the ark, *Cd.* 66.—Mere-deað sea-death, *Cd.* 167.—Mere-floed sea-flood, the ocean, *Cd.* 8.—Mere-grot sea-stone, a pearl, *Mt.* 13, 46.—Mere-hengest a sea-horse, ship.—Mere-hús a sea-house, the ark, *Cd.* 65.—Mere-hwearf the sea-shore, *Cd.* 169.—Mere-liðende sea-faring, *Cd.* 71.—Mere-men a mermaid, siren.—Mere-næddra, mere-nedr a sea-snake, *Cot.* 136.—Mere-stream a sea-stream, the ocean, *Cd.* 39.—Mere-swyn a sea-swine, whale, dolphin, porpoise, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Mere-tor a sea-tower, rock, *Cd.* 167.

Mere a mare, *R.* 20, v. myre.

Mere; *sup.* merost. Excellent, *T. Ps.* 22, 7, v. mæra.

Merec Mint; mentha, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 42.

Meres-ig, Meres-ige [*Hunt.* Mereseige.—ig an island, meres of a lake] The island MERSEY, Essex, the river Mersey, dividing Cheshire and Lancashire; palustris insula, locus in agro Essexiensi, *Chr.* 895.

Meretun Merton, *Surry*; Merdon, *Wilts.*; Mereton, *Oxford.*; Morton, *Devon.*, *Chr.* 871, v. Merantun.

^a Merg marrow, v. mearh.

Mer-gealla Sea-galls; marina galla, major galla; *ovokηκis*, *L. M.* 2, 6.

Mergen morn, morning, *Cd.* 8, v. morgen.

Mergenlic belonging to the morning, v. morgenlic.

Mergð mirth, *Bt.* 35, 6, C, v. myrð.

Meric Mint; mentha, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 42, v. merce.

Merien, merigen the morning, *Elf. gl.*, v. morgen.

Merih marrow, v. mearh.

Merne MORN, *C. Mt.* 15, 1: 16, 3, v. morgen.

Merra A deceiver; seductor, *C. Mt.* 27, 63.

Merring A pouring out, prodi-

gality; profusio, effusio, *Past.* 60.

MERSC [*Plat.* marsch, masch f: *Ger.* marsch f: *Old Ger.* mersc, mers: *Moes.* marisaiw: *Fr.* marais, marecage: *Lat.* mid. mariscus.—Related to mere a meer] 1. A MARSH, fen, bog; mariscus, locus palustris. 2. The MARSHES, Romney marsh; marisci:—1. On merscum in mariscis, *Bt.* 34, 10. 2. Cenwulf ofer-hergade Cantwara oð Mersc Cenwulfus devastavit Cantianorum (terram) usque ad Mariscos: i.e. locos palustres oppidum Romney circumjacentes, *Chr.* 796.—Mersc-land marsh-land, *Chr.* 1098.—Mersc-mealuwe the herb marsh-mallow, *Herb.* 39.—Mersc-mear-gealla herba contra apostemata et terebinthem valens, *L. M.* 1, 39, 50.—Merscware marshmen, fen-men, *Chr.* 838.

Merse-dæg a festival-day.

Merst-lor cords at the top of a mast, v. mæst-lor.

Mersud celebrated, praised, *Cot.* 57, for mærsud; pp. of mærsian.

Mersung fame, *C. Mt.* 4, 24, v. mærsung.

Merð greatness, glory, *T. Ps.* 8, 2: *C. R. Mk.* 1, 28, v. mærd.

Merð hinders, *Bt. tit.* 32, v. myrran.

Meruvenes, se; f. Tenderness; teneritudo:—Meruvenes modes teneritudo animi, *Past.* 32, 2.

Merwe tender, *C. or R. Mt.* 24, 32, v. mearu.

Mesa. 1. A cow; vacca. 2. A fatling; altile, *Lye.*

Mese a table, *T. Ps.* 68, 27, v. myse.

Messenger Messenger; nuntius, *Lye.*

Messe a mass, feast.—Messehacele a priest's garment, *Chr.* 963.—Messe-lac a mass-offering; fertum, *R.* 34.—Messe-preost mass-priest, *R.* 68.—Messe-win wine offered at the altar; infertum vinum, *R.* 32, v. mæsse, &c.

Mest greatest, chief, *Bt.* 10, v. mæst.

ME'TAN, gemittan; p. mētte, gemētte, we mēttan, mæton, bemætan; pp. gemét; v. a. [*Plat.* möten, bemöten: *Dut.* ontmoeten, te gemoet komen: *Frs.* meta: *Moes.* motjan, gamotjan: *Dan.* möde: *Swed.* möta: *Icel.* mæta.—mot n. a meeting] To MEET, meet with, to find, obtain, get; occurrere, invenire:—Pa eode he furðor oð he mette then went he

further till he met, *Bt.* 35, 6, C: *Cd.* 151. Hi hit ne metað, or gemetað they find it not, *Bt.* 36, 3. Na hi metton, *Ps.* 106, 4. He ys gemet, *Lk.* 15, 24. Gif ge gemittan Esau, *Gen.* 32, 17. Pa hie gemittan when they met, *Cd.* 80.

* Metan, ametan; he mit; p. mæt, we mæton; pp. mētod, meten, gemeten; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* meten: *Ger.* messen: *Isd.* mezssen: *Ot.* mezzen: *Moes.* mitan: *Swed.* mätta: *Grk.* μετρεῖν: *Heb.* מדה mdd to mete, מד md a measure] To METE, measure, compare, paint; metiri, pingere:—On þam ilcan gemete, þe ge metað, eow bið gemeten, *Mt.* 7, 2. Wic-steal metan a camp to measure, *Cd.* 146. Metod measured, *Cd.* 8. Swylce sio smeaug and sio gesceadwisnes is to metanne wið þone gearowiton, and swelce þat hweol bið to metanne wið þa eaxe as argument and reasoning are, compared with the intellect, and as the wheel is compared with the axle-tree, *Bt.* 39, 8.

Met-bælg, met-bælig a meat-bag, a wallet, *C. R. Lk.* 22, 35.—Met-clyfa [cleofa a chamber] a food-chamber, a pantry, cellar.

ME'TE, mæte, mett, es; m. [*Plat.* met n. lean pork without lard or bacon: *Frs.* mete, meat f. meat, food: *Ger.* mett n. pure meat separated from the fat: *Ot.* maz bread, food: *Moes.* mats food: *Dan.* mad c. food: *Swed.* mat m: *Icel.* matr m.] 1. MEAT, food; cibus, esca. 2. Dainties, delicacies; dapes:—1. Hig beon eow to mete, *Gen.* 1, 29. Ic macige mete þinum fæder, *Gen.* 27, 9. Ic hæbbe þone mete to etan, *Jn.* 4, 32. Min mete is þat ic wyrce, *Jn.* 4, 34. Ne wyrceað æfter þam mete þe forwyrð ne operemini cibo qui perit, *Jn.* 6, 27. Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metys operarius est dignus ejus cibo, *Mt.* 10, 10. Seo sawel ys ma þonne mett. 2. Mid cynelicum mettum gefylled cum regiis dapibus impletus, *Bd.* 3, 6. Þu þe samod mid me swete gripe metas tu qui simul cum me dulces cepisti cibos, *Ps.* 54, 15. ¶ To mete gedon to feed, nourish; cibare.—Mete-fætels a meat-bag, wallet, *R.* 3.—Mete-fisc a lumpfish; orbis piscis, *Som.*—Mete-gauel [gafol a tax] a tribute or rent paid in food, v. mete-lafa.

Mete [*Plat.* mate f: *Dut.* maat

- f: Frs. mete f: Ger. mass n: Isd. mezsza: Ker. mez: Not. meze: Ot. mezz: Dan. maade c. maal n: Swed. mått n: Icel. mót n: Heb. מַדְּ mē] A manner, measure; modus, R. Ben. interl. 71.*
- Metegung a measuring, measure, deliberation, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9, B, v. meting.*
- Mete-gyrd a measuring-rod, v. met-geard.*
- Mete-láfa Remnants of meat; cibi reliquiae, Ex. 8, 3.—Mete-leás meatless; cibo carens, W. Cat. p. 5.—Mete-leást, metelest want of meat; cibi inopia, Ors. 3, 8, v. met-ern.*
- Meten measured; pp. of metan. Metena the Fates, v. mettena. Metenys a comparison, v. wið-metenys.*
- Meter; d. metre. METRE, measure, verse; metrum:—Eroico metre in heroic verse, Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 648, 36, 35.—Meter-cræft metre-craft, the art of poetry, Bd. 4, 2.—Meter-cund metre where one syllable is wanting; metrum catalecticum.—Meter-fers heroic verse, metre, Bd. 5, 18.—Meter-geworc metre-work, metrical work, Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 648, 21.—Meter-wyrhta a metre-worker, a poet.*
- Metere An inventor, a painter; inventor, pictor, Elf. gr.: R. 80.*
- Met-ern, mete-ern a place to take food, a chamber, R. 109.—Mete-sacca a meat-sack, a spoon; cochlea, R. 30.—Mete-socn an appetite, L. M. 2, 1, Som.—Mete-swam an eatable mushroom, a mushroom, R. 43.—Mete-þegn a meat-thane or servant, Cd. 148, v. mete, met-scype.—Mete-utsiht a going out of the food, a flux, diarrhoea, R. 11.*
- Metest [mætest from mæte common, mean] Worst; pessimus, Prov. 19, 23.*
- Metfæst modest, v. gemætfæst.*
- Met-fæt a measuring-vat, v. gemetfæt.*
- Met-geard a measuring-rod, R. 57.*
- Metgian to moderate, rule, Bt. 39, 1, v. gemetgian.*
- Métgung temperance, v. gemete-gung.*
- Meðas The Medes; Medi, Ors. 1, 12, v. Mæðe.*
- MEÐEL, gemaðel, es; d. með-le. 1. A discourse, speech; sermo. 2. Conversation, council; concilium:—1. Meðel monige gehyrdon a speech many should hear, Cd. 156. Se hlaforð nolde gemaðeles na mare habban the Lord*
- would not have more of (the) discourse, Nic. 29, Thw. p. 16, 39. 2. On þam meðle in the council, Cd. 197.—Meðel-ern a place for speaking, a senate-house, Cot. 172.—Meðel-sted a place for speaking, a council place, judgment-place, Cd. 162: 179.*
- Meðgian To smoke; fumare, T. Ps. 103, 33.*
- Meðig [Plat. möde: Dut. moede, moey: Ger. müde: Ot. muade: Wil. muode. In an old fragment on Charlemagne, muothe: Dan. mödig weary, tired: Swed. möd: Icel. módr] Wearied, tired; fatigatus:—Meðig wæron were wearied. Hi hine meðigne metton they found him weary, Som.*
- Meðl a speech, v. meðel.*
- Meðlice Courteously; humaniter, Som.*
- Meðne weary; for meðigne, v. meðig.*
- Metian [mete meat] To supply with food, to feed; cibare:—Þa beade he þat man sceolde his here metian and horsian then commanded he, that they should feed and horse his army, Chr. 1013, v. metsian.*
- Metung, metingc, metung, metungc, e; f. [metan to paint, measure] A painting, measuring, measure, deliberation; depictio, deliberatio, Elf. gr.: R. 80: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*
- Met lafo remainder of meat, C. Mt. 14, 20, v. mete-lafa.*
- Métod, métud, meotod, meotud, métot, es; m. [métod; pp. of metan to mete, adorn] The Creator, God; Creator, Deus:—Metod alwihta Creator of all things, Cd. 188. Ofer Metodes est against the Creator's will, Cd. 63: Bt. R. p. 164. Ælc hafað mag-wlite Metodes and engla each hath (the) image of (the) Creator and (the) angels, Cd. 75. Metodes þeow God's servant; Dei servus, Cd. 111. Metodes sunu God's son; Dei filius, Cd. 192. Metodes mihte with God's power; Dei potentia, Cd. 192: Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 597, 20. Þa mago-rincas Metode geþungon these kinsmen worshipped God; patruelles Deo inserviebant, Cd. 82. Metode dyrust dearest to God; Deo charissimus, Cd. 174.*
- Métod measured, v. metan.*
- Metod dreamed, Cd. 178, v. metan.*
- Metód-sceaft the Divinity, Deity, Supreme Creator, Cd. 83.*
- Métot the Creator, v. métod.*
- Metr metre, Bd. 5, 23, v. meter.*
- Metra more moderate, v. mætra.*
- Met-rap a meting or measuring-rope, Cot. 24.*
- Metrum. 1. Common, mean; plebeius. 2. Sick, weak; ægrotus:—1. Metruman men plebeii homines, Bd. 4, 23. 2. Metrum cild ægrotus infans, L. Eccl. 17.*
- Metrumnes Infirmary, sickness; ægritudo, R. Mt. 8, 17, v. mettrumnes.*
- Met-sceat a reward, recompense, Ps. 14, 6, v. med-sceat.*
- Met-scype meat-ship, a taking food, L. Lund. 8.—Met-seax a meat-knife, Ors. 5, 12.*
- Metsian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To give meat, to feed, nourish, MESS; cibare:—He metsode hi he fed these, Ps. 80, 15: Chr. 1088. Þu metsast us tu cibabis nos, Ps. 79, 6.*
- Metsung MESSING, food, meat; victus, Chr. 994.*
- Mett; pl. mettas. Meat, food, Lk. 12, 23, v. mete.*
- Mettac, mettoc a trident, spade, mattock, Cot. 175, v. mattuc.*
- Mette, metton painted, v. metan.*
- Mettena, metena [metan to measure, because the three Nornen or Fates, Urthr, Werthandi and Skulld, are said to determine the length of the thread of life] The measurers, Fates; Parcæ:—Þa gramam Mettena, þe folcisce men hatað Parcæ the grim measurers which the common people call Fates, Bt. 35, 6, C.*
- Mette-swam a mushroom, v. met-ern, &c.*
- Mettrum infirm, weak, Past. 61, 2, v. metrum.*
- Mettrumnes, mettrymnis, mettrumnes, se; f. Infirmary, sickness; infirmitas, ægritudo:—Gemænigfylde synd mettrymnissa heora multiplicatæ sunt infirmitates eorum, C. Ps. 15, 3. He onfeng ure mettrymnissa, R. Mt. 8, 17.*
- Metung a painting, v. meting.*
- Metys of meat, v. mete.*
- Meu a gull, v. mæw.*
- Mexe a sword, v. méce.*
- Mex-fæt a mixing-vat, mashing-vat, Som.*
- Mex-scofle a mixing-shovel.*
- Micclum much, Herb. 17, 2, v. mycle.*
- Micel, micyl, miccel, mucel great, much, many, Gen. 15, 12: Deut. 28, 38: Lk. 12, 19, v. mycel.—Micel-fæsta much holding, fast holding.—Micel-heafded great headed.*
- Micelian to increase, Cot. 100, v. miclian.*
- Micellic Noble, great, proud; magnificus, Bd. 5, 20.*

Micellice *Greatly, wonderfully; mirifice, Lye.*
 Micelnes *greatness, abundance, a multitude, Num. 14, 19: Lk. 2, 13, v. mycelnes.*
 Micel-spreccende *high or much speaking, L. Ps. 11, 3.*
^a Micelum *with much, much, greatly, v. mycle.*
 Micga *urine, R. 17, v. migða.*
 Micgan *to water; mingere, v. migan.*
 Micge, myge, mygge, mycg, es; *m. [Plat. mügg, mügge f: Dut. mug f: Ger. mücke f: Not. mucca: South Ger. mucke; comprising not only gnats and flies, but nearly all two-winged insects: Dan. myg c. n: Swed. mygga f: Icel. my n: Boh. maucha: Pol. mucha: Lapland, pl. myggor, muockir: Nikobarien Islands, muah: Grk. μνα] A MIDGE, gnat; culex, R. 23.—Micgnet a midge-net, a net to keep off gnats, R. 106.*
 Micgern *exugium, R. 78.*
 Michælstowe *Michael's place or St. Michael's mount, in Cornwall, Chr. Gib. p. 1, note 2.*
 Micla, micle; *def. great, many, much, Ex. 29, 20, v. mycel.*
 Miclian *to grow, increase, v. myclian.*
 Miclum *much, v. mycle.*
 Miclung, e; *f. A magnifying, enlarging; ampliatio.*
 MID; *d. ac. [Plat. Dut. mede adv. and conj.: Plat. mit: Dut. met prep.: Ger. mit prep.: Salic Laws, mitho: Ker. mit: Moes. mith, mid: Dan. Swed. med: Icel. med, medr: Wend. med] With, by means of, among; cum, apud: —Mid hym with him, with them; cum eo, secum, cum iis, Jos. 4, 8: Lk. 7, 6. Mid hyre cum ea, Lk. 7, 12. Mid þe tecum, Jos. 1, 5, 9. Mid eowrum fæder, Mt. 6, 1. ¶ Mid ealle with all, altogether, entirely. Mid sibbe with peace, peacefully; pacifice, Jos. 6, 23. Mid þam þe, mid þon þe, mid þon with that, while, when, whereas, in as much as, for as much as, seeing that, Gen. 18, 2: Ors. 1, 12. Mid þy, mid þy þa, mid þy þe when, whilst, thereupon, as soon as, after that, when therefore, Mt. 27, 12.—Mid - bæran to bear with.—Mid-beorðre fœtus, Cot. 175.—Mid-blissian to rejoice with, congratulate.*
 Mid-, in composition, denotes *with, and is expressed by the Latin prefixes co-, com-, con-, cor-; as, mid-sprecan to speak with; colloqui; mid-*

wyrca *to work with; co-operari.*
 Midan, midian *to conceal, v. miðan.*
 MIDD; *def. se midda; seo, þæt midde; sup. midmest; adj. [Plat. Dut. midden: Ger. mitten: Isd. mittem: Ot. mithen: Moes. midja: Dan. Swed. midten: Icel. midr] MID, middle; medius: —Betwux midde endas per medios fines, Mk. 7, 31. Þurh midde Samarian per mediam Samariam, Lk. 17, 11. To middan dæg at mid-day, R. 65. To middre nihte at midnight; ad mediam noctem, Ex. 11, 4. On middre nihte, Bd. 2, 12. On midne dæg at mid-day, Bt. 39, 3. On midre sæ in the middle part of the sea; in medio mari, Mk. 6, 47. On middan þære ea in medio aquæ, Jos. 3, 17. Tosliten on middan slit in the middle part; divisus in medio, Lk. 23, 45. Midd a bushel measure, Ors. 4, 9, v. mitta. Mid-dæg mid-day, Jn. 4, 6.—Mid-dæglic mid-day; meridianus, Bd. 5, 12.—Middæg-sang mid-day-song, Elf. ep. 1, 31.—Middæg - tid mid-day-tide, Cot. 136.*
^b Middan-eard, es; *m. [midd middle, eard earth] The middle region, the orb of the earth, the world; mundus, orbis terrarum: —Middan-eardes leoht, Jn. 8, 12: 9, 5. Middan-eardes Hælend mundi Servator, Jn. 4, 42.*
 Middan-eardlic; *adj. Worldly; mundanus, Hom. Nat. Greg. p. 35.*
 Middan-geard, es; *m. [geard a yard, enclosure, region] The earth, world; mundus, orbis terrarum: —Middan-geardes leoht mundi lumen, Mt. 5, 14.*
 Middan-geardlic; *adj. Worldly; mundanus, Bd. 2, 7.*
 Middan-winter *midwinter, Christmas, Mt. 3, tit. v. mid-mest, &c.*
 Middel; *d. middele, middle. MIDDLE; medius: —Þurh middele his per medium ejus, Ps. 135, 14. On middele in medio, Ps. 21, 13, 21. On hyra middele, Mk. 9, 36. On þam midle in the midst, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 200, 15.—Middel-Anglas, Middel-Englas the Middle Angles, those of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, &c., Chr. 449.—Middel-finger the middle finger, Elf. gl. R. 73.—Middel-flera, middel-flere the middle floor or story; media contignatio, inter-nasus.—Middel-fot the*

middle of the foot, R. 75.—Middel-gesculdru space between the shoulders, R. 74.—Middel-hringas bracelets; armillæ, Cot. 20.—Middel-Seaxe, Middel-Sexe the middle Saxons, now Middlesex, Chr. 1011.
 Middel-tun [*Hovd. Middletun. —middel middle, tun a town] Middle town, contracted to MIDDLETON, the name of many places, Chr. 893: 894: 1052.*
 Midden-dæglic *Mid-day; meridianus, L. Ps. 90, 6.*
 Middel in the midst, *v. to-middes.*
 Middel-sidan *the midsides, loins, Som.*
 Middel-sumer *midsummer, Rub. Lk. 1, 1.*
 Middel-weard *midward, middle, Bt. 39, 3, v. midd.*
 Middel-wed *a dowry, Cot. 66, v. wæd.*
 Midding *A MIDDING, dunghill; sterquilinum, Som.*
 Middle-flere *a middle floor, v. middel, &c.*
 Middle-gescyldra *space between the shoulders, Cot. 116.*
 Middum *in the midst, among, v. middes.*
 Miderce *a chest, coffer, v. merderce.*
 Mid-feorð *Youth; adolescentia, Past. 49, 5.*
 Mid-ferh *A steer, bullock; juvenus, Som.—Mid-ferhð middle age, Bt. 38, 5.—Mid-fleon to fly together.—Mid-fyligan to follow together, accompany, Scint. 54.—Mid-gehealdan to satisfy; satisfacere, Bt. 13, Lye.—Mid-gewyrhta a co-worker.—Mid-hlyte a fellowship.—Mid-hrife, mid-hryðe MIDRIFF, the muscles dividing the thorax and abdomen, L. M. 2, 56, v. mid-mest.*
 Midl, midla; *pl. midlu. A bridle or rather the bit; frænum, sive potius lupatum: —Bridles midl the middle of a bridle; chamus, lupatum, R. 21. Mid isenum midlum gewyldan with iron bits to tame, Som.*
 Midle *in the middle, Bt. 33, 4; for middele, v. middel.*
 Midlen; *n. A MIDDLE; medius: —On hyra midlen or midlene in eorum medio, Mt. 18, 2, 20: Mk. 14, 60. On fyrynes midlene in ignis medio, Deut. 5, 24.*
 Mid-lencten *mid-lent, Rub. Jn. 6, 1.*
 Midlene; *adj. Belonging to noon, moderate, MIDDLE, mean; meridianus, medioxumus, T. Ps. 90, 6: Elf. gr.*
 Midlest; *def. se midlæsta the middlemost, middle, Bt. 39, 7, v. middel.*

Midl-hring a bracelet, *Cot.* 20.
 Mid-lifian, mid-lyfian to intercede, mediate, *Bd.* 3, 17.
 Midlung, e; f. *A middle, midst, middling; medium, Ps.* 22, 4, v. midlen.
 Mid-mest midmost, middlemost, *Bd.* 40, 3; sup. of midd. — Mid-mycel moderate, little, *Bd.* 2, 16, *S. p.* 519, 34. — Mid-niht midnight, *R.* 94. — Mid-ore middle region, *Bt. R.* p. 192. — Mid-rade co-equitatio, *L.* *Lund.* 4. — Mid-rif a midriff, *R.* 74, v. mid-hrife. — Mid-sceat a reward, *L. Athel.* 17. tit. — Mid-singend concantor, *R.* 33. — Mid-siðian to travel with, to accompany, *Cd.* 138. — Mid-siðudu accompanied; comitatus, *Cot.* 56. — Mid-speca a defender, advocate. — Mid spreca to speak with, converse, *Nicod.* 12. — Mid-standan to stand by, retain, assent, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. — Mid-sumer, mid-summer, midsummer-dæi midsummer-day, *Chr.* 1131. — Mid-summer-monað midsummer-month, *June.* — Mid-swegian to sound together, to accord. — Mid-þolian to suffer together. — Mid-þrowung suffering with, compassion, *Scint.* 45. — Mid-weas by chance. — Mid-wedd a dowry. — Mid-winter, myd-wynter, midda-winter, mydda-winter, mid-dan-winter mid-winter, winter-solstice, Christmas, *Bt.* 5, 2: *Lk.* 1, 26. — Mid-winter-monað mid-winter-month, December. — Mid-wist knowledge, conscience, substance, *S. C. de mont, Wall.* 6. — Mid-wunung dwelling with, fellowship, *Scint.* 63. — Mid-wyrcanto work with, co-operate, *Mk.* 16, 20. — Mid-wyrhta a fellow-worker, co-adjutor, comrade, *Chr.* 945. — Mid-yrfenuma a co-heir.
 † Miehtig powerful, v. mihtig.
 Mierring a profusion, v. merring.
 MÍGAN, gemígan, ic mige, mihe, he mihð; p. mäh, gemäh, we migon; pp. migen [*Plat. Frs. migen: Icel. miga*] To water; mingere: — *Herb.* 7, 13. Ic mige or mihe I water; mingo, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 37, 44. Migege mingite, id.
 Migga urine, v. migða.
 Miging, miggung, e; f. *A watering; mictura:—R.* 78.
 Migolan drince a diuretic drink; urinam excitans potio, *L. M.* 2, 22.
 Migða, micga, an; m. [*Plat. Frs. mige f: Icel. mig f.*] Urine; urina: — Earfoðlicnes þæs migðan pain of the urine; difficultas urinæ, *Herb.* 142, 1.

Mihan to water, *Elf. gr.*, v. migan.
 Miht, meaht, mæht, meht; g. d. mihte; ac. miht; f. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. magt f: Frs. Ger. macht f: Isd. magti: Not. Tat. maht: Ker. mahti: Moes. mahts: Swed. makt m: Icel. makt f.* — mihte had power; from magan] 1. MIGHT, power, valour, strength; potentia. 2. Miracles; miracula: — 1. *Ps.* 21, 14. On mihte and on mæge-ne with might and main, *Lk.* 4, 36. Ofer his mihta supra ejus vires; *Dial.* 1, 20. 2. *Ps.* 105, 2: *Mk.* 6, 2.
 Mihte might, could, was able, availed, had power, was in health, *Bd.* 3, 7: *Bt.* 41, 4: *Gen.* 29, 6, v. magan.
 † Mihtelic, mihtlic; adj. Possible, able; possibilis: — Gode synt mihtelice þa þing þe mannum synt unmihtelice Deo sunt possibiles istæ res, quæ hominibus sunt impossibiles, *Lk.* 18, 27: *Mk.* 9, 23.
 Mihtig, mihti; comp. mihtigra; sup. mihtigost. MIGHTY, powerful, able; potens: — *Deut.* 10, 17: *Lk.* 1, 49: *Ps.* 88, 9.
 Mihtiglice, mihtilice; adv. MIGHTILY, powerfully; potenter: — *Bt.* 35, 4: *Ps.* 44, 4.
 Mihtignes, se; f. MIGHTINESS, power; potentia, *Som.*
 Mihteless Powerless, MIGHTLESS, weak; impotens, *Jud.* 4, 16, Mihtlicor more powerfully, possibly; potentius, possibilis, *Bd.* 5, 21.
 Miht-mód a violent mind, *Cd.* 149.
 Mil MILLET, a small seed; milium, *Cot.* 131.
 MIL, mila [*Plat. mile f: Dut. myl f: Ger. meile f: Ker. millu: Poem on St. Anno, mili: Dan. miil c: Swed. mil f: Icel. mila f: Wel. milldir: Fr. mille: It. miglio: Sp. mil-la: Port. milha: Arab. ميل* mil: *Heb. מלא mla full, of מול mul a termination, boundary, from מל ml to divide*] A MILE; milliare: — Ehta hund mila lang and tu hund mila brad 800 miles long and 200 miles broad, *Bd.* 1, 1. Hu hugu on nygan milum nearly nine miles; ferme novem miliaria, *Bd.* 4, 27. The A.-S. also used þusend stapa a thousand steps; as the Romans mille passuum, *Mt.* 5, 41.
 † MÍL; prep. ac. [*Dan. mellem, imellem: Swed. mellan, imellan: Icel. milli, ámillum, imillum*] Among, at, mid, in; inter: — Mil paðas mid (the)

paths; inter semitas, *Cd.* 151, *Lye.*
 Milc milk, v. meolc.
 MILD; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. mild: Old Ger. milt: Icel. mildr: Russ. miloi: Pol. mily: Grk. μελιχος.* — melted, from meltan to melt, soften] MILD, gentle, merciful, kind; mitis, benignus: — *Bd.* 4, 27, 31, *S. p.* 610, 30: *Ps.* 77, 42. Beo þu milde, *Lk.* 18, 13. Manna mildost mildest of men, *Cd.* 170. — Mild-heort mild-hearted, merciful, *Lk.* 6, 36. — Mild-heortlice mercifully, *Past.* 44, 1. — Mild-heortnes mild-heartedness, mercy, compassion, *Ex.* 34, 6: *Lk.* 1, 50. — Mild-hleatr mild laughter, banter, *Ps.* 34, 19.
 Mildeaw MILDEW, nectar; mel-leus ros, nectar, *Cot.* 138.
 Mildelice, mildlice; adv. MILDLY, mercifully, devoutly; mansuete, pie, *Ors.* 1, 8: 2, 2.
 Mildse, e; f. [*Dut. mildheid f. mildness: Ger. milde f: Ot. milti: Tat. miltida: Isd. milt-nisso: Dan. mildelse c: Swed. mildhet f: Icel. mildi f.*] Mercy, pity; misericordia: — Þa mildse bæd intreated the mercy; misericordiam imploravit, *Bd.* 4, 3. Þolige Godes mildse forfeits God's mercy, *L. North. Pres.* 62. His mildsa of his mercies, *Cd.* 228.
 † Mildsian to pity, pardon, indulge, *Ps.* 102, 8, v. miltsian.
 Mildsung pity, mercy, *Bt.* 38, 7, v. miltsung.
 Mile a mile, v. mil.
 Milesian To become gentle or mellow; mitescere, *Cot.* 129.
 Milisc, milsc [*Plat. malsk, malsam, mals: Dut. malsch tender*] Mixed with honey, sweet, pleasant, ripe; mulsus, mitis: — Milisc æppel mite pomum, *Cot.* 165. Milscre treowa blotsman mitium arborum flores, quintinæ, *R.* 17.
 Miln a mill, *Æqu. vern.* 44, v. mylen.
 MILT [*Plat. Dut. Dan. milt f: Frs. milte f: Ger. milzf: Rab. miltzi: Swed. mjelte m: Icel. milti n: It. milza*] The MILT, spleen; lien, splen, *Elf. gl.* *R.* 76. Aswellene milt tumefactus lien, *Lye.* — Milt-coðe a disease of the spleen. — Milt-coðu liene ægrotus, *Cot.* 126. — Milte-sare grief or sore of the spleen, splenis dolor. — Milte-scare hardness of the spleen, *L. M.* 2, 31. — Milte-seoc milt or spleen sick, *R.* 10.
 Miltan to melt, decay, *Ps.* 21, 13: *Cd.* 167, v. meltan.

Miltistre, an; *f.* Harlot; me-
retrix:—Hig comon to anre
miltistran huse, *Jos.* 2, 1.

Miltse mercy, *Scint.* 9, i. q.
mildse.

Miltsian, gemiltsian, mildsian,
gemildsian, ic miltsige, ge-
miltsige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* a.
[mildsemercy] To have pity on,
to pity, pardon, indulge; mise-
reri, ignoscere:—*Þu* miltsast,
Ps. 58, 6. Miltsa me, *Mk.* 10,
48. God miltsige ure, *Ps.* 66,
1. Gemiltsode he him, *Mt.*
20, 34. *Þæt* him mon mild-
sige that man should pity him,
Bt. 38, 7, *Card.* p. 322, 15:
Elf. gr. 28.

Miltsiendlic, miltsigendlic Wor-
thy of pardon, pardonable; ve-
nialis, *Alb. resp.* 4.

Miltsung, mildsung, gemiltsung;
e; *f.* Pity, mercy, compassion;
misericordia:—Gemune milt-
sunga þinra, *Driht reminiscere*
miserationum tuarum, Domine,
Ps. 24, 6: 129, 4: 144, 9.

Mimor known, *v.* gemimor.

Mín; *g.* s. of ic [*Plat.* mien,
min, mine: *Dut.* myn, myne:
Frs. min, mine: *Ger.* mein,
meine: *Ker.* mein: *Moes.*
meins meus; meina mea: *Dan.*
min, mit: *Swed.* min, mitt:
Icel. minn, mín, mitt meus,
mea, meum: *Fr.* mien, mienne:
Russ. moi: *Pol.* moy: *Grk.*
εμος] Of me; mei:—Ne æth-
rin þu min ne tangas tu me,
Jn. 20, 17. Wið min against
me; contra me, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Mín; *m.* n. mine; *f.* adj. pron.
MINE, my; meus, mea:—Her
is min se gecorena sunu, *Mt.*
3, 17.

Mina fannus piscis, *Cot.* 213.

Mindgian, mingian to advise, ad-
monish, exhort, *Bt.* 11, 2, *v.*
myngian.

*Mindiglicnys a memorial, *v.* ge-
mindiglicnys.

Minege admonish, *v.* myngian.

Minegung, mingung admonition,
C. R. Ben. 40, *v.* mynegung.

Minenes for mines of me, *Bt.* 3,
1, *v.* min.

Minet money, *v.* mynet.

Minicene A nun, MINIKIN, a
demure neat woman; monialis,
nonna, *L. Can. Edg. de imp.*
pen. 32, 33.

Minlice In my manner or fash-
ion; meo more, *Cot.* 136.

Minnaem A handful, bundle, sheaf;
manipulus:—*Þa* minnaem ga-
derað qui manipulos colligit,
Ps. 128, 6.

Minre Of, to, or in my; meæ,
mea; *g.* d. s. f. of mín:—On
minre scole in my school, *Bt.*
3, 1.

Minsian [*Dan.* mindske to di-

minish: *Swed.* minska: *Icel.*
minka] To MINCE, diminish,
lessen, destroy; minuere, de-
struere, *Cd.* 187.

Minster a minster, *L. Cnut. eccl.*
5, *v.* mynster.

Minta, minte, mynte, an [*Plat.*
mint, minte *f.*: *Dut.* munt,
munte *f.*: *Ger.* minze, münze
f.: *Dan.* mynte *c.*: *Swed.* myn-
ta *f.*: *Grk.* μινθη: *Fr.* men-
the *f.*: *It.* Sp. menta *f.*: *Ir.*
miontas] MINT; mentha:—
Ge þe teoðiað mintan, *Lk.*
11, 42. Ge þe teoðigað myn-
tan, *Mt.* 23, 23.—Sæ-mint sea-
mint.—Wilde-minta wild-mint;
menthastrum. — Mintan-cyn
mint-kind.

¹ Mioloc milk, *v.* meolc.

Miox dung, filth, *v.* meox.

Mirc A vessel to keep honey;
mellarium, *Som.*

MIRC [*Plat.* murk, murks: *Dan.*
mörke *n.*: *Swed.* mörker *n.*
morkhet *f.*: *Icel.* myrkr: *Scot.*
mirk, mirke darkness: *Russ.*
mrak] Darkness, MURK, a pri-
son; tenebræ, carcer: — Of
þam mirce generede from the
murk had saved, *Cd.* 196.

Mirht mirth, *Bt.* 35, 6, *v.* myrð.

Mirige, myrig; adj. MERRY,
pleasant; hilaris, jucundus,
Gen. 13, 10.

Mirigð mirth, *v.* myrð.

Mirilic Full of marrow; medul-
latus, *Lye.*

Mirran to hinder, obstruct, offend,
Ex. 5, 4, *v.* myrran.

Mis- [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* *Icel.* mis:
Ger. *Swed.* miss: *Moes.* mis-
sa: *Ot.* and later South Ger-
man writers, missi, misse] pre-
fixed to words, denotes a de-
fect, an error, evil, unlikeness;
in compositione, defectum,
errorem, corruptelam, dissi-
militudinem, &c. denotat.—
Mis-beard, mis-byrd, mis-byrd-
do misbirth, miscarriage, indis-
position, *Cot.* 6.—Mis-began to
disfigure, *C. Mt.* 6, 16.—Mis-
beodan to misuse, injure, mis-
govern, *Chr.* 1083.—Mis-boren
misborn, miscarriage, *Herb.* 114,
3.—Mis-calfan to miscalve;
abortare, *Cot.* 141.—Mis-cro-
cettan to croak badly; male
crocitare, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.—Mis-
cwædan to speak amiss, to evil
speak, revile, *C. R. Jn.* 9, 28.
—Mis-cyrran to turn aside, to
err.—Mis-dæd misdeed, fault,
L. Alf. pol. 23: *Chr. Ing.* p.
152.—Mis-doen, mis-don to
do amiss, to transgress, sin, *R.*
Jn. 3, 20.—Mis-efesian to ton-
sure amiss, *L. Can. Edg.* 47.
—Mis-endebyrde out of order,
disorderly.—Mis-endebyrdian
to put in disorder, to act dis-

orderly, *L. North. Pres.* 38.—

—Mis-fadian to pervert, *L.*
North. Pres. 39.—Mis-fadung
a perversion, *R. Ben.* 65.—

Mis-faran to go amiss, to err,
offend, *Elf. T.* p. 13.—Mis-

fedan to over-eat, devour, *T.*
Ps. 48, 14.—Mis-fon mistake,
wander from, *Bt.* 2.—Mis-ge-

wider unseasonable weather.—

Mis-giman [gyman to take
care of] to neglect, *L. North.*

Pres. 34.—Mis-gretan to a-
buse, to receive uncivilly, *Cart.*

Mon. Angl. I. 277, l. 40.—

Mis-hæbbenda being sick, *C.*
Mt. 8, 16.—Mis-healdsumnys

negligence, *Pænit.* 3, 11.—

Mis-hersum disobedient.—

Mis-hwerfian, mis-hwyrfian to
turn amiss, to pervert, corrupt,

Bt. 14, 2.—Mis-hyran to dis-
obey, *Lup. Ser.* 3, 8.—Mis-

lædan to mislead, seduce, *Elf.*
ep. 45.—Mis-lar bad-lore or

doctrine; prava doctrina, *Scint.*
21, 78.—Mis-lic unlike, vari-

ous, diverse, *Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.* p.
66.—Mis-lician to dislike,

displease, *Ex.* 21, 8.—Mis-

licnys unlikeness, diversity, *Ps.*
44, 11.—Mis-limpan to hap-

pen amiss, *Ors.* 4, 4.—Mis-

micel less great, smaller, fewer,
Cd. 161.—Mis-ræd bad coun-

sel, *Jud.* 13, 1.—Mis-rædan to
counsel amiss, misdirect, *R. Ben.*

64.—Mis-speowan to succeed
badly, *Ors.* 2, 5, *v.* spōwan.—

Mis-sprecan to murmur, *C. R.*
Jn. 6, 43.—Mis-tæcan to instruct

amiss, misinform, *Num.* 14, 37.

—Mis-þeon to degenerate, *R.*
61.—Mis-tidan to happen a-

miss, *L. Cnut. pol.* 53.—Mis-

tihrendlic dissuasive.—Mis-

timan to mistime, happen amiss,
Basil. R. 5.—Mis-tucod cru-

entatus, *Greg.* 1, 2.—Mis-tu-

kian to mislead, *Chr.* 1083.—

Mis-wendian to pervert, *L.*
Ps. 17, 28.—Mis-wenian, mis-

wenigan to misuse, abuse.—

Mis-werc misdeeds, *R. Jn.* 3,
19.—Mis-wissian to teach im-

properly, mislead.—Mis-wri-

tan to miswrite.—Mis-wurð-

ian to dishonour, disgrace, abuse,
L. North. Pres. 25.

Miscan To mix, mingle, dispose;
miscere:—Miscað and met-
gað ælcum disposes and metes
to each, *Bt.* 39, 9.

Mise a table, *Ps.* 68, 27, *v.* myse.

Misenlic Belonging to a table;
mensæ pertinens.

Misenlic different, *Bd.* 1, 33, *v.*
misselic.

^o Missar, misser [*Icel.* missiri a
space of six months] A space of
six months, a season, year; se-
mestre spatium, anni dimidi-

um, et, per synecdochen, annus:—Missera worn a number of years; annorum numerus, *Cd.* 58. Misserum frod stricken in years, *Cd.* 83: 107. Fela missera many seasons, *Cd.* 145. Misselic, missenlic, mistl, mistlic; *adj.* Dissimilar, various, different; dissimilis, varius:—Mið missenlicum adlum cum variis doloribus, *Mt.* 4, 24. Missenlicum adlum gedrehte variis morbis vexati, *Mk.* 1, 34. For missenlicum intingan for various reasons, *Bd.* 4, 1. Missenlicnis, se; *f.* Unlikeness, diversity; varietas, *C. T. Ps.* 44, 15. Missian [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* missen: *Dan.* miste: *Swed.* mista: *Icel.* missa] To MISS, err, mistake; aberrare, *L. Can. Edg.* 32. MIST, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Swed.* mist *m.*: *Icel.* mistr *n.*] A MIST, cloud, darkness; caligo:—On þas sweartan mistas into these dark mists, *Cd.* 21. Todrif þone mist dispel the mist, *Bt.* 33, 4: *Gen.* 15, 17. Mistel the herb basil, *Herb.* 118. Mistel-ta [*Ger. Dan. Swed.* mistel viscum album, *Lin.*] MISTLETOE; viscus, *Cot.* 175, 210. Mistian to be dim sighted, *v.* mistrian. ^pMistl, mistlic various, different, *Bt.* 34, 9, *v.* misselic. Mistlice; *adv.* Variously; diverse, *Pecc. Med.* 4. Mistlicnes a variety, *R. Conc.* *v.* missenlicnes.—Mistlic-wisan various ways. Mistrian, mistian To make dark, to blind; caligare:—His eagan ne mistredon ejus oculi non caligaverunt, *Deut.* 34, 7. MITE [*Plat. Fr.* mite *f.*: *Dut.* myter *m.*: *Ger.* miete, miethe *f.*: *Dan.* mid *n.*: *Swed.* mått *m.*: *Heb.* מִיטְּ moth a little thing] A MITE; tamus, *R.* 23. Mið; *prep. d.* With; cum:—Mið heora cyningum with their kings; cum eorum regibus, *Bt.* 1. Miðan, bemiðan; *p.* mað; *pp.* miðen. To lie hid, to hide, conceal, dissemble; latere, dissimulare:—Mað delituit, *Past.*: *Cot.* 62. Þeah ic his miðe though I conceal it; licet ego hoc dissimulaverim, *Bt.* 26, 1. He ne mihte hit bemiðan, *Mk.* 7, 24. Mitig mighty, *v.* mihtig. Mitinc A meeting; congressus, *Ors.* 3, 7. MITTA, andmitta, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* mud, mudde *f.* a measure

of about four bushels: *Ger.* mütt, müth, müdd, mud, muth, muid, muidd, muiddle *n. f.*: *Ot.* muttu: *Tat.* mutti: *Moes.* mitads: in Germany and Switzerland, a dry and liquid measure: *Dan.* maade *c.*: *Swed.* mått *n.*: *Icel.* máti *m.*] 1. A measure; mensura. 2. An epha; epha. 3. Corus. 4. A bath; batus, bata. 5. A bushel; modius:—1. Habbað rihtne an mittan habete justam (et) unam mensuram, *Lev.* 19, 35. 2. Hæbbe ælc man rihtne an mittan habeat unusquisque integrum epha, *Deut.* 25, 15. 3. Hund - mittena hwætes centum coros tritici, *Lk.* 16, 7. 4. *Cot.* 25. 5. *R. Mt.* 5, 15. ^qMitting a meeting, *v.* mitinc. Mixen a dunghill, *C. R. Lk.* 14, 35, *v.* myxen. Mix-forc a dung-fork, *R.* 3, *v.* myxen, &c. MÓD, es; *n.* [*Plat. mood m.* courage, mood; gemot *n.* mind, genius: *Dut.* moed *m.* courage; gemoed *n.* mind: *Ger.* muth *m.* gemüth *n.*: *Isd.* muot: *Ker.* muat: *Ot.* muot, gemuat: *Moes.* mod anger: *Dan.* Swed. mod, mood *n.* courage: mód *m.* the mind] 1. Mind; mens, animus. 2. Disposition, MOOD, passion, violence, force; vis, violentia:—1. Modes eagan mind's eyes, *Bt.* 3, 1. Hales modes sanæ mentis, *Mk.* 5, 15. Mod and mægen niman animum et vires resumere, *Bd.* 1, 16. On þinum mode in thy mind, *Bt.* 5, 1, 3. Heo cwæð on hyre mode illa dixit in ejus mente, *Mt.* 9, 21. Þurh heora miclan mod through their great mind, pride, *Cd.* 18. 2. Mere - streames mod sea-stream's force; oceani violentia, *Cd.* 167.—Mód-ful full of mind, irritable, *Obs. Lun.* 11.—Mód-geþanc, mód-geþonc thoughts of the mind, counsel, the mind, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Mód-geþoht mind's thought, reasoning, *Cd.* 14.—Mód-gewinn conflicts of mind, *Cd.* 134.—Mód-hete heat of mind, anger, hatred, *Cd.* 83.—Mód-hwata, mód-hwate fervid in mind, zealous, *Cd.* 148.—Mód-leás weak minded, pusillanimous, *Prov.* 12.—Mód-leaste folly, pusillanimity, slothfulness, *Abus.* 6.—Mód-sefa the mind's sense, intellect, sensation, intelligence, *Cd.* 198.—Mód-seocnes sickness of mind, a disease of the heart.—Mód-sorg grief of mind, *Cd.* 35.—Mód-staðol firm minded.—Mód-staðolnys

firmness of mind, fortitude.—Mód-þanc mind's thought, the mind.—Mód-þwær patient in mind, meek, mild, *L. Ps.* 24, 10.—Mód-þwærnes patience, meekness, *Off. Reg.* 2.—Mód-wæg a proud wave, *Cd.* 167. Moddrie, moddrige, modrie, an; *m.* [*Plat.* medder, mödder *f.*: *Dut.* moei *f.*: *Ger.* muhme *f.*: *Mons.* muoma *f.*: *Dan.* Swed. moster *f.*: *Icel.* módur-systir *f.*] An aunt; matertera:—Modrian sunu an aunt's son; materteræ filius, matruelis, *R.* 92. Cristes modrian sunu Christ's aunt's son; Christi materteræ filius, *Elf. T.* p. 32, 3. Modrigan sunu an aunt's son, *Ors.* 3, 9. Modeg angry, proud, *Bt.* 37, 4, *v.* modig. Moder a mother, *Mt.* 12, 49, *v.* modor. Moderg A cousin, sister's son; consobrinus, *Som.* Moderlic; *adj.* MOTHERLY; maternus, *Elf. gl.* Modga elated, proud, distinguished, *Cd.* 89, *v.* modig. ^sModgian to be proud, *Cd.* 160, *v.* modian. Modian, modigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To be high-minded, to rage, swell; animo esse excelso, superbire:—Wa la wa þat ænig man sceolde modigan swa alas! that any man should be so proud; heu! quod ullus homo superbiret ita, *Chr.* 1088. Modig, modeg; *adj.* MOODY, proud, angry, irritable, courageous, brave; superbus:—Gif ænig man hæbbe modigne sunu, *Deut.* 21, 18. Modige mete þegnas bold meat-thanes; elati cibo thani, *Cd.* 148. Modiglice; *adv.* Proudly, angrily; superbe, *Som.* Modignes, modines, se; *f.* MOODINESS, pride, animosity; superbia:—Ahebbende heora heafda on healice modignysse efferentes eorum capita summa superbia, *Jud.* c. 5. Modilic Magnanimous; magnanimus, *Bt. R.* p. 173. Modnes, se; *f.* Pride; superbia, *C. R. Ben.* 68. MODOR, moder, modur; *d.* medder; *ac.* modor, but sometimes modra, in the other cases indecl. [*Plat. Frs.* moder, moor *f.*: *Dut.* moeder, moer *f.*: *Ger.* mutter *f.*: *Ker.* Wil. muater *f.*: *Ot.* muoter. In the 8th century Old Franc. muader *f.*: *Dan.* Swed. moder *f.*: *Icel.* modir *f.*: *Fr.* mere *f.*: *Ir.* mathair *f.*: *It. Sp. Port.* madre: *Wel.* mam: *Russ.* mat:

Grk. μήτηρ: Pers. مادر *madr*, mader: Sans. mada, madra, meddra, mata.—muth *mother*, was used by the Egyptians as a cognomen of *Isis*, v. *Wach.* in muter] A MOTHER; mater:—Heo is ealra libben-dra modor, *Gen.* 3, 20. Her is þin modor, *Mk.* 3, 32, 33. Of wambe modor minre *ab utero matris meæ*, *Ps.* 70, 7. Of his modor innoðe, *Lk.* 1, 15. Segð hys fæder and meder *say to his father and mother*, *Mk.* 7, 11, 12. Aris and nim þat cild, and his modor, *Mt.* 2, 13, 14, 20, 21. Ofslea þas modra occidat matrem, *Gen.* 32, 11. Modor mothers, *Mk.* 10, 30.—Modor-sлага mother-slayer, *Elf. gl.* Modrie, modrige an aunt, v. moddrie. Modsumnes, se; f. *Agreement*; concordia. Modur mother, *Gen.* 37, 10, v. modor. Moeðe Troublesome; molestus, *R. Lk.* 11, 7. Moettan to find, *C. Lk.* 13, 7, v. métan. Mogðe, mohð, mohða a moth, *C. R. Mt.* 6, 20, v. moð. Molcen Curdled milk, milk-food; lac coagulatum, *Cot.* 122: 168. MOLDE, myl, an; f. [*Plat.* mul, mull f. mulm m: *Dut.* mul f. molm m: *Frs.* molde, molle f: *Ger.* mulm m: *Lip.* melm: *Old Ger.* mel, mill dust: *Dan.* muld c: *Swed.* mylla f: *Icel.* mold f.] MOULD, earth, dust; terra, pulvis:—God þa forð-ateah of þære moldan, *Gen.* 2, 9. Of þisse moldan from this earth, *Cd.* 227: 2. Molegen, molegn, molegn-sticci A kind of gum or liquor; galbanum, *Cot.* 42, 168, *Som.* Molsnad rotten, v. gemolsnad. Molten MOLTEN, melted; liquefactus, *Som.* Men man, *Bt.* 35, 5, v. man. Mon wickedness, *Bd.* 1, 14, *S. p.* 482, 23, v. mân. Mona, an; m. [*Plat.* man, mane m: *Dut.* maan f: *Ger.* mond m: *Isd.* Ot. mano: *Not.* man: *Old Suab. Poets.* mane: *South Ger.* mon, mahn, mohn, maun: *Dan.* maane c: *Swed.* mâne m: *Icel.* mâni: *Scot.* mone, meen: *Grk.* μην] The MOON; luna:—Gif ænig man geeað-mede hine to sunnan and to monan si quisquis se humiliaverit coram sole et luna, *Deut.* 17, 3. He worhte monan ille fecit lunam, *Ps.* 103, 20. Ne gang þu mona ne progrediari

tu, luna, *Jos.* 10, 12. Niwe mona new moon; neomenia, *R. 3.* Full mona full moon; plenilunium, *Cot.* 134.

Monad admonished, v. monian.

Mon-æta Man-eaters; anthropophagi, *Cot.* 206.

Monan - dæg MONDAY; lunæ dies, *Rub. Jn.* 2, 12.

Monað, monoð, monuð, monð, es; m. [*Plat.* Dut. maand f: *Ger.* monath m: *Rab.* manoth: *Ot. Tat.* manod: *Moes.* menath: *Dan.* maaned c: *Swed.* mânad m: *Icel.* má-nadr, mánudr m: *Scot.* moneth: *Grk.* μην] A MONTH; mensis:—Syxta monað sextus mensis, *Lk.* 1, 36. Fif monð-as, *Lk.* 1, 24: 4, 25. On twelf monðum in twelve months, *Bt.* 34, 10. The names of the months.—1. Se forma monað the first month, January; also called æftera-geola, æftera-iula the after Yule or Christmas.—2. Sol-monað son-month, February.—3. Hlyd - monað stormy month, March, Hæd or Rhæd-monað Rhedah's month.—4. Easter - monað Easter-month, April.—5. Maius-monað May-month. Tri-milchi three-milk month, when cows were milked three times a day.—6. Sear-monað, sere-monað dry-month, June; also, Midsummer-monað Midsummer month, and ærra-liða the former mild-month.—7. Mæd-monað, mede - monað mead - month, July; called also, æftera-liða the next mild-month, v. liða.—8. Weod - monað, weiden-monað weed-month; also, þrida-liða the third mild-month, August.—9. Halig-monað holy-month, September; also, harfest-monað harvest - month.—10. Se teoða-monað the tenth month; also, winter-fyllið winter beginning.—11. Blot-monað blood-month, November.—12. Mid-winter-monað mid-winter-month, December; ærra-geola or iula before yule or Christmas.—Monað-adl menstrualis morbus, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.—Monað-adlec, monað-adlic one monthly - sick, *Cot.* 134.—Monað-blod, monað-gecynd menstrua, *R.* 78.—Monað - seoc one monthly-sick, a menstruous person, a lunatic, *Elf. gl. R.* 78.

Monces a mancus, sum of money, v. mancos.

Mon-cild a man-child, *Bt.* 35, 5.—Mon-cwælmnys homicide, *C. R. Mk.* 15, 7.—Mon-cwealm, man-cwyld pestilence, slaughter, *Ors.* 1, 12: *Bd.* 3, 13.—

Mon-cynn mankind, *Bt.* 4, v. man, &c.

MOND; pl. mondo [*Plat.* mande f: *Dut.* Ger. mand f: *Fr.* manne f. hence Maunday Thursday or Thursday before Easter, when presents of food were given in little baskets] A MAUND, basket, pannier; corbis, cophinus, *R. Mt.* 14, 20: *C. Mk.* 8, 8.

Mon-dream human joy, *Cd.* 59.

Moneg many, v. manig.

Monelic Moon like, lunar; lunaris, *Æqu. vern.* 9.

Mon-esn a man-servant, *Bd.* 4, 13.

Monger a merchant, dealer, v. mangere.

* Moniaca Gummi ammoniacum, *L. M.* 1, 23.

Monian, ic monige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To admonish, remind, advise; monere:—Þu hi scealt monian thou shalt admonish them, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 7, *S. p.* 492, 22, v. manian, myngian.

Moni-feald manifold, v. manig-feald.

Moni - fealdnys multiplicity, v. manig-fealdnes.

Monig many, *Bt.* 18, 1, v. manig.

Mon-ige Mona island; Mona insula, *Bd.* 2, 9.

Monige A warning, reckoning; monitio, recensio, *R. Mt.* 18, 24.

* Monige I admonish, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5, v. monian.

Monig-feald manifold, *Bd.* 5, 20, v. manig-feald.

Mon-leás man-less, without men, *R.* 110.

Mon-lica a human image, *Cd.* 119, v. manlica.

Monn a man, *Bd.* 4, 19, v. man.

Monnec a monk, *R.* 110, v. munuc.

Monnes-eln [elne an ell, monnes of a man] A cubit, an ell; cubitus, ulna, *Cd.* 69.—Monnes-sure quoddam oxalis genus, *L. M.* 1, 51.—Monnes-tus a jaw-tooth.—Mon-mægen a force or multitude of men, *C. Jn.* 18, 3.

Monoð a month, *Num.* 11, 20, v. monað.

Monoðlic; adj. Monthly, menstrual; menstruus, *Som.*

* Monoð-seoc A lunatic; lunaticus, *Mt.* 5, 24.

Mon-rim a number of men, *Cd.* 84.

Mon-sliht murther, *Ors.* 1, 11.

Mont a mountain, *Ps.* 77, 59, v. munt.

Monð a month, *Ex.* 12, 2, v. monað.

Mon-þwære mild, *Bd.* 3, 14, v. man-þwære.

Mon-þwærnys mildness, *Bd.* 3, 3, v. man-þwærnys.

Monung admonition, warning, notice, homage, service, *Bd.* 2, 12, v. manung.

Monuð a month, *Gen.* 29, 14, v. monað.

Mon-wise a sinful way, *Cd.* 92.

Moor A MOOR, moisture; uligo, *R.* 56.

Mór, es; m. [*Plat.* moor n. marshy ground: *Dut.* moer, moeras n: *Ger.* moor n. morast m: *South Ger.* mur, gemor, gemorig: *Dan.* morads n: *Swed.* moras n. myra f: *Icel.* myri f. mór m: *Fr.* marais m: *Lat.* mid. morus; hence *Eng.* moor-land, as *Westmoreland*] 1. Waste land, a MOOR, heath; inculta terra, desertum. 2. Waste land on account of water; hence, a fen, bog, pool, pond; palus, v. mere. 3. Waste land from rocks; hence, a hill, mountain; mons:—1. Sumra wyrta eard bið on dunum, sumra on merscum, sumra on morum, sumra on cludum, sumre on barum sondum of some herbs (the) native soil is on hills, of some in marshes, of some in moors, of some on rocks, of some on bare sands, *Bt.* 34, 10, *Card.* p. 232, 13. Fennas and moras fens and moors, *Card.* 18, 1. Mores græs moor's grass, *Cd.* 203. 2. Fennas and moras fens and bogs, *Bt.* 18, 1. Ofer moras, *Ex.* 7, 5. 3. Hine betilldon in an nearo fæsten micel ungeferedra mora eum perduxerunt in angustum septum valde inaccessorum montium, *Bd.* 4, 26. In heagum morum in high mountains, *Bd.* 4, 27.

^a Moran, moru, mur [*Plat.* muulbesie, moerbeif: *Dut.* moerbezie, moerbeif: *Ger.* maulbere f: *Not.* murbouma: *Mon.* maurpaum: *Dan.* morbær n: *Icel.* mórber n.] Mulberries; mora, baccæ, *L. M.* 3, 41.

Morað Wine boiled to its third part; carenum vinum, *R.* 32.

Mor-beam a mulberry-tree, *L. Ps.* 77, 52, v. mar-beam.

Mord-slihta, mord-slyhta A sorcerer; veneficus, *L. In.* 77.

More more, *Chr.* 1137, v. mare.

Mor-fæsten a mountain-fortress, fastness, *Chr.* 878.

Morgan A portion, dowry; dos, *L. Ethelb.* 80.

Morgan-gifu, morgen-gifu [*Ger.* morgengabe: in the treaty of partition between Guntram, Childebest, and Brünnhild of the year 587 already called morganegiba; in the old laws of the Longobards morgengap,

morgincap: *Dan.* morgengave c: *Swed.* morgongâfwa f: *Icel.* morgungáfa f. donum nuptiale; the older word is morgungiof f: *Lat.* mid. morganaticum, murganate, murgitatio, morganegiba, morgengaba, morgangifa.—morgen the morning, gifu a gift] A marriage settlement; dos nuptialis. The morgen gift was a settlement on the lady, very similar to a modern jointure. It was settled before the nuptials, but was not actually given away until the morning afterwards, or until the marriage was completed, *Turn. Hist. A.-S.* vol. iii. p. 70: *Elf. gl.* p. 57: *R.* 13: *Hickes's pref.* p. lx: *L. Cnut.* pol. 71.

Morgen, mergen, merigen, merien [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* *Dan.* morgen m: *Swed.* morgon m: *Icel.* morgun m: *Ker.* morkan: *Ot.* *Tat.* morgan: *South Ger.* the common people morn] The MORNING, morrow; aurora, matutinum tempus:—Witodlice þa hyt morgen wæs, *Mt.* 27, 1. ¶ On morgen in the morning; mane, *Gen.* 28, 18. To morgen, nu to-morgen to-morrow; cras, crastino die, *Ex.* 8, 23: *Mt.* 6, 30. Oð morgen till morning, till to-morrow; in crastinum, *Mt.* 16, 23.—Morgen-deagung the dawning of the day, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Morgengifu a dowry, v. morgan-gifu.—Morgen-lic belonging to to-morrow, *Mt.* 6, 34.—Morgenspæc a morning-speech, a council held the following day, *Hickes's Thes. pref.* p. 9.—Morgen-steorra a morning-star, *Bt.* 4: 39, 13.—Morgentid, morgen-tyd morning-tide, *C. Ps.* 48, 15.—Morgen-wacian to awake early, to watch; invigilare, *Cot.* 132, 204.

Morgynn, morhgen the morning, *Lk.* 13, 32, 33: *Ps.* 87, 14, v. morgen, &c.

Mori wet land, a meadow, *Gen.* 41, 2, v. mór.

Mor-land a mountainous-country, *Bd.* 4, 27: 5, 9.

Morn MORN; mane:—On morne in mane, *V. Ps.* 89, 6, 16, v. morgen.

Morode Brine, pickle; muria, *L. M.* 1, 36.

Mor-sceaðe, mor-scæðe a highway-robber, *R. Lk.* 23, 33, v. morð, &c.

Mortere A MORTAR; mortarium, *Herb.* 41, 4.

MORÐ, es; n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* moord m: *Frs.* mord n: *Ger.* mord m: *Poem of St. Anno*, mohrt: *Moes.* maurthr: *Dan.*

Swed. *Icel.* mord n: *Fr.* meurtre: *Sp.* muerte: *It.* morte: *Ir.* marth: *Pehlavi.* murdan to die] 1. Death, destruction, perdition; mors, perditio. 2. Slaughter, murther; cædes, homicidium:—1. Mid morðes cwealme with pain of death, *Cd.* 35, *Th.* p. 47, 9. Ðæt micle morð the great perdition, *Cd.* 30. On þat micle morð in that great perdition, *Cd.* 32. 2. *Elf. T.* p. 42. Gif open morð weorðe if there become open murther, *L. Cnut.* pol. 53, *W.* p. 142, 23.—Morð-dæd a deadly deed, sin, murther, *Elf. T.* 34, 21.—Morð-sceaðo deadly robbers, *C. Mt.* 27, 38.—Morð-slaga a murtherer, *Deut.* 27, 24.—Morð-siæge a murther, murthering.—Morð-weorc deadly work, murther, *L. Cnut.* pol. 5.—Morð-wyrhta a private murtherer, a poisoner, *L. Cnut.* pol. 4.

^d Mórðer, mórðor; g. mórðres. MURTHUR, slaughter, misery; homicidium, cædes:—Morð-or fremedon murther perpetrated, *Cd.* 149: *R. Mt.* 23, 19. Swa hwæt swa wit her morðres þoliað whatever we here of misery suffer, *Cd.* 35.—Ealra morðra of all deadly ills, *Cd.* 16.—Mórðer-inne, an; f. a perdition-house, *Cd.* 18.—Mórðor-slago, mórður-slaga a murtherer, *C. R. Mk.* 7, 21. Mórður a murther, *C. R. Mt.* 15, 19, v. mórðer.

Moru mulberries, *L. M.* 3, 8, v. moran.

Mor-wyrt moor-wort, moor-grass, *L. M.* 1, 58.

Most, moste must, ought, *L. Can. eccl. W.* p. 154, v. mot.

Most a mast, *Cd.* 72, v. mæst.

Mot A MOTE; atomus, *Mt.* 7, 3.

Mot Assessed money, a toll; numisma census, *Gloss. Cott. Mt.* 22, 19.

Mót; ic, he mót, þu móst; we móton; p. ic, he móste, we móston [*Plat.* muten, möten: *Dut.* moeten: *Ger.* müssen: *Ot.* *Ker.* Wil. muozzen, muazen, muasun: *Swed.* måste: *Icel.* má: *Pol.* mussze: *Boh.* musy] 1. MUST, ought; debeo, debes, etc. 2. Can, may, am able; possum, potes, etc. licet mihi, tibi, etc.:—1. Ealle we moton sweltan all we must die, *Ex.* 12, 33. Nan þing ne moste belifan oð merigen nothing must remain till morning, *Elf. Ser. Pas.* p. 18. Moste se biscop niman the bishop must take, *L. Can. eccl.* p. 154, 32. 2. Ðær heo æfre

forð wunian moten *where they evermore may possess or dwell*, *Cd.* 220. Heo wunian moton *they may dwell*, *Cd.* 220. We hit habban ne moton *we may not have it*; nos id habere non possumus, *Cd.* 21. Æfter hu micelre tide mot heo in cyricean gangan *post quantum tempus possit illa (licet illi) in ecclesiam ire*, *Bd.* 1, 27, int. 8.

^e Mot a moot, an assembly, v. gemot. — Mot-bell moot-bell, a bell used to call an assembly, *L. Edw. conf.* 35. — Mot-ern a place of meeting, a moot-hall, *C. Jn.* 18, 28. — Mot-hus moot-house, a house of assembly, *R.* 107. — Mot-stow a meeting-place, *R.* 55, 81.

Motan [*Old Dan.* mōtær: *A.-S.* mot or gemot a moot or assembly] *To cite, to appear on a summons before a court of justice*; citare:—Gif he þane mannan mote if he cite the man, *L. Hloth.* 8, *W.* p. 8, 33.

MOÐ, moððe [*Plat.* mutte *f.*: *Dut.* mot *f.*: *Ger.* motte *f.*: *Dan.* mōt *c.*: *Swed.* mott *m.*] A MOTH; tineā:—Ne moððe ne gewemð, *Lk.* 12, 33: *Mt.* 6, 20.

Moð-feng *A large statue*; colossus, *Som.*

Moð-heal moot-hall, v. mot, &c.

Motian; *p.* ode; *pp.* gemotod. *To assemble for conversation, to treat, discuss, dispute*; convenire, disputare, rem agere:—Man mot on eornost motian wið his Drihten *a man must in earnest treat with his Lord*; homo debet serio rem agere cum ejus Domino, *Elf. T.* p. 29, 22.

Mowe [*Scot.* mow, moue] *A heap as of hay, a mow*; acervus, v. muga.

Mucel, muchel great, muckle, *Ps.* 75, 1, v. micel.

Mucelnys, muchelnys greatness, a multitude, *Ps.* 93, 19, v. mycelnes.

Mucg a mow, v. mowe.

Mucg-wyrt mug-wort, *Cot.* 100, v. mug-wyrt.

Mucxle *A weasel*; geniscula, *Cot.* 97, 161, i. e. mustela.

Mudrica locus, *Lye.*

Muga, an; *m.* [*Icel.* muḡr *m.*] *A stack, heap, mow*; acervus, strues:—Gif fyr bærne mugan, *Ex.* 22, 6.

Mugon Could; possunt, *C. Mt.* 9, 15; for magon, v. magan.

Mug-wyrt MUG-WORT; artemisia, *Elf. gl.* p. 86.

^s Muha a mow, v. muga.

MUL [*Plat.* muul, muhl *n.*: *Dut.* muil, muildier, muilezel *m.*: *Ger.* maul, maulthier *n.* mau-

lesel *m.*: *Not.* mul. In *Luther's* translation of the Bible sometimes maulperd is used: *Dan.* muuldyr, muldyr *n.* mul-esel *n.*: *Swed.* mula, mulásna *f.*: *Icel.* múlasni *m.* múlasna *f.* múll *m.* a mule. Some think this word is derived from the *Latin* mulus, which name, according to *Isd.*, was given to this animal from being used in mills to grind the corn. Even horses used for this purpose were called muli: *Wel.* mûl a mule] 1. A MULE; mulus. 2. *A mullet*; mugilis, mullus:—1. *Elf. gl.* p. 59: *Ps.* 31, 11. 2. *Som.*—Mul-hyrde a driver or keeper of mules, *Elf. gr.*

Multon melted, *Cd.* 167, v. meltan.

Mun *A hand*; manus, *Lye.*

Munan to remember, consider, *L. Lund.* 8, v. gemunan.

Munca-ceaster, Muneca-cæaster [*ceaster a city, munuca of monks*] MONKCHESTER, near the coast of Northumberland: in the *Chr.* it is called Lindesfarena-ea; monachorum castrum, oppidum, *Lye.*

Munc-lif monastic life, v. munuclic, &c.

Mund [*Icel.* mund *f.* a hand, mund *n.* an indefinite time] 1. *A hand*; manus. 2. *A hand's breadth, a palm*; mensura longitudini manus æqualis, palma:—1. Morð mid mundum murther with hands, *Cd.* 75: 50: *Jdth.* p. 24, 38. 2. Prym mundum hierra tribus palmis altior, *Menol.* 27, Mar.

^b Mund; *f.* [*Frs.* mond a guardian, mundelinge *f.* protection: *Plat.* *Old Ger.* mund *m.* a man, a man of power and strength, a protector: *Ot. pref. ad reg. Lud.* v. 32. fon gót er muázi haben munt, ioh uuesan lango gisun a deo habeat protectionem, et sit diu incolumis: the Longobards used mundus, mundoaldus for a protector: *Dan.* *Swed.* myndig imperious, powerful, of age: *Icel.* myndugr majorennis, auctoritate pollens] A MOUND, protection, security, defence, patronage; munimen, protectio:—The mund was the protection of a man's household peace, as the were was of his personal safety; also, the sum paid to the family of the bride for transferring the tutelage they possessed over her to the family of the husband:—Seo mund sy let the mund be, *L. Ethelb.* 74: *L. Can.* *Edg. pn.* 15, *W.* p. 95, 43.—Mund-bora a bearer of

protection, a protector, *L. Cnut. pol.* 37.—Mund-brece [*brice a breaking*] a peace-breaking, *L. Cnut.* 12.—Mund-byrd the right of protection, patronage, *Bd.* 5, 21, 22.

Munden remembered, v. munan.

ⁱ Mund-ford MONTFORT, in Bretagne; Mons fortis, *Chr.* 1123, *Lye.*

Mundian, amundian *To defend, protect, pacify*; tueri, *Abus.* 9.

Mund-lan a little basket, *Cot.* 175.

Mund-leowe a basin; pelvis, *Som.*

Munec a monk, v. munuc.

Munecian *To be made a monk*; monachus fieri, *Som.*

Munegung admonition, v. manung.

Municene a nun, *L. Can.* *Edg. imp. pn.* 32, v. minicene.

Municep [*from Lat.* municipium] *A privileged city or town*; municipium, *Bd.* 3, 1.

Munigend advising, v. manian.

Munon consider, v. gemunan.

Munstr a minster, *Cart. Edw.*, v. mynster.

MUNT, es; *m.* [*Scot.* mounth, month a mountain: *Fr.* mont *m.*: *Sp.* Port. *It.* monte: *Bret.* menez *m.*: *Ir.* moin, muine] A MOUNT; mons:—To Oliu-etes munes nyðer-stige ad Oliveti montis descensum, *Lk.* 19, 37. Pæs munes cnæp montis vertex, *Ex.* 19, 20: *Lk.* 4, 29. On þone munt in montem, *Ex.* 19, 13. Abutan þone munt circa montem, *Ex.* 19, 12. Onfon muntas suscipiant montes, *Ps.* 71, 3. Pæra munta cnollas montium vertices, *Gen.* 8, 5. To þam muntum, *Gen.* 14, 10. Ofer þa muntas, *Gen.* 8, 4.—Munt-ælfen mountain-elves, *R.* 112. — Munt-geofa, Munt-Jofes, Munt-giop the mount of Jupiter, the Alps; mons Jovis, Alps, *Bt. R.* p. 150.—Munt-land mount-land, hilly-land, *Lk.* 1, 39.

Munt-gumni, perhaps for Munt-gumri [munt a mountain, Gumri of Gomer, *Lye*] MONTGOMERY, in Wales.

Munuc, monec, munec, es; *m.* [*Plat.* monnk, munnk *m.*: *Dut.* monnik *m.*: *Ger.* mōnch, mūnch *m.*: *Ker.* municho: *Not.* municha: *Dan.* *Swed.* munk *m.*: *Icel.* múnkr, múkr *m.*: *Wel.* manach, mynach *m.*: *Bret.* manach *m.*: *It.* monaco *m.*: *Sp.* monge *m.*: *Grk.* μοναχος from monos: *Sans.* muni] A MONK; monachus:—*L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 107, 28, 40. Munecas monks, *Bd.* 1, 23: 5, 12: *L. Alf.* 20. Munuc-gegyrela a monastic dress,

Bd. 1, 7.—Munuc-hād *monk-hood, a monastic state, Bd. 5, 12.*
Munuclic; *adj.* MONKLIKE, *monastic*; *monasticus, L. Const. W. p. 107.*—Munuc-lif *a monastic life, a monastery, Bd. 4, 11.*
Muoð *the throat, Ps. 13, 5, v. muð.*
Mur, es; *m.* *A mulberry*; *mur-rus, Cod. Exon. p. 24, b, v. moran.*—**Mur-beam** *a mulberry-tree, v. mor-beam.*—**Mur-berian** *mulberries.*
^k **Murcnere** *A murmurer*; *murmurator, R. Ben. 5.*
Murcnian, murcnigan, bemurcnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To murmur, repine*; *murmurare*:—*Pa ongunnon hig murcnian, Mt. 20, 11. Ge murcnodon vos murmuravistis, Deut. 1, 27. Ne murcniað, Jn. 6, 43. Murcnigende, Jn. 7, 32. Murciende, murcniende, Bt. 5, 1.*
Murcnung, murcung, e; *f.* *A murmuring, complaining*; *querela, Ex. 16, 11: Bt. 7, 2, C.*
Murge *Joyful*; *hilaris, Bt. R. p. 166.*—*Joyfully*; *hilariter, Solil. pref.*
Murhð *joy, v. myrhð.*
Murnan; *he murnð*; *p. mearn, we murnon*; *pp. mornen.* [*Plat. mirren: Old Ger. Ot. mornen*] *To MOURN, to be solicitous about, to care for, regard*; *lugere, sollicitus esse, Cd. 35. Ne murnð regards not, Bt. 37, 1.*
Murnung, e; *f.* **MOURNING**; *luctus, Bt. 7, 2.*
Murra *Mock chervil*; *myrrhis herba, L. M. 1, 1.*
Murre *myrrh, Ps. 44, 10, v. myrre.*
Mu's; *pl. mys* [*Plat. Dan. muus f: Dut. muis f: Ger. maus f: Not. muse: Swed. mus m: Icel. mús f: Russ. mysch: Boh. myss: Pol. mysz: Slavon. mish: Grk. μυς: Pers. موش* *moosh: Mart. says from Heb. מוש* *mus to withdraw, retire, as a mouse does on the least*
¹ *alarm, from the root משה* *mse*] 1. *A mouse*; *mus, sor-ex.* 2. *A muscle*; *musculus*:—1. *Som.* 2. *Mus þæs earmes musculus brachii, torus, laceratus, R. 72.*
Muscel *a muscle, Cot. 135, v. muscl.*
Musc-fleotan *Bibiones, mustiones, Elf. gl. inter. insecta.*
Muscl, muscle, muscule, muscel, muscla, an. [*Plat. mussel, musselken f: Dut. mossel m: Ger. muschelf: Dan. muskel, musling c: Swed. mussla f: Fr. moule, mousle f: It. mus-*

colo: Sp. musculo: Lat. mid. muscula] **A MUSCLE**, *shell-fish*; *musculus piscis, Bd. 1, 1.*—**Musclan-scil** *muscle-shell, Cot. 37.*

Mus-eare *the herb mouse-ear.*

Musewise, *Vicia, R. 50.*

Mus-fealle *A mouse-trap*; *mus-cipula, Cot. 172.*—**Mus-fealu** [*fealo a pale red colour*] *a mouse-colour, Cot. 135, v. bleo-read.*—**Mus-hafuc** *a mouse-hawk.*

MUST [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Wil. Dan. most m: Not. moste: Swed. must m: Icel. must f: Fr. moût m: It. Sp. Port. mosto m: Boh. mest: Pol. muszeek*] **MUST**, *new wine*; *novum vinum, Elf. gl. p. 61.*

Must MUSTON, *Leicestershire, Chr. 963.*

Mut *a meeting, v. mot.*

MUÐ, es; *m.* [*Frs. muthe, muda f. mouth, any opening: Dut. mond m: Plat. Ger. Ker. Dan. mund m: Old Ger. munt m: Moes. munths: Swed. mun m: Icel. munnr, munni m.*] **The MOUTH**; *os*:—*On þone muðe, Mt. 15, 17. Of Godes muðe, Mt. 4, 4. Muðe to muðe mouth to mouth*; *os ad os, coram, Num. 12, 8.*

Muða, an; *m.* *The mouth of a river, an opening, orifice, beak of a bird*; *os fluminis, fretum, æstuarium, portus*:—*Ofer þone muðan trans fretum, Mt. 8, 18, 28. Ge binnan muðan ge butan intra portum et extra, L. Ethelb. Anl. 2.*—**Muð-adle** *a disease of the mouth, R. 73.*—**Muð-bersting** *a bridle, R. 12.*—**Muð-coða** *a mouth-disease, R. 12.*

Mutung, e; *f.* *A loan*; *mutuum, Cot. 136.*

Muwa *a mow, v. mowe.*

Muxle *a muscle, v. muscl.*

MYCEL, micel; *comp. mára*; *sup. mæst*; *adj.* [*Scot. mekil, meikle, mykil, muckle great, much: Ger. michel great, much, now obsolete, but it was in use till the fifteenth century: Lip. mikil great: Ker. mih-hil: Ot. mihil: Moes. mikils: Dan. meget much: Swed. mycket much: Icel. mikill, meiri, mestr great, greater, greatest. This word is used in the Icel. in many compound words and even as a verb mikla magnificare: Pol. moc: Dalmat. moech: Sp. mucho: Malabar, maga, maha great: Hind. mahja, mai great*] 1. **Great, MICKLE**; *magnus.* 2. *Many, much*; *multus*:—1. *Him fyligdon mycele menigu, Mt. 4, 25. Pa fyligdon hym mycle*

mænio, Mt. 8, 1. Betwux us and eow is mycel dwolmage try-med, Lk. 16, 26. Godgeworhte twa micle leoht, þat mare leoht to þæs dæges lihtinge, Gen. 1, 16. 2. Þes man wyrð mycel tacn, Jn. 11, 47. Mycel gærs, Jn. 6, 10. Hit bringð mycelne wæstm, Jn. 12, 24. Gesawað micel sæd, Deut. 28, 38. Ælcum þe mycel geseald ys, hym man mycel to-secð, and æt þam þe hig mycel befæstum, hi mycel biddað, Lk. 12, 48. Hu mycel scealt þu how much owest thou, Lk. 16, 5.

Mycelnes, micelnes, mycilnis, mucelnys, se; *f.* *Greatness, magnificence, abundance, a multitude*; *magnitudo, abundantia, multitudo*:—*Æfter mycelnysse earm þin, Ps. 78, 12. Micelnysse hwætes and wines, Gen. 27, 28. Mycelnes heofonlices weredes, Lk. 2, 13.*

Mycg *a gnat, v. micge.*

Mycga *urine, v. migða.*

Mycle, micle, micle, mycel, micclum; *comp. má more*; *sup. mæst*; *adv. Much*; *multum*:—*Noht micle ær not much before, Bd. 4, 23, S. p. 593, 21. Ðam mycle ma so much more*; *quanto magis, Mt. 6, 30. Micle ma much more, Scint. 58.*

Myclian, miclian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To increase, to become large, multiply*; *grandescere, augere*:—*Ðat folc ongan weaxan and myclian the folk began to increase and multiply, Bd. 1, 15, S. p. 483, 33. Rim miclade a number increased, Cd. 63. Myclade þat ordal ysen augeret ordali ferrum, L. In. 77.*

^o **Myclung** *greatness, glory, T. Ps. 8, 2, v. gemiclung.*

Myd *py with that, then.*

Myd-wyrcan *to work with, Solil. 6.*—**Myd-wyrhta** *a fellow-worker, v. mid-mest, &c.*

Myge, mygge *a gnat, v. micge.*

Mygð *a relation, Prov. 23, v. mægð.*

Myl *Dust, powder*; *pulvis, Bd. 3, 10, tit. v. molde.*

Mylcian *to milk, v. meolcian.*

Mylen, miln [*Plat. möle, möl f: Dut. molen m: Ger. mühle f: 12th century, moile: Schw. mulin: South Ger. mühlen f: Dan. mølle c: Swed. möl m. a mill: Icel. mylna f: Boh. mleyln: Pol. mlyn: Russ. melne: Ir. muilean: Wel. melin: Bret. milin f: Fr. meule f. moulin m: It. mola, molina: Sp. muela f. molino m.*] **A MILL**; *mola, C. R. Ben. 66.*—

Mylen-scearp *mill-sharp, as if made sharp by a mill-stone*, Chr. 938, *Ing.* p. 142, 28. — Mylenstan a *mill-stone*, Cot. 118. — Mylen-troh a *mill-trough*. — Mylen-weard, mylen-wyrd *one who takes care of a mill*, Cot. 135.

Myll, myln a *mill*, v. mylen.

Mylsce-drenc *Sweet-drink*; mulsum.

Mylt the *milt, spleen*. — Mylt-wræc a *pain of the milt*, Med. Quadr. 2, 4, v. milt, &c.

Myltan to *melt, pour out, make wet*, L. Ps. 21, 13, v. meltan.

Mylden-hus a *harlot's house*, Scint. 21.

Myldestre, myltystre, an; f. A *harlot*; meretrix, Lev. 19, 29: Gen. 38, 15: Mt. 21, 31, 32. —

Myldestryna-hus, myldestre-hus a *house of harlots*, Elf. gr.

Mymerian To *remember*; memoria retinere, Off. Reg. 15.

MYN [Plat. Dut. Frs. Old Ger. Ot. minne f: Ker. minna f: Frs. minnia to *love*: Plat. Dut. Ger. minnen, beminnen: Ker. minnon to *love*: Dut. beminde f. m. sweetheart, mistress, spouse, lover. — Wach. derives this word from the Wel. mynnu, velle, and the Grk. μενελυ cupere: the Ger. meinen; and asks, amare, quid est, nisi bene velle et bene cupere] Love, affection; amor, affectio, Lye says *wickedness*; scelus, as if denoting impure affection; and connected with man evil: — For wif myne for *woman's love*, Cd. 89, Th. p. 111, 25.

Myna, myne the *moon, a bracelet, jewel*, R. 64, v. mona.

Mynd Mind; mens, Cd. 89.

Myndelic Minded, *memorable*; memoratus, Som.

Myndgian to *admonish, remind*, Bt. 40, 5, C, v. myngian.

Myne A *mullet, minnow, a sort of fish*; capito piscis, Elf. gl., p. 77. Mynas *minnows*, Col. Mon. Cot. MS. Tib. iii. 22.

Mynecon, mynicen, mynecen a *nun*, L. Const. W. p. 107, v. minicene.

Mynegian to *admonish, remind, note, remark*, Bt. 40, 5, v. myngian.

Myngiendlic, myngiendlic *Admonishing, hortative*; hortatorius, Procem. R. Conc.

Mynegung, myngung, mynungung, minegung, mingung, e; f. *Admonition, warning, exhortation, persuasion*; admonitio: — Bd. pref. Hist. Eccl.

Myne-scillingas *hoop-rings to wear on the finger*, Cot. 118.

Mynet [Plat. münt, munje f: Dut. munt f: Ger. münze f:

Dan. myndt, mynt c: Swed. mynt n: Icel. mynt f: Bret. moneiz: It. moneta: Sp. moneda f: Port. moeda: Chald.

מנה mne. Mr. Turner says, "mynet a coin; and from this, mynetian to coin, and mynetere a person coining, are obviously from the Latin moneta and monetarius. It usually happens, that when one nation borrows such a term from another, they are indebted to the same source for the knowledge of the thing which it designates, as the A.-S. derived a knowledge of coining from the Roman ecclesiastics," Hist. of A.-S. vol. ii., ap. ii. p. 475] Money, coin; moneta: L. Athel. 14: Cnut. 8. Gylden mynet gold coin, Bd. 3, 8. Gafoles mynet, Mt. 22, 19.

Mynetere, mynytyre, es; m. A MINTER, *coiner, a money-changer*; monetarius nummularius: — Myneteras *coiners*, L. Athel. 14: L. Const., W. p. 118: Mt. 25, 27: Jn. 2, 14.

Mynetian; p. ode; pp. od. To *coin money*; monetam cudere: — Nan man ne mynetige butan porte no man may coin out of the gate, L. Athel. 14.

Mynet-smiðða a *minter's smithy or shop*, L. Athel. 14.

Myngian, mynian, myndgian, mindgian, mynegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Swed. minnas to *remember*: Icel. minna to *admonish*] To *admonish, remind, advise, inform, mark*; monere: — Ic þe ær minegode I before reminded thee, Bt. 35, 3, Card. p. 250, 7. Mynegodest þu me thou remindedst me, Bt. 35, 2. Ne mynga þu hyra, Lk. 6, 30. Ne myngað, T. Ps. 9, 15. Mynegiende, Pref. R. Conc., v. manian.

Mynian to *admonish*. Pref. R. Conc., v. myngian, manian.

Mynittre money, C. Mt. 20, 10, v. mynet.

Mynla love, *affection, the affection of the mind, the inclination*, Bt. R. p. 190, 1, v. myn.

Mynnung *admonition*, v. mynegung.

Mynster; g. mynsteres, mynstres; m. 1. A MINSTER, *monastery, cathedral, church*; monasterium, cœnobium: — Mynsteres frið *peace of a monastery*, L. Ethelb. 1. Mynstres aldor a *president of a minster*, L. With. p. 12. Abbod wæs mynstres abbot of the monastery, Bd. 1, 33: 2, 2: 3, 21. On þam mynstre in the monastery, L. Ethel. Const. 111: Bd. 3, 8, 11. — Mynstro, mynstra,

monasteries, Bd. 3, 8. — Mynster-hám *ecclesiæ domus, templum*, L. Alf. 2. — Mynster-lif a *monastic life*, Cot. 47: Bd. 5, 19. — Mynster-man, mynster-mon a *minster-man, a monk*, L. Eccl. c. 44. — Mynster-scire a *parish*; monasterii cura, Bd. 5, 19. — Mynster-stow a *place of a monastery or city*. — Mynster-peaw *monastic discipline*, Bd. 5, 19. — Mynstr-clusa *minster close*; monasterii sive ecclesiæ clausura, Procem. R. Conc. — Mynstre-clænsung a *purifying of a church*; ecclesiæ reconciliatio. — Mynstre-preost a *parish priest*.

Mynta mint, Mt. 23, 23, v. minta.

Myntan To *dispose, settle, appoint, set forth, propose, shew, declare*; disponere, prædicare. — Fæste mynteð in gepancum firmly in thought, settleth, imagineth, Cd. 100. Mynte disposuerat, Bd. 5, 3. Ðat witær mynton what we before proposed; quod nos antea statuimus, Bt. 35, 3. Mynton forlætan statue-runt relinquere, Bt. R. 190. Swa þu ær myntest as thou before declaredst, Cd. 228.

Mynyt money, v. mynet.

Mynytyre a *coiner*, v. mynetere.

Myra Tenellus, Prov. 4, Lye.

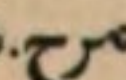
Myran of a *mare*, v. myre.

Myran to *hinder*, v. myrran.

Myrce, Myrcea MERCIA, one of the A.-S. kingdoms comprehending the present Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire; una de septem regnis Anglo-Saxonum in Britannia, quam olim incolebant Cornavii, Dobuni, Coritani, Catuclani et Icenorum pars occidentalis: — On Myrce in Mercia, Chr. 796, 975. Myrce geeode invaded Mercia; Merciam invasit, Chr. 942: 868. On myrcean, into Myrcean into Mercia, Chr. 1016: L. Cnut. pol. 13.

Myrce, Merce; g. Myrcena, Myrcna, Mercna; d. Myrcum, Mercum. The MERCIAANS, inhabitants of Mercia; Mercii, scilicet Merciae regionis incolæ: — Myrce wurdon Cristene the Mercians became Christians, Chr. 655. Myrcena cyning king of the Mercians; Merciorum rex, Chr. 741, 743. Myrcna cyning king of the Mercians, Chr. 676: 716.

Myrcna land *land of the Mercians*, *Chr.* 905. Myrcna rice *kingdom of the Mercians*; *Merciorum regnum*, *Chr.* 655, 656. Mid eallum Myrcum *with all the Mercians*, *Chr.* 913.
 Myrcene; *adj.* *Pertaining to Mercia*; *ad Mercios pertinens*: —Myrcene cyning *a Mercian king*, *Chr.* 675; 853. Myrcene biscop *a Mercian bishop*, *Chr.* 656: 675.
 " Myre, mere, mære, an; *f.* [*Plat.* märe *f.* *Dut.* merrie *f.* *Ger.* mähre *f.* *Old Ger.* mähch, mark, marach: *Dan.* mær *f.* *Swed.* mähr *f.* *Icel.* mar *m.* *a horse*, mare: *Wel.* march *m.* *a horse*: *Bret.* march *m.* *a horse*. The antiquity of this word is clear, since *Pausanias* says, that the *Old Celts* called a horse *μαρκαυ*] A MARE; *equa*: —Myran sunu *a mare's son*, *a foal*, *Bd.* 3, 14. On myran ridan *to ride on a mare*, *Bd.* 2, 13: *Gen.* 32, 15. Ða ricostan men drincað myran meolc [*In Eastland, east of the Vistula*] *the richest men drink mare's milk*, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* p. 64, 15.
 Myreg, myrg, es. *Pleasure*; *jucunditas*, *Bt.* 31.
 Myre-næddra *a sea-snake*, *v.* mere, &c.
 Myres-ig *the island Mercy*, *v.* Meres-ig.
 Myrgen *pleasure*, *v.* myreg.
 Myrgnis, se; *f.* MERRINESS, *music*; *hilaritas*, *musica*, *Som.*
 Myrhð *mirth*, *Bt.* 7, 1, *v.* myrð.

Myrig *merry*, *v.* mirige.
 Myrlic *famous*, *Prov.* 4, *v.* mærlie.
 Myrnst mournest, myrnð *mourneth*, *Bt.* 7, 1, *v.* murnan.
 Myrran, mirran; he myrð, merð, we myrrað, mirrað. *To hinder, obstruct, abstract, squander*; *impedire, dissipare*: — Ðæs andwearda wela myrð and læt men *this present wealth obstructs and hinders men*, *Bt.* 32, 1, *C:* *R.* p. 69. Myrdon *dissipabant*, *Ors.* 6, 7. Myrende *dissipating, prodigal*, *v.* amyrran.
 Myrre MYRRH; myrrha, *Mt.* 2, 11.
 Myrring, e; *f.* *Dissipation, profuseness*; *dissipatio*, *Chr.* 1096.
 Myrtene *Corrupted, died of itself*; *morticinus*. Myrtene flæsc *decayed flesh*, *Off. Reg.* 15.
 Myrtene, es; *m.* *Carrion*; *morticinium*: —Ne myrtenes æfre abite *of carrion never eat*, *Som.*
 MYRÐ, myrhð, mergð [*Icel.* mærd *f.* *praise*, mæra *to praise*: *Arab.*  mereh *to be joyful*]
 MIRTH, *pleasure*; *gaudium*, *hilaritas*: —Ofneorxena-wanges myrðe *de paradisi gaudio*, *Gen.* 3, 24: *Bt.* 7, 1.
 Myrðra, an; *m.* [*Plat.* morder, mördener *m.* *Dut.* moordenaar, moorder *m.* *Ger.* mörder *m.* *Dan.* morder *m.* *Swed.* mördare *m.* *Icel.* mordingi *m.* *Boh.* morder] A MURDERER; *homicida*, *Bd.* 2, 9. Sylf-myrdra *a self-murderer*.

Myrðrian *To MURDER, kill*; *trucidare*, *Lup. Ser.* 1, 19.
 Myrðrung, e; *f.* A MURDERING, *murther*; *homicidium*, *Som.*
 " Myrwa *more increased*; *mactus, auctus*, *Som.*
 Myrwe; *adj.* *Tender, gentle*; *tener*, *Som.*
 MYSE, meose, mise, an; *f.* [*Ker.* mias: *Moes.* mes *discus*: *Sp.* mesa *f.*] *A table*; *mensa*: —On ymbhwyrfte mysan þine *in circuitu mensæ tuæ*, *Ps.* 127, 4. Under þære mysan, *Mk.* 7, 28. Ofer mine mysan, *Lk.* 22, 30. —Myse-hrægel *a tablecloth*, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.
 Mystel *the herb basil*, *Cot.* 148, *v.* mistel.
 Mytge, es; *m.* *A dog-fly, horse-fly*; *cynomyia*, *T. Ps.* 104, 29, *v.* micge.
 Myðas *Bounds, limits*; *finis*, *Som.*
 Myðgian *To sooth, give quiet*; *lenire*, *Ps.* 93, 13.
 Mytt *a measure, bushel*, *R. Mt.* 5, 15, *v.* mitta.
 Mytting *a meeting, an invention, congress*, *Menol.* *v.* mitinc.
 Myx dung, *v.* meox.
 Myxen A MIXEN, *dunghill*; *sterquilinium*, *Lk.* 14, 35. —Myxen-dincg [*dung dung*] *the filth of a dunghill*, *Ors.* 1, 3. —Myxen-plant *a dunghill-plant*, *L. M.* 1, 58. —Myx-forc *or myxen-forc a dung-fork, a rake*, *Lye.*

N

47y

N A B

47z

N Æ D

48b

N Æ H

^x N is written double or single in monosyllables; as, fenn or fen a fen, v. L. 40o.

N, from ne not, has a negative signification, not only in A.-S. but in other languages; as, *Lat.* ullus any one, nullus no one; *Eng.* one, none; ever, never; aught, naught; either, neither; A.-S. an one; nan no one: aht aught, any thing; naht naught, nothing; æfer, æfre ever; næfre never. If the words which prefix n begin with h or w, these letters are dropped; as, nabban [ne-habban] not to have, næs, [ne wæs] was not; but wi is changed into y; nylan [newillan] to be unwilling.

NA'; adv. [*Plat.* ne: *Dut.* neen: *Ger.* nein, näh, nee: *South Ger.* naa, nua: *Moes.* ne, ni: *Dan.* *Swed.* nej: *Icel.* nei: *Pol.* ni: *Wel.* na, nâd no, not:

Russ. ne: *Pers.* *Zend.* ñ neh:

Sans. na] No, not; non:—Na ma no more; non amplius, *Ps.* 61, 2. Ne þe læs natheless, nevertheless; nihilominus. Na leng no longer, *L. Ps.* 61, 2.—Two or more negatives are often used in A.-S. Na ne feoll non cecidit, *Mt.* 7, 25. Na ne sceoldon we should not, *Cd.* 222. Ne eom ic na non sum ego, *Jn.* 1, 20. Ne ge-seah næfre nan man God nullus homo unquam vidit Deum, *Jn.* 1, 18. Ne nan ne dorste of þam dæge hyne nan þing mare axigean, *Mt.* 22, 46, v. na-hwær.

NA, ne [*Icel.* ná n. a carcass; når m. a naked, dead body; nári m. — from ná bringing death] A carcass, dead body; cadaver; hence, driht-neas bodies of the people; populi cadavera. Ofer drihtneum over (the) bodies of (the) people; super populi cadavera, *Cd.* 150, *Lye.*

Nabban; ic nabbe, þu næfst, he næfð, we nabbað, nabbe, næbbe; p. næfde, we næfdon; sub. næbbe, we næbbon; imp. nafa þu, nabbað or nabbe ge; v. a. [ne not, habban to have] To have not; non habere:—Þu næfst nan þing, *Jn.* 4, 11. Gif he næbbe si non habet, *Ex.* 21, 4. We nabbað non

habemus, *Mk.* 9, 13. Næfde ge non habuissetis, *Jn.* 9, 41.

Naced naked, *Cod. Exon.* 27, a, v. nacod.

Nacednys, næcednis, se; f. NAKEDNESS; nuditas, *Gen.* 9, 23.

Na-cenned newly-born, v. nicend.

Nacod, naced, nacud, næcud [*Plat. Dut.* naakt: *Ger.* nacket, nackt, nackend, nackig, nackicht: *Ker.* nahhut: *Moes.* nacwaths: *Ot.* nakot: *Tat.* naccot, nachet: *Dan.* nøgen: *Swed.* naken: *Icel.* nakinn, naktr: *Scot.* nakit stripped, deprived; literally, made naked: *Russ.* nagei, nagost: *Ir.* nochta open, discovered; nochduighe naked: *Pol.* nagi: *Boh.* nahy: *Wel.* noeth naked, bare: *Bret.* nôaz, noes, nôech naked, bare: *Fin.* nahca the skin] NAKED, without clothing, destitute, plain, pure; nudus, vacuus, merus:—Ic eom nacod, *Gen.* 3, 10, 11: *Mt.* 25, 36. Se nacoda weg-ferend the naked traveller, *Bt.* 14, 3: *Gen.* 31, 42. Nacodum wordum meris verbis, *Bas. R.* 4, v. genacian. —Nacod-plegere naked-player; gymnosophista, *R.* 4.

Nacud naked, *Cd.* 166, v. nacod.

Næaros [*Icel.* nårar m. pl. hypochondria] Trouble, anxiety; angor, *Bd.* 2, 12.

Næbb a face, v. neb.

Næbbe have not, v. nabban.

Næcan to kill, slay, *Elf. gr.* p. 25, v. hnæcan.

Næcede, næcednis Nakedness;

nuditas, *Deut.* 28, 48, v. nacednys.

Næctegale a nightingale, v. niht, &c.

Næcud naked, v. nacod.

NÆDDRE, nædre, nedre, an; f.

[*Plat.* adder f: *Dut.* adder m: *Ger.* natter f. otter, atter in the common language: *Ot.* natar: *Tat.* natru: *Isd.* nadra: *Moes.* nadr hydra, vipera: *Icel.* nadra f. nadr m. vipera: *Wel.* neidr an adder, a snake, neidr y dwr a water-adder, a water-snake: *Corn.* naddy: *Ir.* nathair, narr a serpent] A

serpent, snake, ADDER; serpens cujusvis generis:—Seo næddre wæs geappre þonne ealle þa oðre nytenu, *Gen.* 3, 1, 4, 13. God cwæd to þære

næddran, *Gen.* 3, 14. Me nædre beswac a serpent deceived me, *Cd.* 42. Wurdon to næddrum conversæ erant in serpentes, *Ex.* 7, 12. Eala ge næddran, *Mt.* 23, 33. Næddrena attor aspidum venenum, *Deut.* 32, 33. La næddrena cyn! O viperarum genus! *Mt.* 3, 7. La ge næddrena cynryn! *Mt.* 12, 34.—Næddre-wyrt, næder-wyrt wild borage, snake-wort; viperina, *Herb.* 6. — Næder-bita the snake-biter; ichneumon, *Cot.* 103.

NÆDL, nedl [*Plat.* natel f. *Dut.* naald f: *Frs.* nedle f: *Ger.* nadel f: *Old Ger.* naild: *Moes.* nethls: *Dan.* naal c: *Swed.* nâl f: *Icel.* nâl f: *Fin.* neula] A NEEDLE; acus:—Nædle eage acus oculus, *Mt.* 19, 24. Nædle þyrel acus foramen, *Mk.* 10, 25.

Næf a nave, v. nafu.

Næfde, næfdon had not, v. nabban.

Næfe-bore a nave-borer, v. nafu.

Næfga Poor, needy; mendicus, *C. Jn.* 9, 8.

Næfigneedy, *C. Jn.* 12, 5, v. hæfga.

Næfre, nefor [ne not, æfer ever] Never; nunquam, *Mt.* 7, 23: *Bt.* 14, 2.

Næfte Want; inopia, *Scint.* 49.

Næfte, for næfde had not, *Bt.* 12, v. nabban.

Næfð has not, v. nabban.

Næftig poor, needy, v. næfga.

Nægde, genægdon approached, come nigh, *Cd.* 143; p. of nægan, for hnigan, *Lye.*

NÆGEL; g. nægeles, nægles; m.

[*Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed.* nagel: *Frs.* neil f. nægel m: *Rab.* nagal: *Dan.* nagle c: *Icel.* nagli m: *Fin.* naula] 1. A NAIL, pin; clavus. 2. A nail of the hand; unguis:—1. Þæra nægla fæstnunge clavorum fixtura, *Jn.* 20, 25. 2. *Elf. gl.* p. 71. Nægelas ungulæ, *Somn.* 266.—Nægel-seax, nægel-sex a nail-knife, razor, *R.* 52: *Ps.* 51, 2.

Næglian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. To NAIL; clavum figere, *L. Ps.* 21, 16. — Nægled-bord nailed timber, a ship, the ark, *Cd.* 71.

Næhsta a neighbour, *Ex.* 22, 26, v. neh, neh-bur.

Næhstu utmost, last, *R. Mt.* 5, 26, v. neh.

Næht *nothing*, *R. Mt.* 23, 17, v. naht.
 Næht *night*, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 5, v. niht. — Næht - ræfen, næht-ræfn *night-raven*, an owl, *Gl. Deuv.*
 Næme *held*, *Ps.* 72, 23, v. nam, from niman.
 Næme *a seizing*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18, v. name.
 Næme *a name*, v. nama.
 Næmel *capable*, v. numol.
 Næming, næmingce *contractio*, *R.* 101.
 Næmne *but, except*, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8, v. nemne.
 Næn, næenne *no one, none*, *Bt.* 35, 6, v. nan.
 Næneg, nænig; *adj.* [ne not, ænig any] *No, none, no one*; non ullus, nullus, nemo:—Warna þe þat þu hyt nænegum men ne secge cave tibi quod tu istud nullis hominibus ne dicas, *Mt.* 8, 4. Ðær nængu bið niht on sumera there is no night in summer, *Bt. R.* p. 171. ¶ Nænige þinga no one of things, by no means; nequaquam, *Bd.* 2, 5: 3, 24. Nænige gemete in no wise, by no means.
 Næpe *A turnip*, NAPHEW, rape-root; napus, rapa, *R.* 42, 43.
 Næpte *The herb nep, cat's mint*; nepeta, *R.* 39.
 Næran, næron [ne not, wæran were] *Were not*; non erant, *Bt.* 15.
 Nære [ne not, wære was] *Was not, wast not, were not*; non erat, non esset, non eras, non esses, non erant, non essent, *Jn.* 18, 30.
 Nærra [ne not, ærra former] *The last*; novissimus, *R. Mt.* 21, 31.
 Næs [ne not, wæs was] *Was not*; non erat, *Gen.* 2, 5: 41, 24.
 Næs; *adv.* Not; non:—Ic wylle mildheortnesse, næs on-sægdnesse volo misericordiam, non sacrificium, *Mt.* 9, 13. Næs of þinum not of thine, *Bt.* 14, 2. Næs na, næs ne neither; neque, *Lev.* 1, 17.
 Næsc nesh, tender, v. nesc.
 Næse not, by no means, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. nese.
 Næse *a nose*, v. næs-þyrel, nose. —Næs-gristle nose-gristle, *Cot.* 31.—Næs-þyrel NOSE-THIRL, contracted to nostril, *Ps.* 113, 14.
 NÆSSE, an; f. [Plat. næse c. promontory, also, the prow of a vessel: *Dan.* næs n: *Swed.* nās n: *Icel.* nes n.—næse a nose] ANESS, promontory, headland, cape; promontorium:—Oð þa norðmestan næssan to the most northern cape; ad maxime boreale promontori-

um, *Bt. R.* p. 160. This word is still used as the termination of the names of capes, especially in the eastern part of England, as Sheerness, Dengeness, Kent. The Nase, in Essex, Orford - ness, Eastonness, Suffolk.
 Næt cattle, *Chr.* 852, v. neat.
 Nætan *To press*; premere, *Past.* 46, 5, v. genæte, geneadian.
 Næting *A chiding*; increpatio, *Past.* 46, 6.
 Nafa [ne not, hafa have] *have not*, *Deut.* 5, 7.—Nafað has not, *Bt. R.* p. 191, v. nabban.
 Nafe-gar, nafo-gar *an auger, a wimble*; foratorium telum; terebellum, *Cot.* 91.
 NAFEL, nafol, nafela [Plat. Dut. navel m: *Frs.* navel m: *Ger.* nabel m: *Rab.* nabalo: *Wil.* nabelo: *Dan.* navle c: *Swed.* naffe m: *Icel.* nabli, nafli m: *Fin.* napa] The NAVEL; umbilicus, *Ors.* 4, 1.
 NAFU, nafa, e; f. [Plat. nave, navel m. f: *Dut.* nave f: *Ger.* nabe f: *Dan.* nav n: *Swed.* naf n.] The NAVE, the middle of a wheel; modiolus rotæ:—Sio nafu ferð nehst þære eaxe the nave goes nearest the axle, *Bt.* 39, 7. On þære nafe in the nave, *Bt.* 39, 7.
 Nagan [ne not, agan to have] *Not to have*; non possidere, *Cd.* 215.
 Náh [ne not, ah has] *has not*, *Bt.* 39, 1.
 Naht *night*, v. niht.
 Náht, neaht, nauht, noht [Plat. niks: *Dut.* niets: *Ger.* nichts: *Isd.* neouuihd, nist: *Wil.* ni-euuetes: *Ker.* neouueht: *Ot.* niauuiht: *Schw. &c.* nihtzit, nützit, nuitzit, nuite: *Moes.* nivaiht: *Böh. Pol.* nic: *Wend.* nas.—ne not, aht any thing] NAUGHT, nothing; nihil, nihilum:—Naht me wana bið nihil mihi deficiens erit, *Ps.* 22, 1. Hyt naht ne fremode nihil profuit, *Mt.* 27, 24. Naht yfeles ne dyde nihil mali fecit, *Mt.* 23, 41. For nahte for nothing; pro nihilo, *Deut.* 31, 20. To nahte to nothing, useless; ad nihilum, *Ps.* 14, 5. Hit is naught it is nothing; est nihili, *Bt.* 35, 5. For nauht for nothing, *Bt.* 30, 1.
 Naht Not; non, *Bd.* 2, 13.
 Nahtes-hwon *by no means*, v. nate.
 Nahtlice *Nothing, of no avail*; nihili, *Chr.* 978.
 Nahtnes, se; f. *Naughtiness, sluggishness, dullness*; vilitas, *Chr.* 449.
 Naht-scipe, es; m. *Naughtiness*; vilitas, *Chr.* 448, *Cod. Cott.*
 Na-hwær, na-hwar *no - where*,

Gen. 19, 17.—Na-hwanan *no-when, never, no-whence, no-where*. — Na-hwern *no-where*, *Cot.* 178.—Na-hwenan *never*, *Bt.* 34, 7.
 Na-læs, na-les, nallas *contracted into nals no less, not only*, *Bd.* 2, 12: *Bt.* 11, 2: *Ps.* 118, 36.
 Nalles, nallæs [ne not, eall all] *not at all, not, no*, *Bt.* 15.
 Nam took; p. v. niman.
 NAMA, an; m. [Plat. name m: *Dut.* naam m: *Frs.* nama, no-ma m: *Ger.* name, nahme m: *Ker. Isd.* nemi: *Wil. Ot.* and their contemporaries namo: *Moes.* namo: *Dan.* naven n. *Swed.* namn n: *Icel.* nafn, namn n: *Fin.* nimi: *Ir.* nimb: *Wallachia*, neme: *Alb.* nam: *Fr.* nom m: *It. Port.* nome: *Sp.* nombre: *Malay, Beng.* namma: *Pers.* نام naum: *Sans. and Hind.* nama, nom: *Heb.* נאם nam to say, speak] A NAME, noun; nomen:—Swa swa Adam hit gecigde swa ys hys nama, *Gen.* 2, 19: *Mt.* 6, 9. On leorning-cnihtes naman in discipuli nomine, *Mt.* 10, 41, 42. Be naman by name; nominatim, *Jn.* 10, 3. For minum naman, *Mt.* 10, 22. Sceop þa bam naman then gave names to both, *Cd.* 6. —Nama-fæderlice *a father's name, a patronymic noun*. — Nama gemænelice *a common name*. — Nama spediglice *a noun substantive*. — Nama spe-liend *a supplying noun, a pronoun*. — Nama synderlice *a special or proper name*. — Agene nama *one's own or proper name*, *Elf. gr.* p. 6.—Names gefera *a noun's companion, an adjective*.
 Naman to name, v. nemnan.
 Nam-cuð *known by name, renowned*, *R. Ben.* 9. — Nam-cuðlice *remarkably known, famously*.
 Name [nam took, from niman] *A taking, seizing of goods, &c. a distress*; namium:—Ne nime nan man nane name ne capiat nemo nullum namium, *L. Cnut.* 18.
 Name-leás *nameless*.
 Nan, næn, nen [ne not, an one] NONE, no, no one; nullus, nemo:—Næbbe ie nanne ceorl, *Jn.* 4, 17. Nan laf nemo reliquus, nihil reliquum, *Jos.* 10, 28. Nan word andswarian nullum verbum respondere, *Mt.* 22, 46. On nane wisan in no wise, *Elf. gr.* Nan heort ne onscunode næenne leon, ne nan hara næenne hund, ne nan neat nyste næenne andan, ne

næenne ege, to oðrum *no hart shunned any lion, nor hare any hound, nor did cattle know any hatred or any fear of others, Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 260, 25.*
 Nanuht, nanwuht [nan *no*, wuht *thing*] *nothing, Ors. 3, 11: Bt. 16, 3.*
 Nappe *a cup, v. hnæp.*
 Nard, es; *m. Spikenard; nardus:—Sealf-box deorwyrðes nardes, Mk. 14, 3.*
 Nareu *narrow, Chr. 1137, v. nearw.*
 Nas [ne *not*, was *was*] *Was not; non erat, Ex. 11, 6.*
 Nase *a nose, v. nose.*
 Nast [ne *not*, wast *knowest*] *Knowest not; nescis, Jn. 3, 10.*
 Nas-pyrlu *a nostril, Herb. 76, 4, v. næse, &c.*
^b Nat [ne *not*, wat *knows*] *Know or knows not; non scio, nescio, nescit, Mk. 14, 68: Jn. 9, 12.*
 Natan-leag [leag *the field, ley, Natan of Natan*] *NATELY, Netley or Nutley, Hants., Chr. 508.*
 NATE [Plat. *nig: Dut. niet: Frs. ni: Ger. nicht: Isd. Ker. Ot. ni: Moes. niwaiht: Dan. Swed. nej: Icel. nei: Russ. niете: Scot. nocht, v. naht not*] *NOT; non:—Nate þæs hwon, or contracted into nateshwon in no wise, by no means, not at all; nequaquam, Elf. T. p. 37, 25: Gen. 19, 2. Nates-to-hwi by no means, not at all; nullo modo.*
 Naðeles, naðema *nevertheless, v. ná.*
 Naðor, nauðer, nawðer; *adj. [ne not, aðor either] NEITHER; neuter:—Naðor cynd neither kind or neuter gender, Elf. gr. 6, 6. Se deada ne mæge nauðer don the dead can do neither, Bt. 36, 7.*
 Náðor, náðer, náðær, nawðer, nauðer; *conj. Not either, NEITHER, nor; neque:—Naðor ne - - - ne neither - - - nor. We nabbað naðer ne feoh ne orf, Gen. 47, 18. Naðor om ne moððe neque ærugo, neque tineas, Mt. 6, 20.*
 Natopæashwon *in no wise, R. Ben. 37, v. nate.*
 Naue-gar *an auger, Elf. gl. p. 55, v. nafe-gar.*
 Nauela *the navel, Elf. gl. 71, v. nafel.*
 Naueþe *a nave, Elf. gl. 55, v. nafu.*
¹ Nauht [ne *not*, auht, aht *ought*] *naught; nothing, Bt. 35, 5, v. náht.*
 Nauðer, nauðor, nauðr *neither, Bt. 7, 2: 36, 7, v. naðor.*
 Nawar, nawer *nowhere, Bt. 18, 1, v. na-hwær.*
 Nawht, na-wiht, na-wuht *no-*

thing, naught, wicked, bad, Bt. 16, 4: R. Mt. 18, 32, v. nauht.
 Na-wis *not wise, foolish, Ps. 48, 9.*
 Nawðer *neither, Bt. 14, 1, C, v. naðor.*
 Ne; *adv. Not, nay, by no means; * non, ne minime:—Ne ferde went not; non iuit, Ps. 1, 1. Ne forswere þu ne pejeres, Mt. 5, 33. Ne, secge ic eow minime, dico vobis, Lk. 12, 51. Ne, secge ic na minime dico, non, Lk. 13, 3, v. na.*
 Ne; *conj. Neither, nor; neque:—Ne him eac næfre genog ne þincð nor moreover does there ever seem to him enough; neque ei etiam nunquam satis non videtur, Bt. 33, 2. Ne ic ne dyde, ne ic ne do neither did I, nor will I do (it); neque ego non feci, neque ego non faciam, Elf. gr.: Ps. 15, 10: Mt. 24, 21: Lk. 17, 23.*
^j Ne *a carcass, v. na.*
 Nead *need, necessity, force, compulsion, Gen. 43, 11: Mt. 11, 12, v. neod. — Nead-behefe behoofful, needful, R. Conc.—Nead-clam need-force, necessity, L. Ps. 106, 28.—Nead-gafol necessary tribute, L. Edg. p. 79.—Nead-hád, nead-head necessity, Cot. 204.—Nead-hæs a necessary command, compulsion, L. With. p. 10.—Nead-nyman to take by force, to extort.—Nead-nymend an extorter, spoliator.—Nead-syb a necessary alliance, a relationship; necessaria cognatio, Cot. 141.—Nead-þearf [þearf need] necessity, Greg. 2, 23.—Nead-þearflice necessarily.—Nead-þearfnes necessity, trouble, L. Ps. 24, 18: 9, 22. — Nead-þinga needful things, C. R. Ben. 45.*
 Neadian, geneadian; *p. ode; sub. ic, þu, he neadige; pp. od. To compel, provoke, Elf. T. p. 43: L. Can. Eccl. W. p. 157, v. nydan.*
 Neadinga, neadunga *Of necessity, by force; necessario, Bt. 20.*
 Neadling *a slave, mariner, v. nydling.*
 Neadung, e; *f. Force, constraint, violence, compulsion, necessity; vis, Greg. 2, 26.*
 Nead-wise *Due, necessary; debitus, Som.*
 Neadunga *by force, of necessity, Bd. 3, 18, v. neadinga.*
^k NEAH, neahg, neh; *comp. near-ra; sup. nyhst, neahst; adj. [Plat. nah, na: Dut. na: Frs. na, nei: Ger. nahe: Ot. and his cotemporaries, nah: Moes. newha adv.: Dan. nær: Swed. nära: Icel. na] Near, nigh,*

neighbouring; vicinus:—Ealle þa neah menn all the neighbouring men, Bd. 4, 4: 4, 1.
 Neah; *prep. d. Near, NIGH; prope, secus:—Neah þam tune prope oppidum, Jn. 4, 5. Neah helle secus infernum, Ps. 140, 9. Neah þam sæ juxta mare, Bd. 4, 26.*
 Neáh, neh; *comp. near, nyr, ner; sup. nehst; adv. NEAR, nigh, almost; prope, fere, pene:—Neah is drihten prope est dominus, Ps. 33, 18. Neah eart þu, Ps. 118, 151. Neah fif þusenda weras, Lk. 9, 14. Ga hider near, Gen. 27, 21. Ic nehst geseah I last saw, Cd. 26. ¶ Neah and efene almost, well nigh; propemodum, Cot. 152. Ge neah ge feor far and near; prope et procul, Bd. 4, 4.*
 Neah-bur, neh-bur, nehche-bur, nehe-bur, nehhe-bur, neah-gebur, neh-gebur, es; *m. [neah near, bur a dwelling] A NEIGHBOUR; vicinus, proximus:—On his nehebura gewitnesse on his neighbour's testimony, L. Lund. 8, W. p. 68, 41. Ofer ealle hyra necheburas, Lk. 1, 65. Neah-geburas neighbours; vicini, Jn. 9, 8. Hosp neah-geburum urum opprobrium vicinis nostris, Ps. 30, 14: 43, 15: 78, 4.—Neah-hand nigh-hand, almost.—Neah-læcean; p. neahleachte to approach; appropinquare, Gen. 27, 27.—Neahlic near, at hand, hard by, L. Ps. 21, 10.—Neah-mag, neah-mæg a near friend, a relation, Ex. 1, 6.—Neah-man a near-man, a neighbour, Bd. 4, 4.—Neah-sib near relation, an alliance, Cot. 141.*
 Neahnes, se; *f. NIGHNESS, nearness; propinquitas, Bd. 2, 12.*
 Neahsta *a neighbour, Deut. 5, 21, v. neah, nehsta.*
 Neaht *night, Bd. 2, 6, v. niht.*
 Neaht *not, Bd. 3, 9, v. naht.*
 Neaht-erne, *for neaht ærne the night before.*
 Nea-læcean *to approach, Ps. 87, 3, v. neah-bur, &c.*
 Nealice *nearly, almost, Dial. 2, 7, v. neah-bur, &c.*
 Nea-mæg, nea-mag *a near relation, a cousin, Ex. 1, 6, v. neah-bur, &c.*
 Nean; *adv. Nearly, nigh, almost; prope, pene:—Nean twelf wintre prope duodecim annos, Lk. 8, 42: 23, 44. Nean and feorran from near and far; prope proculque, Cd. 12, v. neah; adv.*
^m Near, neara *nearer, Gen. 27, 21, v. neah; adv.*

Neara, nearo, nearu *narrow*, v. *nearew*.
 Nearanes *narrowness, trouble, anguish*, *Bt.* 1, v. *nearones*.
 Nearew, nearow, nearw; *def. se* nearewa, nearwa, neara; *seo*, þæt nearewe, nearwe, neare; *adj.* [*Plat. nau: Dut. naauw: Dan. nøje: Swed. noga*] 1. **NARROW**, *strait, confined; angustus*. 2. *Troubling, torturing; crucians*:—1. Þurh þat nearwe geat *per angustam portam*, *Lk.* 13, 24. Swiðe nearewe sent þa menniscan gesælða *very narrow are human enjoyments*, *Bt.* 11, 1. Swiðe nearwa sint, *id. MS. C.* Eala hu neara is þat geat! *Mt.* 7, 14. Ofer þa nearwan eorðan *ane over the narrow earth alone*, *Bt.* 19. On nearore lif into a narrower life, *Cd.* 45. 2. Habban þone nearwan nið *to have the torturing punishment*, *Cd.* 33.
 Nearewnes *anxiety*, *Bt.* 24, 4, v. *nearones*.
 Nearolice; *adv.* **NARROWLY**, *subtly; anguste, subtiliter*, *Past.* 21, 3.
 Nearones, nearanes, nearewnes, nearunys, *se; f.* **NARROWNESS**, *perplexity, anxiety, grief, anguish; angustia, anxietas*:—Of nearonessum heora *de anxietatibus eorum*, *L. Ps.* 106, 6. Wæs on swa micelre nearanesse becom *was come into so great trouble*, *Bt.* 1. He sceal geþolian miccle nearanesse *he shall suffer great anguish*, *Bt.* 31, 1: *Bd.* 2, 12.
ⁿ Nearulice *narrowly, nicely, weakly*, *Scint.* 32, v. *nearolice*.
 Nearunys *anxiety, trouble*, *C. Ps.* 118, 143, v. *nearones*.
 Nearu - þanc *narrow thought, wickedness*, *Ps.* 27, 5.
 Nearwa *narrow, troubling*, *Cd.* 33, v. *nearew*.
 Nearwe; *adv.* *Straitly, narrowly; arcte, anguste*, *Bt. R. p.* 181.
 Nearwelice; *adv.* *Narrowly, accurately, correctly, subtly; anguste*, *Chr.* 1085.
 Nearwian; *p. ode; pp.* *genearwod; v. a.* *To narrow, to bring into straits, to vex, bewilder, trouble, oppress; arc-tare*:—Sefa nearwode *senses were narrowed*, *Cd.* 76. Genearwod is ofer me gast min, *Ps.* 142, 4. Hit is genearwed *it is narrowed*, *Bt.* 18, 1, *Card.* p. 96, 6.
 Neas *carcasses*, v. *na*.
 Neát *enjoyed; p. of neotan*.
 Neát **NEAT**, *cattle, a beast; pecus, bestia*:—Gif neat man gewundige *if a beast wound a*

man, *L. Alf.* 24. Togeteald neatum comparatus bestiis, *C. Ps.* 48, 21. Neatenum gelice like beasts, *Bt.* 14, 1.—Neat-hyrd *neat-herd, a keeper of cattle*.—Neat-land *land let or granted to a yeoman; villanð-rum terra*, *L. Edg.* 1.

^o Neawest, neawist *Neighbourhood, nearness, fellowship, intercourse, favour, sight; vicinia, consortium*:—To þæs rices neawiste belimpeð *ad hujus regni viciniam pertinet*, *Bd.* 5, 12. On neawiste in a neighbourhood, *Bd.* 3, 13: *Jos.* 9, 16. In þara neawiste in eorum vicinia, *Bd.* 5, 14. Beorna neawest *men's intercourse; virorum consortium*, *Cd.* 113.

Neaxta *next*, v. *nexst*.

NEB, nebb; *n.* [*Plat. nibbe, nif, nüff f. a bill, beak, nose: Dut. neb or sneb f. a long pointed bill or beak: Ger. schnabel m: Dan. neb or næb n. bill, beak: Frs. neb f: Swed. näbb m. bill, beak, näf n. a long bill: Icel. nebbi m. a beak of a bird, nabbí n. a club*. In the different dialects, this word denotes what is prominent; hence, some think the root is in the *Heb.* נב *nb to shoot forth, to germinate; according to Pliny, the old Gauls called a bill nebbe*] *Head, face, countenance, mouth, beak, NEB, NIB, nose; caput, vultus, os*:—Hys nebb wæs mid swatline gebunden, *Jn.* 11, 44: *L. Ps.* 140, 6. Moises hydde his nebb, *Ex.* 3, 6. Heo helode hire nebb, *Gen.* 38, 15. On nebb in os, *Numb.* 12, 14. On nebbe in look, countenance, *Elf. p.* 33, 16. Nebb wið nebb facies *ad faciem*.—Neb-corn *pimples or specks in the face*, *Herb.* 22, 3.—Neb-gebræc *a rheum falling from the head into the nose*, *Cot.* 209.—Neb-wlatung *frontositas, vultus demissio*.—Neb-wlite *beauty of the countenance*, *Serm. Nat.*

^p Nebbe *have not, for næbbe, from nabban*.

Nebrerd *A brim, margin; margo, Som.*

Necca *the neck*, v. *hnecca*.

Nече-bura *a neighbour*, *R.* 52, v. *neah-bur*.

Necst, necstan *next*, v. *nexst*.

Ned, nede *need, necessity*, *Ps.* 30, 9, v. *neod*.—Ned-bade *a pledge*, *Hem. p.* 45.—Ned-bedere *a person who pledges*, *Hem. p.* 46.—Ned-behefe *necessary*, *Scint.* 2.—Ned-behefnes *necessity*, *Fulg.* 29.—Ned-bihoefe *necessary*, *Mk.* 2, 25, v.

neod, &c.—Ned-bread *necessary bread, bread necessary to be taken to prove innocence*, v. *cornæde*.—Ned-nioma, ned-niomo, ned-niomu, *for nead-nymend taking by force, a seizer*, *R. Mt.* 11, 12.—Ned-þærfe *necessity*, *R. Mk.* 2, 17.—Ned-þarf *necessary*, *C. Mk.* 11, 3.—Ned-þearf *necessity, want*, *Bt.* 42.—Ned-þearflíc *necessary*, *Bd.* 1, 26.—Ned-þearflíce *necessarily, of necessity*, *Elf. gr.*—Ned-þearfnes *necessity*, *Bd.* 4, 23.—Ned-þeow *a bondman, slave*, v. *neod, &c.*

Nedan *To need, lend; mutuare*, *C. Mt.* 5, 42.

Nedan, he nede, net; *p. nedde. To compel*, *Bt.* 40, 7, v. *nydan*.

Nedde *compelled*, v. *nydan*.

Nedder *a serpent*, v. *næddre*.

Nede, nyde, niede, nydes, nedes; *adv.* [*Plat. Dut. nood: Ger. noth: Ot. not*] *Of necessity, necessarily; necessario*:—Þat we nede scylen god don *that we should necessarily do good*, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card. p.* 382, 14. Niede he sceolde, *Lk.* 23, 17: *Bt.* 34, 12: 37, 1.

Nedl *a needle*, *C. R. Mk.* 10, 25, v. *nædl*.

Nedling, nedlung *a slave, servant. Nedlingas sailors*, *Cot.* 138.—Nedlunga *by force; violenti*, *C. Mt.* 11, 12, v. *nyd-ling*.

^q Nedre *a serpent*, *Cd.* 215, v. *næddre*.

Nefa, genefa [*Plat. neve m: Dut. neef, neve m: Ger. neffe m: Old Ger. neuu, neve m: Icel. nefi m. a brother, a branch of a family: Wel. nai*] **A NE-PHEW**; *nepos*:—*Bd.* 3, 6. Suna sune, oððe broðer sune, oððe suster sune, þat is nefa *a son's son or brother's son or sister's son, that is a nephew, grandson; nepos*, *R.* 91. Nefum *nepotibus*, *Chr.* 534: *Ors.* 6, 1, *Bar.* 209, 3.

Nefene [*Plat. Dut. nicht f: Old Dut. nifte f: Frs. nift f: Ger. nichte f: Icel. nift f. a sister: Wel. nith f: Scot. neipce, nece f. a granddaughter: Moes. nithjo a relation*. According to *Wach.* nefa and nefene, derived from the *Goth. nid genus, propago*, denotes not only a nephew or niece, but relations of every kind] *A niece; nep-tis*:—Þrida dohter, oððe broðor dohter, oððe suster dohter *tertia (ab homine inclusive) filia, vel fratris filia, vel sororis filia*, *R.* 91.

Nefoca *A cheesecake, tart; placenta*, *Som.*

Nefor, nefre never, *Mt.* 9, 33, v. næfre.
 Nefrod Nimrod, *Bt.* 35, 4.
 Negel a nail, v. nægel.
 Neh nigh, almost, near, *Lk.* 5, 7, v. neah.
 Neh-bur, nehche-bur, nehe-bur, nehhe-bur, neh-gebur a neighbour, *L. Lund.* 8: *Lk.* 1, 65: 14, 12: *Ex.* 3, 22, v. neah-bur.—Neh-gehuse neighbours, *V. Ps.* 43, 15.—Neh-mæg a near relation, *L. Can. eccl.* 7.—Neh-man a neighbour, *Bd.* 1, 33.
 Nehnes nearness, relationship, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. neahnes.
 Nehst nighest, last, *Bt.* 39, 7: *Cd.* 26; sup. of neah; adv.
 Nehsta, neahsta, nesta, an; m. [*the sup. of neh is nehst; def. se nehsta the next, nearest*] A neighbour; proximus:—Gif hwa ofslihð his nehstan si quis occidat ejus proximum, *Ex.* 21, 14. Lufa þine nehstan, *Mt.* 19, 19: *Mk.* 12, 31: *Lk.* 10, 27.
 Nehtegale a nightingale, v. niht, &c.
 Nehwan To adhere, approach; adhærere, *Ben.*
 Nehxta next, v. nehst.
 Neirxna-wong paradise, v. neorcsen.
 Nele is unwilling, *Jn.* 24, 5.—Nellað are unwilling.—Nelle am unwilling, *Mt.* 21, 29.—Nelt art unwilling, *Gen.* 18, 23.
 Neman to take, *Ex.* 20, 7, v. niman.
 Nemn a name, v. nama.
 Nemnan, þu nemnest, he nemneð; p. nēme, genamode; pp. nemned, genemned, genamod; v. a. [nama a name] 1. To NAME, call, to call by name, mention; nominare, vocare. 2. To call upon, intreat; invocare:—1. Þat eow man lareowas nemne, *Mt.* 23, 8, 10. Nemde hine Drihten, *Mk.* 12, 37. He nemde Apostolas, *Lk.* 6, 13. He nemde Petrus, *Lk.* 6, 14. Þe we ær nemdon which we before mentioned, *Bt.* 24, 3. 2. Se nemde God who called on God, *Cd.* 56.
 Nemne But, except, unless; nisi, *Bd.* 1, 15, 17: 5, 19.
 *Nemniendlic, nemnigendlic; adj. Naming, nominative; nominativus:—Nemnigendlic gebigednes a nominative case, *Som.*
 Nempe except, *Bd.* 3, 21, v. nympe.
 Nen none, *L. Cnut. pol.* 25, v. nan.
 Nen The river NEN, Northamptonshire.—Þat wæter þat man cleopeð Nen the water that they call Nen, *Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 19.
 Nene Neither; neque, *Mt.* 6, 20.
 Nenge-þinga, nænige-þinga In

no wise, by no means; nullā rerum.
 Nenig no one, v. næneg.
 NEOD, nead, nyd, nid, nied, e; f. [*Plat. nood f: Dut. nood m: Frs. nad f. need, danger, nede f. need: Ger. noth f: Ot. and his cotemporaries and successors not, noti: Moes. nauth: Dan. nōd c: Swed. nōd f: Icel. naud, neyd necessity*] 1. Necessity, NEED, want, infirmity; necessitas, inopia. 2. Force, compulsion; vis, compulsio:—1. Sæde him þæs folces neode, *Ex.* 15, 25. To þæs folces neode, *Jos.* 9, 7. Nyd is þat is necessary that, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 3. Þurh nyd through necessity, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9. Of nyde of necessity, *Bd.* 4, 25. Gif ge neade swa don sceolon, *Gen.* 43, 11: *Ps.* 24, 18. For ure ealra neode for the infirmity of us all, *W. Cat.* p. 51. 2. Heofona rice þolað nead, *Mt.* 11, 12: *L. Elf. Can.* 130. Nyde sceolde wician by compulsion should rest, *Cd.* 148. On nyd dyde by force, (he) made, *Cd.* 175.
 Neod; adj. Necessary, needful; opus, necessarius:—Neod is þat necesse est ut, *Mt.* 18, 7. Hit is neod þat, *Lk.* 24, 44. Sylð him hys neode dabiðe ejus necessaria, *Lk.* 11, 8.—Neod-behæfe, neod-behefe behooful, needful, *Scint.* 47.—Neod-behæfenys necessity, *R. Ben. interl.* 33.—Neod-fer a necessary journey.—Neod-fræce studiose proclivis vel profugus, *Bt. R.* p. 198, *Lye.*—Neod-hād necessity.—Neod-þearf [þearf need] needful, great need, necessity, *Bt.* 33, 4.—Neod-þearflic necessary, *Bd.* 2, 16.—Neod-þearfnys necessity, *Bd.* 3, 2.
 Neodde compelled, v. nydan.
 Neodlic, neodluc; adj. Necessary, earnest; necessarius, *Cart. Edw.*
 Neodlice; comp. neodlucor; adv. Urgently, willingly; studiose, *Bd.* 4, 27: *Cd.* 42.
 Neofa a nephew, v. nefa.
 Neohwerno No where; nusquam, *Cot.* 178.
 Neole The buff-fish; cernua, *Som.*
 Neolican to approach, *R. Lk.* 21, 28, v. nealæcean.
 Neolnes an abyss, a deep, *V. Ps.* 35, 6, v. neowelnes.
 Neom [ne not; eom am] I am not; non sum, *Mt.* 3, 11.
 Neoman to take, receive, *Bd.* 4, 11, v. niman.
 Neorcsen, neorhsen, neorxen, neirxen, neirxn, neorxn [ne

not, weorc labour] Void of labour or care, quiet; curis vacuus, quietus:—Neorcsen-wang, neorxen-wang [wang a field] The Elysian fields, paradise; labore vacuus campus, Elysium, Paradisus:—Ure eard soðlice is neorcsen-awang nostra regio revera est Paradisus, *Hom. Epiph.* Eac-swilce lifes treow on middan neorxena-wange, *Gen.* 2, 9. On middanþam treowe neorxena-wanges, *Gen.* 3, 8.

Neosian, nesan, geneosian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Icel. ni-ósna, hnysa explorare*] To visit, to go to see; visitare:—*Bd.* 4, 3. Wolde neosian would see to, *Cd.* 40. Þu neosadest eorðan tu visitasti terram, *Ps.* 64, 9: *Bd.* 4, 27.

Neosu a nose, v. nase.

Neosung, geneosung, e; f. A visiting, a going to see; visitatio:—For neosunge intingan propter visitationis causam, visendi gratia, *Bd.* 4, 3.

Neótan, he nyt; p. neát, we nuton; pp. noten. To enjoy; frui:—Neotan niwra gefeana to enjoy new pleasures, *Cod. Exon.* 28a, v. niotan.

Neoten a beast of burden, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. nyten.

Neoðan, nioðan, nyðan, niðan Beneath, downwards; infra, deorsum:—On eorðan neoðan in terra deorsum, *Jos.* 2, 11, v. nyðera.

Neoðemest Lowest; imus, *Bt. R.* p. 175, v. niðera.

Neoðera, neoðra nether, lower, *Ps.* 62, 9, v. nyðera.

Neoðeward Downward; deorsum:—Fram his hnolle ufe-weardan, *Job.* p. 166. Of ufewardum oð neoðeward a summo ad imum, *Mk.* 15, 38, v. niðeward.

Neoðone Beneath; infra:—Ufan and neoðone above and beneath, *Cd.* 19.

Neow new, *R. Mt.* 9, 17, v. niwe.

Neowan Lately; nuper, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1.

Neowel, niwel, niwol; g. m. n. neoweles; f. neowelre; d. neowle. 1. Prone, prostrate, flat, depressed; proclivis. 2. Profound, deep; imus:—1. Neowel on eorðan proclivis in terra, *Jos.* 7, 10. 2. In þat neowle genip into that deep darkness, *Cd.* 223. In þone neowlan grund into the abyss profound; in ima terra, *Cd.* 213.

*Neowe the buff-fish, v. neole.
 Neowelnes, neowelmys, neowel-nenæs, neowolnes, niwelnes, neolnes, se; f. An abyss, a deep gulph or pit, a steep;

- abyssus:—*Ps.* 41, 9: 35, 6: *Bd.* 5, 10, v. niwelnes.
- Neowerno *no where*, *Cot.* 178, v. neohwerno.
- Neowian *To renew*; *novare*, *Som.*
- Neoxt *next*, v. nexst.
- Nep, forðganges nep *the tide's neap*, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 207, 20. —Nep-flod *neap-flood*, *Martyr.* 20, *Mar.*
- Nepte *The herb nep or nip*; *ne-peta herba*, *Cot.* 142, *Som.*
- Ner *nearer*, *L. Ethel.* 10; *comp.* of neah.
- Ner *a refuge*, *L. Ps.* 9, 9, v. ge-near.
- Nercsna-wong *paradise*, *C. Lk.* 23, 43, v. neorcsen, &c.
- Nergend, es; m. [*part. of nerian*] *A preserver, saviour*; *servator, salvator*, *Cd.* 26: 8: 40: 138, *Th.* p. 173, 19.
- NERIAN, nergean, generian; *part. nergende*; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; v. a. [*ner a refuge*] *To give protection, preserve, save, deliver, redeem, seize*; *servare, eripere*:—*Se þe sceal nerian he who will keep*, *Elf. gr.* He nerode me, *Ps.* 33, 4. Ðat þu nerige me, *Ps.* 39, 18. Generigende unspedigne *delivering the poor*, *Ps.* 34, 12.
- Nerra [*ne not, ærra the former*] *Latter*; *posterior*, *Bd.* 2, 15.
- ^x-nes, -nys, -nis [*Dut. -nis: Ger. -niss: Moes. -ns*] *The termination of many nouns of the feminine gender, denoting quality or state, and forming abstract nouns*; *terminatio frequens apud Anglo-Saxones substantivorum fœmininorum ab adjectivis natorum*:—*Gelices likeness*; *similitudo*: *Heard hard: heardnes hardness*: *Great, micel great: Greatnes, micelnes greatness.*
- Nesan *to visit*, *Cd.* 67, v. neosian.
- Nesc *tender*, *Bd.* 3, 5, v. hnesc.
- Nescnes *softness*, v. hnescnys.
- Nese, næse [*ne not, se is*] *Is not, nay, not, no, opposed to gese yes; non, nequaquam*:—*Ða cwæð he, nese*, *Mt.* 13, 29: *Lk.* 16, 30. Sometimes repeated; as, nese, nese *no, no, by no means*; *minime, minime*, *Bt.* 14, 1: *Lk.* 1, 60.
- Nese *a nose*, v. nose.
- Nesse [*Plat. näse c. promontory, also the prow of a vessel: Dan. næs n: Swed. näs: Icel. nes n.*] *A ness, cape*, v. næsse, also, *an abyss*; *profundum*:—*Niðær undær nessas infra, sub profunda*, *Cd.* 213, *Th.* p. 266, 32.
- Nesse, for nyste *Know not*; *nescio*, *Bt.* 34, 12, *C.* Nestest *knowest*; *nescis*, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. nytan.
- Nest, nyst [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. nest n: Swed. näste n: Bret. neiz m.*] 1. NEST; *nidus*. 2. *A dwelling-place, wage, hire, support, food*; *domicilium, stipendium*:—1. *Mt.* 8, 20. 2. *C. R. Lk.* 3, 14.
- Nesta *a neighbour*, *L. Eccl.* 21, v. nehsta.
- Nestan *To spin*; *nere*:—*Hy ne swincað, ne ne nestað non laborant, neque nent*, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 27.
- Nestest *thou hast not known*, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. nitan.
- Nestlian *To NESTLE*; *nidificare*, *L. Ps.* 103, 18.
- Nestling *A NESTLING*; *pullus tenellulus postremo exclusus, et nido, postquam cæteri pulli avolarint, adhærens*, *Lye.*
- Nest-poha *a satchel, bag*, *C. Mt.* 10, 10.
- Nesynde *Suspiciatus*; *q. Þonne wynde, for wende*, *C. Ps.* 118, 39, *Lye.*
- Net compels, v. nydan.
- NET, nett, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Icel. net n: Ger. netz n: Ot. nez: Not. nezz: Moes. nati: Swed. nät n.*]—*Net, nyt appears to be allied to cnyttan to knit, and related to knot, the Ger. knoten m.*] *A NET*; *rete*:—*Feallað on nette cadant in rete*, *Ps.* 140, 11. *Sendende hyra nett on þa sæ*, *Mt.* 4, 18. *Net wæs tobrocen*, *Lk.* 5, 6. *Lætað þat nett dimittite rete*, *Jn.* 21, 6. —*Halgan nette with a holy net*, *Cd.* 146.—*Net-rapas rope-nets*, *Elf. gl.* p. 73.
- Netele, netle [*Plat. nettel f: Dut. netel f: Ger. nessel f: Mons. nezila: Dan. nelde c: Swed. nässla, nessla f. nättel f.*] *A NETTLE*; *urtica*:—*Herb.* 170. *Micle worðig netle urtica major*, *L. M.* 1, 47.
- Netelic, netenlic; *def. se netelica*; *adj. Beast-like*; *bestiis similis*:—*Eala hwæðer ge netelican men ongiton O ye beast-like men, do ye know*, *Bt.* 16, 2.
- Neten *cattle*, *Bt.* 14, 1, v. nyten.
- Netende *being ignorant*, v. nitan.
- Netenes *ignorance*, v. nitenes.
- Netenlic *beast-like*, v. netelic.
- Neð *wickedness*, v. nið.
- Neðan; *p. de. To sleep*; *dormire*:—*Cd.* 95. *In þæt burgeteld nið heard neðde in tentorio vir fortis dormivit*, *Jdth.* 12.
- Neðer *nether, down*.—*Netherstigan to go down*.—*Netherstig a going down*, v. niðer, &c.
- Neðling *a sailor*, v. nedling, &c.
- Netl *a nettle*, v. netele.
- Netlic *useful*, v. nytlic.
- Netn *a beast*, *C. Lk.* 10, 33, v. nyten.
- Net-rapas *Rope-nets*; *plagæ*, *R.* 84.
- Nett *a net*, *Jn.* 21, 6, v. net.
- Neua, neuua *a nephew, grandson*, *Chr.* 534, v. nefa.
- Neu-risne *Epilepsia*, *L. M.* 1, 59.
- New *new*, v. niwe.
- Newelnys *an abyss, a firmament*, *Ps.* 56, 13, v. neowelnes.
- Neweseoða *Hypocondria, mesenterium*:—*Lifer bið on þone swiðran sidan aþened oð þone neweseoðan (the) liver is on the right side, extended to the mesenterium*, *L. M.* 2, 17. *Milt is aþened on þone winestran neweseoðan (the) spleen is extended on the left mesenterium*; *splen est extensus ad sinistram partem mesenterii*, *L. M.* 2, 46.
- ^aNewest *neighbourhood*, *Bt.* 29, 2, v. neawest.
- Nexst, nexsta, next, nexta *one who is next, a neighbour*, *Mk.* 5, 43, v. nehsta.
- Nic [*ne not, ic I*] *Not I*; *non ego*, *Jn.* 1, 21.
- Nicend [*niwe new, acende born*] *New born*; *recenter natus*, *Bd.* 2, 16.
- Nicht *night*, v. niht.
- Nichtegale *nightingale*, v. niht, &c.
- Nicor; *g. nicres; m. A monster; monstrum*:—*Nicor-husa fela many houses of monsters*; *monstrorum domos multas*, *Beo.* 21, 59. *Gesawon nicras licgean saw monsters lie*, *Beo.* 21, 92.
- Nid *necessity*, v. neod. —*Nid-beþearf necessary*.—*Nid-bearfllice of necessity*. —*Nied-behefe, nied-beþearfnecessary*, *Lk.* 10, 42.—*Nied-scyldede due or requisite by law*. —*Nied-beþearf necessary*.—*Nied-bearfnes necessity*; *necessitas*.—*Nied-wædla needy poor, the poor*, *Cd.* 43.
- Nidan, he nide; *p. nidde. To compel*, *Bt.* 16, 2, v. nydan.
- Nidling *An extortioner, usurer*; *exactor*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 35, v. nydling.
- Niede *of necessity, necessarily*, *Lk.* 23, 17, v. ned, nede.
- Niedenga *by force, of necessity*, v. neadinga.
- ^bNiedling *a bondman, slave*, v. nedling.
- Nieh *nigh*, *C. Ps.* 84, 10.—*Niehst nearest*.—*Æt niehstan at last*, *Cd.* 69, v. neah.
- Nieht *night*, v. niht.
- Niered *Afflicted, straitened*; *afflictus*, *Som.*
- Niesan [*Dut. niezen: Ger. niesen: Old Ger. niusan, niusen,*

niosen : *Dan.* nyse : *Swed.* nysa] To NEESE or SNEEZE ; sternutare, *Som.*
 Nieten cattle, v. nyten.
 Nieðemest lowest, nethermost, v. nyðera.
 Nift a niece, daughter-in-law, *Bd.* 3, 9, v. nefene.
 Nigan nine, *Bd.* 5, 23, v. nigon.
 Nigantine, nygantyne nineteen, v. nigontine.
 Nigantoðe nineteenth, v. nigon-teoðe.
 Nig-bacen newly baked, *Jos.* 9, 12.—Nig-cuma a new comer, *R. Ben.* 49.
 Nigen nine, v. nigon.
 Nigeða, nygoða, nygeða; *def.* se nigoða, niguða; *seo*, þæt nigoðe; *adj.* The ninth; *nonus*, *Bd.* 5, 23, *Cd.* 161 : *Ors.* 6, 3.
 Nig - hworfen newly turned or converted, *Hymn. Nat. S. Greg.*
 NIGON, nigen, nigan [*Plat. Dut.* negen : *Frs.* niugen : *Ger.* neun : *Salic Laws*, nuenet : *Ker. Moes.* niun : *Dan.* ni : *Swed.* nie : *Icel.* níu : *Wel.* naw : *Bret.* nao, nav : *Wend.* newyni : *Pers.* نُه nuh : *Hind.* now : *Burman.* no, no-naw] NINE; *novem* : — Pa nigon and hund nigontig, *Mt.* 18, 12, 13 : *Lk.* 15, 4, 7 : 17, 17. Nigen hund wintra ninety winters, *Cd.* 55. Nigon hund, *Gen.* 5, 5, 14, 20, 27.
 Nigonteoðe, nigontoðe Nineteenth; *decimus nonus* : — *Bd.* 5, 23, v. nigantoðe.
 Nigontine, nigantine, nygantyne NINETEEN; *novemdecim*, *Menol.* 141 : *Bd.* 5, 23.
 Nigontynlic; *adj.* Nineteenth; *decennovenalis*, *Bd.* 5, 21.
 Nih near, *Prov.* 2.—Nihsta nearest, last, *Ps.* 21, 10, v. neah.
 NIHT, nyht, næht, neaht; *g. d.* e; *ac.* niht, nyht; *pl.* niht; *g. a;* *d. um;* *f.* [*Plat. nagt f:* *Dut. Ger.* nacht *f:* *Ker. Ot.* and his cotemporaries, &c. naht : *Moes.* nahts : *Dan.* natc : *Swed.* natt *f:* *Icel.* nótt *f:* *Wel.* nŏs *f:* *Bret.* noz *f:* *Ir.* nocht : *It.* notte : *Fr.* nuit *f:* *Sp.* noche *f:* *Port.* nôite : *Slav.* nosch : *Russ.* noch : *Grk.* νύξ, νυκτος : *Heb.* נִיְחַת
 niht rest, from נִיְחַת nh to rest : *Sans.* nischa] NIGHT; *nox* : — To þære nihte lihtinge, *Gen.* 1, 5, 14, 16 : *Ex.* 12, 42 : *Jn.* 13, 30. On þære nihte in nocte, in ista nocte, *Ex.* 12, 8, 12 : *Jos.* 8, 3 : *Lk.* 17, 34. On dæge and nihte in die atque nocte, *Ps.* 54, 10. Þurh ænliþie nihta per singulas noctes, *Ps.* 6, 6. On nihtum in noctibus, *Ps.* 133, 3. ¶ Nih-

tes by night, *Mt.* 28, 13. Dæges and nihtes die et nocte, *Mk.* 4, 27. To niht to night; hac nocte, *Num.* 22, 19.—Niht-butterfleoge night-butterfly, a moth, *R.* 22.—Niht-eage that sees by night, *R.* 11.—Niht-eald a night-old, one night old, *L. In.* 73.—Nihte-gale a nightingale, v. alphabetical order.—Niht-erne the night before, the day before, *Conf. peccat.*—Niht-feormung a night-repast, *Cd.* 111.—Niht-genga a night-wanderer, a hyena, *Herb.* 1 : *Cot.* 101.—Niht-gild a night-sacrifice, *Cot.* 141.—Niht-hræfn, niht-refn, niht-hræm, niht-remm, niht-remn night-raven; *nycticorax*, *Ps.* 101, 7 : *L. Ps.* 101, 7.—Niht-lang all night.—Niht-lecan a quail, *T. Ps.* 104, 38.—Niht-rest night-rest, *Cd.* 138.—Niht-rocnight-rook, *L. Ps.* 101, 7.—Nihtsang night-song, *R. Conc.* 5.—Niht - scada night - shade.—Niht-scuwa night-shadows, *Cd.* 148.—Niht - wæccan night-watches, *Lk.* 2, 8.—Niht-weard a night-watch or ward, *Cd.* 148.
 Nihte-gale [*Plat. nagtegall f:* *Dut. nachtegaal m:* *Ger. nactigall f:* *Old Ger. nahtegal f:* *Dan. nattergal m:* *Swed. näktergal m.*—from niht night, galan to sing] NIGHTINGALE; *philomela*, *R.* 36 : *Cot.* 159.
 Nihtes by night, *Mt.* 28, 13, v. niht.
 Nihtlic; *adj.* Nightly; *nocturnus*, *Bd.* 4, 25 : *Ps.* 90, 5.
 Nihtsum abundant, v. genihtsum.
 Nihtsumnys abundance, v. genihtsumnes.
 Nillan to nill, to be unwilling, v. nyllan.
 NIMAN, geniman; he nimð; *p.* nam, *nom.* we namon; *pp.* numen; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut. nemen:* *Frs.* nima : *Ger. nehmen:* *Ker. neman:* *Ot. niman:* *Moes. niman, ganiman:* *Dan. næmme, nemme:* *Icel. nema occupare, auferre, rapere*] To take, take away, seize, obtain, have hold, keep; *capere*, *sumere* : — Þat he moste niman þæs Hælendes lichaman. Þa com he and nam lichaman, *Jn.* 19, 38. Ne mon ne mæg geniman no one can take, *Bt.* 19, *Card. p.* 106, 19. Þin reaf nimð, *Lk.* 6, 29. Hwar nime we swa fela hlafa, *Mt.* 15, 33. He ne nam nan ware he had no cause, reason, *Ors.* 5, 4. He sige nam he obtained a victory, *Chr.* 823. Nimðe me

seo swyðre þin, *Ps.* 138, 9. Ne nim þu nane sibbe wið þæs landes menn, *Ex.* 34, 15. ¶ Niman geleafan to believe. Niman to to grow, increase. Geniman frið or ware to make peace or treaty.
 Nimfete *Nymphæa*, *Herb.* 6, 9.
 Nimne except, v. nemne.
 Nimpe except, v. nympe.
 Nin Not, no, none; *non*, *nullus*, *Som.*
 Niniuetisc A Ninevite; *Ninivita*, *Som.*
 Nió new, *Cd.* 18, v. niwe.
 Niole the buff-fish, *Cot.* 45, v. neole.
 Nioman take, *C. R. Mk.* 3, 27, v. niman.
 Niosion to visit, *C. R. Ben.* 4, v. neosian.
 Niosung a visiting, *Prov.* 19, v. neosung.
 Niótan [*Plat. nütten, nutten:* *Dut. nuttigen:* *Frs. neta, nettiga:* *Ger. nützen, benützen:* *Ot. ginuzzen:* *Glos. Lips. nutun to possess, niet possess:* *Moes. nutan:* *Dan. nytte:* *Swed. nyttja:* *Icel. nióta*] To enjoy; *frui* : — Lange niotan long to enjoy; *diutius potiri*, *Cd.* 21. Niotað inc þæs oðres ealles but enjoy every other; *frui-mini vos duo alia unaquaque*, *Cd.* 13, v. neotan.
 Nioðan beneath, *Cot.* 104, v. neoðan.
 Nioðemest lowest, v. neoðemest.
 Nioðor lower, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. nyðera.
 Nioðowearð downward, v. neoðewearð.
 Niow new, *R. Mt.* 9, 17, v. niwe.
 Niowela a buff-fish, *Cot.* 44, v. neole.
 Niowol, niowul depressed, prone, *Bt.* 3, 1, v. neowel.
 Niowunga Anew, again; *de novo*, *denuo*, *R. Jn.* 3, 3, v. niwan.
 Nirwet Asthma, *Herb.* 38, 3 : 42, 4.
 Nirwð A prison; *carcer*, *Cot.* 80.
 Nis, nys [ne. not, is, ys is] Is not; *non est*, *Mt.* 5, 37 : 9, 24.
 -nis a termination, v. -nes.
 Nistian To make or build a nest; *nidificare* : — Þær sperwan nistiað ibi passerres nidificabunt, *Ps.* 103, 18.
 Nit Shall support; *supponet*, *sustentabit*, *Ps.* 36, 25.
 Nitán, nytan; *part. nitende;* *ic* ná, *nyte*, þu nast, we nyton; *p.* ic nyste, þu nystest or nestest, we nyston [ne not, witan to know] Not to know, to be ignorant; *non scire, nescire* : — Ic nyte nescio, *Bt.* 5, 3. Ic nat nescio, *Gen.* 4, 9.

Niten *cattle, neat*, *Gen.* 1, 24, v. nyten.
 Nitenes, nytenys, se; *f.* Ignorance; ignorantia:—*Purh* nytenys *per ignorantiam*, *Lev.* 4, 27. Nytenys *ignorantia*, *pl.* *Ps.* 24, 7.
 Nitenlic, nytenlic *like a beast*, *W. Bd.* 363, v. netelic.
 NID, nyð, es; *m.* [*Plat.* nied *m.* *Dut.* nyd *m.* *Frs.* nith *f.* *envy, enmity*: *Ger.* neid *m.* *Ot.* nid *envy*: *Wil.* nith: *Not.* niet: *Moes.* neith *envy, hatred*: *Dan.* nid, nyd *m.* *Swed.* nid, niding *m.* *a coward, a covetous, sordid mind*: *Icel.* nid *n.* *dishonesty*] *Wickedness, malice, cunning, hatred, strife, zeal, punishment, slaughter*; *nequitia, malitia, odium, astutia, zelus*:—*Sy* fornumen *man, or lið synfulra*, *Ps.* 7, 10. Niðes *offyrsted thirsty of malice*, *Cd.* 1, *Th.* p. 3, 7: *Beo.* 2, 141: 34, 55. Nyðas *iniquitates*, *C.* *Ps.* 72, 8. Sceop *hearde niðas created hard punishments*, *Cd.* 2. Nið *wæs reðe punishment was stern*, *Cd.* 69. Niðes *genihtsum of slaughter satiate*, *Cd.* 93, v. nið-geteon.
 Nið; *g.* niðes, niðes; *m.* [*from* nið *wickedness, v. man*] *Aman, mortal*; *vir, mortalis*:—Nið *heard vir fortis*, *Jud. c.* 12. Niððas *findað men find*, *Cd.* 12. Niðas *to nergenne mortals to save*, *Cd.* 188. Niða *nergend saviour of men*, *Cd.* 190. Niðða *bearna of children of men*, *Cd.* 56. He *from sceolde niððum hweorfum he should from men depart*, *Cd.* 62: *Menol.* 390: *Chr.* 973.
 Niðan *downward*, *Elf. gr.* v. neoðan.
 Niðe [*from* niðan] *bended*:—Niðe *cne genibus flexis*, *Vit. Marg.* 17.
 Niðe-full, nið-full *full of malice*, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.
 Niðelice *Enviously, wickedly, contentiously*; *malitiose*, *Som.* Niðemest, niðemesta *nethermost*, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. nyðera.
 NIDER, nyðer, nyðor; *comp.* niðror; *adv.* [*Plat.* nedder: *Dut.* neder, neer: *Ger.* nieder: *Ot.* nidar: *Not.* nider: *Dan.* nedre: *Swed.* nedra, nedre: *Icel.* nedri] *Down, downward, below*; *deorsum*:—Nyðer *ne eode*, *Ex.* 32, 1. Ga *nyðer*, *Mt.* 27, 40, 42. Arise and gang *niðer*, *Deut.* 9, 12: *Mt.* 24, 17.—Niðer-alætan, *nyðer-alætan to put down, depose*, *Elf. gr.*—Niðer-alecgan, *nyðer-alecgan to lay down*, *Lk.* 23, 53.—Niðer-astigan, *niðer-stigan to go down, descend*,

Num. 11, 17.—Niðer-cuman *to come down*, *Jn.* 3, 13.—Niðer-gewitan *to descend*; *descendere*, *Bd.* 5, 12.

Niðerian, nyðerian, genyðerian, geniðerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud; *v. a.* [niðer down] 1. *To put down, humble*; *humiliare*. 2. *To condemn, accuse*; *condemnare*:—1. Ælc þe hyne up-ahefð, byð genyðerud, and se þe hyne nyðerað se byð up-ahafen, *Lk.* 14, 11: *Ps.* 17, 29. Eow genyðeriað, *Deut.* 28, 43. 2. Blod unscyl dig hi niðeriað, *Ps.* 93, 21. Nelle ge genyðerian, and ge ne beoð genyðerude, *Lk.* 6, 37. Niðerlic *low*, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. nyðerlic.—Niðer-stig [stig a path] *a descent*, *Lk.* 19, 37.—Niðerward, niðer-wart, niðer-weard, niðer-werd, niðer-wear-des downward, *R. Mt.* 8, 32. Niðe-weard, nyðe-weard, nyðe-werd *Downward, under, nether, lowest, sole*; *infimus, deorsum*:—*Mt.* 27, 51. Niðe-weard fot *sole of the foot*; *infimus pes, planta pedis*, *Cot.* 163: *Ex.* 19, 17.

Niðfull *full of malice*, v. niðe-full.

Nið-geteon *hostile malice*, *Cd.* 95.—Nið-heara *death-powerful*, *Beo.* 34, 55.—Nið-het *hostile grudge*, *Cd.* 174.

Niðing, es; *m.* [nið *wickedness*] *A wicked man, an outlaw*; *homo nequam, exlex*:—Niðinges dæde *hominis nequam facinus*, *L. In. ad fin.*: *Chr.* 1049.

Niðlice *Weakly, effeminately*; *language*, *Som.*

Niðrian *to depress*; *niðrung a putting down*, v. niðerian, nyðerung.

Nið-scipe *Wickedness*; *nequitia*, *L. Ps.* 7, 9.

Nið-sige *a descent, setting*, v. niðerlic, &c.

Nið-weorc *calamity*, *Chr.* 973.

Nið-wrac *dire exile*, *Cd.* 208.—Nið-wunder *a destructive wonder or miracle*, *Beo.* 20, 90.

Niton *know not*, v. nitan.

Nitung *use*, v. nyttung.

Nit-wyrð *useful*, v. nyt-weorð.

Niwan; *adv.* *Anew, newly, lately*; *nuper*:—Niwan *stefne anew with voice*, *Cd.* 90: 75: *Bd.* 2, 1: 4, 18, 26: 5, 10: *R. Ben.* 58.—Niwan-cumen *a new comer, a stranger*.

Niw-cilcte [hus] *new chalked*; *calce recenter illita (domus)* *Ors.* 6, 32.

NIWE; *g. m. n.* es; *f. re*; *def.* se niwa; *seo þæt niwe*; *adj.* [*Plat.* ny, nye, nü: *Dut.* nieuw: *Frs.* nia, nig: *Ger.* neu: *Ker.* niuu: *Ot.* niu, neowe:

Moes. niujo: *Dan.* *Swed.* ny: *Icel.* nyr: *Bret.* névez: *Corn.* névé: *Ir.* nua, nuadh: *Fr.* neuf, nouveau: *It.* nuovo: *Sp.* nuevo: *Port.* novo: *Russ.* Pol. nowy: *Wend.* nov: *Grk.* νεος: *Hind.* nava, nou: *Pers.* نر

now: *Sans.* nawa] *NEW*; *novus*:—Ne asend nan man scyp of niwum reafe on eald reaf, elles þat niwe slit, and se niwa scyp ne hylpð þam ealdan, *Lk.* 6, 36: 5, 36, 39. Niwe æ, *Mt.* 26, 28. Niwe win, *Mt.* 9, 17. Niwe bebod, *Jn.* 13, 34. Niwes claðes scyp *novi panni assummentum*, *Mt.* 9, 16. Syngað *cantice niwne cantate canticum novum*, *Ps.* 32, 3: 39, 4. Hi spræcað niwum tungum, *Mk.* 16, 17.

Niwel, niwol, nywel *prone, prostrate, flat*, *Gen.* 33, 3, v. neowel.

Niwelnes, niwolnes *a steep, an abyss, a depth*, *Gen.* 1, 2: 7, 11, v. neowelnes.

Niwe-mynster *NEW-MINSTER, at Winchester*, so called to distinguish it from *St. Swithin's* monastery, founded about *A. D.* 1110, which was afterwards called *Eald-mynster*, *Chr.* 903: 1042.

^kNiwian, geniwian. 1. *To renew, revive*; *renovare*. 2. *To shew, demonstrate*; *demonstrare*:—1. Ongunnon niwian *began to renew*, *Cd.* 90. Torn niwiað *anger revive*, *Cd.* 64. To niwianne þone geleafan *to renew the belief*, *Chr.* 975. 2. *R. Ben.* 7.

Niwlice; *comp. or*; *sup. ost*; *adv.* *NEWLY*; *nuper*, *Ors.* 4, 4.

Niwnys, se; *f.* *NEWNESS, youth*; *novitas, juvenus*, *L. Ps.* 42, 4, *Lye.*

Niwol *prostrate, flat*, v. neowel.

Nó *Not*; *non, ne*:—Ne com to him no þy dæge *non venit ad eum ne isto die*, *Bd.* 3, 12. No þy læs *never the less*, *Bt.* 16, 4. No hwæðre *no whither*; *nulla ex parte*. Ne finde ge hit *no neither find ye it*, *Bt.* 32, 3: *Cd.* 39, v. ne, noht.

Nocht *not*, v. noht.

Noh *enough*, *C. Mt.* 25, 9, v. genoh.

Noht *naught, not*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8.—Nohtes-hwon *without doubt*, v. naht.

No-hwit *No WHIT, naught*; *nihil*, *Bd.* 2, 14, v. naht.

Noldæs *wouldest not*, *Cd.* 229, v. nyllan.

Nolde *Was unwilling*; *noluit*, *Gen.* 8, 7; *p. of* nyllan.

Nom *took, for nam*, v. niman.

Noma *a name, noun*, v. nama.

Noman to name, *Chr.* 975, v. nemnan.
 Nom took; p. of niman.
 Nom-boc, nom-bred a name-book, *Cot.* 4.
 Nón, es; n. [*Dut.* noen m. the same with the *Eng.* noon: *Dan.* none c. anooning, repose at noon, repast at noon, in *Norway* about three o'clock: *Icel.* nón n. hora nona diei, tertia pomeridiana, sensu ecclesiastico, at sensu vulgari æconomico tritherium integrum, proximum a meridie]
 Noon; nona hora diei; þat neogoðan tid þæs dæges the ninth hour of the day, which was three o'clock:—*Fæston* to nones fasted till noon; jejuna-bant ad nonam (horam), *Bd.* 3, 5.—Nón-mete noon-meat, victuals, a meal or bever about three o'clock. In latter times non is mid-day, and non mete dinner, *Cot.* 16, 175, *Som.*—Nón-sang noon-song, *C. R. Ben.* 27.—Nón-tid NOON-TIDE, three o'clock, *Mk.* 15, 33, 34.
 Nonnos Juniores in monasteriis priores ætate, *R. Ben.* 63.
 Norice [*Fr.* nourice f. from nourir to nourish] NURSE; nutrix, *Lye.*
^mNormandi, Normandig, Normandige NORMANDY; Normannia, *Chr.* 876: 1074.
 Nor-men NORMANS; Norman-ni, *Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* p. 260, 19.
 Norra, Norna A Norwegian; Norrenus, Norvegius:—Norrena cyng Norvegiarum rex, *Chr.* 1066, *Gib.* p. 172, 16.
 NORÐ [*Plat.* *Dut.* noord m: *Ger.* Dan. nord, norden m: *Rab.* nordroni: *Not.* nord: *Swed.* nord, nordan m: *Icel.* nordr n: *Fr.* nord: *It.* Sp. Port. norte m: *Lat.* mid. northus]
 NORTH; septentrio, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Norðan from the north; a septentrione, *Bd.* 2, 7.—Norðan-eastan north-east, *Bt.* 9.—Norðan-west north-west, —Norð-dæl north-part, *Bt.* 1, 1.—Norð-ende north-end, *Bt.* 39, 3.—Norð-folc northern-people, *Bd.* 1, 25.—Norð-healf north-half, *Lev.* 1, 11.—Norð-sæ north-sea, *R.* 76.—Norð-wind north-wind.—Norð-peod northern-nation, *Bd.* 1, 14.—Norð-west north-west, *Bt.* 29, 3.
 Norðan-humbre, Norðan-hymbre, Norð-hymbre, Norð-hembre; pl. g. a; d. um. The Northumbrians, so called as living north of the river Humber; Northymbri:—To rice on Norðhymbrum to (the) kingdom of the Northumbrians;

ad regnum in Northymbris, *Chr.* 593. Norðan hymbra cyning king of the Northumbrians, *Chr.* 601.—Norh-hymbra-land Northumberland, the country between the Humber and Tweed, *Chr.* 633, 737.
 Norð-burh NORTH-BOROUGH, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 656.
 Norðern [norð north, ærn a place] NORTHERN, a Norwegian, *Chr.* 890.
 Norðe-weard northward, *Bt.* 18, 1.
 Norð-folc [folc a people] NORFOLK; comitatus Norfolcensis, *Chr.* 1075.
 Norð-hamtun, Norht-hamtun, Norð-amtun, es; m. [*Dun.* Northamtun: *Kni.* Northampton] NORTHAMPTON, *Chr.* 1106, *Ing.* p. 327, 33: 1122. Before 1106 no distinction seems to have been made between North and Southampton, v. Hamtun.—Norðhamtunscire Northamptonshire.
 Norð-man A NORTH-MAN, NORMAN; Normannus, Norvegius:—Norð-men Normans, *Chr.* 924.—Scipu Norð-manna naves Norvegiarum, *Chr.* 787.
 Norð-manna land land of North-men; Norvegiarum terra, Norvegia, *Ors.* 1, 1.—Norðmannes-cros Norman's cross, *Chr.* 963.
 Norð-muð NORTH-MOUTH in Kent, now the Nore, *Chr.* 1052.
 Norð-Wealas NORTH-WALES; Cambri sive Walli aquilonares: Saxones, universam transsabinam regionem (inclusis etiam Hereford-scira et Monmouth-scira) communi nomine Norð-Wealas, sive Norð-Wealana-land appellatione videntur, *Chr.* 829: 918.
 Norð-wic, Norht-wic, Nor-wic, Nor-uic [*Flor.* Northwick: *Malm.* *Kni.* Norwyck: *Hovd.* Norwic.—norð north, wic a dwelling, bay] North-wick, NORWICH; aquilonaris vicus Anglorum orientalium, *Chr.* 1004: 1075: 1088.
 Nor-Wægas The NORWEGIANS; Norwegii, *Lye.*
 NOSE, næse [*Plat.* næse f: *Dut.* neus m: *Frs.* nose f: *Ger.* nase f: *Rab.* Ker. Ot. Not. nasa: *Dan.* næse f: *Swed.* näsa f: *Icel.* nef n. nös f. nasus, nasir nares: *Fr.* nez m: *It.* naso m: *Sp.* Port. nariz f: *Slav.* nos: *Arm.* snâr: *Hind.* nak, nasika: *Sansc.* nâsa, nasika: *New Guinea,* nisson] The NOSE; nasus, naris:—Nosu, *Elf.* gl. p. 70: *Past.* 11, 1.—Nose-gristle, nos-gristle the nose-gristle, *R.*

71.—Nose-þyrel, nos-terel nostril, *R.* 71.
 NOSLE, noston [*Plat.* nest, natel f: *Dut.* nestel m. a point to tie with, a leather strap, string, latchet, a distinctive mark on the shoulder, as officers have: *Frs.* nesle f. the same signification as the *Dut.* nestel; also a band, ribbon: *Ger.* nestel f. a long pin to wind the hair on, a ribbon, &c.: *Mons.* nestilu: *Icel.* nist n. fibula, nisti n. pectorale, ex torque aureo vel argenteo pendens] 1. An ornament for the head, a garland, crown; corona. 2. A handle of a cup, a hilt; ansa:—1. *R.* 28, 65: *Past.* 13, 1. 2. *Cot.* 11.
 NOT, note, notu [*Plat.* nude, nutt, nütt m. n: *Dut.* nut n: *Frs.* net n. use, not m. enjoyment, noth n. produce, fruits, corn: *Ger.* nutzen m: *Ot.* nuzze: *Dan.* nytte c: *Swed.* nytta f: *Icel.* not n. nyt, nytiar f. use, utility. The radical meaning of this word is most likely food, nourishment, corn; which signification is still preserved in the *Frs.* noth n.] 1. Use, usage; usus. 2. Business, employment, office; officium:—1. Hi to þinre note gelænde wæron they were lent for thy use, *Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.* p. 66, 16. Baða notu balnearum usus, *R.* 38. 2. He geset þe to þære ylcan note, *Gen.* 40, 13.—Not-georn attentive to duty, diligent, sedulous, *Off. Reg.* 15.
 Notian, we notigað; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To use, enjoy, possess, occupy; frui, occupare, *Bt.* 18, 1, v. neotan.
 Not-writer A note-writer, a notary; scriba, *Cot.* 139.
 Not-wyrð useful.
 Nouðer, nowðer neither, *Heming.* p. 94, v. naðor.
 No-wiht no whit, naught, by no means, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5, v. no-hwit.
 NU [*Plat.* no, na, nu: *Dut.* nu: *Frs.* nw: *Ger.* nun: *Ker.* Isd. Wil. Moes. Dan. Swed. nu: *Icel.* nú, núna: *Heb.* נָּ na now] Now, still, behold, since, then, therefore; nunc, jam, ecce:—Nu gyt hitherto, as yet, *Ps.* 36, 10. Nu hwonne now and then, sometimes; quandoque, *Bd.* 2, 1. Nu þa just now, now then, *Ps.* 11, 5. Nu hwæne ær just now, a little while before. Nu nu now now, immediately, *Bd.* 1, 27.
 Nubelnes, se; f. NOBLENESS, munificence; nobilitas, *C. Ps.* 28, 4.

Numen taken; *pp.* of niman.
 Nume-stan Chalk; creta, calculus, *Cot.* 31.
 Numol, numul Capable, receiving, catching, also a taker; capax.
 Nun [Old Ger. nun a pupil, a foster-child, a foster-son: Heb. נון nin a son, from נן nn to generate, to procreate] An orphan, a nun; pupillus, *T. Ps.* 81, 3, v. nunne.
 Nun-mynster A nunnery, convent of nuns; virginum monasterium, *Bd.* 4, 25.
 NUNNE, an; *f.* [Plat. nunne *f.* Dut. non *f.* Ger. nonne *f.* Dan. nonne, nunne *f.* Swed. Icel. nunna *f.* Fr. nonne *f.* Sp. Port. monja *f.* This word is old and was used by St. Hieronymus to designate a nun. Vossius thinks it is an Egyptian word, signifying a virgin; others derive it from the Grk. νουvis, νουva a nun; but being in earlier time a title of respect, given to old people, this derivation is not sufficient. Nonnones or nonnanes was in the *Lat. mid.* the name for old poor persons, provided for or maintained by the Church; Papias says, "nonnos vocamus majores ob reverentiam, nam intelligitur paterna reverentia;" and in the rule, or Institution of St. Benedict it is said, "Juniore autem Priores suos nonnos vocent, quod intelligitur paterna reverentia." In the same manner as old venerable monks, out of respect, were called Patres fathers, they also received the title Nonnos, and the old sacred virgins nonnas, and both together in the *Latin* of the middle age, were named nonnones and nonnanes. This word was often prefixed to proper names; as for instance, Nonnus Fridericus monachus. The *It.* nonna *f.* signifies grandmother, and nonno *m.* grandfather] A NUN; nonna, monialis:—Nunnan age monialem habet, *L. Alf. pol.* 8. Wið nunnan with a nun, *L. Edm.* 4: *L. North. Pres.* 63.
 Nute-heð Resin, like gum running out of trees; resina, *Som.*
 Nuton for nyton know not, *C. R. Jn.* 11, 49, v. nitan.
 Nycenisc Nicene; Nicænus, *Bd.* 1, 8.
 Nycst next, *L. Lund.* 8, v. necst, nehsta.
 Nyd need, necessity, force, *Ps.* 37, 12, v. neod.—Nyd-behefe behooful, necessary, *L. Eccl.*

42.—Nyd-behoflic necessary, *Bd.* 5, 5, p. 618.—Nyd-bebearf, nyd-beþyrf necessary, *Pref. Past.*—Nyd-boda an involuntary messenger; invitus nuncius, *Cd.* 166.—Nyd-dæda one who acts by constraint, *L. Alf. eccl.* 25.—Nyd-fara a fugitive, *Cd.* 154.—Nyd-genga an unwilling wanderer, *Cd.* 206.—Nyd-gyld tribute; tributa, qui invitus solvit, *Lup. Serm.* 1, 13.—Nyd-hæmed forced-connection, a rape, *L. Alf. pol.* 25.—Nyd-help necessary help, *L. Edg. Can. pn.* 1.—Nyd-maga a relation, *Lup.* 1, 14.—Nyd-næman, nyd-niman to take by force, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71.—Nyd-næme a seizing, plundering, *L. In.* 10: *Bd.* 4, 5.—Nyd-nimung a violent seizing; violenta ereptio, *R.* 15.—Nyd-þearf, nyd-þyrf necessity, *Deut.* 32, 28.—Nyd-þearfllic, necessary, *Bd.* 2, 4: 5, 9.—Nyd-þearfllice necessarily, *Bd.* 1, 27.—Nyd-þearfnys necessity, *Bd.* 2, 2.—Nyd-wracu violence, *Beo.* 3, 9.—Nyd-wyrhta a necessary worker; qui invitus agit, *Pecc. med.* 2.
 Nydan, genydan, nedan, genedan, neadian, nidan, nyd, nyt, net; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [nyd need] To force, compel, necessitate, urge; cogere, compellere:—Hig nyddon þat he bære hys rode, *Mt.* 27, 32. Þu tunglu genedest thou compellest the stars, *Bt. R.* p. 153, 41: *Ex.* 12, 33. Nyd hig þat hig gan in, *Lk.* 14, 23. Nyt eow þat ge faron ut, *Ex.* 11, 1. He us ne net he compels us not, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 13. Sio wyrd us nede the destiny compels us, *Bt.* 40, 7, *Card.* p. 370, 5. He nydde hys leorning cnihtas, *Mk.* 6, 45. Nyd compelle, *Lk.* 14, 23.
 Nydde forced, *Cd.* 184, v. nydan.
 Nyde of necessity, necessarily, *Bt.* 41, 4.
 Nydinga of necessity, *Bd.* 3, 18, v. neadinga.
 Nydlice urgently, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. neodlice.
 Nydling, nedling, nidling, neadling, es; *m.* [nyd, neod need, ling a condition, state] One who serves of necessity, a slave, bondman, servant, mariner; qui ex necessitate servit, nauta, *Bd.* 3, 15.
 Nydnys, se; *f.* Need, necessity; necessitas, *Som.*
 Nyd-þearf necessity, v. nyd, &c.
 Nye A NYE, nest; nidus:—*Hickes's Thes.* vol. i. p. 154.
 Nyest nearest, v. nyhst.
 Nyga nine, *Ors.* 2, 4, v. nigon.

Nygeða, nygoða the ninth, *Bd.* 4, 5, v. nigeða.
 Nyhst; *def.* se nyhsta; *sup.* of neah. Nighest, nearest, last; proximus, novissimus:—To nyhstan his ad proximum suum, *Ps.* 11, 2: *Bd.* 3, 21. Æt nyhstan at last; ad ultimum, *Bd.* 2, 12.
 Nyht night, v. niht.
 Nyhtnys, se; *f.* An abundance; abundantia, *R. Mt.* 12, 34.
 Nyllan, ic nelle, þu nelt, he nele, nyle, we nellað, nyllað, nelle, nylle; *p.* nolde, we noldon; *sub.* ic, he nelle, nylle, we nyllan, nyllon [ne not, willan to will] To will not, to be unwilling; nolle:—Sam we willan, sam we nyllan whether we will or will not, sive velimus, sive nolimus, *Bt.* 34, 12. He nolde faran, *Jn.* 7, 1. Þa noldon hi cuman, *Mt.* 22, 3.
 Nyman to take, *Nathan.* 6, v. niman.
 Nymfete A water-lily; nymphæa, *Som.*
 Nymne except, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8, v. nemne.
 Nymþe, nemþe [nym, nim take away, þe that] Except, save, unless; excipe, nisi, præter, *C. Ps.* 93, 17. Nymþe cyle and fyr save chill and fire, *Cd.* 220. Nymþe gryndes except (the) abyss, *Cd.* 220, *Th.* p. 215, 2.
 Nypele A NIPPLE, teat, trunk; papilla, *Lye.*
 Nyr nearer, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. neah; adv.
 Nyrwette, nyrewett, nyrwit A strait, narrow place; angustus locus, *Num.* 22, 26.
 Nyrwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To narrow, seize, v. nearwian.
 -nys a termination of many nouns, feminine, v. -nes.
 Nys is not; non est, *Gen.* 37, 30, v. nis.
 Nysse know not, v. nitan.
 Nyst a nest, dwelling, wage, v. nest.
 Nyste do not know; nystest, nyss-test dost not know, v. nitan.
 Nys-þyrlu nostrils, v. nose, &c.
 Nyt A conveniency, use, need; commodum, opus:—Nyt hæfð, *C. Mt.* 21, 3. Him sylfum to nytte sibi in proprium usum, *Bd.* 4, 3.
 Nyt compels, v. nydan.
 Nyt a net, v. net.
 Nyt, nytt; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* Useful, convenient, needful, perfect; utilis:—Nys hit nyt non est utile, nihili est, *Lk.* 14, 35. Nyttre, *Lk.* 17, 2.
 Nytan; *part.* nytende. Not to know, to be ignorant:—Ic nyste nescivi, *Bt.* 34, 12: 35, 2, v. nitan.

Nyten, niten, neten, neoten, neát, es; n. [Frs. ned, nat, n. cattle, particularly horned cattle: Dan. nōd n. a neat, ox, black cattle: Swed. nōt n. black cattle, a neat: Icel. naut n. an ox, cattle] NEAT, cattle, a beast, an animal, a beast of burden; pecus, jumentum:—Men and nytenu sweltað, *Ex.* 10, 19. Mid his nytenum, *Ex.* 10, 20. Ne nanes nytenes, *Deut.* 4, 17. Swa nyten geworden eom, *Ps.* 72, 22: 134, 8. Hyne on hys nyten sette, *Lk.* 10, 34. Þæra nytena of the cattle; pecorum, *Ex.* 21, 34. Þara nytena frumcennedan jumentorum primogenita, *Ex.* 11, 5.

*Nytlenic *beast-like*, v. nitenlic, netelic.

Nytenys *ignorance*, *Lev.* 4, 27, v. nitenes.

Nyð *wickedness*, v. nið.

Nyðan *downwards, beneath*, *Jn.* 8, 23, v. neoðan.

Nyðearf *necessity*, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. nyd, &c.

Nyðer *downward*, *Mt.* 4, 6, v. niðer. — Nyðer-abugan *to bend down*. He nyðer-abeah ille inclinavit se, *Jn.* 20, 5. — Nyðer-afellan *to fall down, prostrate*, *Nicod.* 10. — Nyðer-alætan *to submit*. — Nyðer-alecgan *to lay or take down*, *Lk.* 23, 53. — Nyðer-asettan *to cast down, demolish*. — Nyðer-astigan *to descend*. — Nyðer-atredan *to tread under*,

Nicod. 9. — Nyðer-bescufan *to shove or cast down; detruere, præcipitare*, *Lk.* 4, 29. — Nyðer-færan, nyðer-faran *to go down*, *Mt.* 11, 23. — Nyðer-feallan *to fall down*, *L.* *Ps.* 71, 9. — Nyðer-gang *a descent, setting*, *Æqu. vern.* 7. — Nyðer-hryre *a casting down headlong*. — Nyðer-onwenden *to turn downwards*, *Dial.* 1, 3. — Nyðer-stigan *to go down*, v. niðeras, &c. — Nyðer-stig, nyðer-sig *a descent*, *L.* *Ps.* 67, 4, v. niðer, &c.

Nyðera, neoðera, neoðra; sup. niðemest [Plat. nedden, nedden, benedden: *Dut.* beneden: *Frs.* nida: *Ger.* nieden, hienieden: *Ot.* nidana: *Dan.* neden: *Swed.* Icel. nedan] Lower, NETHER; inferior:—On þa neoðran eorðan, *Ps.* 62, 9. On seaðe þam neoðeran, *Ps.* 87, 6. On nyðerum eorðan, *Ps.* 138, 14. Of helle þære nyðyrran ex gehenna infima, *C.* *Ps.* 85, 12: *L.* *Edw. Guth.* 4.

Nyðergendlic *Damnable*; damnabilis, *Som.*

Nyðerian *to humble, condemn*, v. niðerian.

Nyðerlic, niðerlic; *adj.* Low, humble; humilis, *Bd.* 3, 19: *Ps.* 112, 5.

Nyðernes, se; *f.* Inferiority, depth; inferioritas, *Bd.* 3, 19.

Nyðerung, niðerung, niðrung, genyðerung, e; *f.* [niðer down] A casting down, humiliation,

humility, condemnation, damnation; humilitas, damnatio:—*Ps.* 89, 3: *Bd.* 5, 14: *Lk.* 20, 47: 23, 40.

Nyðe-weard *downward*, v. niðe-weard.

Nyð-full *full of malice*, v. niðe-full.

Nyðmest *lowest*, v. nyðera.

Nyðor *below, downward*, v. niðer.

Nyðor-asettan *to set down, humble*, *Cd.* 198.

Nytle *a nettle*, v. netele.

Nytlic *Useful*; utilis, *Bd.* 5, 20.

Nytlicnys, se; *f.* Profit, gain; utilitas, *Som.*

Nytnes, se; *f.* Advantage, profit; utilitas, *Bd.* 3, 24: *Ps.* 29, 11.

*Nytte *a net*, *R.* 76, v. net.

Nyttian; *p.* nyttade *to enjoy*, *Cd.* 78, v. niotan.

Nyttung, e; *f.* [*Dut.* nuttiging *f.* a taking of some meat or drink: *Ger.* nützung *f.* or nützung *f.* the use and profit of a thing, without the property] Use, advantage; commodum, *R.* 99.

Nyt-weorð, nyt-wyrð *useful, convenient*, *Bt.* 20.

Nyt-weorðlic, nyt-wyrðlic *useful*.

Nyt-weorðnes *usefulness*, *Bd.* 3, 25.

Nyt-wyrðlice *usefully*, *Past.* 49, 1.

Nywelnys, nywynys *an abyss, a deep*, *C.* *Ps.* 105, 26, v. neo-welnes.

Nywlic; *adj.* Young, tender; novellus, *L.* *Ps.* 127, 4.

Nyxta *next*, v. nexst.

O

*-o is a feminine termination of nouns, used chiefly to form the names of qualities from adjectives; as, Mænigeo the many, multitude; lengeo length, v. u.

O', used for on:—O middan in medio, *Gen.* 2, 9: 3, 2. O min mod in my mind, *Cd.* 39.

OB, ab The woof in weaving, yarn; trama, subtemen, *R.* 63: 112.

Ober *over*. — Ober-faran *to go over*. — Ober-segel the oversail, or mizzensail. — Ober-stælan *to convict*. — Ober-swiðian *to overcome*, v. ofer, &c.

Obet *strawberries, fruit*, v. ofæt.

Oblaten [*Dut.* oblie *f.* a thin wafer, cake: *Ger.* oblate *f.* a wafer, a thin cake made of flour and water, and used instead of bread at the eucharist: *Icel.* obláta *f.* a cake, wafer] Sacrifices, offerings; oblationes, sacrificia, *Som.*

Obr *a margin*, *Cot.* 180, v. ofer.

Ob-sæcan *to shake off*, v. of-asceacan.

Ob-sæcnes, se; *f.* A shaking off; excussio, *Som.*

Ob-setnes *a sitting down by*, *T.* *Ps.* 138, 1.

Ob-þæned *moistened*, v. of-þæned.

Oc *but, also, and*, *Chr.* 656, v. ac.

Octabas *Octaves*; octavæ, ogdoas:—In octabas Petri and Pauli in octavas Petri et Pauli, *Rubr.* *Mt.* 14, 22.

Oden *A floor, court, yard*; area:—On odene cylne macian in area fornacem facere, *Som.*

Oefest *a hastening*, *C. R.* *Mk.* 6, 25, v. ofest.

Oefesta; *adv.* Hastily, speedily; festinanter, *C.* *Lk.* 19, 5.

*Oefistan *to hasten*, *C.* *Lk.* 2, 16, v. ofestan.

Oefistlice *hastily*, *C.* *Lk.* 19, 5, v. ofestlice.

Oefsung *a shearing*, v. efesung.

Oeg-hwelc *every one, all*, v. æg-hwile.

Oeg-hwer *every where*, v. æg-hwær.
 Oehtnys *persecution*, C. R. Mt. 13, 21, v. ehtnes.
 Oembecht *a joining*, v. ambeht.
 Oemsetinne, *for ymb-setting a setting round*.
 Oenantes *Oenanthe, a herb*, Herb. 55.
 Oes-cingas, oesc-cingas *Oescan kings, the kings of Kent, so called from Oesc; reges Cantii sic dicti ab Oesca vel Eska, secundo Saxonica prosapia rege, nec non secundo Hengisti filio: — Wæs þæs ylca Æþelbyrht Eormenrices sunu, þæs fæder wæs Octa haten, and þæs fæder Oeric. Wæs his freo-nama Oesc: Fram þam syððan Cantwara cuningas wæron Oescyngas nemde. Þæs Oesces fæder wæs Hengest erat hic idem Æthelbyrthus Eormenrici filius, cujus pater erat Octa vocatus, et hujus pater Oericus. Erat ejus cognomen Oesc: a quo postea Cantianorum reges erant Oescingas appellati. Hujus Oescæ pater erat Hengistus*, Bd. 2, 5.
 Oest *Grace, favour, a benefit, love; gratia*, Cot. 96.—Oest-
 full *devoted*.
 Oeðel, oeðl *a country*, C. Ps. 95, 7, v. eðel.
 Oeðian *to breathe*, R. Jn. 3, 8, v. orðian.
 OF; *prep. d. g.* [Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. af: Ger. ab: Al. ab, abe, aba, apa: Moes. abu: Wel. ap: Lat. ab: Grk. ἀπο, ἀφ': Sans. ab] OF, *from, out of, concerning; de, e, ex: —Of ælcum treowe*, Gen. 2, 16. Of þæra treowa wæstmæ, Gen. 3, 2. Of þam Halgan Gaste, Mt. 1, 18. Of minra handa e manibus meis, Deut. 32, 39. Of willan minum ex voluntate mea, Ps. 27, 10. Of cildhade, Mk. 9, 21. Of ansine *to ansine ex ore in os, coram in os, cominus*, Deut. 34, 10.
 Ofa *A chimney, stove; caminus*, Ben., v. ofen.
 Of-abeatan *To beat off; excutere*, Med. Quad. 1, 1.
 Of-aceapian *to buy off, redeem*, L. In. 74.
 Of-acearfan; p. of-aceorfan; pp. of-acorfen *to cut off*, Mk. 14, 47.
 Of-acsian *to seek out, expect*, Bd. 4, 1, Ca.
 Of-adon *to do away, shake off*, Bt. 39, 4.
 Of-adrifan *to drive off*, L. Alf. pol. 16.
 Of-adrincan *to drink off or out*, Elf. gr.

Of-adrygan *to wipe away or off*.
 Of-ærnan *To run off or out; excurrere*, v. yrnan.
 O'FÆT, ofet, es; n. [Plat. ovet, avet n: Dut. ooft n: Ger. obst n: South Ger. obes, obs n: Ot. obaz: Wil. ovez: Lip. ovit: Icel. ofát n. gluttony, merry-making] *Fruit of trees, but also of plants, as strawberries, pulse; fructus, fruges, fraga: — Ofætēs gehlæden laden with fruit*, Cd. 23. Heo þa þæs ofætēs æt she then of the fruit ate, Cd. 29. Ofeta *fruits*, Fulg. 42: Num. 13, 24.
 Of-afesian *to shear off*.
 Of-aheawian *to hew or cut off*, Bd. 3, 24.
 Of-ahladan *to lade out*.
 Of-alædan *to lead out*.
 Of-alesen *chosen out, selected*, Bd. 4, 10, S. p. 578, 15, v. lesan.
 Of-alihtan *to alight*.
 Of-animan *to take off or away*, Herb. 5, 7.
 Of-aplucian *to pluck off*.
 Of-apullan *to pull off, draw out*, Med. Quad. 9, 5.
 Of-asceacan, of-sceacan *to shake off, flee*, Elf. gr.
 Of-ascyran *to cut or shear off*, L. Alf. pol. 31.
 Of-aslæan, of-aslean, of-aslan *to cut off*, Bt. 39, 4.
 Of-asnidan *to cut off*, v. snidan.
 Of-asude *boiled out, troubled*, Bd. 4, 9, v. seoðan.
 Of-asyllan *to deliver*, Cd. 215.
 Of-ateon *to draw or take away*.
 Of-apwean *to wash off*, Past. 11, 7.
 Of-aweorpan *to cast off*, Past. 54, 1.
 Of-awringan *to wring off*, Elf. gr.
 Of-axian *to ask after, to ascertain*, Gen. 9, 24.
 Of-ayrnian *to run off or from*, Elf. gr.
 Of-beatan *to beat off, to kill*, L. Ps. 36, 15.
 Of-began; p. of-begde. *To go off, take away*, Bd. 2, 7.
 Of-beon *to be off, to be cut off*, Bt. 37, 3.
 Of-blindan *to make blind*, C. R. Jn. 12, 40.
 Of-bredan *to remove, steal*, Ps. 39, 19.
 Of-cearfan, of-acearfan; p. of-ceorf. *To carve or cut off*, R. Mk. 6, 16.
 Of-cuman *to come off, to go forth, proceed*, C. Mt. 15, 11.
 Of-cuðan, of-cyðan *to make known, to declare*.
 Ofdæl, afdæl, æfdæll [of, dæl a part] *A precipice, an abrupt descent, a fall; descensus abruptus: — On þat ofdæl in that fall*, Bt. 24, 4.

Of-delfan *to dig out*, C. Mt. 6, 19.
 Of-dimre calamitosus.
 Of-doeman *to discern*, C. Mt. 16, 3.
 Of-dræd *afraid, affrighted*, Mt. 25, 25.
 Of-drifan *to drive off*, Cot. 65.
 Of-druncnian *to be drunk*.
 Of-dune down, downward, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 204, 6, v. adun.
 Of-earmian *to take pity of*, Ps. 76, 9.
 O'FEN; g. ofenes, ofnes; d. ofene, ofne; m. [Plat. aven m: Dut. oven: Ger. ofen m: Ker. ouan: Not. ouen: Tat. ovan: Moes. auhn: Dan. ovn c: Swed. ugn m: Old Swed. ogn: Icel. ofn m: Fin. uhn: Estland, uggen] *An oven, furnace; fornax: — Geond þone ofen through the oven; per fornacem*, Cd. 191. Of þam ofene, Ex. 9, 8. Hatan ofnes of a hot oven; callidæ fornacis, Cd. 197. On þam ofne in the oven; in fornace, Cd. 191. On þine ofnas, Ex. 8, 3.
 O'fen-bacen ovenbaken, baked in an oven, Lev. 2, 4.
 O'fen-raca an ovenrake, R. 3, 31.
 O'FER; g. ofres; d. ofre; m. [Plat. oever, over n: Dut. oever m: Frs. owere oure f: Ger. ufer n. The usual derivation is from ofer over, above, the Ger. über the shore or strand, being over or higher than the water. The Dutch etymologist, Bilderdyk, derives this word from oeven to surround, the root of which is oef or hoof an edge, frame, brink, the shore surrounding the water; for this reason the old manner of spelling the Dut. oever was hoever] *A margin, brink, bank, shore; margo, ripa, littus: — Uppan þæs wætres ofre super aquæ ripam*, Ex. 7, 15. On þære ea ofre, Jos. 3, 15. St. Marie Oferes St. Mary Overies or Overs; Sancta Maria ripæ, ad ripam, vel ripensis, Som.
 OFER; *prep. ac. d.* [Plat. over, över, äwer: Dut. over: Frs. ofer: Ger. über: Isd. ubar: Ker. iuber: Moes. afer, ufar, ufaro: Dan. over: Swed. öfwer: Icel. yfir: Bret. oar: Ir. ar, formerly fair or fer: Grk. ὑπὲρ: Heb. עַל obr to go over] *OVER, above, upon, beside, beyond; super, ultra: — Ofer eall þat flod, and ofer burna, and ofer moras*, Ex. 8, 5. Ofer þære niwelnisse bradnissæ super abyssi faciem, Gen. 1, 2. Ofer þine æceras super tuos campos, Ex. 9, 3. Ofer þære sæs muðan, Mk. 5, 1.

Ofer - æt *overeating, gluttony, banqueting*, Bd. 4, 25.
 Ofer-æte *a glutton*, R. Ben. 4.
 Ofer-bæc *geteung tetanus, musculorum contractio*, R. 20.
 Ofer-bebeodan *to rule over*, R. 99.
 Ofer-becuman *To come upon suddenly; supervenire*, Pref. R. Conc.
^e Ofer-beon *to be over, to remain*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.
 Ofer-bidan *to remain over*, Chr. 1101.
 Ofer-bismrian *to triumph over*.
 Ofer-blið *overblithe or merry*, Past. 27, 2.
 Ofer-bræcan *To break; frangere*, Ors. 3, 6: 5, 12.
 Ofer-brædan *to cover over, overspread*, Cd. 146.
 Ofer - brædels, ofer - bredels *a covering, veil*, Ps. 62, 8.
 Ofer-braw, ofer-brow, ofer-bruga *an overbrow, eyebrow*, Observ. Lun. 7, 8.
 Ofer-bringan *to bring over*, Ors. 2, 5.
 Ofer-brycgean *to make a bridge over*.
 Ofer-byternys *overbitterness*, Ps. 13, 6.
 Ofer-cerr *a passing over*, C. Mt. 1, 11.
 Ofer-cerran *to pass over*, R. Lk. 16, 26.
 Ofer-cidan *to contend over, to chide*, T. Ps. 118, 21.
 Ofer-clif *headlong, steep down*.
 Ofer-climan *to overclimb, overwhelm*, Ors. 3, 9.
 Ofer-cliopan [*scilicet clypian*] *to cry out*, R. Lk. 23, 18.
 Ofer-cræft *overcraft, deceit*, Can. mod. imp. pæn. 24.
 Ofer-cuman, ofer-cyman *to overcome, conquer*, Bt. 22, 1.
 Ofer-cym *a sudden coming upon*, Bd. 5, 13.
 Ofer-cyðan *to oversay, to forswear*, L. Edw. 3.
 Ofer-don *to overdo*, Octo. Vit. cap. pref.
 Ofer-drenc, ofer-drunc, ofer-drynce *overdrinking, drunkenness*, Deut. 21, 20.
^f Ofer-drencan, ofer-drincan *to overdrink, to be drunken*, Gen. 43, 34.
 Ofer-drifan *to drive out, expel*, Ors. 1, 7.
 Ofer-dryttan *to come before*, Ps. 94, 2.
 Ofer-dyre *an overdoor, a lintel*, Cot. 168.
 Ofere *From above; desuper*, Ps. 77, 27.
 Ofer-eac, ofer-eca *an overplus, a remainder*, L. Lund. W. p. 65.
 Ofer-eald *Overold; admodum senex*, R. Ben. 37.

Ofer-ealdor-man *a patriarch, prefect, prince*, Bd. 4, 3.
 Ofer-etan *to overeat*.
 Ofer-etol, ofer-etola *gluttonous, an overeater, a glutton*, Past. 43, 9.
 Ofer-etolnes *overeating, gluttony*, Past. 43, 9.
 Ofer-fær, ofer-færeld *a passing over*, Ors. 2, 4.
 Ofer-faran *to go over*, Gen. 32, 10.
 Ofer-fæt *overfat, too fat*, R. 89.
 Ofer-fæðmian *to overspread*, Cd. 199.
 Ofer-fangan *to take hold of*, Bt. R. p. 152.
 Ofer-fare *a passing over*.
 Ofer-fell *overfulness, v. offerfylle*.
 Ofer-feng *a clasp, buckle*, Elf. gl. R. 64.
 Ofer-feoht *a victory*.
 Ofer-feohtan *to overcome, conquer*, C. Ps. 34, 1: Cd. 222.
 Ofer-ferian *to carry over*, C. Mk. 14, 36.
 Ofer-fernes *a passing over, a passage*, Bd. 1, 25.
 Ofer-fihton *overcame*, C. Ps. 119, 6, v. ofer-feohtan.
 Ofer-flede *an overflow, inundation*.
 Ofer-fleon *to oversfly*, Elf. gr.
^g Ofer-flitan *to convince, overcome*, Ors. 4, 30.
 Ofer-flowan *to overflow*, Lk. 6, 38.
 Ofer - flowedlic *overflowing, superfluous*, Fulg. 11.
 Ofer-flowednes *superfluity*, Bd. 1, 27.
 Ofer-fohten *overcome, conquered, v. ofer-feohtan*.
 Ofer-fon *To take hold of; superprehendere*, Ors. 4, 4.
 Ofer-froren *frozen over*, Ors. 4, 11.
 Ofer-full *overfull, surfeited*, L. Ps. 77, 71.
 Ofer-funden *Overcome; superatus*, Dial. 1, 2.
 Ofer-fylgan *to follow over, incite*.
 Ofer-fylle *overfulness, a surfeit*, Lk. 21, 34.
 Ofer-fyrr *overfar, a distance*, Ors. 1, 1.
 Ofer-gægan *to go over, transgress*, Num. 14, 41.
 Ofer-gægednes *a transgression*, Alb. resp. 4.
 Ofer-gan, ofer-gangan *to go over, pass beyond, to conquer, exceed*, Ps. 130, 10: Cd. 170.
 Ofer-geaforud *overexalted*, Ps. 36, 37.
 Ofer-geare [gear a year] *old, antiquated*.
 Ofer-gebringan *to bring over*, Gen. 32, 23.
 Ofer-gedyre *the upper part of a door frame, a lintel*, Ex. 12, 7.

Ofer-gemet *above measure, abundance*, Bt. 14, 1.
 Ofer-geotan *to pour over, to cover, overcome*, Ps. 101, 5: Mk. 8, 14: Mt. 8, 24, v. ofer-gitan.
 Ofer-geotol *forgetful*.
 Ofer-gestondan *to stand upon*, Bd. 3, 11.
 Ofer-geweorc *an overwork, an arch, a tomb, mausoleum*, Coll. Monast.
 Ofer-gewrit *an overwriting, epigram*, Mt. 22, 20.
^h Ofer-gifra *overgreedy, a glutton*, Past. 43, 5.
 Ofer-gildan *to overgild*, L. Ps. 44, 11.
 Ofer-giotulnes *forgetfulness*, Bt. 35, 1, v. ofer-gitelnes.
 Ofer-gitan, ofer-gytan *to pour out, to forget, to be forgetful*, Ps. 102, 2: 118, 141, 153, 176: Lk. 12, 6.
 Ofer-gitel, ofer-gitol, ofer-gytol *forgetful*, Ps. 118, 61, 83, 109.
 Ofer-gitelnes, ofer-gitolnys, ofer-gitulnes *forgetfulness, stupor*, C. T. Ps. 9, 19.
 Ofer-glæncgan, ofer-glængcan *To adorn; supra ornare*, Elf. Ep. 1, 48.
 Ofer-gloesian, ofer-glossian *to overgloss, to write over*.
 Ofer-gumian, ofer-gymian *to forget, neglect*, Cd. 224.
 Ofer-gytan *to pour out, to forget*, Cd. 121.
 Ofer-gyttolnys *stupor*, Ben., v. ofer-gitelnes.
 Ofer-habban *to have over, to abound*, L. Lund. 8.
 Ofer-hæbban, ofer-hebban; pp. ofer-hafen. *To heave over, pass over, to neglect*, Ors. 1, 8: L. Edw. 8, 11.
 Ofer-healdan *to overhold, omit*, L. Athel. pref.
 Ofer-helan *to overhele, to hill or cover over*, Ex. 21, 33.
 Ofer-heoran *not to listen, to disobey*, Bt. 4.
 Ofer-heortnes, for ofer-heornes *disobedience*.
 Ofer-hergian *to overrun with an army*, Ors. 4, 6.
 Ofer-higan *to despise*, C. R. Ben. 71, v. ofer-hogian.
 Ofer-higde, ofer-hygde, ofer-hige *a high mind, excellence, superiority, pride, arrogance, contempt*, Bt. 27, 1: Cd. 1: 209.
 Ofer-hire *Disobedient, stubborn; contumax*, L. Can. Edg. 6.
ⁱ Ofer-hiuad, ofer-hiwud *transfigured*, C. Mt. 17, 2.
 Ofer-hlæfed [for læfed] *overleft, remainder*, C. Lk. 11, 41.
 Ofer-hlæstan *to overload*, Ors. 4, 6.
 Ofer-hleapan *to overleap*, Bd. 5, 6.
 Ofer-hlifian *to be extolled, set on high*, Dial. pref. 1: M. Ps. 104, 36: Cot. 188.

Ofer-hlinian *to lean over*.
 Ofer-hlude, ofer-hlyde *overloud, too loud*, R. Ben. 7.
 Ofer-hlype *a leap*.
 Ofer-hlyttrian *To melt; liquefacere*, Elf. gr. 37.
 Ofer-hoga *a despiser*.
 Ofer-hogian *to contemn, despise*, Mt. 18, 10.
 Ofer-hreosan *to rush upon*.
 Ofer-hrered, ofer-hryred *overturned*, Cot. 63, 144.
 Ofer-hrops *voracity*, Coll. Monast.
 Ofer-hulud *covered over*, Scint. append., v. ofer-helan.
 Ofer-hycgan *to despise*, Cd. 219: 220.
 Ofer-hyd *pride, preeminence*, v. ofer-higde.
 Ofer-hydg *proud, haughty*, Bd. 2, 2.
 Ofer-hygd *pride, presumption*, Cd. 18: 217, v. ofer-higde.
 Ofer-hyran *to overhear, disobey, contemn*, L. Athel. pol., W. p. 64: Ors. 1, 12.
 Ofer-hyre *disobedient*, v. ofer-hire.
 Ofer-hyrned *having a high horn, high, proud*, Hicks. p. 135.
 Ofer-hyrnes *disobedience, contempt*, L. Edw. 1.
 Ofering, e; f. *A superfluity; superfluitas*:—Seo ofer-ing þe wurð to sare the superfluity shall become pain to thee, Bt. 14, 1, Card. p. 64, 19.
 Oferit olfenda *A dromedary, a kind of small, swift camel; dromas, drometarius*, Som.
 Ofer-læfed *left over*, R. Lk. 9, 17.
 Ofer-lede *overlaid, oppressed*.
 Ofer-leoran, ofyr-leoran *to pass over, to go out of the right way, to prevaricate*, C. Mk. 14, 35: V. Ps. 118, 119.
 Ofer-leornes *prevarication, deceit*, V. Ps. 100, 3.
 Ofer-libban *to overlive, survive*.
 Oferlice *carelessly*.
 Ofer-licgan, ofer-liggan *to overlay, to lay upon*.
 Ofer-lifa *what is left, a remainder*.
 Ofer-lihtan *to outshine*, Bt. tit. c. 9.
 Ofer-lioran *to pass away*, C. Mt. 26, 42, v. ofer-leoran.
 Ofer-liðan *to sail over*, Cd. 161.
 Ofer-mægen; g. ofer-mægnas. *Overpower; superior vis*, Cd. 97.
 Ofer-mæst *overgreat*, W. Bd. p. 228.
 Ofer-mæstlic *immense*, Ors. 1, 12.
 Ofer-medla, ofer-med *pride*, Cd. 208.
 Ofer-mened *contrite*, Cot. 47, 180.
 Ofer-mete *high-minded, proud*.
 Ofer-metta, ofer-mette, ofer-metto *overmuch food, a banquet, pride, arrogance*, Bt. 37, 1.

Ofer-micel, ofer-mycel *overmuch, immense*, Ors. 1, 7.
 Ofer-micelnes *overgreatness, superabundance*, Scint. 12.
 Ofer-mod *high-minded, proud, beyond measure, too much*, Ex. 18, 11: Bt. 37, 1.
 Ofer-mod coturnus, R. 9: Lye: Ben.
 Ofer-modeg *proud*, Bd. 3, 17.
 Ofer-modgian, ofer-modian *to be high-minded, proud, to boast, vaunt*, Ps. 9, 23: Deut. 32, 27.
 Ofer-modgung *pride*, Past. 17, 2.
 Ofer-modig *proud*, Ps. 118, 69.
 Ofer-modignes, ofer-modines, ofer-modicnes *high-mindedness, pride*, Ps. 16, 11: Mk. 7, 22.
 Ofer-neod *overneed, very necessary*, R. Conc. 1.
 Ofer-niman *To take hold of, to seize, defile; abripere, constuprare*, Gen. 39, 14: Deut. 22, 29.
 Ofer-nón *overnoon, afternoon*.
 Ofer-plontia *planted again*, C. Lk. 17, 6, Lye.
 Ofer-prut *overproud, stubborn*, Pref. R. Conc.
 Ofer-rædan *to read over*, Elf. gr.
 Ofer-rædlice *frequently*, R. Ben. interl. 55.
 Ofer-recan, ofer-reccan *to overcome, convince, instruct*, Bt. 34, 3.
 Ofer-ricsian *to rule over*, Past. 17, 8.
 Ofer-ridan *to ride over*, Bd. 3, 14.
 Ofer-rowan *to row over*.
 Ofer-sælic *over sea*, Bt. 3, 28.
 Ofer-sælð *overprosperity*, Bt. R. p. 155.
 Ofer-sæpisc *oversappy, too succulent*.
 Ofer-sæwisc *Over sea; transmarinus*, Martyr. 12, Jan., Lye.
 Ofer-sagen *obrutus*, Mod. confit.
 Ofer-sawan *to sow over*, Mt. 13, 25.
 Ofer-sceadian, ofer-sceadwian, ofer-sceadewian *to overshadow*, Mk. 9, 7.
 Ofer-sceatt *overscot, usury*, R. Mt. 25, 27.
 Ofer-sceawian *to oversee, to inspect*.
 Ofer-sceawigend, es; m. *One who overlooks, a bishop*, Elf. ep. 1, 36.
 Ofer-scinan *to overshine, overshadow*, Mt. 17, 5.
 Ofer-seamas [seam a burden] *sacks*, C. R. Lk. 12, 33.
 Ofer-segelian, ofer-seglian *to sail over*, Mt. 9, 1.
 Ofer-sendan *to send over*, Elf. gr.
 Ofer-seocnes *oversickness, extreme sickness*, L. Can. Edg. 30, 36.
 Ofer-seon *to oversee, preside over*,

to look down upon, to despise, Bt. 4: 36, 2.
 Ofer-settan *to overset, to cover*, Bt. 18, 1.
 Ofer-sewen *Respect; respectus*, Ps. 72, 4.
 Ofer-sewennys *contempt*.
 Ofer-sittan *to oversit, to omit*, Elf. gr.
 Ofer-slæge, ofer-slege *a lintel*, Ex. 12, 22, 23.
 Ofer-slæp *oversleeping*, Med. Quad. 4, 1.
 Ofer-slip *an overslip, a surplice*, L. Can. Edg. 46.
 Ofer-smeaung *overconsideration*, Past. 15, 6.
 Ofer-speocol *overspeaking*, C. R. Ben. 15.
 Ofer-spræca *an overspeaker, a babbler*, Past. 15, 6.
 Ofer-spræce, ofer-sprece *overspeaking, loquacity*, Past. 38, 8.
 Ofer-spræcolnes, ofer-sprecolnes *loquacity*, Past. 43, 1.
 Ofer-sprædan *to overspread*, R. Ben. 53.
 Ofer-sprecan *to overspeak, to speak evil*, L. Ps. 43, 18.
 Ofer-sprecol *overtalkative*, Past. 38, 8.
 Ofer-stælan *to steal over, convince, refute*, L. Cnut. pol. 33, 34.
 Ofer-stælde *leaped over*, Bd. 5, 6, v. stellan.
 Ofer-stæppan, ofer-steppan *to overstep, transgress*, Bt. 21.
 Ofer-stæð *Pass over; transcendent*.
 Ofer-standan *to stand over, to insist*, Bd. 4, 16.
 Ofer-stigan *to go over, to exceed*, Bd. 5, 19.
 Ofer-stigendlic *superlative*.
 Ofer-strican *to occupy*, H. Lk. 13, 7.
 Ofer-suiðung *Affliction; pressura*, C. Jn. 16, 21.
 Ofer-swimman *to swim over*.
 Ofer-swiðan, ofer-swyðan, ofer-swiðian, ofer-swyðian *to overcome, conquer, deliver, exceed, surpass*, Lk. 11, 22: T. Ps. 24, 16.
 Ofer-swiðe *overmuch, too much*, R. Ben. interl. 64.
 Ofer-swiðnes *affliction*, C. R. Lk. 21, 25.
 Ofer-swiðrian, *to overcome, prevail*, L. Ps. 12, 4.
 Ofer-sylfrian *to silver over, to cover with silver*, Ps. 67, 14.
 Ofer-symed *oppressed, overwhelmed*, R. Ben. 39, 64: Scint. 12.
 Ofer-tæl *an overnumber, an unequal number*, Herb. 156.
 Ofer-tæle *Superstitious; superstitiosus*, Scint.
 Ofer-teon *to cover over*, Gen. 9, 14.
 Ofer-þæmecga *superfluous*, T. Ps. 30, 7.

Ofer-þearf *overneed, great necessity*, Bt. 31, 1.
 Ofer-þeon *to excel, overcome, transcend, overgrow*, Bt. 10.
 Ofer-þrige *over three, after three*.
 Ofer-þryccednes *tribulation*, Ps. 31, 9.
 Ofer-þungennes *excellence*.
 Ofer-tide *in the evening*, L. Edg. 6.
ⁿOfer-togennys *a covering*, Herb. 75, 1.
 Ofer-tolden *covered over*, Cd. 146.
 Ofer-tredan *to tread under foot*.
 Ofer-truan, ofer-truwian *to over-trust, to trust too much*, L. Lund. 8.
 Ofer-wadan *to wade over, to cross*, Ors. 2, 4.
 Ofer-weder *a tempest*, Chr. 794.
 Ofer-wenan *to overween, to presume*, Cot. 214.
 Ofer-wennys *insolence, pride*.
 Ofer-weorpan *to cast over, to overthrow, destroy*, Bd. 3, 9: L. Alf. pol. 11.
 Ofer-winnan *to overcome, conquer*, Deut. 20, 10.
 Ofer-wintran *to winter; per-hy-emare*, Col. Monast.
 Ofer-wiste *greediness, dainties*, Off. Episc. 7.
 Ofer-wlenced *over rich, over-proud*, Ors. 1, 10.
 Ofer-wreon; pp. ofer-wrigen. *To cover over*, Mk. 14, 65.
 Ofer-wrygels *a covering*, Cot. 143.
 Ofer-wunnen *overcome, v. ofer-winnan*.
 Ofer-wyllan *to boil over*.
 Ofer-ydel *vain*.
 Ofer-yrnan *to run over, come upon*, Bd. 5, 9.
 Ofer-yð *A FLOATING, doubting*, Ps. 54, 25.
 OFEST, ofst *Haste, speed; festinatio:—Mid ofeste or ofste cum festinatione, festinanter*, Gen. 18, 7: Mk. 6, 25: Lk. 1, 39: Jn. 11, 31. *Ofestum with haste, quickly, speedily*, Cd. 187: 142. *Ofestum mic-lum with utmost speed*, Cd. 116.
 Ofestan *To hasten; festinare, Som.*
 Ofestlice, ofostlice; *adv. Hastily; festinanter*, Off. Reg. 15.
^oOfestung *A hastening; festinatio, Ben.*
 Ofet fruit, v. ofæt.
 Of-etan *to eat up, root out*.
 Of-færed *affrighted; perterritus*, Chr. 1131.
 Of-faran *to go out, to go away, to follow out, pursue*, Chr. 894: 911.
 Of-fendan *to find, obtain*, Chr. 1050.
 Of-feorran *to go far off*.
 Of-fleogan *to flow off, to scum*.
 Of-flowan *to flow down or away*.

Of-freattan *to devour*, C. Mk. 12, 40.
 Offrian, geoffrian; ic offrige; p. ode, ude, ede; pp. od [Plat. Dut. offeren: Ger. opfern: Ot. opphoron, ophern: Dan. offre: Swed. Icel. offra: Wel. offrymmu *to offer.—from of, Plat. up or op, and bæran to bring, to carry*] *To OFFER, dedicate, sacrifice; offerre, dicare:—*Lætað us faran and offrian urum Gode, Ex. 5, 17. *Pu offrast*, Ex. 29, 20. *Offriað sacrificat*, Lev. 7, 32. *Ic of-frige*, Ps. 26, 10. *Offrede obtulit, dedicavit*, Chr. 1013. *Offrude*, Gen. 46, 1. *Hi of-frodon obtulerunt, immolarunt*, Ex. 24, 5.
 Offring-hlafas *Shewbread; oblationis panes, panes propositionis*, Mt. 12, 4.
 Offrung, e; f. also offrunga; pl. offrunga, ofrunga. *An OFFERING, sacrifice; sacrificium:—*Ic axige hwær seo offrung sig. *God foresceawað min sunu him sylf þa offrunge*, Gen. 22, 7, 8, 13: Ex. 10, 25: Mt. 23, 19: Mk. 9, 49. *Enitre offrunga annicula hostia*, Lev. 1, 10: Ex. 18, 12: 32, 6, v. blot.
 Of-fyligean *to follow*, Lk. 1, 3.
 Of-fyllan *to overthrow*, Bd. 4, 13.
^pOf-gan, of-gangan *to go off, to proceed, derive, require*, Gen. 9, 5.
 Of-geafan *to give off*, Ors. 1, 4, v. of-gifan.
 Of-gebigan *to decline*, C. Lk. 24, 29.
 Of-gedrinca *To drown; demergere*, C. Mt. 18, 6.
 Of-geniman *to take off, seize*, C. Mt. 12, 39.
 Of-gewitan *to go off, to depart*, Bt. R. p. 194.
 Of-gifan *to give off, relinquish, leave*, Cd. 55: Bd. 4, 9.
 Of-gimerca *to mark out, to choose*, R. Lk. 10, 1.
 Of-hæbban *to retain, hold*, Ex. 9, 2.
 Of-hearmian, for of-earmian *to pity*, Jud. 11, 1.
 Of-henan *to take away, to hinder*, Bt. R. p. 187.
 Of-hingrian *to hunger*, Off. Reg. 15.
 Of-hladian *to lade out*, Elf. gr.
 Of-hleater *derision*, Ps. 43, 15.
 Of-hnitan *to butt, to push with the horns*, Ex. 21, 29.
 Of-hreosan *to rush off, to fall down*, Cod. Ex. 21, b.
 Of-hreowan, of-hriowan, of-hreowsian *to have pity of*, C. Mt. 15, 32.
 Of-hreran *to raise over, to cover*, Num. 16, 33.

Of-hwan *from whence; unde*.
 Of-hwylued *wheeled off, rolled; convolutus*, Cantic. Hezech.
 Of-irnan, of-yrnan *to run off*, Bt. 39, 13.
 Of-kyrf, for of-cyrf or of-cearf *a cutting or carving off*, R. Ben. interl. 28.
 Of-lætan, of-letan *to leave, to let out*, Bt. 29, 2.
 Of-læte, of-lete, an; f. an offer-ing, the host, the sacramental bread, L. Can. Edg. 39: C. Ps. 39, 9.
^qOf-licgean *to lie upon, oppress*, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 43.
 Of-lician *to dislike, displease*, R. Ben. 1.
 Of-lyst, of-lysted *desirous of, anxious for*, Bd. 35, 6, C.
 Of-man remembers; meminit, v. geman.
 Of-munan, he of-man *to remember*, Bt. 42.
 Of-myrðrian *to murder*, Chr. 978.
 Ofn an oven, Cd. 184: ofne with an oven, v. ofen.
 Of-niman *to take, seize*, C. Jn. 8, 3.
 Ofor a margin, Cot. 129, v. ofer.
 Ofor a boar, Menol. F. 498, v. eafor.
 Ofostlice *hastily, instantly*, Bd. 3, 14, v. ofestlice.
 Ofre by a margin, v. ofer.
 Of-read *a purple colour*.
 Of-ridan *to ride off or after, to follow*, Gen. 14, 13.
 Of-ring-sceat *A sacrifice; holocaustum*, Lye.
 Of-rowen, for of-hrowen *pitied*, v. of-hreowan.
 Of-rung *an offering*, v. offrung.
 Of-sacan *to dispute, deny*, L. In. 78.
 Of-sceacan *to flee*, v. of-asceacan.
 Of-sceamian *To SHAME, blush, be ashamed*.
 Of-scearfian *to cut off*, C. Mk. 14, 47.
 Of-sceaðe *out of the sheath*, Ps. 36, 14.
 Of-sceotan *to shoot off*.
 Of-scinan *to shine*, Bd. 4, 27.
^rOf-scotian *to shoot*, Ex. 19, 13.
 Of-seon *to see, find*, Gen. 16, 7.
 Of-setenes *a besetting*, Cot. 144.
 Of-settan *to set off, set round, oppress*, Jud. 5: L. Ps. 21, 11.
 Of-sigan *to go off, depart*, C. Mt. 25, 41.
 Of-sion *to see*, Bt. R. p. 182.
 Of-sittan *to surround, oppress*, Deut. 28, 33.
 Of-slean, he of-slyhð, of-slæhð; p. of-shóh; pp. of-slegen. *To cut off, kill, strike*, Bd. 5, 19: Gen. 20, 11: Ps. 77, 23.
 Of-slegennys *a cutting off, a slaying*, Ps. 43, 25.

Of-smoran to suffocate, strangle, Ors. 6, 36.
 Of-sniðan to cut off, kill, Gen. 22, 13.
 Of-sprinc, of-spring, es; m. an offspring, posterity, race, Gen. 3, 15: Deut. 31, 21.
 Of-spyrennes a finding out by footsteps, an inquiry.
 Of-spyrian to seek, search, L. In. 17.
 Ofste with haste, v. ofest.
 Of-stæppan to tread upon, Jos. 10, 24.
 Of-standan to stand off, to rise, swell, R. Jn. 6, 18.
 Ofste with haste, v. ofest.
 Of-sticeian to stab, pierce, Ors. 5, 12.
 Of-stigan to go off, pass by, C. Mt. 27, 39.
 Of-stingan to stab, thrust through, L. Alf. 21: Chr. 755.
 Ofstlice hastily, instantly, Bd. 3, 14: Cd. 114, v. ofest.
 Ofstum speedily, Cd. 126, v. ofest.
 Of-swelgan to swallow up, to devour, Bt. 19.
 Of-sweorde a sword, Som.
 Of-swerian to swear off; juremento negare, L. Alf. pol. 26.
 * Of-swingan to beat off, to beat, Ors. 4, 1.
 Of-swiðian to overcome.
 OFT; comp. oftor, ofter; sup. oftest, oftost; adv. [Ger. oft: Isd. Ker. Ot. ofto, ofta: Moes. ufta, ufto: Dan. ofte: Swed. ofta: Icel. opt. Adelung is of opinion that oft is related to the A.-S. eft, æft again] OFT, often; sæpe:—Ps. 128, 1, 2: Mt. 17, 15: Mk. 5, 4: L. Ethelst. 3: Chr. 1016: Bd. 3, 12. ¶ Hu oft how oft, Lk. 13, 34: Ps. 77, 45. Swa oft so often. Swa oft swa so often as, L. Athel. 3.
 Of-teon, of-tion to draw off, to withdraw, bereave, Bt. 37, 1.
 Of-þænian to make wet, to steep, infuse.
 Of-þegde consumed, Cd. 93, Th. p. 120, 30.
 Of-þincan to think of, repent, to bear with difficulty, to be irritated, Gen. 6, 7: Lk. 17, 4: Cd. 218.
 Of-þirst, of-þyrst, of-þirsted thirsty, Jud. 15, 18: Cd. 1, Th. p. 3, 7.
 Of-þracian to be sore afraid, to quake for fear.
 Of-þriccan, he of-þrecð, of-þrycð; p. of-þrit, of-þrihte, we of-þrihton; pp. of-þricced. To press, oppress, to hinder, cumber, preoccupy, Lk. 13, 7: Ps. 88, 41: Bt. 8.
 Of-þriccednys distress, Lk. 21, 23.
 Of-þringan; pp. of-þrunge to press, throng, Mk. 3, 9.

Of-þrosmian to strangle, choke.
 Of-þrycce a throng.
 Of-þryht encompassed, oppressed, Hymn.
 Of-þryscan to oppress, Past. 14, 5: 19, 2.
 Of-þrysmian to press, choke, Mk. 4, 19.
 Of-þrystrian to darken, Ps. 73, 21.
 Of-tige a taking off, a subtraction, L. Edg. suppl.
 Of-tihan To draw off; abstract here, Ben., v. teon.
 Of-torfian, of-tyrfian to cast off, to throw, to stone, to cover or hill with stones, Num. 14, 10: Jn. 8, 5.
 Oft-ræd; def. se oft-ræda frequent, Bt. 39, 13.
 Oft-rædlic; def. se oft-rædlica frequent, Ors. 3, 9.
 Oft-rædlice frequently, Jn. 18, 2.
 Of-tredan; pp. of-treden to tread off, to wear, Ors. 6, 3.
 Oft-sécan to seek often, to frequent, Cot. 82.
 Oft-sið oftentimes, frequent, Ors. 6, 34.
 Of-tyrfian to stone, v. of-torfian.
 Of-unnan to deny, retain, W. Bd. p. 239.
 Of-urnen run off, v. of-irnan, yrnan.
 Of-weorpan to cast off, overwhelm, Elf. T. p. 14.
 Of-witan to reverence, R. Mt. 21, 37.
 Of-wringan to wring off, Elf. gr.
 Of-wundrod astonished, Gen. 21, 6.
 Of-wyrtrumian to root up, eradicate, C. Lk. 17, 6.
 Ofyr, &c. above, v. ofer.
 Ofyr-leoran to pass over, v. ofer-leoran, &c.
 Of-yrmeð misery.
 Of-yrnan to run off or down.—Ofyr-wrygyls a covering, Ben., v. hrægel.
 OGA [Icel. ógn f. terror, ógá f. want of care: Moes. ogan to fear: Wel. ogof a dark place in the ground, a cave] Dread, great fear; terror, Gen. 9, 2: 15, 12.
 Ogengel A bar, bolt, an impediment; obex, Cot. 145.
 Ohsta The armpit; asella, Cot. 145.
 Oht aught, any thing, L. Ethel. pref. Bd. 5, 9, v. aht.
 OHT Fear; timor:—Oht mid englum fear among angels, Cd. 5, 148.
 Ohter Reproach, rebuke; opprobrium, Som.
 Oht-rip, oht-hripp harvest, R. Lk. 10, 2, v. rip.
 Oh-wær anywhere, Cot. 178, v. ahwar.
 Ohwit aught, any thing, v. aht.
 Ohylde Hanging; pendulus, Cot. 155.

Oker offspring, v. wocer.
 OLÆCAN, olæccan, oleccan [Plat. lokken to allure, liberlokken to flatter, entice: Dut. Ger. lokken: Not. lucchin, ferlucchin to allure: Dan. lokke: Swed. Icel. locka all three signify to allure, to bait, also to flatter: Icel. loki m. a deceiver, lockan f. an alluring: Wel. llochi to stroke one softly, to make much of, lloccio to drive into a fold or corner. The Ger. &c. in the same signification, with the prefix an, ver, anloken, verlokken to allure: Lat. lacere. —lecce enticements] 1. To fawn, flatter, please, gratify; blandiri, adulari. 2. To comply with, submit to, cringe to, to obey, serve; obsequi, inseruire:—1. Olecð þam lichoman gratifies the body, Bt. 24, 3: 7, 2. Oleccað þam mode gratify the mind, Bt. 24, 3. 2. Þat ic oleccan þurfe that I need cringe, Cd. 15. Oleccan wile will serve, Cd. 92. Þam oleccað ealle gesceafte cui obsequuntur omnes creaturæ, Bt. R. p. 163, v. geoleccan.
 Olæcere, olecere, oliccere, es; m. A flatterer, parasite; adulator, Past. 17, 3.
 Olæceung, olæcung, olecung, o-leccung, e; f. Flattery, fawning; adulatio:—Mid hire olæcunge cum ejus blandimento, Jud. 16, 6. Þæs folces olecunga the flattery of the people; populi blanditiæ, Bt. 24, 3: 7, 2.
 * Olan-ege, olan-ige [Flor. Dunel. Hovd. olanege Olney] The isle of OLNEY near Gloucester; insula in agro Glocestrensi, quam Sabrinæ aquæ sese diffidentes efficiunt, Chr. 1016.
 Oleccan to flatter, Bt. 24, 3, v. olæcan.
 Olfat; pl. olfata a pot to boil in, R. 24, v. alfæt.
 OLFEND, olfynd, oluend, es; m. [Tat. olbent: Mons. olbentar: Moes. ulbandus: Icel. úlfalldi, úlfballdi m. camelus] A camel; camelus:—Olfendes seame cameli onus, Gen. 31, 34: Mk. 1, 6. Drincað þone olfend, Mt. 23, 24. Olfend myre camelus fæmina. Þritig gefolra olfend myrena triginta lactantes cameli fæminæ, Gen. 32, 15. Nam þa tyn olfendas, Gen. 24, 10.
 Oliccere a flatterer, Past. 17, 3, v. olæcere.
 Olisatrum Alisander or lovage; olus atrum, Herb. 10, 7.
 Oll detraction, slander, Lup. 1, 17, v. hol.
 Ol-þwongas or ol-þongas Thongas

of leather, latches; corrigiæ, *Cot.* 53.
 Oluend a camel, v. olfend.
 Om, hom *Rust*; rubigo. Pær om and moððe hyt fornimð, *Mt.* 6, 19, 20.
 Oman *To rust*; rubiginem contrahere, *Scint.* 64.
 Oman *A burning ulcer, erysipelas*; ignis sacer, *Cot.* 107.
^wOmbiht a servant, ministry, *C.* *Lk.* 10, 40, v. ambeht.
 Omber a bucket, vessel, *C.* *Lk.* 16, 6, v. amber.
 Ombiht a servant, *Cd.* 139, v. ambeht.
 Ombiht-scealc an official servant, v. ambiht-scealcas.
 Ombore a pitcher, v. omber.
 Omcynn *A suppuration, gathering*; suppuratio, *Som.*
 Omena geberst a breaking of an ulcer, v. oman.
 Omiddan, for on middan *In (the) middle*; medio, *Gen.* 2, 9: 3, 2.
 Omig *Rusty*; rubiginosus, *R.* *Ben.* 64.
 Omihte *Mattery, corrupt*; saniosus, purulentus, *Som.*
 Ompre a kind of herb, v. ampre.
 ON, in, an; prep. d. ac. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Moes. in: Dan. i, ind: Swed. i, in: Icel. i, inn: Fr. Sp. en: Wel. yn: Sans. ontu, on*] *In, into, with, among, on, upon*; in, cum, inter super:—Teon on life producere in vitam, *Gen.* 1, 20. On þa þornas inter spinas, *Lk.* 8, 7. On hyre middele in eorum medio, *Mk.* 9, 36: *Lk.* 21, 21. On þinum breoste super pectore tuo, *Gen.* 3, 14. On þam mannum, and on þam nytenum, *Ex.* 9, 10. ¶ On an in one. Comon on an convenerunt in unum, *Ps.* 2, 2: 47, 4. On uppan against; contra. On uppan agene broðor against his brother, *Bt. R.* p. 160. On bæc on the back, behind.
 On one, a, an, v. án.
^xOn-, is used in composition, for in, on, upon; also, like un-, to denote privation, as the Lat. in-, and Eng. un-.
 On-ablawan to breathe or blow in, *Gen.* 2, 7.
 On-æbilinis indignation, *Ps.* 77, 54.
 On-ægan, on-egan to pine away, to fear; tabescere, formidare, *C. T.* *Ps.* 138, 20: *Cd.* 209.
 On-æht needy, poor.
 On-æl a burning, an inflammation, v. æled.
 On-ælan, ælan, he on-ælt, on-æld; p. on-hælde, on-ælde, we on-ældon; pp. on-æled; v. a. to kindle, light, set on fire, to burn, *Lk.* 15, 8: *Ps.* 96, 3.

On-ælet lightning, *L. Ps.* 143, 8.
 On-ælpene fervens, *Bd.* 5, 6.
 On-ætywan; p. on-ætywde to appear, *Bd.* 4, 32.
 On-afæstnian to fasten; infigere, *L. Ps.* 9, 15.
 On-agen may fear, *Cd.* 86, for on-egan.
 On-ageotan to pour in, *Lk.* 10, 34.
 On-aheawian to cut in.
 On-ahreasan, on - ahreosan to rush upon.
 On-al a burning, *Num.* 11, 3, v. on-æl.
 On-alædan; pp. on-aled to lead on, lay on.
 On-an in one, once for all, continually.
 On-anlicnys a likeness, *Ps.* 72, 20.
 On-arisan to rise against, *Ps.* 3, 1.
 On-asæendednys a sending, *L. Ps.* 77, 54.
 On-ascacan incutere, *Elf. gr.*
^yOn-asendan to send into, *Scint.* 53.
 On-asettan to set or lay upon, *Mt.* 19, 15.
 On-aslidan to slide in.
 On-asnæsan to strike against, v. asnasan.
 On-aweorpan to cast in, *Elf. gr.*
 On-awinnan to fight against, *L. Ps.* 34, 1.
 On-bæc on the back, behind, backward, *Mt.* 4, 10.
 On-bærnian to ignite, inflame, to burn up, *Bd.* 2, 2, v. bærnian.
 On-bærning, on-bærnis, incense, *Ps.* 65, 14: *V. Ps.* 140, 2, v. anbærnys.
 On-bead commanded, v. on-beodan.
 On-becuman to come upon, to happen, *Bt.* 8.
 On-becweðan to repeat a thing often, *Som.*
 On-bedippan, on-bedypan to dip in, to immerge, *V. Ps.* 67, 25.
 On-befealdan to infold, *Elf. gr.*
 On-befeallan to fall upon, to happen, *Elf. gr.*
 On-begnes crookedness, *Cot.* 197.
 On-behealdan to look upon, *Ps.* 21, 17.
 On-behleapan to leap upon, *Elf. gr.*
 On-behydd hidden, *Bd.* 1, 16.
 On-belædan to lead or bring in, to lay upon, apply, *Coll. Monast.*
 On-ben an imprecation, *Bd.* 2, 2.
 On-beodan to declare, promise, command, *Bd.* 1, 29.
 On-beon to be in.
 On-beprenan to wink, *Bt.* 18, 3.
 On-berede tasted, *Bt. tit.* 23, v. on-birian.
 On-besceawian to oversee.
 On-besceawung an overseeing.
 On-besendan to send into, *Elf. gr.*
 On-besettan to insert, *Elf. gr.*

On-beslean to strike into; incutere, *Elf. gr.*
 On-besmitten unbesmuttered, unde-filed, pure, *Athan.*
 On-bestælan to steal on, to surprise, *L. Alf. eccl.* 15.
 On-bestæppan to step in or upon, *Elf. gr.*
 On-bestungen stung.
 On-bid expectation, *Ors.* 4, 11, v. anbid.
 On-bidan to abide, expect, *Lk.* 7, 19, 20.
 On-biddan to bid, command.
 On-bigan, on-bygan to bend, submit, v. on-bugan.
 On-bigong an inhabitant, *T. Ps.* 104, 11.
 On-bindan to unbind, *Bt.* 20, *C.*
 On-birian, on-byrian, on-byrgan, on-byrigean, bergan, byrgan, byrgan, gebyrgan; he on-birigð, we on-byrigað, on-byrigeað, on-byrigað; p. he on - byrgde, on-byrigde, gebyrgde, we on-birigdon. To taste, taste of; gustare:—Gif he hwene ær biteres onbirigð if he a little before tastes (any thing) bitter; si ille prius amari (quicquid) gustet, *Bt.* 23. Onbyrgde gustavit, *Jn.* 2, 9. Onbyrigde, *Mt.* 27, 34. Onbirigdon gustabant, *Jos.* 5, 12. Onbyrigað gustabunt, *Mt.* 16, 28. Onbyrigeað, *Mk.* 9, 1: *Lk.* 14, 24. Onbyrigað gustate, *Ps.* 33, 8. Swa hwa swa gebyrgde þæs on þam beame geweoð whoever should taste of what on this tree grew, *Cd.* 24, *Th.* p. 31, 10.
^aOn-bitan to bite or taste of, *L. In.* 57.
 On-blæstan to break in, *Cot.* 115.
 On-blæwan, on-blawan to blow or breathe upon, to inflate, *L. Ps.* 104, 18.
 On-blotan to sacrifice, *Cd.* 142.
 On-boren diminished; imminutus, *Cot.* 117, *Lye.*
 On-brædan to be raised up, to be awaked, *Bd.* 3, 27.
 On-brankindled, *Cd.* 162, v. bran.
 On-brican to break in.
 On-brincg instigation, *L. Can. Edg. mod. imp. pn.* 15.
 On-brosnung corruption, *Ps.* 29, 11.
 On-brude awaked, v. on-brædan.
 On-bryrdan to instigate, animate, prick, *Ps.* 4, 5.
 On-bryrding instinct, instigation.
 On-bryrdnys, inbryrdnes, abryrdnes, anbryrdnes, bryrdnys, se; f. Instigation, inspiration, instinct; instigatio, inspiratio:—Purh þæs soðan Godes on-bryrdnysse per veri Dei inspirationem, *Bd.* 2, 13. Mid godcundre onbryrdnysse divino instinctu, *Bd.* 1, 7, 23.

On-búgan *to bow to, to submit*, Gen. 50, 18.
 On-bund *unbound, laid open*, v. on-bindan.
 On-burigan *to taste*, v. byrgan.
 On-burnan *to inflame*, Som.
 On-bútan, on-búton *about*, Gen. 2, 11, v. abútan.
 On-bygan *to bend*, v. on-bigan.
 On-byrgan *æmulari*, Ps. 36, 1, 8, for on-hyrgan.
^b On-byrging, biriging, byrignes, se; f. *A tasting*; gustatio:—Onbyrging ættres sumptio veneni, Herb. 36, 6.
 On-byrian *to taste*, v. on-birian.
 On-byriging *a taste*, Herb. 15, 1.
 On-bysmre *a derision*, Ps. 78, 4.
 On-ceapung *gratis*.
 On-cennan *to bring forth*, Elf. T. p. 18.
 On-cennes *a bringing forth*.
 On-ceosan *to choose*, Cd. 23.
 On-cerran, on-cyrran *to turn, to turn from, invert*, Bt. 7, 2.
 On-cigian *to invoke*.
 On-cleow *an ankle*, v. ancleow.
 On-clifian, on-cliofian *to cleave*, Cot. 114: Ps. 68, 18, v. clifian.
 On-clypian *to invoke*, Gen. 4, 26, v. clypian.
 On-cnáwan, becnáwan, gecnáwan; p. on-cneow *to know, understand, recognise, acknowledge, treat*, Mk. 8, 17: Gen. 43, 27.
 On-cnawenis *knowledge*.
 On-cnawing, on-cnawung *knowledge*.
 On-cneowan *to know*, v. on-cnaw-an.
 On-cnisan, on-cnysan, on-cnisan *to drive away*, C. Ps. 61, 3.
 Oncr, oncra *an anchor*, Bt. 10, C, v. ancer.
 Oncra *a hermit*, v. ancer.
 On-cuman *to enter in*.
 On-cunnan *to accuse, prove*, I. Alf. pol. 29.
 On-cunning *an accusation*, Bd. 3, 19.
 On-cunnys *an excuse*, Ps. 140, 4.
 On-cuðon *impugnabant*, Past. 46, 7, Lye.
 On-cweældan *to kill*, T. Ps. 61, 3.
^c On-cweðan, on-cwyðan *to say, address, answer*, Bt. 25.
 On-cyrran *to turn*, v. on-cerran.
 On-cyðan *to chide*.
 Ond *And*; et, Cd. 59: 67, v. and.
 Onda *zeal*, Past. 17, 11, v. anda.
 Ondcyðignes *learning*; scientia, Ben.
 Ondefn *convenient, meet*, Som.: Past. 15, 4, v. andefn.
 Onderslic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, T., v. on-dryslic.
 Ondesn *Fear*; metus, C. R. Jn. 19, 38.
 Ondet, ondetan *Confessed*; confessus, Cd. 218.
 Ondetnes, se; f. *A confession*,

profession; confessio, Bd. 1, 6: 3, 18.
 Ondettan *to confess*, Bd. 5, 13, S. p. 632, 11, v. andettan.
 Ondfenga *an undertaker*, V. Ps. 58, 10, v. andfenga.
 Ondgiet, ondgit *understanding*, v. andgit.
 Ond-hriones, se; f. *Cruelty, roughness*; crudelitas, Som.
 Ond-hwæðer *but yet, notwithstanding*, v. andhwæðer.
 Ondlean *Retaliation, vengeance*; retributio, Cd. 103.
 Ond-long *along, through, by*, Chr. 882, v. andlang, gelang.
 Ond-lyfen *food, living*, v. andlyfen.
 Ondo *Fear*; timor, C. Lk. 1, 12.
^d On-don *to undo, to put upon*; solvere, imponere, Ors. 5, 14.
 Ondoung *A loosing*; solutio, relaxatio, Lib. Med. 2, 46.
 On-drædan, an-drædan, ic on-dræde, þu on-drætst, he on-dræt, we on-drædað; p. on-dred, we on-dredon; pp. on-dræden; v. a. [on, dræd fear] *To fear, reverence, dread*; timere, revereri:—Ichineswiðe ondræde, Gen. 32, 11. Ic on-dræde me God metuo mihi a Deo, Gen. 42, 18. Þu on-drætst swyðe God, Gen. 22, 12. Ealle þa þe ondrædað God omnes qui timetis Deum, Ps. 65, 15. Herodes ondræd Iohannem Herodes metuebat Johannem, Mk. 6, 20. Hig hine on-dredon swa swa hig ondrædon Moysen illi eum revereabantur sicut illi revereabantur Mosem, Jos. 4, 14.
 Ondrædendlic *Dreadful, terrible*; terribilis, Th. An.
 On-dræding, e; f. *Fear*; metus, Ors. 5, 12.
 On-dreardan *To fear*; timere, C. Lk. 18, 2, v. on-drædan.
 On-dredan *to dread*, v. on-drædan.
 On-drencan *To make drunken, to intoxicate, to be drunken*; inebriare, V. Ps. 64, 9.
 On-drinca; an. *A cup*; poculum, calix, Bd. 5, 5.
 On-drislic *terrible*, v. on-dryslic.
 On-druncnian *To be drunken*; inebriari, T. Ps. 35, 9.
 On-druncning. 1. *A drinking*; potatio. 2. *A cup*; calix, L. Ps. 22, 7.
^e On-drysenlic, on-drysnlic, on-drysnlico, on-dryslic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, v. andrysn.
 On-dryslic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, B.
 On-drysne *fearful, terrible*, Cd. 138, v. andrysn.
 On-dryso *power*, Past. 49, 5, v. andrysn.
 Ond-spyrnan *To scandalize, offend*; scandalizare, C. Mt. 18, 8.

Ond-swarian *to answer*, Bd. 2, 5, v. andswarian.
 Ond-swore *an answer*, Bt. 7, 5, v. and-swar.
 Ondu *fear*, C. R. Lk. 1, 65, v. ondo.
 Onduearedon *responderent*, C. Mk. 14, 40.
 Ond-ward, on-weard *onward, present*, v. andweard.
 Ond-weorc *metal*, v. andweorc.
 Ond-wlite *countenance, face*, Bd. 4, 19, v. andwlit.
 On-ealdian *to grow old*, Ps. 31, 3.
 On-eardian *to dwell in, to inhabit*, Mt. 23, 21.
 On-efen, on-efne *Over against*; e regione, Hem. p. 23.
 On-egan *to fear*, v. on-ægan.
 On-elan *to anoint with oil*.
 On-emn *opposite, over against*, Jos. 10, 5, v. emn.
 On-ered *tilled*; exaratus esse, Past. 52, 9.
 On-eðian *to inspire, to breathe in or upon*.
 On-eðung *an inspiration*.
 O'nettan *To go, to hasten*; ire, properare:—Onettað hastens, Bt. 37, 2. Ða onette Abrahames mæg then hastened Abraham's relation, Cd. 117. Hæleð onetton warriors hastened, Cd. 93.
^f Onettung, se; f. *Hastiness, rashness*; festinatio, temeritas, Som.
 On-fægen *unfain, sorrowful*, Dial. 1, 5.
 On-fægnian *to fawn upon*; ad-blandiri, Bt. 35, 6, C.
 On-færeld *An entrance*; ingressus, Ps. 67, 26.
 On-fæstnian *to fasten or fix in*.
 On-fangen *received*; pp. of fon.
 On-fangenes, an-fangennes, on-fangennes, se; f. *A receiving, taking, undertaking, a comprehending, receptacle*; acceptio, receptio, susceptio:—Onfangenysse gesta and cumena receptio hospitum et advenarum, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1. Onfangennesse þæs drihtenlican lichoman and blodes perceptio dominici corporis et sanguinis, Bd. 4, 3.
 On-faran *to go on*, Past. 58, 9.
 On-feallan *to fall or rush upon*, Bd. 3, 19.
 On-fealle *a falling down, epilepsy*, L. M. 1, 39.
 On-fehst *receivest*, v. fon.
 On-fehð *receives*, v. fon.
 On-feng *received*, v. fon.
 On-feng *a taking*; captio, L. In. 28, tit., v. anfeng.
 On-fengnes *a receiving*, Bd. 2, 9, v. on-fangenes.
 On-fengon *received*; acceperunt, v. fon.

On-feohtan to fight against, to resist, *L. Alf. pol. 38.*
 On-feoldan to unfold.
 On-feond found, *Cd. 167, v. findan.*
 On-feormnys filthiness.
 On-fillan to fall upon, *Cot. 104, v. on-feallan.*
 On-filt an anvil, *Cot. 113, v. anfilt.*
 On-findan to find, discover, to prove by experience, *Bt. 29, 2.*
 On-flæscnes a putting on flesh, incarnation, *Athan.*
 On-flote afloat, *Th. An.*
 On-fó, on-foah, on-fóh I receive, *C. R. Mt. 1, 20, v. fón.*
 On-fón to receive, take, *Mt. 20, 10, v. fón.*
 On-fónd a taker.
 On-foran before, *Chr. 895.*
 On-fore what is gone forward, any thing used for a carriage.
 On-foreweard on forward.
 On-forhogung Scorn, contempt; subsannatio, *Ps. 43, 15.*
 On-forht not afraid, intrepid.
 On-forhtian to fear, *Deut. 31, 6.*
 On-forwyrde, es; m. [forwyrð loss] Destruction, what destroys, a wild boar; interitus:—On pitt onforwyrdes in puteum interitus, *Ps. 54, 26.* Onforwyrde of wuda aper de sylva, *T. Ps. 79, 14.*
 Onfoð receives, v. fón.
 On-fruman a beginning, *Ps. 110, 9.*
 On-fultume help, *Ps. 123, 8.*
 On - fundelnes experimentum, *Herb. 39, 2.*
 On-funden found, v. on-findan.
 ONGA [Fr. ongle m.] A goad, prick; aquilium, aculeus, *Cot. 13.*
 On-gæge a going out; exitus, egressus, obviam, *Conc. Clav. Bd. app: R. Mt. 8, 34.*
 On-gætan to understand, v. on-geatan.
 On-galan to charm, enchant; incantare, *Dial. 1, 10.*
 On-galend, es; m. a charmer, *Ps. 57, 5.*
 On-gan began, v. on-ginnan.
 On-gang an entering, *C. Ps. 67, 26.*
 On-gangan to go, to enter in, *C. Ps. 117, 19.*
 Ongean, ongan began, *Bt. 16, 4, v. on-ginnan.*
 Ongean, ongen, angean, agean, agen; adv. [gen again] AGAIN; rursus, iterum, obviam:—Teah he hig ongean eduxit ille eam iterum, *Ex. 4, 7: Gen. 32, 6: Num. 22, 34.* Gewende ut agean went out again, *Chr. 1052, Ing. p. 234, 1.* Ga ongean Moises vade obviam Mosi, *Ex. 4, 27.*
 Ongean, ongen, agen; prep. ac.

[Ger. entgegen: Ot. ingegini, in gegin: Not. ingagane] Against, opposite, opposite to, towards; adversus, contra, e contra, e regione:—Ongean God adversus Deum, *Num. 21, 5.* Ongen God, *Ex. 32, 27.* Ongean þisne man adversus hunc hominem, *Jn. 18, 29.* Ongean me adversus me, *Jn. 19, 11.* Ongen me, *Mt. 12, 30.* Ic stande on þas healfe and þu ongean I stand on this part, and thou opposite, *Elf. gr. Hæfð ænig þing agen þe, Mt. 5, 23.*
 Ongean-biddan to ask again, repeat.
 Ongean-bringan to bring again, *Ors. 2, 4.*
 Ongean-cirran, ongean-cyrran to turn again, to return, *Gen. 8, 7.*
 Ongean-cuman to come again, *Jn. 11, 30.*
 Ongean-cyme a meeting, return.
 Ongean-cyrredlic that may be returned, relative.
 Ongean-fær a return.
 Ongean-faran to go again, to return, *Gen. 8, 3.*
 Ongean-fealdan to fold again, to reply; replicare, *Elf. gr.*
 Ongean-fealdnes a reply.
 Ongean-flean to flee away, *Elf. gr.*
 Ongean-fyllan to fill again, to replenish, *Elf. gr.*
 Ongean-gangan to go again, to return.
 Ongean-gebigan to bend again, to reflect, *Scint.*
 Ongean-gehwyrfan to turn again, to return.
 Ongean-gelædan to lead back, *Scint. 23.*
 Ongean-gewend turned again, *Mt. 7, 6.*
 Ongean-ryne a returning.
 Ongean-sendan to send again, to send back.
 Ongean-settan to set against, to object, *Cot. 144.*
 Ongean-spearnan To spurn again; re-calcitrare.
 Ongean-sprecan to speak against, *Ps. 43, 18.*
 Ongean-standan to stand against, oppose.
 Ongean-teon to pull again, to retract.
 Ongean-wealcen to walk against, oppose, *Chr. 1036.*
 Ongean-weard tending or going against, *Ors. 6, 31, Lye.*
 Ongean-weardlice contrarily.
 Ongean - werian, ongean - wyrgean to speak or return evil for evil, *R. Ben. 4.*
 Ongean-wiðerian to stir or oppose against; obstrepere.
 Ongean-wyrpan to reject, *Scint. 48.*

Ongean-yrnan to run against, occur, *Ors. 1, 12.*
 On-gearo unprovided, unready.
 Ongeat against, v. ongean.
 On-geate, we on-geaton understood, perceived; p. of on-gitan.
 On-geblawen blown in, inspired, *Scint. 81.*
 On-gebræc broke in, *Bd. 4, 15, v. brecan.*
 On-gebringan to bring in, *Scint. 10.*
 On-gecoplice importunately.
 On-gecwedan to denounce.
 On-gedón to do on or in, v. dón.
 On-gedufian to dip in, *Past. 55, 1.*
 On-gefæstnian to fasten in, to fix, *Ps. 37, 2.*
 On-gefremming imperfection, *Ps. 138, 15.*
 On-gegen opposite to, against, *Bd. 1, 1, v. ongean.*
 On-gegripnes a seizing on, *T. Ps. 29, 11.*
 On-gehreosan to rush on, *Cot. 104.*
 Ongel, ongol, ongl the Angles, English, used in compounds for Engle; as, Peod Ongel-cynnes people of English race; populus Anglorum, *Bd. 1, 27, Quest. 8.*—Ongel-cynning Anglorum rex.—Ongel-cyningas Anglorum reges, *Bd. 3, 29.* To Ongel-cynningum Anglorum regibus, *Bd. 5, 19.*—Ongel-þeod English nation, *Th. An.*
 On-gelædan to lead or bring in, *Cot. 105.*
 On-gelicnes as it were, like as if, *Cot. 18.*
 On-gelihtan to enlighten, *Solil. pref.*
 On-gemang, on - gemong, on-mang among, mixed, mingled, *Bt. 35, 6: Ex. 23, 3.*
 On-gemengan to intermingle.
 On-gemet met with, *Ps. 36, 38.*
 Ongen; adv. again, *Gen. 42, 37, v. ongean.*
 Ongen against, opposite, opposite to, *Gen. 44, 16: Jn. 4, 51, v. ongean.*
 Ongen-clipian to call again, to recall.
 On-geneoman to take away, *Bd. 4, 5, v.*
 On-geniman to take away, spoil, rob, *Bt. 11, 2.*
 Ongen-settan to set against.
 Ongen-tyrnan to turn again, to return.
 On-geong A rushing; impetus, *C. Mk. 5, 13.*
 On-geotan to pour in.
 On-geotan to understand.
 On-gereafad deprived, *Hem. p. 93.*
 On-gereccan to impute.
 On-gerede put off, unarrayed, v. on-gyrian.

- On-geryman *to make room, to discern.*
 On-gesceapen *unshapen.*
 On-gescrepnes *a disadvantage.*
 On-geseon *to look upon.*
 On-gesettan *to put upon, to impose, Scint. 32.*
 On-gesihð *a beholding, looking on.*
 On-gesittan *to sit in, v. sittan.*
 On-geslagan *to slay, Bd. 1, 12, 14.*
 On-gesmiten *anointed, smeared over.*
 On-gespanian *to allure, Cot. 107.*
 On-geswicendlice *incessantly, Scint. 34.*
 On-get, for on-geat *understood, v. on-gitan.*
 On-getan *to understand, v. on-gitan.*
 On-geteald *numbered.*
 On-geþeodan *to insert, Bd. 5, 19.*
 On-geþwæor *disagreeing, not mild, T. Ps. 37, 15.*
 On-getnis *Understanding; intellectus, v. on-gitenes.*
 On-geuntrumod *weakened, Ps. 63, 8.*
 On-gewisse *what is unknown, a secret, Ps. 50, 7.*
 On-gewitan *to pass over, Bd. 3, 22.*
¹ On-gewriðen *untwisted, loosed, Dial. 2, 31.*
 On-gietan *to know, Past. 21, 3, v. on-gitan.*
 On-gin [gin an opening] *a beginning, trial, Ors. 3, 9: Cd. 225.*
 On-ginnan, on-gynnan, he on-ginð; p. ic, he ongan, þu ongunne, we ongunnon; pp. ongunnen. 1. *To begin, undertake; incipere. 2. To attempt, try, endeavour; conari, aggredi, v. a.:—1. He onginnað, onginneð, onginð ille incipit, incipiet, Jud. 13, 5: Bt. 35, 6. Þu þe ongunne incepisti, Deut. 3, 24. He ongan incepit, Gen. 4, 26: Mt. 4, 17. Hig ongunnon illi inceperunt, Mk. 2, 23. 2. Þis weorc ongyunnan hoc opus aggredi, Bd. pref. Ongunnon þa nydlingas the servants tried, Bd. 3, 15, v. beginnan.*
 On-ginnes, on-gynnes *a beginning, undertaking, Bd. 5, 19.*
 On-gired *put off, v. on-gyrian.*
 On-gitan, on-gytan, he on-git, on-gyt; p. ongeat, we ongeaton, on-gatun; pp. on-giten. *To know, perceive, understand, discover, learn, comprehend, to be convinced or assured, to get, receive, embrace; scire, sentire:—Hwi þu ne mæge on-gitan why thou canst not understand, Bt. 10. Þu ongitst tu intelligis, sentis, Bt. 10, 11, 2. He ongyt ille sentit, scit, intelligit, Mt. 13, 19, 23. Hwi ne ongyte ge gyt? Mk. 8, 21. Mid heortan ongiton cum corde intelligerent, Mt. 13, 15. Þu hæfst ongyten thou hast known, Bt. 7, 2.*
^m Ongitenes, ongytenes, se; f. *Understanding, knowledge; intellectus, Bd. 2, 9: 2, 13, v. andget.*
 Ongla Angli, Menol.
 On-gneras *Goggle eyed persons; irqui, Cot. 109.*
 Ongol English, v. ongel.
 On-gong *an irruption, incursion, R. Mk. 5, 13.*
 On-grislic *horrible, Bd. 5, 13.*
 Ongseta *A blister, wheal, pimple, bile; furunculus, pustula, Cot. 54, 92.*
 Ongul *a hook, C. Mt. 17, 27, v. angel.*
 On-gunnen *begun; pp. of on-ginnan.*
 On-gunnennys *a beginning, Bd. 3, 23.*
 On-gyldan; p. on-geald. *To repay, expiate; rependere, pœnas dare, Cd. 15, v. gildan.*
 On-gynnendlic *inceptive.*
 On-gynnes *a beginning, v. on-ginnes.*
 On-gyrian, on-gyrwian; p. ode, ede; pp. od. *To UNGEAR; exuere:—Bd. 4, 3. Lichoman ongyrwed corpore exutus, Bd. 3, 19.*
 On-gytan *to understand, v. on-gitan.*
 On-gytenys *knowledge, Bd. 2, 9, v. ongitenes.*
 On-habbað *lift up, C. Ps. 23, 7, v. on-hebban.*
 On-hadian; ic on-hadige *to unordain, to degrade, L. Alf. pol. 21.*
 On-hælan *to kindle, inflame, Ps. 104, 18, v. on-ælan.*
ⁿ On-hæld *what hangs or bends downwards.*
 On-hældednes *a declining.*
 On-hæled *infirm.*
 On-hæra *hairy, rough.*
 On-hætan *to heat, inflame, Cd. 184.*
 On-hafen *lifted up, taken away, Ps. 71, 7, v. hebban.*
 On-hagian, on-hagigan, an-hagian, hagigan; p. ode; pp. od. *To have an opportunity or a good will to do any thing, to be convenient, to be at leisure; opportunitatem habere, vacare:—R. Ben. 58, 68. Gif me onhagað if convenient to me; si mihi opportunum sit, Solil. 11. Buton hire ær to onhagige witeleas nisi ei prius vacet mulctæ expers, L. Cnut. pol. 71: Bt. 41, 2.*
 On-hangian *to hang on, append, Bd. 3, 10.*
 On-hatian *to wax hot.*
 On-heapian *to heap on.*
 On-heawe *a block to hew upon, Cot. 36.*
 On-hebban *to lift up, exalt, Bt. 6, Card. p. 22, 18, v. hebban.*
 On-heldan *to incline, bend, V. Ps. 118, 112, v. on-hyldan.*
 On-hergian *to lead captive, to destroy.*
 On-herian *to emulate, Prov. 3, 23.*
 On-herung *emulation, Conf. peccat.*
 On-hicgan *to consider, Cd. 197, v. hicgan.*
 On-hield *inclined or bended down, v. on-hyldan.*
 On-hinder *backward, behind.*
 On-hiscean, on-hyscean *to hiss or laugh at, to deride, calumniate, Lk. 6, 22, 28.*
 On-hleonian, on-hlinian *to lean on, Bd. 3, 17.*
^o On-hliden *uncovered, Cod. Exon. 56, a.*
 On-hlite, on-hlyte, on-hlote *by lot, free.*
 On-hnigan *to bow, to bow down, Cd. 181.*
 On-hnyscean *to laugh at, to scorn, Ps. 36, 13.*
 On-hogian *to have an opportunity, v. on-hagian.*
 On-hon *To hang; suspendere, Bd. 2, 16.*
 On-hosp *Reproach, scorn; improperium, Ps. 68, 23, 24.*
 On-hræs, on-ræs *an attack, assault, invasion, a rush, Ps. 45, 4.*
 On-hreadan *to prepare, Cd. 142.*
 On-hreosian, an-hreosian *to rush or fall upon, Lk. 1, 12: T. Ps. 61, 3, v. hreosan.*
 On-hreran *to stir up, to excite, rouse, Bt. R. p. 155: Cd. 154.*
 On-hrinan *to touch, v. gehrinan.*
 On-hrop *importunity, Lk. 11, 8.*
 On-hupian *to recall, Past. 58, 2.*
 On-hwæl, for on-hweol, *in a circle, round, Cd. 150.*
 On-hwærfednes *a change, Solil. 2.*
 On-hwearfan, on-hweorfan *to change, Bt. 33, 4.*
 On-hwylan *To bellow again; reboare, Cot. 178.*
 On-hyldan, an-hyldan *to incline, decline, bend down, Ps. 45, 6: Bd. 3, 17.*
 On-hyrenes *imitation, Bd. 4, 28.*
 On-hyrgan, on-hyrian, on-hyri-gean *to imitate, emulate, Bd. 1, 7, 26.*
 On-hyscean, on-hyspan *to deride, v. on-hiscean.*
 On-in *Within; intra, Ps. 38, 4.*
 On-innan *inside, within, Cd. 28.*
^p On-irnan *to run or go in or into, Bt. 39, 13.*

On-iuguð *youth*, Ps. 42, 4.
 Onizæ *Anise seed*; anisum, *Herb.* 142.
 On-lædan *to lead in or into*, Ps. 77, 59.
 On-lænan *to lend*, Bt. 7, 3.
 On-lætan *to continue, release*, R. Ben. 41: Bt. R. p. 165.
 On-lag *bestowed*, Cd. 18, v. lic-gan.
 On-lah *incited*, v. on-legan.
 On-lare *instruction*.
 On-last *in a track*, v. last.
 On-leac *unlocked*, v. on-lucan.
 On-leaht *falling down*.
 On-leahtan *to enlighten*, V. Ps. 143, 8, v. on-lihtan.
 On-leccung *irrita*, Ben.
 On-legan; p. on-léah, on-lah, we on-lehton [*leg a flame*] 1. *To kindle, to light up*; inflammare. 2. *To incite, irritate*; incitare, excitare, irritare:—1. V. Ps. 104, 18. 2. Sigores onleah *victoriam excitavit*, Jdth. 11. Siene onlah *the vision raised*; visionem excitavit, Cd. 29. Onlehton irritaverunt, T. Ps. 105, 8.
 On-leogan *To lie against*; mentiri contra, Bt. 30, 1.
 On-lesan *to UNLEESE, unloose*, V. Ps. 143, 2, v. on-lysan.
 On-lesnis *a loosing, redemption*, C. R. Lk. 21, 28.
 Onlic *like*, Bt. 16, 1.
 Onlicnis *a likeness*, v. anlicnes.
 On-liesan *to loose, liberate*, Bt. 18, 4.
 On-ligan *to kindle, inflame*, T. Ps. 96, 3, v. on-legan.
 On-ligan; p. on-lah, on-leah, we on-ligon. *To grant, bestow*; dare, Th. An.
 On-lihtan, on-lyhtan, gelyhtan; p. on-lihte; pp. on-liht, on-lyhted. 1. v. a. *To ENLIGHTEN, illuminate, give light*; illuminare. 2. v. n. *To shine, dawn*; lucere, lucescere:—1. Onlyhtan þam þe on þys-trum, Lk. 1, 79. Ðæt hyt onlyhte eallum, Mt. 5, 15. Onlyht ælcne man, Jn. 1, 9. Blinde onlihte *gave light to blind*, Bd. 1, 18. Gelyhte blind men *gave sight to blind men*, Nic. 34. 2. Swa onlyhte eower leoht, Mt. 5, 16. On-lihton ligræscas his, Ps. 96, 4. Sæterdæg onlyhte saturni dies *luciscebat*, Lk. 23, 54. Niht onliht bið, Ps. 138, 11.
 On-lihte *enlightening*, Ps. 138, 10.
 On-lihð *falsified*, v. on-leogan.
 On-lihting, on-lihtingc, on-lyht-ing *enlightening*, Ps. 43, 5.
 On-lihtan *to enlighten*, Prov. 7, v. on-lihtan.
 On-lócian *to look on*, Deut. 28, 32.

On-loten *provolutus*, v. forð-onloten.
 On-lucan *to unlock*, Cd. 169.
 On-luste *in a track*, Cot. 72, v. last.
 On-lútan *to incline to, to bow, bend*, Bt. R. p. 169.
 On-lyfen *food*, v. ond-lyfen.
 On-lyhtan *to enlighten*, v. on-lihtan.
 On-lyhting *lightning*.
 On-lyhtnes *an enlightening*, Ps. 26, 1.
 On-lysan *to unloose*, Bd. 3, 8.
 On-lyt *inclines*, Past. 21, 3, v. on-lutan.
 On-mædla, an-medla, an; m. *Arrogance, presumption*; arrogantia:—For onmædla *for presumption*, Cd. 222.
 On-mælan; p. de. *To speak to, to announce*; alloqui:—Eor-lum onmældæ *to (the) men announced*, Cd. 183.
 On-mang *among*, Lev. 24, 10, v. ge-mang.
 On-merca, on-mercung *an inscription*, C. R. Mk. 12, 16.
 On-mitta *a weight*, v. hand-mitta.
 On-modnes *desperation*.
 On-munan; pp. on-munden *to have in the mind, to think*, Past. 29: Chr. 755.
 On-niman *to take away*.
 On-nitt, on-nytt *useless*, Ps. 13, 4.
 On-nyttan *to occupy*.
 Ono If; si:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. Ono hwæt *but*; sed, autem, Bd. 3, 24. Ono nu *if now*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. Ono gif *but if*, resp. 9.
 On-ofer *above, over*.
 On-open *unopen, covered*.
 On-orðian *To breathe in, inspire*; inspirare, Elf. gr.
 On-orðung *inspiration*, L. Ps. 17, 18.
 Onoða *Fear, dread*; formido, Cot. 86, v. anoða.
 On - pennad UNPENED, UNPINNED, *opened*; repagulo amoto reclusus, Past. 38, 6.
 On-ræfniendlic *unbearable*, Ps. 123, 4.
 On-ræs *an attack, a rush*, v. on-hræs.
 On-ræsan; p. we on-ruson, on-ræsdon *to rush in*, C. Ps. 61, 3.
 On-recyde *Uncovered*; revelatus, Lye.
 On-red *Monk's hood, wolf's bane*; anthora, L. M. 1, 40.
 On-reosan *to rush on*, v. on-hreosan.
 On-rettan *to defile*.
 On-ridan *to ride on*.
 On-riht *just*, Cd. 8.
 On-rihtlic *Uneven*; iniquus.
 On-rihtwis *Unjust*; injustus.
 On-rihtwisnis *injustice, unrighteousness*, Ps. 52, 2.

On-risan *to rise up*, Deut. 31, 17.
 On-ryne *an inroad*, v. anrin.
 On-sacan *to deny, refuse, excuse or clear one's self*, Bt. 24, 3: Cd. 196.
 On-sace *An excuse, a denying*; purgatio, L. In. 46.
 On-sæc, on-sæccen *Denied, excused*; excusatus, C. Lk. 12, 9.
 On-sæcgiung *a sacrificing*, Cot. 116.
 On-sægan, on-secgan; p. de *to offer, to sacrifice, contradict*, Bd. 1, 7.
 On-sægdnes, on-sægednys *a sacrifice, an offering, a ceremony*, Ex. 23, 18.
 On-sægung *a sacrificing*, R. 34.
 On-sælan; pp. *ed to loosen*, R. Mt. 21, 2.
 On-sæt *sat upon, oppressed*, v. on-sittan.
 On-saga *a report, fame*, Som.
 On-sagu *a testimony, affirmation*, Mt. 26, 60, v. sagu.
 On-sande *a sending*, Ps. 77, 54.
 On-sceacan; p. on-sceoc; pp. on - scacen, on - sceæcen *to shake*, Cd. 72.
 On-sceæcnes *a moving of the mind, a thought, an inquisition*, T. Ps. 140, 4.
 On-sceamian *to blush, be ashamed*, Bt. 3, 4, C.
 On-sceonung *an abomination*, C. R. Mt. 24, 15.
 On-sceotan *to shoot in, insert, to drive on, propel*, Nicod. 27.
 On-scife *an attack*.
 On-scúnian; ic on-scúnige; p. ode; pp. od. *To shun, avoid, renounce, refuse, reject, abominate, despise*; vitare, abominari:—Gif þu heora untreowa onscunige *if thou avoid their deceits*, Bt. 7, 2. Drihten onscunað Dominus abominatur, Deut. 18, 12. He onscunede, Gen. 39, 10. Onscuniað abominabitur, Ps. 5, 7.
 On-scuniendlic, on-scunigendlic, anscuniend, anscunigendlic; adj. *Abominable, detestable*; abominabilis, evitandus:—Onscuniendlice gewordene synd abominabiles facti sunt, Ps. 14, 2.
 On-scunung, e; f. *Abomination, cursing*; abominatio, Mt. 24, 15.
 On-scynan *to dread*, C. Jn. 14, 27.
 On-scyte *an attack, assault, reproach*, Lup. 1, 8, 18.
 On-secan *to enquire*.
 On-secgan *to sacrifice*, Cd. 137, v. on-sægan.
 On-secgan *to contradict*, L. Alf. pol. 14, v. sægan.
 On-secgan *to testify, impute*, Mt. 26, 62.
 On-sendan, an-sendan; p. de; pp. *ed to send, to send on or in*, Bd. 2, 1.

- On-seon *an aspect*, *Cd.* 214.
 On-setnis, *ansyn a laying out, construction*, *R. Lk.* 11, 50.
 On-settan, *an-settan to set on, to impose or put upon, oppress*, *Mk.* 3, 17: *Bt.* 39, 10.
 On-sican; *p.* on-sac *to groan, sigh*, *Bt.* 40, 3.
 * On-sien *a face, an aspect*, *Cot.* 101, 107, *v.* *ansyn*.
 On-sigan *to lie or rest upon, to verge, approach, to hover over, descend*, *Bt.* 25.
 On-sinscype *wedlock*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 5.
 On-sion *a countenance*, *C. Mt.* 22, 16, *v.* *ansyn*.
 On-siðe *one turn, once*, *Ps.* 61, 11.
 On-sittan; *p.* on-sæt *to sit or lie on, to be incumbent on, to press, beset*, *Mk.* 11, 7: *Ex.* 6, 9.
 On-sittung *an habitation*.
 On-slæg *Struck; inflictus*, *Cot.* 111.
 On-slægen *Dashed against; impactus*.
 On-slæpan *to sleep on or soundly, to fall asleep*, *Bd.* 2, 6.
 On-slagan *to strike against, to destroy*, *Cot.* 209.
 On-slean *to fix in*, *Deut.* 1, 33.
 On-smean *to search out*.
 On-smeaung *a searching out*.
 On-snæsan *to dash against, v.* on-asnæsan.
 On-spæca *an accuser, v.* anspeca.
 On-spæcan, on-specan *to speak against, to accuse, inspire*, *Bd.* 3, 5.
 On-spæce *a cause, an accusation*, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71.
 On-spætan *to spit on*, *Mk.* 14, 65.
 On-spreca *an accuser*, *L. Edw.* 1.
 On-sprecan *to accuse*.
 On-springan *to sprinkle upon*, *Cod. Ex.* 56b.
 On-spurnan *to stumble upon*, *Cot.* 106.
 On-spyrnan *to offend*, *C. Mt.* 11, 6.
 On-spyrnes *a scandal, an offence*.
 On-stælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *to steal on, excite, accuse*, *Bd.* 5, 19, *v.* astælan.
 On-stæp, es; *m.* *An entrance*, *Ps.* 67, 26.
 * On-stæpan *to step on, to go*, *Ps.* 31, 10.
 On-standan *to stand upon*, *Jos.* 5, 15.
 On-stellan; *p.* on-stealde, on-stalde; *pp.* gesteald *to produce, set forth, institute, establish, ordain, appoint*, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S. p.* 597, 21, *v.* astellan, stellan.
 On-stinc, on-sting *Power, jurisdiction, tribute, impost; dominium, jus hospitii ad dominum pertinens, tributum, census*, *Chr.* 675.
 On-stiðian [stið hard] *to harden*, *C. R. Jn.* 12, 40.
 On-stylnys *unquiet*.
 On-styrenes, on-styrednes *motion, commotion*, *Bd.* 4, 9.
 On-styrian, on-stirian *to move, stir up, excite, govern*, *Cd.* 219, *Th. p.* 281, 14: *Bd.* 4, 9: 4, 5.
 On-styrigea *to move, to be moved*, *V. Ps.* 65, 8, *Lye*.
 On-sund *entire, v.* an-sund, ge-sund.
 On-sund [sund a swimming] *afloat, v.* sund.
 On-sundran, on-sundron *asunder, apart*, *Mk.* 6, 32, *v.* sunder.
 On-swærian *to answer, v.* and-swarian.
 On-swebban *to bury*, *Gloss. Deuv.*
 On-sweogan *to enter upon, to invade, interfere with*, *Bd.* 4, 5.
 On-swifan *to turn, to turn away; as an adv. backwards*, *Bt. R.* p. 162.
 On-swogenes *an invasion, v.* in-swogennis.
 On-swymman *to swim in*.
 On-symbelnes *A festival; so-lennitas*, *Bd.* 2, 5.
 * On-syn *an appearance, a face, v.* ansyn.
 On-tendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *to kindle, to set on fire*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 27: *Ex.* 22, 6.
 On-tendnys *a burning*, *Dial.* 2, 2.
 On-teon *to take upon, to undertake*, *Ors.* 2, 5.
 On-teóne *injury, reproach*, *Ps.* 102, 6, *v.* teóna.
 On-þæslic *inconvenient, importunate*.
 On-þenian *to bend*, *T. Ps.* 63, 3.
 On-þeon *to undertake, engage*, *Cd.* 155, *v.* on-teon.
 On-þeowian *To serve; inservire*, *Pref. R. Conc.*
 On-þracian *to revere, fear*, *Lk.* 18, 4.
 On-þræsted *tormented, grieved*.
 On-þreaunga *blaming*, *Ps.* 149, 7.
 On-þringan *to press upon*, *Ors.* 3, 9.
 On-þwægennys *a washing*.
 On-þwean *to wash, to wash away*, *Bd.* 2, 5.
 On-tigan *to untie, loose*, *Bt.* 18, 4.
 On-tihtan *to excite, impel, persuade*, *Pref. R. Conc.*
 On-tihting *an exciting, persuasion*, *Som.*
 On-timber *matter*, *R. Ben. interl.* 65, *v.* an-timber.
 On-timbernes *a setting in array, an instruction*, *Bd.* 4, 17.
 On-timbrian *to build on, to instruct*, *Bd.* 5, 23.
 On-to-seon *to look upon*.
 On-to-timbrian *to build upon, to instruct*, *Bd.* 5, 19.
 * Ontre *Anthora; herba quædam*, *L. M.* 1, 32.
 On-treowe *untruth, perfidy*, *Bt.* 7, 2.
 On-trumnes *want of strength, weakness*, *Ors.* 6, 30.
 On-truwian *to confide in*, *Lk.* 11, 22.
 On-trymman *to prevail*, *C. Lk.* 23, 23.
 On-tyan *to untie, to open*, *T. Ps.* 37, 14.
 On-tydre *without offspring*.
 On-tygnes [togeanes against] *an accusation*, *L. In.* 37, tit.
 On-tynan [tynan to close, hedge in] *to open, disclose, reveal*, *Jn.* 10, 21: *Mt.* 9, 30.
 Ontynd *inflamed, v.* on-tendan.
 On-tyndnys *an inflammation, a kindling*.
 On-ufan, on-ufon *above, upon, moreover, furthermore*, *Lk.* 11, 4.
 On-uidæð *Finds; invenit*, *T. Ps.* 84, 3.
 On-unsped *want*, *Ps.* 43, 27.
 On-unwis *unwise, irrational*, *Ps.* 48, 12.
 On-uppan, on-uppon *upon, above*, *Lev.* 2, 1: *Mt.* 21, 7.
 On-uðgeng *transitorius*, *Bd.* 3, 22, *Lye*.
 On-wacan *to grow weak, to diminish, lessen*, *Cd.* 21: *L. Edg. Can. pn.* 12, *v.* awacian.
 On-wacian *to watch diligently*, *W. C. p.* 78, *v.* wacian.
 On-wæcnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od *to awaken, arouse, to take origin, to be born*, *Bt.* 37, 1, *v.* awæcnian, wæcan.
 On-wæg, on-weg *away*, *Bd.* 1, 12.
 On-wæld, on-wald, on-weald *power, rule, jurisdiction*, *Bd.* 1, 3, *v.* anweald.
 * On-wæmm, on-wæmmed *unspotted, unblemished*, *Ps.* 17, 34.
 On-wæterig *without water, dry*, *Ps.* 106, 4.
 On-wald *power, v.* on-wæld.
 On-walg, on-walh, on-walhg, on-wealg, on-wealh; *adj.* Entire, sound, whole; sanus, *Bd.* 3, 13, *v.* hal.
 On-walhnes *integrity, soundness*, *Bd.* 4, 19.
 On-weald *power, v.* anweald.
 On-wealg *entire, v.* on-walg.
 On-weard *untoward, opposed*, *R. Ben.* 65.
 On-wearpan *to cast or turn away*, *Bd.* 3, 16.
 On-wecnian *to awaken*, *Cd.* 227, *v.* on-wæcnian.
 On-weg *away, v.* on-wæg.
 Onweg-aceorfan, onweg-acyrfan *to carve or cut away*, *Ps.* 118, 39.
 Onweg-acerrednes *a turning away, an apostacy*, *Bd.* 3, 9.
 Onweg-adoen, onweg-adon *to do away, to remove*, *Bd.* 3, 1.
 Onweg-adrifan *to drive away*, *Bd.* 2, 7.

Onweg-ahof *heaved or taken away*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. hebban.
 Onweg-alædan *to lead away*, Bd. 5, 3.
 Onweg-alædnes *a taking away*, Bd. 5, 18.
 Onweg-ateon *to draw away, to withdraw*, Bd. 4, 17.
 Onweg-aweorpan, onweg-awurpan *to cast away, to reject*, Bd. 4, 17, MS. B.
 Onweg-faran *to go away*, Cot. 44.
 Onweg-fleogan, onweg-fleon *to flee away*, Bd. 4, 22.
 Onweg-geferian, onweg-gefyran *to lead away*, Med. Quadr. 2, 7.
 Onweg-gewendan *to turn away*, Bd. 3, 16.
 * Onweg-gewitan *to go away, to depart*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.
 Onweg-gewitenes *a departure*, Bd. 3, 7.
 Onweg-lætan *to let go away, to dismiss*, L. Cnut. pol. 26.
 On-wemmed *unblemished*, v. on-wæmmed.
 On-wendan *to turn upon or around, to change, convert, to pervert, overthrow*, Bt. 7, 2: Bd. 4, 19.
 On-wendidnes, on-wendydns *a changing*, C. Ps. 43, 14, v. andwendedns.
 On-weoc *awoke*, v. wæcan.
 On-weorpnas *a casting in or upon, an injection*, Bd. 2, 7.
 On-west *Forsaken; desertus*, Ps. 68, 30.
 On-wican *to yield*, Cot. 33.
 On-winnan *to fight against*, Ps. 119, 6.
 On-wlite *a countenance*, v. wlite.
 On-woc *awoke, originated*, v. wæcan.
 On-woce *watched*, v. wacian.
 On-wód *invaded*, Cd. 121.
 On-woh *perverse*, Past. 53, 7.
 On-wohnes *perverseness, wickedness*.
 On-wrecan *to revenge*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.
 On-wrecscipe *a dwelling in a strange country, an exile*.
 On-wreon *to reveal, open, discover*, Mt. 11, 27.
 On-wrigan, on-wrygan *to unrig, to uncover, reveal*, Mt. 11, 25.
 On-wrigenes, on-wrihgennes *an uncovering, a revelation*.
 On-wriðan *to unbind, to shew, reveal*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.
 On-wriðung *a band*.
 On-writing, on-writung *an inscription*, R. Lk. 20, 24.
 On-wunian, an-wunian *to inhabit, to be instant*, Ps. 26, 7.
 * On-wunung *a habitation*, Nicod. 27.
 On-wurpan *to cast against, to object*, Mk. 14, 60.
 Onydan *to cast out*, T. Ps. 43, 26.

On-ylde *grown to full age*.
 On-yrmdæ *misery, affliction*, Ps. 68, 24.
 On-yðan, on-yðian *to overflow*, Scint. 65.
 On-ywan *to shew*, R. Ben. 7, 11.
 Oo on, Cod. Exon. 56a, v. o.
 Oord *a beginning*, v. órd.
 OPEN; *adj.* [Plat. apen, open: Dut. open: Ger. offen: Ot. Wil. ofan, ofan: Dan. aaben open, aabent publicly: Swed. öppen: Icel. opinn] OPEN, *manifest; apertus*:—Ge ge-seoð opene heofonas, Jn. 1, 51: 7, 4. Open geworden *palam factum*, Ex. 2, 14. Open burh *patens urbs*, Prov. 25. Open þeofð or þyfðe *open or notorious theft*, L. Cnut. pol. 61. On openum *in public, publicly*.—Open - ærs *open-arse; mespilum*, R. 46.
 Openian, opnian; *pp.* geopenode; *pp.* geopenod. To OPEN, *to lay open, to be manifest, to appear; aperire, patere*:—Ðu openast tu aperis, Ps. 144, 17. He openode ille aperuit, Ps. 7, 16. Opnyað *aperite*, Ps. 117, 19.
 Openlice; *comp.* openlicor; *adv.* OPENLY, *plainly; aperte, plane*:—And spræc þa openlice, Mk. 8, 32: Jn. 7, 10, 13: Bt. 33, 1.
 Opian *to hope*, Ps. 9, 10, v. ho-pian.
^b Opnian *to open*, v. openian.
 O'R [Plat. Old Ger. ar, or, ur, *uur a beginning*: Icel. ár *a beginning of time*] 1. *Beginning, origin; initium, origo*. 2. *Entrance, coming; ingressus*:—1. Or werceo þas initium dolorum hæc, C. Mk. 13, 8. Gif þu his ærest ne meast or areccan if thou canst not first its beginning tell, Cd. 178. On ore on the point, Cd. 119: 160, Th. p. 1, 11. 2. Ne can ic Abeles or ne fore I know not Abel's coming nor going, Cd. 48.
 Or-, in composition, denotes *privation, free from; sæpe privativa est; as, Or-blede bloodless. Or-gylde without ransom. Or-hlyte without part, free. Ormod without mind, desperate*.
 Ora *A shore, haven, port; ora, Som.*
 ORA, ore [Plat. Dut. ertz, erts *metal in its mineral state*: Ger. erz n: Ot. er: Moes. aiz: Swed. öre n. *a small copper coin*: Dan. ærts, erts c: Swed. erts n: Icel. eyr n. *copper*] 1. ORE, *metal; metallum, vena metalli*. 2. *A sort of A.-S. money*. There were two sorts,

the larger contained 20 peningas, which, according to Lye, would be about 60 pence, and the other 16 peningas, about 48 pence; but if, as I think, a pening was only 2½ pence, the greater ora would be 50 pence, and the less only 40, v. peneg; monetæ genus apud A.-S. (sive id nummus signatus, sive pecuniæ pondus vel summa fuerit) cujus usum Dani in Angliam induxerunt. Pendebat autem unciam, scilicet duodecimam partem libræ; adeoque 20 penningos veteres Anglo-Saxonum et Anglo-Normanorum, i.e. 60 nostros penningos pondere et valore æquabat, Hickes's Dis. Ep. p. 111, 112. Ora tamen, i.e. Uncia, in re nummaria duplex reperitur: Major scilicet quæ viginti denarios argenti continebat; Minor, quæ sedecim. Harum autem (Minorum scilicet) quindecim unam libram æquarunt. Som. Glos. Orarum denique frequens mentio fit in LL. Anglo-Saxonicis cujus generis vero incertum:—1. Berende on wecga orum fertilis metallorum venis, Bd. 1, 1. 2. L. Edw. Guth. 3, 7: L. North. pres. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10. Oro teo minæ decem, R. Lk. 19, 13, 16.
 Oras phlegmata, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 6.
 ORAD *Breath, a breathing, a breathing-hole; spiratio, Som.*
^c Or-blæde, or-blede *bloodless*, Cot. 78.
 ORC, es; *m.* [Moes. aurki] 1. *Hell; orcus*. 2. *A goblin; larva*. 3. *A bowl, basin; crater*:—1. Cot. 145. 2. Som. 3. Ex. 24, 6.
 Or-cæpes, or-ceapunga *of free cost, gratis*, Ps. 119, 6.
 Orc-eard, orc-geard, orcird, orcyrd *a garden, an orchard*, Gen. 2, 8, v. ort-geard.
 Or-ceas *without choice, free*, Cot. 180.
 Or-ceasnes *freedom, immunity*, Cot. 110, 171.
 Orcerd, orcyrd *an orchard, a garden*, v. ort-geard.
 Or-cerd-weard *a gardener*, Elf. gl.
 Or-cype, or-cypunga *of free cost*.
 O'RD, es; *m.* [Plat. oord, oort *m. a place, corner, the beginning*: Dut. oort, oord, ord, oerd *m. n: Frs. orde f. a point, a dagger*: Ger. ort *m: Chau. ord; as, ord and end beginning and end*] *A beginning, origin, author; initium, origo, author*. 2. *A point, edge, the*

front of an army, battle array, a sword; cuspis, acumen, acies, ensis: — 1. Ord aræmde (the) beginning or morn arose, *Cd.* 139, *Th.* p. 174, 10. Ord onstealde formed the beginning, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 597, 21. Ord moncynnes originator of mankind; origo humani generis, *Cd.* 55. Æðelinga ord origin of men; hominum origo, *Cd.* 64. Ord and ende beginning and end, *Cd.* 180. 2. Elf. gr. 9. Ord on here acies instructa ad prælium, *Elf. gr.* 5. Ordes wisa a ruler of battle array; aciei dux, *Cd.* 93. Assæl wæs dead swæ swæ butan orde *Azæl mortuus est quasi sine ferro, Past.* 40.

^d Ord-, in composition, denotes first, original; primus, primitivus:—Ord-bana a first murderer, *Cd.* 52.

Ordæl, ordal, ordel [*Plat.* ordeel, urtel *n*: *Dut.* oordeel *n*: *Frs.* ordel *n*: *Ger.* urtheil *n*: *Isd.* Ot. urdeil: *Ker.* Not. urdeilde, urteilida, urteilda: *Boh.* ortel. — or without, dal, gedal a separation] A judgment given without distinction of persons, a just judgment; ordalium, scilicet iudicium:—Wæter-ordal water ordeal, *L. In.* 77. Ysen ordal iron ordeal. Anfeald ordale simplex ordalium, *L. Ethel.* 7. Preofeald or Pryfeald ordal triplex ordalium, *id.* 4, 5, 6: *L. Ethel.* 1. Ful wurðe on ordale or æt ordale reus factus ex ordalio, *L. Ethel.* 14, 19. Pe ordales weddigað qui ordalium (subire) spondet, *L. Ethel.* 23.

Or-dæle without part, void, without distinction, *Cot.* 76, 181.

Ord-bana first murderer, *Cd.* 52.

Ord-ceard a garden, v. ort-geard.

Ord-fruma the first origin, beginning, author, chief, *Bd.* 3, 24: *Cd.* 179: 213.

Ord-geard an orchard, a chief court; principalis area, v. ort-geard.

^e Ore a shore, v. ora.

Or-eald old, very old, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Or-eldo old age, *Bt.* 41, 2.

Orele A priest's garment; orarium, vestis sacerdotalis, *Som.*

Oreð breath, *Cot.* 13, 90, v. orað.

Oreðian To blow; spirare, *Jn.* 3, 8.

Oret-mægga oret-mægga a wrestler, champion.

Oret-stow a wrestling-place.

ORETTAN, orrettan [*Plat.* Dut. onregt *n*: *Ger.* unrecht *n*: *Dan.* uret: *Icel.* óréttr *m.* an injury] To defile, spoil; deturpare, *Cot.* 65, 181.

Orf cattle, property, *Gen.* 12, 16,

v. yrf. — Orf-cwealm murrain of cattle, *Lup.* 1, 7.—Orf-cynne cattle kind, cattle, *Gen.* 6, 20. Orf-gebitt herbitum, *R.* 60.—Orf-gyld bargain-money, the value of what is stolen.

Or-feorme without fruit, fruitlessly, in vain, *Jdth.* 12, 21.

Or-fyrme without neatness, dirty, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.

Organ An ORGAN; organum, cythara:—*M. C. Ps.* 136, 2.

Organe ORGANY, a kind of wild betony, *Herb.* 123.

Organian, orgnian, ic organige, orgnige. To play on an organ or harp, to sing after another; succinere, cythara canere, *Elf. gr.* 28.

Orgel Pride; superbia, *Som.*

Orgellice, orglice, orgollice; adv. Arrogantly, proudly; superbe, *Bt.* 18, 4.

^f Or-gylde without amends, *L. Edw. Guth.* 6, *W.* p. 52, 33, v. ægyld.

Or-hær without hair, *Cot.* 211.

Orhlice proudly, v. orgellice.

Or-hlyte without lot, free, *R.* 90.

Orige, orrige, for werige defends, opposes; defendat se, resistat, *L. In.* 28.

Orl, es; *m.* A welt, border of a garment, a robe; limbus, orarium, *R.* 64: 111.

O'rlæg, órleg; adj. Fatal, deadly; fatalis, infestus:—Orleg nið fatal hate, *Cd.* 5: 43. Orleg ceap death work, *Cd.* 93. Orlæg-gifre blood-thirsty, *Cd.* 104.

O'rlag, órlæg, órleg. [*Plat.* oorlog, orlich, orloge *m*: *Dut.* oorlog *m.* *n*: *Ger.* Dan. orlog *m*: *Old Ger.* orleuge, urligung, urling: *Swed.* örlig, örlog *m*: *Icel.* örlög *n.* pl. The last syllable lag signifies, in *Old Ger.*, a stroke; in *Modern Ger.*, with the additional sch, schlag a stroke; the first syllable or corresponds with the *Ger.* er; and, therefore, the whole word corresponds with the *Ger.* verb erschlagen to kill] Fate, destiny, slaughter, battle; fatum, prælium:—Orlæg secge fate will say, *Cd.* 212. Orlæg dreogað fatum, sortem, mortem patiuntur, *Cod. Exon.* 116a: *Gl. Cot.* 86.

Or-leahre unblamable.

Or-leaste Difference; discrimen, *Som.*

Orleg fate, *Cd.* 5, v. orlag.

^g Or-mæde A giant; gigas, from or-mæte.

Or-mæte without measure, immense, great, exceeding, *Cd.* 127: *L. Ps.* 32, 16.

Or-mætlice immensely.

Or-mætnys immensity, *Scint.* 32.

Or-met a heap; moles:—Ormetum molibus, *Cot.* 131.

Or-mod without mind, mad, desperate, *Jos.* 2, 9.

Or-modnes madness, despair, *Bd.* 5, 1.

Orn ran, *V. Ps.* 58, 4, for arn; p. of yrnan.

Ornest a duel, *Text. Roff.* p. 16, v. eornest.

Oro a shore, v. ora.

Oroð breath, *V. Ps.* 118, 131, v. orað.

Orpedlice; adv. Openly, manifestly; palam, *Som.*

Orrest [*Icel.* orrusta f. a battle] A battle, fight; pugna, duellum:—Hine on orreste ofercom overcame him in a duel, *Chr.* 1096.

Orrestscipe, es; *m.* Infamy, disgrace, shame; ignominia, *Cot.* 105: 171.

Orrettan to defile, v. orettan.

Orrige defends, v. orige.

Or-saule, or-swale without soul, lifeless, *Cot.* 80: *Jdth.* 10.

Or-sceattinga without reward, gratis, *Bd.* 3, 27.

Or-sorg, or-sorh without care, secure, prosperous, *Bt.* 14, 3.

Or-sorgian to be without difficulty, to be secure, to neglect.

Or-sorglice, or-sorhlice securely, *Bt.* 39, 7.

Or-sorgnes, or-sorhnes security, safety, *Bt.* 6, 10.

^h Ort-geard, orc-geard, wort-eard, wirt-geard, es; *m.* [*Moes.* aurtigards a garden: *Dan.* urtegaard c: *Swed.* örtegård *m*: *Icel.* urtagardr *m.* a place for herbs.—wirt a herb, geard a yard] A garden, a yard for fruit, an ORCHARD; hortus, pomarium, fruticetum:—Swase ceorl deð his ortgeard as the farmer doth his garden, *Past.* 40, 3. Pu eardast on ortgearde thou dwellest in a garden or orchard, *Past.* 49, 2. Of ælcum treowe þises orcerdes, *Gen.* 2, 16.

Orð a breathing, v. orað.

Or-þanc, or-þonc, es; *m.* [*Ger.* gedanke *m*: *Old Ger.* gidanc, githang, githanc, ghidanc, thati, urdahtin: *Dan.* *Swed.* tanke *m.* thought: *Icel.* þánki *m.* mind, thought, þenking f. thought. — or origin, þane thought, the origin or beginning of thought] 1. Mind, disposition; animus. 2. Care, attention; cura. 3. Device, contrivance; argumentum:—1. He genam on his orþance he conceived in his mind, *Elf. T.* p. 34, 23: *Cd.* 213. 2. Mid orþance with care, *Herb.* 9, 2. 3. *Elf. gr.* 9, 12: *Past.* 41, 1.—Orþancum with skill, skilfully,

Cd. 161.—Orþanscipe *mechanism*; *ars mechanica*, *Lye.*

Orðian, oeðian, oðian; ic orðige; *part.* orðigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Ger.* athemen, athmen: *Not.* geatemen.—orað, orð *breath*] *To breathe*; spirare:—*Elf. gr.* 19. Ælc þing þe orðode omnis res quæ spiravit, *Jos.* 10, 40.

i Or-þonc; *adj.* Cunning, ingenious; subtilis:—Orþoncum searwum ingeniosis fraudibus, subtilibus commentis, *Cot.* 35, v. or-þanc.

Orðung, e; *f.* 1. *Breath, breathing*; spiritus, spiratio. 2. *A taking in breath, inspiration*; inspiratio. 3. *A breathing-hole, a pore*; spiramentum, porus:—1. Onableow on hys ansine lifcs orðunge, *Gen.* 2, 7. 2. Of orðunga gastes gramman þines, *Ps.* 17, 18. 3. *R.* 99.

Or-treow *Want of faith, distrust*; diffidentia, *Ors.* 4, 1.

Or-truwian, geortruwian *to distrust, despair of*, *Elf. T.* p. 35.

Or-truwung, or-trywe *a distrusting, desponding*, *Scint.* 34: *Cd.* 149.

Or-tudre, or-tydre *without offspring, barren*.

Oruð *breath, v.* orað.

Or-weht *Without water, miry*; cœnosus, *Guthl. vit.* 4.

Or-wen *without hope, hopeless*, *Cd.* 101: 154.

Or-wennys, or-wennung *a distrusting, despair*, *Elf. T.* p. 34, 26.

Or-wig *unwarlike*, *Cot.* 108.

Or-wite *without fine, free*, *L. Alf. pol.* 38.

Or-wurð *without worth or honour, disgrace, ignominy*, *C. Ps.* 82, 15.

Osle *An OUSEL, a blackbird*; merula, *Cot.* 160.

Osogen *Beaten black and blue*; sugillatus, *Som.*

Ost [*Icel.* estr *m.* the knot at the top of the throat; pomum Adami] *A knot, scale*; nodus, *Scint.* 27.

Oster - monað *Easter - month, April*; v. Easter-monað.

Osti *The Estonians, a people of Germany*; Ostiones, vel Ostiæi:—Be eastan him [*Norð Dene*] syndon Osti þa leode to the east of them (*the Northern Danes*) is the nation of Estonians, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Ostig *Knotty, scaly*; nodosus:—Ostig gyrd *a knotty staff*, *R.* 15.

Ostor-hlaf, Eoster-hlaf *Easter-loaf, paschal bread*; azymus, *L. M.* 2, 23.

Ostor-scyllle *oyster-shell*, *Med. ex Quadr.* 2, 16.

Ostre, an; *f.* [*Plat.* öster, oster *f.* *Dut.* oester *m.* *Ger.* auster *f.* *Dan.* öster *c.* *Swed.* ostra *f.* *Icel.* óstra *f.* *Bret.* histre *m.* *Fr.* huitre *f.* *Sp. Port.* ostra *f.*] *An OYSTER*; ostreum, *Cot.* 146, 161.

Ost-sæ *East sea, the Baltic sea*; mare Sarmaticum, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Oswealdes-lage *Oswald's law or jurisdiction*, *Hickes's Dis. Ep.* p. 87.

OTER, otor, otter, otyr [*Plat. m.* *Dut. m.* *Ger. f. m.* otter: *Dan.* odder, otter *m.* *Swed.* utter *m.* *Icel.* otr *m.*] *An OTTER*; lutra, *Elf. gl.*: *Cot.* 219: *R.* 194.

Ot-ewan, he oteweð *to appear*, *Bt. R.* p. 169, v. oð-eowan.

Oð; *prep. ac. d.* To, unto; *ad.* —Oð þisne dæg, *Gen.* 32, 4.

Oð þone an and twentogoðan dæg *ad primum et vicesimum diem*, *Ex.* 12, 18. Oð þas dagas, *Ex.* 9, 18. Fram suð-dæle oð norðdæle *a meridie ad septentrionem*, *Gen.* 28, 14. Fram ende oð oðerne *ab una extremitate ad alteram*, *Gen.* 47, 21. Oð eorðan endas, *Deut.* 28, 64. Oð helle *ad infernum*, *Mt.* 11, 23. Oð anum *usque ad unum*, *Ps.* 13, 2: 52, 4.

k Oð; *adv.* Until, even to, as far as; donec:—Oð þat he forgite þa þing, *Gen.* 27, 45. Wuniað þær oð ge utgan, *Mt.* 10, 11: *Lk.* 15, 4. ¶ Oð þæs until this, hitherto. Oð þæt until that, hitherto.

Oð- [*Ger. ent*] *a prefixed particle denoting from, out, out of*; a, ab, e, ex, de; *as.*

Oð-berstan, he oð-byrste; *p.* oð-bærst *to burst out, to escape*, *Chr.* 1101.

Oð-bredan; *p.* oð-bræd, oð-brudon; *pp.* oð-broden *to take away, to seize*; eripere, *Ors.* 3, 11.

Oð-brog *taken away*, *Cot.* 17.

Oð-byrste *breaks out*, *L. Hloth.* 2, v. oð-berstan.

Oð-clifian *to adhere*, *Cod. Exon.* 26, a.

Oð-cwolen *dead*, *L. In.* 53, v. cwellan.

Oð-don *to pull out*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 19.

Oð-eowan; *p.* ic oð-eowde *to shew, appear*, *Ps.* 49, 24: 62, 3.

OÐER; *g. m.* oðres; *g. f.* oðre; *pron.* [*Plat.* anner, annre: *Dut.* ander, andere: *Ger.* ander, andre: *Moes.* anthar: *Dan.* anden: *Swed.* annan: *Icel.* annar] 1. *Another, other*; alius, alter. 2. *Second, next, latter*; secundus:—1. Oðer sylfor altera pecunia, *Gen.* 43, 22.

Seofen oðre gastas septem alii spiritus, *Mt.* 12, 45: *Lk.* 11, 26. Gesett hys wingearð mid oðrum tylion, *Mt.* 21, 41. Oðer-man alter homo, *Deut.* 28, 30. Oðres-oxan alterius bovem, *Ex.* 21, 35. Oðres abidan alterum expectare, *Mt.* 11, 3. Oðrum men alteri homini, *Gen.* 29, 19. Ic gife þe þa oðre dabo tibi alteram, *Gen.* 29, 27. Gelic þam oðrum similis alteri, *Ex.* 4, 7. Oðer bewiste his byrlas oðer his bæcestran alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoribus, *Gen.* 40, 2. 2. Se oðer secundus, *Mt.* 22, 26: *Mk.* 12, 21: *Gen.* 2, 13. Þa cwæð he eall swa to þam oðrum tum dixit ille etiam secundo, *Mt.* 21, 30. On his oðer cræt in ejus secundo curru, *Gen.* 41, 43. Þa oðre reliqui, cæteri, *Mt.* 27, 49. Cyddon eallum oðrum nunciabant omnibus cæteris, *Lk.* 24, 9. ¶ On oðre wisan otherwise; alio modo, *Bd.* 3, 14.—Oðer healf one and a half, v. healf.—Oðer-hwile otherwhile, sometimes; interdum.—Oðer twega other of the two, one of the two; alterum horum.

m Oðerlicor *Otherwise*; aliter, *R. Ben.* 54.

Oð-ewan *to shew*, *Bt.* 22, 2, v. oð-eowan.

Oð-fæstan *to commit to the trust of another, to fasten, lend*, *Bt.* 5, 2.

Oð-faran *to go away, to escape*, *Cd.* 146.

Oð-feallan *to fall away or down, to fail*, *Ors.* 6, 4.

Oð-fleón *to flee away*, *Chr.* 921.

Oð-gripan *to take away, to seize*, *Bd.* 5, 9.

Oð-hebban; *p.* oð-hóf *to lift up, to prefer*, *Past.* 4, 2.

Oð-hydan *to hide from, to conceal*, *Ors.* 2, 7.

Oðian; *p.* oðode *to breathe*, *Jud.* 4, 19, v. orðian.

Oð-iwian, oð-ywan; *p.* ode, de; *pp.* od, ed *to shew, appear*, *Ps.* 77, 14, v. ywan.

Oð-lædan *to lead out, deliver*, *Cd.* 170.

Oðre of another, v. oðer.

Oð-rewan *to row back*.

Oð-rinan *to touch*, *Bt. R.* p. 177.

Oð-sacan *to deny*, *Bt.* 34, 9.

Oð-sceotan, oð-scytan *to shoot away, turn from, to forsake*, *W. Cat.* p. 4.

Oð-seocan *to flee from*, *L. Lund.* 6.

Oð-spyrnan *to dash or stumble upon*.

Oð-standan; *pp.* oð-stod *to stand out, to stand still, to stay, stop, hinder, forbid*, *Ors.* 6, 1: *Bt.* 35, 6.

Oð-stillan *to make still, to stand*, *Herb.* 5.
 Oð-swerian *to abjure, to deny with an oath*, *L. In.* 35.
 Oð-swering *an oath, taking an oath*, *M. Ps.* 104, 8.
ⁿ OÐÐE; *conj.* [*Plat.* edder, ör, of, efte: *Dut.* of: *Ger.* entweder, oder: *Isd.* odho: *Ker.* edo, edeo: *Ot.* odo: *Moes.* aiththau: *Dan.* Swed. eller: *Icel.* eda] *Or, either; vel, aut, sive*:—Hwa geworhte mannes muð, oððe hwa geworhte dumne, oððe deafne and blinde, oððe geseondne, *Ex.* 4, 11: *Lev.* 1, 10: *Num.* 11, 12. ¶ Oððe . . . oððe either . . . or. Nu þonne oðer twega, oððe þara nan nis, oððe hi nanne weorðscipe nabbað *now then one of two things, either none of these exists, or they have no honour*, *Bt.* 27, 4. Oððe þis or this, even until now; usque ad hoc tempus, huc usque. Oððe furðum or further, also, moreover. Oððe hwile or while, until; donec.
 Oððe until, v. oð; *adv. &c.*
 Oð-þingian *to take away privately, to steal*, *L. Eccl.* 16.
 Oððon *Or; sive, vel*, *L. Const. W.* p. 108.
 Oð-þringan; *p.* oð-þrong *to force away, to take away*, *Cd.* 174: *Ors.* 3, 9.
 Oðð-sacan *to deny*, *Bt.* 34, 1.
 Oð-þwean; *pp.* oð-þwogen *to wash*.
 Oð-wendan *to turn from*, *Cd.* 21.
 Oð-windan; *p.* oð-wand *to flee away*, *Chr.* 897.
 Oð-witan *to blame, to impute a fault to*, *Bt.* 10.
 Oð-wyrð *oathworthy*, v. að-wyrð.
 Oðyr *other*, v. oðer.

Oð-yrnan *to run away*, *L. In.* 28.
 Oð-ywan *to shew*, *Ps.* 79, 4, v. oð-iwian.
 Otor *an otter*, v. oter.
 O'tor, *for utor Without; extra, præter*:—Otor ealle lufen without all love, *Cd.* 175, *Th.* p. 220, 19.
 Ottan-ford [*Flor.* Otta-ford: *Gerv.* Otteford: *Brom.* Otan-ford *Otford*] OTFORD, *Kent*; villæ nomen in agri Cantiani parte occidentali, ad ripam Darenti fl. orientalem, *Chr.* 774.
^o Ot-witan *to blame, impute*, *Bd.* pref., v. oð-witan.
 Otyr *an otter*, v. oter.
 Ouer over, *Chr.* 1137, v. ofer.
 Ouðer or, either, *Chr.* 775, v. oððe.
 Owæstm, es; *m.* *A young branch, twig or shoot, the stem of a tree, plant or herb; stirps, surculus*, *Cot.* 183: 201.
 Oweb, owef *the woof or cross thread*, *R.* 112, v. aweb.
 Ower *Any where; alicubi*, *Bd.* 4, 5, v. ohwær.
 Ower-seunes [*Ger.* säumnis, ver-säumnis *neglect*: *Salic.* sunnis, sunnis *neglect*] 1. *Disobedience, obstinacy; contemptus, contumacia.* 2. *A fine for disobedience; forisfactura sive mulcta propter contumaciam, gravior scilicet aut levior pro ejus gradu sive qualitate cui competebat*, *Wilk. gl.*
 Owestmas *stems, branches, but-tresses*, v. owæstm.
 Ow-hwær *Any where; uspiam*, *Bd.* 4, 23.
 Owif-hearpa *A timbrel; tympanum, instrumentum musicum cum subtegmine*, *C. Ps.* 150, 4.
 Owiht aught, any thing, *Cd.* 191: *Bd.* 2, 12, v. aht.
 Owre, *for ure our, from we, ic.*

Owuht aught, *Bd.* 3, 13, v. owiht.
 OXA, an; *m.* [*Plat.* osse *m*: *Dut.* os *m*: *Frs.* oxa *m*: *Ger.* ochs *m*: *Isd.* oxssó: *Schw.* ohs: *Moes.* auhs: *Dan.* oxe, okse *m*: *Swed.* oxe *m*: *Icel.* ox, oxe, uxi *m*. yxen *n*: *Sans.* uksha: *Arm.* os: *Wel.* ych] *An ox; bos*:—Se oxa, *Ex.* 21, 28, 32. Þa genam Abimelech oxan and scep, *Gen.* 20, 14: *Ex.* 9, 3. An getyme oxena a team of oxen, *Lk.* 14, 19. Oxna hyrde a keeper of oxen; boum custos, *Cot.* 167.
^p Oxan-sliþpa OXSLIP; *primula veris*, *Som.*
 Oxene *Of or belonging to an ox; boarius*, *Som.*
 Oxn *The arm-hole or pit; asella, sub-hircus*:—Under his oxne sub asella sua, *Prov.* 26. Oxna fula stenc asellarum fædus odor, *Herb.* 153, 1.
 Oxna-ford, Oxona-ford, Oxen-ford [*Flor.* Oxneforda, Oxneforda: *Hunt.* Oxneford, Oxineford: *L.* Oxneford, Oxenneford: *Brom.* Oxneford. —ford a ford, oxna of oxen. —*Som.* says "Isidis vadum, ut aliis, et ni fallor, rectius, visum a ford or passage over the river Isis or Ouse, as otherwise called, and giving name to Ousney, signifying the island made or occasioned by the river Ouse, encompassing the place."] OXFORD, a famous city and university; Oxonia, agri ejusdem nominis oppidum primum, nec non Academia sua celeberrimum, *Chr.* 912: 925: 1013.—Oxna-fordscire Oxfordshire, *Chr.* 1010.
 Oxna-lyb *An oxslip; oxylapathum*, *L. M.* 1, 2.
 Oxta *the armpit*, v. oxn.
 Oxumelle *The syrrop oxymel; oxymeli*, *L. M.* 1, 78: 2, 39.

P

52r

P A I

52t

P A R

52u

P A W

^qPaad, paat a pad, path, v. pað.
Pabob *A pebble*; calculus, Som.
Pacelade PAXLADE, perhaps, Paxton, Huntingdonshire; locus in regione palustri, a Rege Wulfhero ecclesiæ Petroburgensi donata, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 8.
PAD, pada, an; m. [Plat. padde, pedde f. a toad: Dut. pad, padde c: Dan. padde c: Swed. Icel. padda f.] 1. A PADDOCK, toad; rana, bufo. 2. *A bird of prey*; as, a kite, vulture, &c.; milvus, sive quivis volucrum cadivis in prælio vescentium: —1. Cod. Ex. 87, b. 2. Salowig pada *luridus milvus*, Jdth. 11. Saluwi padan, Chr. 938.
Pane hasean padan illum *rum bufonem et milvum*, id.
Pæca *A deceiver*; deceptor, Bas. R. 4.
Pæcan, pæcan *To deceive*; decipere, Tr. R. Ben. 1, v. be-pæcan.
Pæll, es; m. [For the cognate words, see pylca] 1. A PALL, cloak; pallium. 2. *A die, colour, purple*; tinctura, purpura: —1. Mid pælle gescryd *pallio amictus*, Elf. gr. 43. 2. Bd. 1, 1, B. Pællas and sidan *purpuram et sericum*, Col. Monas.
^rPællen; adj. 1. *Purple*; purpureus. 2. *Belonging to a pelt or skin*; pelliceus: —1. Greg. 2, 14. 2. Pællene weofod-sceatas *pelliceæ pallæ altaris*, Cod. Ex. 1, b.
Pænig a penny, v. peneg.
Pæran *to pervert*, v. for-pæran.
PÆRL [Plat. Dut. paarl, párel f: Ger. Dan. Fr. Boh. perle f: Old Ger. berille: Swed. Icel. Sp. It. perla f: Wel. perlyn: Ir. pearla: Lat. mid. perla] A PEARL; gemmula, Elf. gl.
Pæt Guile; astu, Elf. gr. 43.
Pæð a path, valley, C. R. Lk. 3, 5, v. pað.
Pætig, petig; adj. *Crafty*; callidus: —Ic beo pætig *I am crafty*, Elf. gr. 26.
Pafia Pavia in Italy; Ticinum, Insubrum oppidum, Chr. 888.
Paganisc Paganish; Paganus Som.
Pais [Plat. Dut. Old Norm. pais m: Fr. paix f: It. pace: Sp. Port. paz] *Peace*; pax, Chr. 1135.

^sPal, es; m. *A pale, pole*; palus, Chr. pref. Gib., v. pil.
Palant *A palace*; palatium, Som.
Paled Histriatus, Cot. 102.
Palistas *Battering rams, warlike engines*; balistæ, Ors. 4, 6.
Palm A PALM; palma, R. 46. —Palm-æppel a palm-apple, a date, Cot. 201. —Palm-bearw a palm-grove, Cot. 201. —Palm-Sunnan-dæg Palm-Sunday, Rub. Lk. 19, 29. —Palm-treow, palm-tryw a palm-tree, Ex. 15, 27. —Palm-twig a palm-twig, a palm-branch, Ps. 91, 12. —Palm-wuce palm-week, Rub. Jn. 12, 24.
Palster *The point of a weapon*; cuspis, Cot. 52, Som.
Pan *A piece, plait, hem*; lacinia, pannus: —Pan mete *cibus lacinia*, i.e. cibarium fragmenta, Minutal. Cot. 91. —Pan-hosa *pieced or patched hose*.
Pang *Venom, poison*; toxicum, Som.
PANNA, panne [Plat. panne f: Dut. pan f: Ger. pfanne f: Not. phannu: Dan. pande c: Swed. Icel. panna f: Wel. pann a cup: Boh. panew: Lat. mid. panna] A PAN; patina, patella: —Isen panna an iron pan, R. 26. —Heafod-pann the head-pan, the skull, Cot. 162.
Papa *A pope, father, bishop*; pater, papa, episcopus: —Gregorius, se halga papa Gregory, the holy pope, Hom. Greg. p. 1, 3. —Æfter þæs papam geendunge after (the) death of this pope; post hujus papæ mortem, Hom. Greg. p. 19. To papam gehalgod consecrated pope; in papam consecratus, Hom. Greg. p. 22. —Papan-hád, Pap-dóm pope-dom, the office of pope, Hom. Greg. p. 28.
^tPapig a poppy, Elf. gr. 9, v. popeg. —Papig-drenc poppy-drink, Cot. 211.
Papol-stanas pebblestones, Assump. S. Jn.
Paradise Paradise; Paradisus, Som.
Pard *A leopard*; pardus, R. 297.
Paris Paris; Lutetia Parisiorum: —Æt Paris þære byrig at the city of Paris, Chr. 886.
Parisiac Parisian, belonging to Paris; Parisius: —His agenre

ceastre biscopscire, Parisiace hatte sui ipsius oppidi episcopatum, Parisiensis vocati, Bd. 3, 7.
Parruc a park, v. pearroc.
Parðas The Parthians; Parthi: —To Parðum to the Parthians, Bt. 18, 2.
Pasche, es. [Plat. paschen, paesken: Dut. paschen] *Easter*; Pascha, Chr. 1122.
Passan-ham; g. mes; d. me. [Flor. Passaham] PASSEN-HAM or Passham, a village in Northamptonshire, near Stony Stratford; viculus ubi commemoratus est R. Edwardus senior dum cingeretur urbs apud Towcester lapideo muro, Chr. 921.
^uPas-tun PASTON, a village in Northamptonshire; viculus, quem concessit R. Edgarus monasterio Petroburgensi, Chr. 963.
PAD, pæð, es; m. [Plat. Dut. pad m: Frs. path n: Ger. pfad m: Ot. pad: Not. phad: Box. fadh: Celt. pedd a foot: Russ. put: Grk. πατος a trodden way: Malab. padey: Sans. patha. This old word is related to the Plat. pedden, padden to go, tread: Lat. petere: Grk. πατειν to tread: Heb. פסח pshah to pass over, פשו pso to pass, to go: בוש bosh to bush a path, from בם bsh to trample upon, or Heb. פתח pth to open, an opening, a door, Adelung.] A PATH; callis, semita: —On paðum beboda þinra in semita mandatorum tuorum, Ps. 118, 35. Ða þe þurh gað paðas sæs qui pertranseunt semitas maris, Ps. 8, 8. Mil paðas mid (the) paths; inter semitas, Cd. 151.
Pathma, an. The island Patmos: —In Pathman þam ealonde in the island Patmos, Chr. 84.
PAWA, pawe [Plat. pauluun, pageluun m: Dut. paauw m: Ger. pfau m: Old Ger. puvo-gel, puhvogel: Dan. paafugl c: Swed. påfogel m: Icel. pá, páfugl m: Wel. paun, pawyn a peacock; peunes a peaken: Pol. paw: Boh. pair: Fr. pason: It. pavone: Sp. pavon: Port. pavao] *A peacock*; pavo, Elf. gr. 9, 3.

Peac-lond *The PEAK-LAND, the Peak of Derbyshire; pars occidentalis agri Derbiensis montibus insignis:—For on Peac-lond went into Peak-land, Chr. 924.*

Peahtas *the Picts, Bd. 1, 1, v. Peohtas.*

Peaneg *a penny, Chr. 1083, v. peneg.*

Pearl *a pearl, v. pærl.*

PEARROC, pearruc; *m. [Plat. park: Dut. perk, park n: Ger. pferch m. f: Dan. Swed. park m: Scot. parrok: Icel. parrak n. loramentum quo pecus ferum vel fugax alligatur mansueto: Wel. pairc: Fr. parc: It. parco: Sp. parque] A PARK, PARRUCK, paddock, an enclosure; septum ferarium, saltus, clausura:—Bedrifon hie on ænne pearruc drove them into a park, Chr. 918. On þisum lytlum pearroce in this little enclosure, Bt. 18, 2.*

Pedreda, Pedrida, an [*Ethelw. Pederidan, whence Perrott and Petherton] The river PARRET, Somerset; Pederida, fluvius in agro Somersetensi:—Hy geflymde oð Pedridan routed them to Parret, Chr. 658. Æt Pedridan muðan at the mouth of Parret; ad Pedridæ ostium, Chr. 845.*

Pefens-æ, Pefenes-ea, Peuenes-ea *PEVENSEY or Pemsey, Sussex; portus Segontiacorum, sive australis nostræ Saxoniæ, ubi Neustriæ dux Willielmus copias suas exposuit, Angliam occupaturus, Chr. 1046: 1052.*

Pehtas *the Picts, Bd. 5, 23, v. Peohtas.*

Peiteuin of Poitou; *Pictavensis, Chr. 1094.*

Peitou, Peitow *The province of Poitou in France; provincia Pictavensis, Chr. 1127.*

Pell *a pall, v. pæll.*

Pellen *belonging to a pelt or skin, v. pællen.*

Pending *a penny, Ab. Test. Hickes's Dis. Ep. p. 55, v. peneg.*

PENEG, penig, peaneg, peninc, pening, penincg, pending, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. Swed. penning m. a quarter of an English farthing: Ger. pfennig, pfenning m: Ot. pending, penthing: Wil. phenning: Tat. phenningo: Dan. penge c. money: Icel. peningr m. cattle, money: Slav. penez: Hung. penz: Frs. penniga, panniga to pay.—Mr. Turner observes, if we consider the Saxon peneg as their only silver coin, we may derive the word from the verb*

*punian to beat, knock] 1. A PENNY. The silver penny derived from the Roman denarius, was the standard coin in this country for more than a thousand years. Saxon money was sometimes reckoned by pennies, as the French money is now by livres. Mann. says, "the Saxon penny was equal to 3 pence of the present currency," but if a mancus (v. mancos) be 6 shillings or 72 pence in our money, and only 30 Saxon pennies, it follows that a Saxon penny was not quite 2½d. This was the greater penny, 5 of which made a shilling. There was also a smaller penny, about the value of our present penny, 12 of which made a shilling; denarius Anglo-Saxonicus, quorum singulus tres nostros valebat. 2. A shekel; siclus. 3. A pound weight; as:—1. He sealde ælcon ænne penig wið hys dæges weorc, Mt. 20, 2. Twegen penegas duo denarii, Lk. 10, 35. Libra on Leden is pund on Englisc, fif penegas gemacigað ænne scillinge libra in Latin is pound in English, five pence make one shilling, Elf. gr. p. 52, 8. Onfengon hig syndrige penegas receperunt illi singuli denarios, Elf. gr. p. 20, 10. Wið þrym hundred penegon, Jn. 12, 5. Ænne peninc unus denarius, Mt. 22, 19. Done penincg denarium, Mk. 12, 15. Onfengon hig ælc hys pening, Mt. 20, 9. Mid V pundum mærra peninga with five pounds of larger pennies, L. Alf. pol. 3, W. p. 35, 15. Twelf scillingas be twelf penigon twelve shillings of twelve pence; duodecim numismata ex duodecim peningis, Ex. 21, 10. 2. Sealdon hine wið þritigum penegum vendiderunt eum viginti siclis argenteis, Gen. 37, 28. 3. Elf. gr. 9, 185, Som. p. 10, 65. — Penig - weorðe, peneg - wurðe *A pennyworth, Jn. 6, 7. — Penig - mongere, pennig-mangere a penny-monger, a money-changer, Elf. gl. 78.—Pening - hwyrfer a money-changer, R. 106.—Pening-slæht, penning-slæte tribute, the crest of a helmet, C. Mt. 17, 25.**

*Pentecoste *PENTECOST, Whitsuntide; pentecoste.—Pentecostenes wuca pentecostes septimana, Rub. Jn. 6, 44. Pentecostenes mæssedæg feast of*

Pentecost; pentecostes festum, Rub. Jn. 14, 23.

Pentecostes - Castel *Pentecost-Castle in Normandy; Pentecosti Castellum, Chr. 1052.*

Pen-wiht-steort [*Hunt. Penwistrit, Penwithstrict: Brom. Penwistric: Wel. Pen Uith the head of the island; caput insulæ.—Steort a tail, a promontory. Pen-wiht or Pen-wið-steort the tail or promontory of Pen Uith] The Land's End in Cornwall, Chr. 997.*

Peohtas, Peahtas, Pehtas, Pyhtas, Pihtas; *pl. m. The Picts, who dwelt on the north of Northumbria; Picti, partium borealium Angliæ, ultra Northymbros, incolæ, Chr. 443, 449: 560.*

Peonia, an. *The plant peony; peonia, Herb. 66.*

Peonna [*Malm. Pene: Flor. Stub. Dunl. in loco qui Peonnum vocatur juxta Gillingham]*

PEN, near Gillingham, Somerset., Chr. 658.

Peonn - hó [*Flor. Hunt. Dunl. West. Penho: Hovd. Penhou]* PINHOE, PINHOO, a village in Devonshire, Chr. 1001.

Peopor *pepper, v. peppor.*

Pepelgend *blistered, v. pipli-gend.*

Peppor, pipor [*Plat. Dut. peper m. f: Ger. pfeffer m: Dan. peber c: Swed. peppar m: Icel. pipar m: Grk. πιπερι: Fr. poivre: It. pepe, pevero: Boh. pepr: Pol. pieprz]* PEP-
PER; piper, Elf. gr. 9, 18.

PER, pere [*Dut. beer m.*] A
PIER; pila, agger.

PERA, peru [*Plat. bere f: Dut. peer f: Ger. birn f: South Ger. biern, piern: Dan. pære c: Swed. päron n: Icel. pera f: Wel. peren, peranen.—from per sweet, mellow, Richards: Bret. per m: Fr. poire: Sp.*

peras: *Heb. פרי pri fruit, v.*

פרי pre to produce fruit] A PEAR; pyrus communis, Lin.: —Elf. gr. 6, 9.

Perenei þa beorgas *the Pyrenean mountains.*

Perewes *Perry; sapa, R. 32.*

Perscora [*"A pyris nomine facto," inquit Camdenus: malim vero a situ littorali q. d. juxta vel per littus, vel ripam Avonæ fluvii, Som.] PERSHORE, Worcestershire; vici nomen in agro Wigorniensis, Chr. 1087.*

Persoc-treow *a peach-tree, R. 46, v. Persuc.*

Persuc [*Plat. päske f: Dut. perzik m: Ger. pfirsche, pfirsich f. persica: It. pesca: Fr. peche f.] A peach; amigda-*

lus Persica, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 2, 1.

² Peru a pear, v. pera.

Peruince, pinewinkle PERIWINKLE; vinca, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.

Peterselige, petersilige [*Plat.* peterselie f: *Dut.* pieterselie f: *Ger.* petersilie f. peterlein, peterle, peterling: *Dan.* persilie c: *Swed.* persilja f: *Lat. mid.* petrisellum: *Ir.* peirsil: *Wel.* perlls: *It.* petrosello, petroseuolo: *Sp.* perexil: *Port.* perrexil: *Fr.* persil m. *Boh.* petrzel: *Grk.* πετροσελινον.—πετρα a rock, σελινος parsley] PARSLEY; apium petroselinum, *Lin.*:—*Herb.* 128.

Petig cunning, *R.* 82, v. pætig.

Petraoleum A chalky clay; petreleum, *Som.*

Petresmearc Peter's mark, a mode of tonsure in the Romish church; Petri nota i. e. tonsura, ita dicta quod per eam calvus fit aliquis, uti Petrus:—Petresmearce onfeng took Peter's mark; tonsuram accepit, *Bd.* 3, 18. *Whel.*

Peððian To PATH, to make a path; callem facere, concubare, *Bt. R.* p. 197.

Pett a pit, v. pit.

Peuenes-ea Pevensey, v. Pefens-æ.

Philosoph A philosopher; philosophus, *Ors.* 3, 7.

Pic [*Plat. Dut.* pik, pek n: *Ger.* pech n: *Old Ger.* peh: *Ot.* beh: *Schw.* bech: *Swed.* beck n: *Icel.* bik n: *Ir.* pic, pech: *Wel.* pyg: *It.* pece: *Fr.* poix, f. *Sp.* Port. pez: *Grk.* πισσα, πιττα pitch: *Heb.* זפת zpt]

^a PITCH; pix, bitumen:—Smirrod hine mid tyrwan and mid pice, *Ex.* 2, 3. *Ladasca, Cot.* 167. *Aciculum, R.* 5: *Cot.* 7.

Pic-bred the mast of oak or other tree; glans, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.

Pice A spout, tap; epistomium, *Som.*

Picen Belonging to pitch; piceus, *Som.*

Pic-tyra, pic-tyrwa fluid pitch; pix fluida, *Martyr.* 15 *Jun.* *Ladasca, Cot.* 167.

Picung, e; f. Marks made by burning, infamy, a scheme, figure; stigma inustum, ignominia, schema.

Piga [*Old Eng.* pigsney: *Dan.* pige f: *Swed.* piga f: *Icel.* pika f. a virgin] A little maid; puellula, *Som.*

Pigtelgode a doublet, *C. Ps.* 108, 28, v. wigtelgode.

Pihtas Piets, v. Peohtas.

Piic A little needle or pin; acicula, *Som.*

PIL, pal [*Plat. Dut.* paal m: *Frs.* pal, pele f: *Ger.* pfahl m: *Old Ger.* pal, pael, pfahl: *Dan.* pæl c: *Swed.* pâle m: *Icel.* páll m. a spade: *Wel.* pawl: *Bret.* pal, peul m: *Frs. Pol.* pal: *It.* palo] 1. A PILE, pole; pila, sudes. 2. A style or gnomon of a dial; stylus, gnomon. 3. A PILE, heap; acervus. 4. A pestle, mortar; pilum, mortarium:—1. Adryfon sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wetere drove all the ford of a certain river, with great sharp piles within the water, *Chr. in Pref.* 2. Dægmaeles pil, dægmaels pilu a gnomon of a dial, *Elf. gl.* p. 61: *R.* 30. 3. Onpilan gepilod acervis congestus, *Ex.* 16, 14. 4. Ðeah þu punige stuntne on pil etsi contunderes stultum in mortario, *Prov.* 27, 22.

^b Pilan; pp. ed, ad. To beat in a mortar, to pound, bray; pilo pinsere, tundere:—Se þe pilað he who brays, *R.* 12: *Elf. gl.* p. 57.

Pile a pillow, *Past.* 19, 1, v. pyle.

Pilecan fur garments, v. pylca.

Pilere, es; m. [*Dut.* peller m.] A pounder, one who pounds corn for bread; pinsor, *Elf. gl.* p. 65. Pilurus, *R.* 50.

Pillsape The first milk, biestings; colostrum, *R.* 31.

Pilstaf, pilstampe. A staff or stamper to bruise off the peel, a pestle; pilum, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.

Pilstre A pestle; pila, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.

Pilu a pile, v. pil.

PIN, pine [*Plat.* pien f. punishment, pain: *Dut.* pyn, pyne f. pain, ache: *Ger.* pein f: *Ot.* pin pain: *Dan.* pine: *Swed.* pina f: *Icel.* pína f. torment: *Wel.* poen pain, punishment: *Bret.* poan f. pain, punishment: *Ir.* pian: *Fr.* peine f: *It. Sp.* Port. pena f: *Grk.* πονος: *Arab.* فن fenn to drive, afflict: *Sans.* pana: *Old Eng.* pine] PAIN, punishment, torment; poena, cruciatus, *Hickes's Thes.* 1, p. 148, 30: p. 227, note 8. Alle þe pines omnem cruciatum, *Chr.* 1137.

^c Pinan; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [pin pain] 1. To punish, torment, torture; cruciare. 2. To PINE, languish; tabescere:—1. *C. Mt.* 8, 29. Pined heom tortured them, *Chr.* 1137.

Pineden him tortured him; cruciarunt eum, *Chr.* 1137.

Pinende, *Ors.* 1, 7. 2. *Som.*

Pincanheal [*Flor.* Pincanhale: *Hunt.* Wincenhale: *Hovd.* Wincanheale, Phincanhal: *Stub.*

Pinchamhalch: *West.* Finchale] Finchale priory, Durham; Finkley in agro Dunelmensi, ad ripam orientalem fluminis Were, *Chr.* 788.

Pinere, es; m. A tormentor; tortor, *C. Mt.* 18, 34.

Pinewinkle periwinkle, v. peruince.

Pin-hnyte a pine-nut, *Æqu. vern.* 16.

Pinian to torment, v. pinan.

Pining, pinung, e; f. 1. Pain, torment; tormentum. 2. A PINING, wasting away; tabes:—1. Pined heom untellendlice pining tormented them with unutterable torment, *Chr.* 1137. 2. *Som.*

PINN [*Plat.* penn, pinn f. a peg, plug: *Dut. Dan.* pen f. a pen: *Swed.* penna f. pinne m. a peg: *Icel.* penni m. a pen: *It.* penna] 1. A PEN; calamus, stylus. 2. A small viol; flasco. 3. A pine-tree; pinus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Col. Monas.* 3. *Lye.*

Pinn-hnyte a pine-nut, v. pin-hnyte.

Pinn-treow, pin-treow. A pine-tree; pinus sylvestris, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.

Pinpel A PIMPLE; pustula, *Elf. gl.* p. 61.

Pinung pain, *Ors.* 1, 12, v. pin-ing.

Pionie, peonia. A PIONY; pionia, *R.* 44.

Piosan peas, v. pisa.

PIR, pipe [*Plat.* pipe f: *Dut.* pyp f: *Frs.* pipa f: *Ger.* pfeife f: *Dan.* pibe c: *Swed.* pipa f: *Icel.* pípa f: *Ir.* pib, piob: *Wel.* pib, pibau cōd bag pipes: *Fr.* pipeau m. a flute; pipe f. a tube: *Chald.* אבוב abub, אבובא abuba: *Heb.* נבוב nebub hollow, from בב bb.] A PIPE, flute; fistula:—Pipdream flute music. Pipdream singan gehyrað fistularem cantilenam cantare audit, *Somn.* 187.

Pipelgend blistered, v. pipligend.

Pipere, es; m. A PIPER; fistulator, *Som.*

Pipligend Blistered; pustulatus:—Pipligende lic a blistered body, *Herb.* 121, 1.

Pipor pepper.—Pipor-corn pepper-corn, *Herb.* 1, 10, v. pipor.

Pirige a pear-tree, *Elf. gl.* p. 64, v. pera.

PISA, an; m. [*Wel.* pysen a pea; pys pedse: *Corn.* pez pease: *Ir.* pis: *Fr.* pois m: *It.* pisello: *Grk.* πισον a sort of pea. The b and p being so often interchanged, *Wach.* thinks

that pisa is related to the Moes. basja a grape: Old Ger. Dut. besie a berry] *A pea*; pisum: —Pisan bean a vetch; cicer, Cot. 34. Eall-hwite pisan gresca, Cot. 99. Pisan hosa pease shells; siliquæ.

PISE, pislic [Wel. pwys a pound weight, a weight, a burthen, pwyso to weigh, to be weighed, to be a burthen: Corn. puza to weigh: Bret. poéz, pouéz m. a weight, burthen; poeza, poueza to weigh, to be heavy: It. pesare: Sp. Port. pesar: Fr. peser] *Heavy*; gravis: —Pisa byrðenna, C. Mt. 23, 4. Pise ærenu elebyt a heavy brazen oil vessel, Cot. 81, 121.

Pislefer-hus scriptorium, Elf. gl. p. 79.

Pislic heavy, C. R. Mk. 14, 40, v. pise.

Pislice Heavily; graviter, C. R. Lk. 11, 53.

Pistol, pistel, es; m. *An EPISTLE*, a letter; epistola: —Iacob, se rihtwisa awrat anne pistol James, the just, wrote one epistle, Elf. T. p. 28. Iohannes gesette þri pistols John composed three epistles, Elf. T. p. 28. Paulus, se apostol awrat manega pistols Paul, the apostle, wrote many epistles, id. —Pistel-rædere the epistle-reader, a subdeacon, R. Conc. 5. —Pistol-boc the epistle book; epistolarum liber, Can. Elf. 21. —Pistol-reccas explainers of epistles; epistolarum interpretes, Cod. Ex. 1, b.

PIÐA, an; m. [Plat. pitt n. peddik m. piek n. marrow: Dut. pit n. the pith, pit f. a kernel] *PITH*, marrow; medulla arborum et fructuum: —Andlang þæs piðan along the pith; per longitudinem medullæ, Bt. 34, 10.

Pit, pitt a pit, well, Ps. 54, 26, v. pyt.

PLÆC, plæca [Plat. Dut. plak, plakken a region, spot: Dut. vlek n. vlek f. stain, also a spot of ground: Dan. flekke, flække: Swed. fläck m: Ger. flecken m. a spot, a small town: Icel. fleckr m. a spot] *A street, an open place*; platea, C. Mt. 6, 5.

Plæga play v. plega.

Plægan; p. plægde, geplægde to play, dance, C. Mt. 14, 6, v. plegan.

Plætte, es; m. *A box on the ear, a cuff, blow*; alapa, Som.

Plættian; p. we plætton. *To strike, beat*; ferire, alapas incutere: —Hi plætton hyne, Jn. 19, 3.

PLANT [Plat. Dut. plant f: Ger.

pflanze f: Mons. phlanzu f: Dan. Fr. plante f: Icel. plantr f: Swed. planta f. a plant: Sp. Port. planta f. a plant, and also a plan, the sole of the foot: Ir. plaunda: Bret. planten plants: Wel. plant. —the original idea seems to be what is produced or shot forth] *A PLANT*; planta: —Plantan gesawena plantæ seminata, plantaria, R. 60.

Plantian; p. plantode, aplantode; pp. plantod, geplantod, aplantud; v. a. *To PLANT*, set; plantare: —Þu plantast wineard, Deut. 28, 30. Ge plantiað wineardas, Deut. 28, 39. Ge plantigeað, Lev. 19, 23. God aplantode orcerd, Gen. 2, 8: Lk. 13, 6: Ps. 1, 3. He plantode ænne holt, Gen. 21, 33.

Plant-sticca *A bed of earth; pastinatum*, R. 2.

Plantung, e; f. 1. *A PLANTING, propagation*; plantatio. 2. *What is planted, a plant*; planta: —1. Wintwiga plantung a planting of vine twigs; palmitum plantatio, R. 6. 2. Ælc plantung þe min heofonlica Fæder ne plantode byð awyrtwalod, Mt. 15, 13: Ps. 143, 14. Plantunga plants, sprouts, Cot. 149.

Plaster [Plat. plaster m: Dut. plaaster, pleister f: Ger. pflaster n: Dan. plaster n: Swed. plâster n: Icel. plâstr m: Wel. plastr a plaster to daub with, a parget, also a plaster for a sore: Ir. plastar: Fr. emplâtre m. plâtre m: It. impiastro m: Sp. emplasto m: Port. emplastro m.] *A PLASTER*; emplastrum, Herb. 164, 2.

Platung, e; f. *PLATING*; lamina, Som.

PLEGA, an; m. *PLAY, sport, pastime, gaming*; ludus: —Cild manigfealdne plegan plegiað children play many a play, Bt. 36, 5. Plegan began ludos obire, Ors. 6, 2. Ic me to þam plegan gemengde ego me ludis immiscui, Bd. 5, 6. ¶ Plegagares play of darts, battle, war, Cd. 154. Æsc-plega shield play, battle, Jdth. 11. Gylp-plega exulting play, Cd. 68, 5, Th. p. 193, 2. Heard hand-plega hard hand play, war, battle, Cd. 95. Hearm-plega harm play, strife, Cd. 90.

Plegan, plegian; p. ode, ede; pp. od. [plega play] 1. *To PLAY, sport*; ludere. 2. *To play upon*; pulsare. 3. *To applaud, clap the hands*; plaudere. 4. *To mock, deride*; irridere: —1. Ðat folc sæt and æt and dranc and arison and

plegedon, Ex. 32, 6. Plegedon hy of horsum ludebant ab equis, scilicet, ludos equestres celebrabant, Ors. 3, 7. On-gan plegian wið hine began to play with him, Bt. 35, 6. 2. Tympanan plegian tympana pulsare, C. Ps. 67, 27. 3. Ealle þeoda plegað mid handum omnes gentes plaudite cum manibus, C. V. Ps. 46, 1. Flodas plegiað handum samod flumina plaudent manibus simul, C. Ps. 97, 8. 4. Sarra beheold hu Agares sunu wið Isaac plegode, Gen. 21, 9. Ðæt wif geseah Ismael plegan the woman saw Ishmael playing; mulier vidit Ismaelem irridere, Cd. 133.

Plegena Apricum, Cot. 180.

Plegere, es; m. *A PLAYER, a stage player, a gladiator; lusor, histrio, gladiator*, R. 4.

Plege-stow, pleg-stow a play place, a theatre, Cot. 95.

Pleggan to play, to cleave to, L. Can. Edg. 64.

Pleg-hus a play-house.

Plegian to play, Bt. 35, 6, v. plegan.

Pleglic; def. se pleglica. *Belonging to the stage; scenicus*, Cot. 202.

Pleg-man a player, R. 202.

Plegol Lascivious, wanton, sporting; lascivus, ludicrus, Som.

Pleg-scip *A playship*; navicula, parunculus, R. 103.

Pleg-scyld *A playshield*; cylpeus quidam levior.

Pleigan to play, Bt. 35, 6, v. plegan.

PLEO, pleoh, plio; g. pleos; d. pleo. *Danger, debate; periculum*: —On miclan pleo in much danger, Ors. 3, 7, Bar. p. 97, 27. Nan-pleoh no danger, L. Elf. Can. 6.

Pleogan; p. pleogede to play. —Pleogan to to play with, to allude to, Bd. 2, 1.

Pleolec, pleolic; comp. ra; adj. *Dangerous; periculosus*, Bt. 14, 1.

Pleon to bring into or expose to difficulties; periculis objicere, Past. 34, 1.

Plett, pletta *A sheepfold*; ovile, C. Jn. 10, 1.

PLIHT [Plat. pligt f. a duty: Dut. pligt m. duty, part: Frs. plicht f. a providing, guard: Ger. pflicht f. a duty, pledge, care: Dan. pligt c. duty, penance: Swed. pligt or plickt: Scot. plycht duty, punishment: Lat. mid. plegium] *PLIGHT*, danger; periculum, Col. Monas. v. pleo.

Plihtan; p. plihte. [Plat. plegen to take care, to pledge: Dut.

verpligten to oblige: *Frs.* pligia: *Dut.* plegen to use, commit: *Ger.* verpflichten to oblige, to impose upon as a duty: *Dan.* forpligte: *Swed.* förpligta, förplikta: *Lat. mid.* plegiare] 1. To expose to danger; periculo exponere. 2. To PLIGHT, to pledge; spondere, oppignerare, quod sponsio non fit nisi cum periculo spondentis:—1. Plihte him sylfum and ealre his are periculum adeat sui et omnis ejus substantiæ, *L. Cnut. pol.* 64. 2. *Som. Lye.*

^j Plio danger, injury, fault, *Bt.* 14, 1: *Past.* 50, 4, v. pleo.

Pliolic, pliolicre, pleolic dangerous, *Bt.* 14, 1, C., v. pleolec.

Plion to expose to danger, v. pleon.

Plips *A Stammerer*; blæsus, balbus, *R.* 77: *Cot.* 23.

Plontian to plant, v. plantian.

Plou-almes PLOW-ALMS; denarius quem recepit Vicarius (nomine *Decimæ minutæ*) pro qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascha et Pentecosten, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 256, 33, a.

PLUCCIAN, pluccigean; ic pluccige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Plat.* plukken, plükken: *Dut.* plukken, plokken: *Ger.* pflücken: *Dan.* plukke: *Swed.* Icel. plocka: *Wel.* pliciaw to pluck, to peel: *Fr.* eplucher: *It.* pelare to make bald, or to pick, piluccare to pluck grapes. *Adelung* supposes that this word is formed from the *Plat.* luken: *Swed.* luka to pull, to draw, by adding the strong sound of the letter p] To PLUCK, pull off; vellere, carpere:—*Hig ongunnun* pluccian þa ear, *Mt.* 12, 1. *Ongunnon* þa ear pluccigean, *Mk.* 2, 23. Þa ear pluccedon spicas vellebant, *Lk.* 6, 1.

Plum-bleda Plums; pruna, *Som.*

PLUME [*Plat.* plumm, plumme f: *Dut.* pruim f: *Ger.* pflaume f: *South Ger. and Osnabruck,* prume f: *Dan.* blomme c: *Swed.* plommon n: *Icel.* plóma, plumma f: *Ir.* pluma: *Corn.* pluman f: *Fr.* prune f: *It.* prugna f.] A PLUM; prunum, *Elf. gr.* 6.

^k Plum-feðer *A plum-feather*; pluma, *Scint.* 43.

Plum-sla *A plum-sloe*; pruniculus, prunum sylvestre, *R.* 47. —Plum-treow *a plum-tree*, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.

Plyhtlic Dangerous; periculosus, *Col. Monas.*

Plyme *a plum*, v. plume.

Poc, pocc, es [*Plat. Dut.* pok f: *Ger.* pocke f: *Dan.* kobbe c:

Swed. pockor f. pl. koppa f.] A POCK, pustule; pustula, *Cot.* 181, v. blegen.—Poc-adl *an eruptive disease, the small pox, measles.*

Pocca, pochcha, poha, an; m. [*Plat.* pukke f. a bag: *Dut.* pak m. a parcel, bundle: *Old Ger.* pack m. a bag: *Ger.* ficke f: *Swed.* pāse, pose, posse m: *Icel.* poki m. a bag: *Fr.* poche f. pocket: *Lat. mid.* pochia, puncha, punga] A POUCH, poke, bag; pera, *C. R. Mk.* 6, 8, v. pusa.

Pol A POLE or long staff; hasta, *Som.*, v. pil.

POL [*Plat. Frs.* pool m: *Dut.* poel m. a puddle, marsh, plash: *Ger.* pfuhl m: *Old Ger.* phul: *Dan.* pöel, pöl c. a marsh: *Swed.* pöl m: *Icel.* pollr m. a puddle] A POOL, lake; lacus:—Pol deop *a deep pool*, *Past.* 38, 7.

Polenta Parched corn, provision; polenta, annona, *Jos.* 5, 11.

Polion The herb nose-bleed, milfoil, yarrow; polion, alias millefolium.

Polleion [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan.* poley f: *Swed.* poleja: *Boh.* poley: *It.* puleggio, pulegium, from pulex *a flea*, the quality of this plant, for driving away fleas, being known by the ancients] The herb penny-royal, pudding-grass; mentha pulegium, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 3, 3.

Pond *a pound, a pound weight*, v. pund, *Lye.*

Ponne *a pan*, v. panna.

Popeg, popig, popei A POPPY; papaversomniferum, *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 66. ¶ Wilde-popig wild poppy, *Elf. gl.* p. 66. Popig-drenc poppy-drink. Suðerne-popig southern poppy, southern-wood; abrotanum, *L. M.* 2, 23.

Popei *A cucumber*; cucumis, *Cot.* 175.

Popol-stanas pebblestones, v. papol-stanas.

POR, por-leac [*Plat.* burree, pré m: *Dut.* porrei, porei, prei f: *Ger.* porree, borree m: *Al.* porn, bor, bohr m: *South Ger.* pfarren: *Dan.* purrelög c: *Swed.* purlök m: *Icel.* porri m: *Fr.* porrée, porreau, poireau m: *It.* porro m: *Sp.* puerro: *Port.* alho porro: *Bret.* pour m. allium porrum, *Lin.*] A leek, scallion; porrum, *Num.* 11, 5.

PORT, es; m. [*Plat.* poorte f: *Dut.* poort f: *Frs.* purte, porte f: *Ger.* pforte f: *Isd.* porta: *Tat.* phorta: *Not.* porto: *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* port m. n: *Fr.* porte f. port m: *Wel.* porth *a gate, door, a*

haven: *Bret.* pors: *Heb.* פתח pth *a door*] 1. A PORT, haven; portus. 2. A town, city, strong place, or castle built at a haven; oppidum civitas. 3. A port or gate of a town or city; porta:—1. To þam porte to the port, *Bd.* 4, 1. 2. Into þam porte into the city, *Elf. gr.* 5. 3. Butan porte without the gate; extra portam, *L. Edw.* 1: *L. Athel.* 12: *C. Mt.* 7, 13.

Port, es; m. *Portland isle, Dorset.*; tractus terræ peninsularis agro Dorsetensi adnexa, *Chr.* 837.

^m Portascihð [*Asser.* Portascythe] PORTSKEWETH, *Monmouthshire, Lamb. Dict.*

Port-cwen; pl. portcwoeno, portcuoene *a woman who sits at the port or gate, a harlot*, *C. Mt.* 21, 31.

Porte-loca Portlock-bay, *Somerset.*; portus claustrum, navium statio in agro Somersetensi, *Chr.* 918: 1052.

Portes - muða [*Kni.* Portusmuth, muða portes ostium portæ] PORTSMOUTH, *Hants.*, —On þære stowe þe is gecweden Portes-muða in the place which is called Portsmouth, *Chr.* 501. Æt Portes-muðan at Portsmouth, *Chr.* 1101.—Port-gat, port-geat *a city gate*, *Deut.* 25, 7.—Port-gerefa portgreve or portreeve, the governor of a city, *Elf. gl.* p. 56.

Portian; ic portige; p. ode; pp. od. To beat, bray; tundere, *Past.* 37, 2.

Portic. 1. A portico, porch; porticus. 2. The bow of an arch; apsis, fornicis curvatura:—1. On portice his cyrican in a porch of his church, *Bd.* 3, 19. Of þam portice from the porch, *id.* 2. Lytle porticus parvæ porticus, vel fornices, cancelli, *R.* 108.

Portlaca [*Plat. Dut.* porselein, postelein f: *Ger.* portulak m: *Dan.* *Swed.* portlak m: *Fr.* porcelaine, porceline: *It.* porcellana:—*Lat. mid.* porcilaca] The herb purslain; portulaca, portulata, vel porculaca, *Som.*

Port-land The isle of Portland, *Chr.* 1052, v. Port.

Port-loca Portlock-bay, *Somerset.*, v. Porte-loca.

Port-man *a citizen*.

Port-stræte, port-strete *a public street or way*, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 101, 48, a.

ⁿ Pose *a bag*, *C. R. Lk.* 10, 4, v. puse.

Posling, e; f. [*Fr.* pastille f: *It.* pastiglia] A pastil; pastillus, *Herb.* 1, 20.

Possentes-burh; *d.* -byrig *Pontesbury, Salop*; ubi Cenwallus rex West-Saxonum pugnavit cum Wulfero rege Merciae, *Chr.* 661.

POST [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed.* post *m.*: *Frs.* post *f.* a beam: *Ger.* pfofte *f.* pfofte, pfoften *m.*: *Fr.* poste *m.* poteau *m.*: *It.* posto, palo: *Sp.* poste *m.*: *Port.* ponte] A post, basis: postis, basis, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28: *R.* 81.

Pouerte [*Fr.* pauvreté *f.*: *It.* poverta, poverta *f.*: *Sp.* Port. pobreza *f.*] POVERTY; paupertas, *Lye.*

Poure [*Fr.* pauvre: *It.* povero *m.*: *Sp.* Port. pobre *m.*] POOR; pauper, *Lye.*

Poute [*Fr.* piété *f.*: *It.* pietà *f.*] Piety; pietas.

PRÆTE [*Dut.* pret *f.* joy: *Wel.* pryd the favour of the countenance, the look, beauty: *Wel.* prid dear: *Dan.* prydet adorned, beautified, pryde to adorn: *Swed.* prydad adorned, pryda to adorn, like the *Dan.* prydet: *It.* pretto pure] Adorned, pretty, decked; ornatus, *Som.*

Prætig, prættig [*Icel.* pretta to deceive, prettvisi *f.* fraudulence] Crafty, subtle, cunning; astutus, *Col. Monas.*

Prætt Craft, subtlety; astu, *Som.*

PRAFAST, prafost, prouast, es; *m.* [*Plat.* prawest, prawst *m.* a governor: *Dut.* provoost, provoost *m.* a marshal: *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* profoss *m.* one who administers punishment in a regiment, probst, propst *m.* a provost: *Not.* probista: *Schw.* brobst *m.*: *Dan.* provst *m.* metropolitan: *Icel.* prófastr *m.* a governor: *It.* prevosto *m.*: *Sp.* *Port.* preboste *m.* an executioner] PROVOST, president; præpositus, gubernator: — *Israëla folces prafostas, Ex.* 5, 15.

Pranga [*Icel.* prang *n.* mangonium, nundinatio: *Dan.* prangen *c.*] Cavernamen, pars navis, *Elf. gl.* p. 78.

Prauast, prauost a president, *Bd.* 3, 23, v. prafast.

Predicere a preacher, v. prydecere.

PREDICIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat. Dut.* preken, prediken: *Ger.* predigen: *Ot.* brédigon: *Isd.* predigon: *Dan.* prædike: *Swed.* *Icel.* predika to preach: *Wel.* pregethu: *Bret.* prézégi. Some derive it from the *Lat.* prædicare, others think it related to the *Swed.* prata, the *Eng.* prate] To preach; prædicare, *Lk.* 8, 1.

Predicung, e; *f.* A preaching; prædicatio, *Som.*

PREON [*Plat.* preem, preen *m.* an awl: *Dut.* priem *m.* a bodkin: *Ger.* pfrieme *f.* a bodkin: *Dan.* preen *c.*: *Icel.* prión *m.* a needle] A clasp, bodkin; fibula, *R.* 64.

PREOST, es; *m.* [*Plat.* prester *m.*: *Dut.* *Ger.* priester *m.*: *Mons.* priestira: *Dan.* præst *m.*: *Swed.* prest *m.*: *Icel.* prestr *m.* a pastor: *Fr.* prêtre *m.*: *It.* prete *m.*] A PRIEST, presbyter, clergyman; presbyter, sacerdos, clericus: — In preostes canne in a priest's profession, *L. With. W.* p. 12, 1. We lærað þat preostas geoguðe geornlice læran we teach that priests diligently teach youth, *L. Can. Edg.* 51. Ælc preost every priest, *L. Can. Edg.* 33, 34. Ænig preost any priest, 37, 58, 60, 61. — Preost-hád priesthood, *Bd.* 1, 7. — Preost-heap an assembly of priests, *Cot.* 107. — Preost-lagu clergy or ecclesiastical law, *L. North.* 2. — Preost-scyre a priest's share, a parish.

Preowt-hwile a moment.

Pretti crafty, *Prov.* 14, v. prætig.

PRICA, pricca, price, pricu. [*Plat.* *Dut.* prik *m.* a point: *Dan.* prik, prikke *c.* a point, jot: *Swed.* prick *m.* a point, tittle: *Icel.* prik *n.*] A PRICK, point, sting; punctum, stimulus: — An lytel pricu on bradan brede a little point on a broad table, *Bt.* 18, 1. An prica ne gewit fram þære æ, *Mt.* 5, 18.

Priccian To prick, sting; pun-gere, *Som.*

PRICCLE, pricele. [*Plat.* prikkel, prökel *m.* a sting: *Dut.* prikkel *m.* prickle, sting: *Ger.* prickel *m.* a sting] A PRICKLE, sting, point; aculeus, apex, *C. Mt.* 5, 18.

Pric-mælum point by point.

PRIM The PRIME, the first hour of the day; prima, scilicet diei hora, *R.* 95. — Prim-sang the prime-song, *Elf. ep.* 1, 31: *L. Elf. Can.* 19.

Prince eages twinkling of an eye.

Priores Prioratus, *Lye.*

Priost a priest, v. preost.

PRISUN [*Fr.* prison *f.*: *It.* prigion *f.*: *Sp.* prisión *f.*: *Icel.* prisund *f.*] A PRISON; carcer: — On prisun don to put into prison; in carcerem conjicere, *Chr.* 1112. Diden heom in prisun cast them into prison, *Chr.* 1137.

PRIT, prut; *adj.* [*Dut.* preutsch prat proud, haughty: *Icel.* prúdr civil] Proud; superbus, *L. Const.* p. 148.

Prita pride, *L. Const.* p. 150, v. pryt.

Pritigan To pip, pipe; pipare: — Pritigeað ceafum pipant rostris, *Cot.* 184.

Prodbore, prot-bore A market-place; forum, *R. Mt.* 11, 16.

Profast a provost, v. prafast. — Profast-scire the province of a provost, *C. R. Ben.* 65.

Profentsæ Provence; Provincia, in Gallia, *Ors.* 1, 1.

PROFIAN [*Plat.* proven, pröven, to prove: *Dut.* proeven to taste, relish: *Frs.* prowa to prove: *Ger.* prüfen to try, proben, probieren to try, taste: *Old Ger.* pruiven, priefen: *Dan.* pröve, probere to prove, essay: *Swed.* pröfwa, probera to prove, essay: *Icel.* prófa to try: *Wel.* profi, provi to prove, from the old prawf, praw a proof, trial, experience: *Fr.* prouver, éprouver: *It.* provare: *Sp.* probar: *Port.* provar.] To PROVE, try; probare, judicare: — For þeof he bið to profianne pro fure erit judicandus, *L. In.* 20.

Profost a provost, *C. R. Ben.* 33, v. prafast.

Proletarn The poorer sort of Roman citizens; proletarii, *Ors.* 4, 1.

Prot-bore a market-place, v. prodbore.

Prouast a provost, v. prafast.

Prut proud, *Scint.* 17, 46, v. prit.

Prutene Southernwood; abrotinum, *L. M.* 2, 33.

Prutian [pryt pride] To be proud; superbire, *Som.*

Prutlic Proud, puffed up; superbus, *Som.*

Prutlice Proudly; superbe, tumide, *Scint.* 17.

Prut-scipe pride, *L. Ps.* 16, 11, v. pryt.

Pruutes-flod [*Flor.* Priutesflod: *M. West.* Priuetes-flade: *Cod. M. S. Ben.* Pryfetes-flod: *Cant.* Pryfætes, Pryfæes, Pryfætæs] PRIVET, Hampshire, *Chr.* 755.

Pryde PRIDE, haughtiness; superbia, *Som.*, v. pryt.

Prydecere, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* prediker *m.*: *Ger.* prediger *m.*: *Ot.* bredigar *m.*: *Not.* predicar *m.*: *Dan.* prædiker, præker, prædikant *m.*: *Swed.* predikare, predicant *m.*: *Icel.* prédicari *m.*: *Wel.* pregethwr *m.* a preacher: *Bret.* prezéger *m.*] A preacher; prædicator, *Elf. gr.* 47.

Pryfetes-flod Privet, v. Pruutes-flod.

PRYT [*Dut. m.* *Ger. f.* pracht pomp, state, splendor: *Old Ger.* parat magnificence, bracht noise, sounding: *Dan.* pragt *c.* *Swed.* prakt *f.* parade, pomp, state]

Pride, haughtiness; superbia, tumor, Scint. 13, 46. Pryta, Pref. R. Conc.
 * Psalm-scop a psalm poet, a composer of psalms, *Past. 36, 4.*
Psaltere the psalter, Somn. 73, v. saltere.
Puile Apulia, in Italy, Chr. 1096.
Pul a pool, v. pol.
Pulgare The Bulgarians; Bulgari, Ors. 3, 7. Pulgara land Bulgariorum terra, Lye.
Pullian, apullian; pp. apulled, pulled. To PULL; vellere, Somn. 389.
Pul-spere A pool spear, a reed; arundo, C. Mt. 11, 7.
Pul-stæf a pole-staff, a javelin, pestle; pilum, Past. 37, 2.
Pumic-stan A pumice-stone; pumex, R. 58.
PUND, es; n. [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. pund n: Dut. pond n: Ger. pfund n: Not. phunt, pfunt: Ker. Pol. Hung. funt. In earlier times all silver and copper money was weighed, hence the appellation pound*] 1. *A pound weight; pondo, libra.* 2. *A POUND, a quantity of money; mina, v. mancos].* 3. *A talent; talentum. The Saxon pound was used as an imaginary value of money, but there has been a variety of opinions about its value. We have proof, from Domesday, that in the time of the Confessor it consisted of twenty solidi or shillings. But Dr. Hickes, Dis. Ep. p. 111. contends that the Saxon pound consisted of sixty shillings, because, by the Saxon law in Mercia, the king's were-geld was one hundred and twenty pounds, and amounted to the same as six thegns, whose were was twelve hundred shillings each, L. Wilk. p. 72. And certainly this passage has the force of declaring that the king's were was seven thousand two hundred shillings, and that these were equivalent to one hundred and twenty pounds; and, according to this passage, the pound in Mercia contained sixty shillings. Other authors, as Camden, Spelman, and Fleetwood assert that the pound had but forty-eight shillings:—1. An pund deorwyrðre sealfe, Jn. 12, 3. Pund buteran gewihð LXXX pene-gum læsse þonne pund wætres, W. Cat. p. 179. 2. Þyn pund gestrynde tyn pund tua mina lucrificit decem minas, Lk. 19, 16. Nimað þæt pund fram hym, and syllað þam þe*

hæfð tyn pund, Lk. 19, 24. 3. *Ich behydde þin pund on eorðan occultavi talentum tuum in terra, Mt. 25, 25. Animað þæt pund æt hym tollite istud talentum ab eo, Mt. 25, 28. Sceolde tyn þusend punda debuit decies mille talentorum, Mt. 18, 24.*
 * **PUND** A POUND, fold; septum:—*Pund-brece a breaking into a fold, L. Hen. 1, 40, v. pyn-dan to confine.*
Pundere A weigher, one who weighs; ponderator, Text. Roff. p. 46.
Pundern [Plat. pündner m: Icel. pundari m.] A balance; statera, Lye.
Pundur A level, a plumb-line, a recompence; perpendiculum, hostimentum, Som.
Punere a pestle, v. pilere.
PUNG [*Plat. pung, punge, pungel f. a full purse, a bag: Frs. punge f. a bag: Old Eng. bung a purse, pocket: Dan. Swed. pung m. a purse: Icel. púngr m.] A purse, pouch; cassidale, sacculus, Cot. 32.*
Pungetung, e; f. A pricking; punctio, L. M. 2, 25.
Punian; p. ode; pp. od. To pound, beat, bray, hence the Derbyshire word to PUN, to pound; conterere, Som.
 * **PUNT** [*Fr. Sp. ponton m: It. pontone: Port. pontao*] A PUNT; ponto, *R. 103.*
Punt-Aldemer [Pons Audomari, Le Pont Audemer or Le Ponteau de Mer] Pont Audemer, in France; urbs parva Galliae, in Normannia provincia, ad Rillam fluvium, Chr. 1123.
Puntiw Ponthieu, in France; Pontus, Ponticum, tractus Galliae in Picardia provincia, ubi olim Ambianorum pars. Ab aliis Comitatus Pontivensis dicitur, Chr. 1120.
PUR [*Plat. puur, püür pure, clean: Dut. puur adj. adv. mere, merely: Ger. pur adj. adv. pure, merely: Dan. pur, puur: Swed. pur*] **PURE**, sound; purus, integer:—*Pur lamb integer agnus, Ex. 12, 5.*
Purple Purple; purpureus, C. Jn. 19, 5.
Purpur, purpura PURPLE; purpura:—*Scryddon hine mid purpuran induerunt eum purpura, Mk. 15, 17. Blac purpur a rusty colour; nigra purpura, color ferrugineus, Elf. gl. p. 69.*
Purpur, purpuren; def. se purpura; adj. Purple, of a purple colour; purpureus:—*Bær þyrnenne cynehelm and purpuran reafe gessit spineam co-*

ronam et purpuream vestem, Jn. 19, 5. Purpuren hrægel a purple garment, R. 63: Elf. gl. p. 68.
PUSE, pose, an; f. [*Dan. pose c. a bag, purse: Swed. pāse, posse m. a bag, purse: Icel. posi m. a little bag*] *A purse, a small bag; pera:—Se þearfa bearð æmptige pusan the poor bear an empty purse, Col. Monas., v. pocca.*
PYCAN [*Plat. Dut. pikken, bicken: Ger. picken, bicken: Dan. pikke: Swed. picka: Sp. picar to pick, to peck like birds: Wel. pigo to prick, to pick or choose.—pig a prick, the beak or bill of a bird: Heb. פִּי pi a beak, mouth*] *To PICK, pull; eruere:—Let him pycan ut his eagan permitted them to pick out his eyes, Chr. 796.*
Pyhtas the Picts, v. Peohtas.
Pyhtisc Pictish; Picticus, Lye.
PYLCA, pylce, pylece, an [*Plat. pils, pels m: Dut. Dan. Swed. pels m: Ger. pelz m: Mons. pelliz: Icel. pilts n: Fr. pelisse, pellice f: It. pelliccia: Sp. pelleja, pellizo f: Lat. mid. pellicium, pellicia, pelissia, pellitum, palliolum.* *Pylca, pylce is related to the Ger. fell skin, Lat. pellis, pallium and to the Moes. fela, fæla to cover, Lat. velare, Adelung.]*
A FILCH, a garment of skin with the hair, a fur garment; toga pellicea, Alb. resp. 41.
PYLE, pile [*Plat. pöl, pöhl f: Dut. peuluw f: Ger. pfühl m: Tat. phuluini*] **A PILLOW; pulvinar:—***Lytel pyle a little pillow, Elf. gl. p. 60: Ors. 5, 11.*
Pyndan To hinder, to pound, shut in; includere, Som., v. gepyndan.
Pynding, e; f. A forbidding, delay; prohibitio, remoratio, Past. 38, 6.
 * **Pyngan To prick; pungere:—***Pynges him mid wordum pungat eum verbis, Past. 40, 6.*
Pynt [*Dut. pint f: Fr. pinte f: Sp. pinta f.*] **A PINT; pinta, Som.**
Pyrie, pyrige a pear, Cot. 217, v. pera.
Pyse a pea, v. pisa.—*Pyse-cynn pease kind, L. M. 2, 13.*
Pysena-seaw The juice of ptisane or pottage made of barley meal; Ptisanæ succus, Som.
PYT, pytt, pit, pitt, es; m. [Plat. pütt, pütte f. a pit: Dut. put m. a well: Frs. pet f. a splash, puddle: Ger. pfütze f. a splash, puddle; in earlier times it signified also, a well, pit: Ot. puzzi a well: Not. buzza a

well: *Wil.* putza a *well*: *Dan.* pus *c.* a *puddle*: *Swed.* puss *m.* a *puddle*: *Icel.* pittr *m.* a *well*, pyttr *m.* a *lake*: *Wel.* pydew a *well* or *pit*: *Ir.* pit: *Fr.* puits *m.* *Sans.* put, putta:

Heb. פתח pth to open] A *PIT*, *well*; *puteus*, *fossa*:—*Dæs* pyttes *blaford foveæ dominus*, *Ex.* 21, 34. *Com* to *pam* pytte, *Gen.* 37, 29. *Wur-*

pað hine on *þone* pytt, *Gen.* 37, 22. *Befeald* on *anne* pytt, *Lk.* 14, 5.—*Wæter*-pyttas *cisterns*, *Deut.* 6, 11.—*Pyt-ful* *wyrmses* a *cavity full of matter*; *serpedo*, *Elf. gl.* p. 57.

Q

*For *qu* the *A.-S.* generally wrote *cw*, or *cu*, but as *qu* is found in a very few instances, they are here given.

Qualm *death*.—*Qual*-*stow* a *place of death*, *v.* *cwealm*, *cwealm-stow*.

Quartern a *prison*, *Chr.* 1137, *v.* *cwertern*.

QUEAN [*Plat.* *quene* *f.* a *heifer* :

North Ger. *quine* *f.* *Dan.* *qvie* *f.* a *heifer*: *Swed.* *qwig* *f.* a *heifer*: *Icel.* *qviga* *f.* a *heifer*] A *barren* *cow*; *taura*, *vacca* *sterilis*, *Som.*

Quedol an *argument*, *v.* *çwide*.

Quena a *wife*, *woman*, *Lup.* 1, 11, *v.* *cwen*.

Quic-*beam* a *wild* *ash*, *v.* *cwic*-*beam*.

Quice *quitch* *grass*, *v.* *cwice*.

Quision a *kitchen*, *v.* *cycene*.

Quið, *quiða* the *womb*, *v.* *cwið*.

Quiðung, *e*; *f.* A *lamentation*, *complaint*; *questus*, *Cot.* 200.

Quulmere A *plague*, *pestilence*; *pestilentia*, *T. Ps.* 1, 1.

Other words beginning with *qu* must be sought for in *cw* or *cu*.

R

*R is frequently transposed in *A.-S.* words, hence we find *forst* and *frost* *frost*; *gærs* and *græs* *grass*. Frequently the *A.-S.* added an aspirate to the *r*. Such words will be found, in alphabetical order, under *Hr*-.

RA, *raa*, *rah* [*Plat. n.* *Dut.* *ree* *f.* *Ger.* *reh* *n.* *Wil.* *reio*: *South Ger.* *rech*: *Dan.* *raa* *c.* *Swed.* *râ* *f.* *Icel.* *râ* *f.*] A *ROE*, *doe*, *roebuck*; *caprea*, *Som.*

**Raca* the *throat*, *C. Ps.* 13, 5, *v.* *hraca*.

RACA, *race* [*Plat.* *rake*, *harke* *f.* the *Plat.* *harke* is formed by a *transposition of the letters*: *Dut.* *rake* *f.* *Ger.* *rechen* *m.* *Dan.* *rive* *c.* *Swed.* *räfsa* *f.* *Icel.* *reka* *f.* *pala*, *ligo*, *rakari* *m.* *tonsor*: *Wel.* *rhacca*: *Ir.* *raca*: *Fr.* *rateau* *m.* *It.* *Sp.* *rastro* *m.*] A *RAKE*; *rastrum*, *Elf. gl.* 1.

Racateage a *chain*, *v.* *raccenta*.

Racað *extends*, *Bt.* 35, 4, *v.* *ræcan*.

RACCENTA, *racenta*, *racentea*, *raceta*, *an*; *m.* *racenteah*, *racenteag*, *e*; *f.* [*Plat.* *kede* *f.* *Dut.* *keten* *f.* *Ger.* *kette* *f.* *Ot.*

Tat. *ketin*: *Wil.* *ketene*: *Dan.* *kiæde*, *kede* *c.* *Swed.* *ked*, *kedja* *f.* *Icel.* *kédia* *f.* *Sp.* *cadena*: *Old Swed.* *gorkiætta* a *fenced* or *hedged* *place*: *Ot.* *ketti* a *hedge*, an *inclosure*: *Wel.* *cadwyn*, *cadwen* a *chain*: *Fr.* *chaîne* *f.* *It.* *catena* *f.*] A *chain*; *catena*:—*Slean* on *raccentan* to *cast* into *chains*, *Bt.* 38, 1. *Mid* *racentan* *ræpan* to *bind* with *chains*, *Bt. R.* p. 190. *Racenteagum* *gebindan*, *Mk.* 5, 3.

Racegian To *tell*, *relate*; *narrare*, *v.* *recan*.

Racenteag, *racenteah* a *chain*, *Lk.* 8, 29, *v.* *raccenta*.

Raceta a *chain*, *Ors.* 5, 1: a *prison*, *Bd.* 5, 14, *v.* *raccenta*.

RACIAN [*Plat.* *raken* to *scrape*, *sweep* together: *Ger.* *rechen*: *Moes.* *rikan*: *Dan.* *rive*, *rage*: *Swed.* *refsa*, *räfsa*: *Ir.* *racam*: *Fr.* *racler*] To *RAKE*; *sarculare*, *sarculo colligere*, *Som.*

Racsode *libet*, *libuit*, *Cot.* 126.

RACU, *e*; *f.* [*Plat.* (*sp*)*rake*, *sprak* *f.* *sproke*, *spröke*: *Dut.* *spraak* *f.* *speech*, *language*: *Frs.* *spreke* *f.* *Ger.* *sprache* *f.* *language*, in *earlier* *times*,

speech: *Dan.* *sprogn*. *language*, *speech*: *Swed.* *språk* *n.* *Old Ger.* *rache* *f.* *expositio rei per causas*, *narratio*: *Ker.* *rahhommes* *referamus*, *errahhos* *enarras*, *kirechida* *expositiones*: *Wach. sub. rache*] 1. A *narrative*, *discourse*, *relation*, *history*; *narratio*. 2. An *explanation*, *reason*, *allegation*, *doctrine*, *remark*, *agreement*; *expositio*. 3. A *comedy*; *comœdia*. 4. *Rhetoric*; *rhetorica*:—1. *Us* *ne* *segð* *na* *seo* *racu* the *history* shows *not* *us*, *Elf. T.* p. 38, 2. *Race* *geendebyrdan* *narrationem componere*, *Lk.* 1, 1: *Bd.* 5, 23. 2. *Reccan* *sume* *race* to *give* *some* *explanation*, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 28. 3. *R.* 31: *Elf. gl.* p. 61. 4. *Seo* *racu* *deð* *þat* *he* *bið* *reccere* *rhetoric* *makes* *that* *he* *is* (*causes* *him* *to* *be*) a *rhetorician*, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 84, 15.

RACU [*Icel.* *rekia* *f.* *mador*, *humor*, *pluor*, *raki* *m.* *mador*] *Rain*, *water*, a *FLOOD*, *deluge*; *pluvia*, *inundatio*:—*Þonne* *sweart* *racu* *stigan* *onginneð* *when* a *dark* *flood* *begins* *to* *rise*, *Cd.* 67.

Raculf, Raculfcester *Raculver*, in the isle of Thanet; antiquis Regulbium, castrum Romanorum, *Chr.* 669: 690.

Rád, e; f. [*Plat. Dut.* rid m. a ride: *Ger.* ritt m: *Dan.* rid n: *Swed.* ridt m: *Icel.* reid f. a riding.—rád rode; p. of ridan to ride] 1. A riding, a journey on horseback; iter equestre, equitatio. 2. Journey, way, ROAD; iter:—1. Rit for þy þe he mid rade earnað rides because that he by riding gains, *Bt.* 34, 7, *Card.* p. 224, 15. Sume mid þære rade earniað þat hie sien þy halran some by their riding earn that they be the healthier, *id.* 2. Gif esne deð his rade þæs dæges if a servant make his journey in the day, *L. With.* p. 11, 4. On þære rade in the journey, *L. Athel.* 20.

*Rad. 1. A cart, chariot; quadriga. 2. A track of a wheel, a path; orbita:—1. *Cant. Habbac.* 2. *Cot.* 145.

Rad knowledge, v. ræd.

Rád rode; p. of ridan.

Rad-cniht a riding youth, a soldier, *Text. Roff.* p. 38.

Rad-here, ræd-here a riding army, cavalry, *Ors.* 3, 9: 4, 1: *Chr.* 891.

Radod Hastened; citatus, *Lye.*

Rador, radre A steer, bullock, heifer; bovecta, juvenca, *Cot.* 24, 180, v. hryðer.

Rad-stefen a journey on horseback, *Lund.* p. 71.

Rad-wægn a chariot, v. ræd-wæn.

RÆCAN; p. rahte, ræhte, geræhte, geræhte, gerehte, we rahton, ræhton; pp. geræht; v. a. [*Plat.* reken to reach, give, rekken to extend: *Dut.* reiken to reach, rekken to stretch: *Frs.* racha to reach, give; reka to present, deliver: *Ger.* reichen to reach, give, recken to extend: *Not.* recchan: *Ot.* reken: *Moes.* rakjan, ufrakjan to extend: *Dan.* række, rekke to reach, extend: *Swed.* räckä to reach, extend: *Icel.* reka to extend; rétta to reach: *Heb.* רָקַח rāq, requo to extend, prolong. The *Ger.* recken to stretch, extend, is the intensive of reichen to reach, and, in this sense, used by old *Ger.* writers. The *Plat.* trekken to pull: *Ger.* strecken: *A.-S.* strecan to stretch, may be formed from recken by prefixing st] To REACH, extend, hold out, offer; extendere:—*Ic* ræce bedyppedne hlaf, *Jn.* 13, 26. Ræcð he, *Lk.* 11, 12. Ræhton wide reached far, *Cd.*

47. Ræhte forð his hand, *Gen.* 38, 28.

*Ræcc [*Dut.* brak m: *Swed.* racka f. a bitch: *Icel.* racki m. canis plautus: *Fr.* braque: *Icel.* bracco.—from the *Swed.* raka to run after, to rove about] A RACH, a setting dog; brucus q. brachus, canis odori-sequus, *Cot.* 173.

Ræccan, ræccan To reach; porrigere, *Scint.* 28, 32, v. ræcan.

RÆD, red, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* Ger. rede f. a speech, saying: *Wel.* araith a speech: *Icel.* ræda f. a discourse: *Old Ger.* reda: *Moes.* razda a speech. In the sense of reason and judgment rede is no more in use in the Modern *Ger.*, but in Old *Ger.* we find reda: *Ker.* redina: *Moes.* rathjo: *Dut.* reden f: *Bret.* reiz f: *Wel.* rheswm reason.—*Plat. Dut.* raad m. counsel, advice: *Ger.* rath m. a meeting, assembly: *Dan.* raad n. advice, counsel: *Swed.* råd n. advice, counsel: *Icel.* rád n. counsel, advice: *Pol. Boh.* rada: *Russ.* rade: *Bret.* rat, ratoz f. thought, reflection, consideration] 1. Speech; sermo. 2. Counsel, advice, purpose; consilium. 3. Advantage, benefit, reward; commodum:—1. Ræde wea-metta sermonis iracundia, *L. Const.* p. 148. 2. Gehyr mine word and minne ræd, *Ex.* 18, 19. Ræd forð-gæt counsel shall go forth, *Cd.* 169. *Ic* axige me rædes peto mihi consilium, *Elf. gr.* 28. On ræde fæst in purpose firm, *Cd.* 125. Ece rædas eternal counsels, *Cd.* 169. 3. To langsuman ræde for a lasting advantage; in permanens commodum, *L. Const.* p. 148. Toræde Angelcynne in commodum Anglice gentis, *Bd.* 2, 1: *L. In.* 67. ¶ Ræd þincan to seem advisable. Rædas counsels, decrees, abridgments, *Scint.* 47, 189. Ræda gemyndig of counsels mindful, *Cd.* 170.

*Ræd ready, *R. Ben.* 65, v. hræd. Ræda A reading; lectio, *C. R. Ben.* 4.

RÆDAN; ic ræde, þu rætst, ræst, he ræt; imp. ræd; p. rædde, geræde, we ræddon; pp. ræded, geræded, ræd; v. a. [*Plat.* reden to promise: *Dut.* redeneren to reason: *Frs.* reda to speak, decree, prove legally: *Ger.* reden to speak, talk, discourse, reason: *Old Ger.* redon to speak: *Ker.* redinon to recite, tell, relate: *Moes.* rodjan to speak: *Ot. Krist.* iii.

12, 4, p. 305. Uuas sie fon imo redotin quid de ipso loquerentur, *Muspilli. Krist.* v. 41, rahhon, *Krist.* 89, kirahhon to give account, to answer: *Icel.* ræda to speak: *Ir.* radham to say, tell, relate: *Wel.* adrodd to relate, rehearse, declare.—ræd counsel] 1. To READ; legere. 2. To discern, appoint, determine; statuere, edicere. 3. To rule, regulate; regere. 4. To conjecture, guess; con-jicere. 5. To advise, to give or take counsel; consilium dare, vel capere:—1. Me lyst rædan I wish to read; me juvat legere, *Elf. gr.* 34. Hu rætst þu quomodo legis tu? *Lk.* 10, 26. Se þe ræt ille qui legit, *Mt.* 24, 15. Rædde his boc þam folce legebat ejus librum populo, *Ex.* 24, 7. Ne rædde ge nonne legistis vos? *Mt.* 12, 3, 5. Ne ræddon ge, *Mt.* 21, 16. Ræddon þis gewrit legerunt hoc scriptum, *Jn.* 19, 20. Me sealde to ræddanne gave me to read, *Bd.* 5, 13. Het me beran to ræddanne ordered me to bring to read, *id.* 2. Swa swa Iosue him rædde sicut Josua iis edixisset, *Jos.* 6, 5: 9, 3. 3. Ræt eallum gesceaftum governs all creatures, *Bt.* 35, 3. 4. *Bd.* 3, 10, B. *Ic* ræde swefn conjicio somnium. 5. *Ic* ræde þe I advise thee, *R.* 28. Ongunnon þa Pharisei rædan, *Mt.* 22, 15.

*Ræd-bana an evil counsellor, *L. Const.* p. 115, 1.

Ræd-bora, an; m. A counsel bearer, a counsellor; consilii lator, consiliarius, *Jud.* 16.

Ræde What is prepared, trappings; apparatus cujusvis generis, *Bd.* 3, 14, *Ca.*, v. geræde.

Ræde-clæfer Red clover; caltha, trifolium cœruleum, *Lin. Som.*

Ræde-fæst, ræd-fæst firm in purpose, constant, firm, *Cd.* 74: *Elf. T.* p. 38.

Ræde-fæsting constancy, v. ræd-fæstnes.

Ræde-gafol ready or agreed rent; contractus censualis, *L. In.* 67.

Ræde-gafollic rentable, tributary; fisco pertinens, fiscalis, *Lye.*

Ræde-here cavalry, v. rad-here; also q. senators. [*Ger.* rathsheer a senator] *Cerethi ita dicti*, *Cot.* 38, 200.

RÆDELSE, redelse, an; f. it appears also to make the g. es; d. e, &c.; m. [*Plat.* radsel n. afradels, afræls: *Dut.* raadsel n: *Ger.* räthsel n: *Mons. Not.* ratisca, ratissa, ratussa] A RIDDLE, a dark question, ambiguity, imagination; ænigma,

ambiguitas, imaginatio:—Se leasa wena and sio rædelse þara dysigena monna the false opinion and the imagination of unwise men, *Bt.* 27, 3. Þurh his rædelsan through his imagination, *Bt.* 41, 5. Buton ælcra leasre rædelsan without any ambiguity; sine ulla subdola ambiguitate, *Bt.* 35, 5. Næs þurh rædelsas non per ænigmata, *Num.* 12, 8.

^d RÆDEN, redin; g. rædenne, redene; f. [*Plat.* rede, rade, grade f. wief-rad, wiewe-rathe, radeleve: *Ger.* gerade f. a certain portion or share of the furniture belonging to the wife, after the death of her husband, or to the next female relation: *Moes.* geraid appointed wages: *Icel.* rædi n. dispensatio rei æconomicæ] Law, control, condition, state, counsel; lex, consilium:—On hire rædenne beon woldon would be under her control; sub ejus regimine esse voluerunt, *Chr.* 920. On þa rædene on the condition, *L.* In. 62.

-ræden; g. e. As a termination of nouns denotes 1. A state or condition of a person or thing; statum sive conditionem rei vel personæ denotat. 2. The manner, reason, law or rule of acting; modum, rationem, legem, regulam agendi exponit:—1. Gefer - ræden societyship; sociorum status, societas, consortium cujusvis generis. Mæg - ræden relationship; consanguineorum status, consanguinitas, cognatio. Hiw - ræden familyship; domus vel familiæ status, ipsa familia, familiaritas. Isræla hiw - rædene of the house of Israel, *Mt.* 10, 6. Hiw - rædene þinre fæder familiæ tuæ pater, *Gen.* 28, 2. 2. Teon - ræden accusandi lex, lis, et inde etiam (quod lites injustæ non raro instituuntur) injuria, jurgium, perversitas. Gecwid - ræden pactorum ratio, pactum, conventio.

^e Rædendlic Belonging to a decree; decretalis, *Cot.* 64, 197.

Rædenne bacidones, *Cot.* 23.

Rædere, es; m. A READER; lector, *Som.*

Ræde-spræce prose, v. hræd, &c.

Rædestre A female reader; lecturer, *Som.*

Rædfæst firm, v. rædefæst.

Rædfæstnes, se; f. Constancy; constantia, *L. Const.* p. 147.

Ræd-findan to find advice, *Cot.* 58.

Ræd-gastran the five stars in the head of Taurus: Hyades, *Somn.*

Ræd-gifa a giver of advice, *Elf.* gl. p. 74.

Ræd-here cavalry, v. rad-here.

RÆDIC [*Plat.* reddik m: *Dut.* radys f. sativus minor: *Ger.* rettig m: *Mons.* ratich: *Swed.* rättikaf: *Dan.* rædike c: *Icel.* ródis f: *Corn.* rydhik: *It.* radice f: *Sp.* rabano m.] RADISH; raphanus sativus:—*Elf.* gl. p. 64. Wild rædic wild radish; arboracea, *Cot.* 206.

Ræding, Reding, Reading [*Dunel.* Et Redingum: *Hunt.* Redings, Reding: *Hovd.* Readings: *Brom.* Redinges. Nomen deducunt aliqui a reh vel hreh inundatio sive copia aquarum, *Lamb. Dict.* Alii a Brit. rhéd, quæ filices denotat, *Camd.* Alii denique a Brit. rit vel rhyd trajectory, et æge velige aqua insula, q. d. rhead-ige trajectory aquarum, trajectory insularis, *Baxt. gloss. Antiq. Brit.* Quidni interea a reh et ing inundatio pratorum? Pontes Antonini hic sitos fuisse volunt nonnulli, uti notatur a *Baxtero*; quum tamen plurimi apud *Colnbrook* posuerunt] READING, Berkshire; oppidum in agro Bercheriensi, *Chr.* 1006, 871, 872.

^f Ræding, rædingc READING, lecture; lectio, instructio, *R.* 34, *R. Conc.*

Ræding hurry, haste, v. hrædnes.

Ræding - boc a reading - book; lectionarium, legendum, scilicet liber qui legebatur in liturgia; is autem duplex; unus, Æstivalis; alter, Hymnalis, *Elf. Can.* 21.

Ræding - gewrit handwriting; chirographum, *Elf. gl.* p. 57.

Ræding - grad a going to the reading, the ascent to the chancel.

Ræding-scamol a reading-bench, a pulpit, *R. Ben.* 9.

Ræd - leás, rede - leás without advice, hastily, *Elf. gr.* 9, 55: *Chr.* 1009.

Ræd-lec, ræd - lic, ræd - læc; comp. ra, re, ere; adj. Advised, wise, hasty; consultus, expeditus, *Ors.* 3, 1.

Rædlice; comp. rædlicor; adv. Readily, hastily; consulto, expedite, *L. Const.* p. 116, v. hrædlice.

Rædlicnyss haste, *Vit. Guthl.* c. 1, v. hrædlicnys.

Ræd-ripe readily ripe, soon ripe, *R.* 60.

Ræd-scamol a reading desk, v. ræding-scamol.

Ræd-secan to seek advice, *Cot.* 50.

Ræd-þeahtere a counsellor; consilii excogitator, *Ors.* 6, 2.

^g Ræd-þeahtung advice; consilii suggestio, *Ors.* 4, 1.

Ræd-wæn a swift wain, a chariot, *Ors.* 6, 30, v. hræd, &c.

Ræfels Garments, clothes; vestes, *Som.*, v. reaf.

Ræfen a raven, *Chr.* 878, v. hrefen.

RÆFNAN, hræfnan; p. de. 1. To bear, suffer; sustinere.

2. To listen, obey, to perform with alacrity; auscultare, obedienter peragere:—1. Ræfnæ passus est, *Cot.* 152. 2. Hie þæt ofstum miclum ræfnædon illi istud magna festinatione obedienter peragerunt, *Jdth.* 9, v. aræfnan.

Ræfnes-fot Raven's foot; chamedaphne, *Herb.* 28.

Ræfnes-leac Ragwort; satyrion, *Herb.* 16.

RÆFTER, es; m. [*Ger.* raff, rafe, rafen m: *Mons.* ravo: *Dan.* raft c: *Icel.* rafr m. The Lat. trabs differs only from the Ger. rafe by the prefixed t] A RAFTER, perch; tignum, anses:—Ræftras, *Cot.* 13. On ræftrum in tignis, *Bd.* 3, 16.

Ræfung, e; f. A robbing; latrocinium, *Chr.* 1116.

Ræga, ræge a doe, roebuck, *Herb. vet.*, v. hræga.

Rægel, rægl a garment, clothing, rail, *Ps.* 108, 18, v. hrægel.

Rægel-hús a vestry, *Elf. gl.*

Ræge-reosa the reins or kidneys, *L. M.* 2, 31.

Rægl a garment, v. rægel.

Rægn, regn rain, *V. Ps.* 71, 6: *Cd.* 213, v. ren.

Rægol-fæst bound by rule, *Menol.* 88.

Ræhte, ræhton extended, v. ræcan.

Ræms, Remis Rheims; civitas Rhemorum, *Chr.* 1119, 1046.

^h RÆNC, renc [*Ger.* rank m. pl. ränke a cunning shift, a trick, craft, subtlety: *Dan.* rænke, renke c: *Swed.* ränk; pl. ranker m.] Pride; superbia:—Idele rænca vana superbia, inanis corporis cultus, *L. Off. Episc.* 1, 8: *L. Can. Edg.* p. 97, 2: *L. Const.* p. 148, 150. Rænca, renca bullæ, tricæ cujusvis generis.

Ræpan; p. te; pp. t. [rap a rope, cord] To bind, lead captive; vincire, captivum ducere:—Mid racentan ræpan to bind with chains, *Bt. R.* p. 190. Ure earne folc ræpton led captive our miserable folk, *Chr.* 1011.

Ræpling, es; m. A captive, prisoner; captivus:—Ræplingas captivi, *Gen.* 39, 20: *Ps.* 68, 38. Mid ræplingum, *Mk.* 15, 7. — Ræpling - weard a keeper of captives, *R.* 8.

Ræps, es; *m.* A distance or space between; interstitium:—*R.* 43.

Nigon ræpsas nine spaces; novem interstitia, *Elf. ep.* 1, 43. Responsorium, *C. R. Ben.* 21, 22.

Ræpsung, e; *f.* A preventing; interceptio, *Som.*

RÆRAN, aræran, reran; *p.* rærde, arærde, we rærdon, arærdan; *pp.* aræred; *v. a.* 1. To raise, REAR, elevate, build; erigere, ædificare. 2. To raise, excite, move, advance; moliri:—1. Hlædræ rærdon ladders reared, *Cd.* 80: 79. Reliquias reran to elevate relics, *Menol.* 141. Arærende þearfan lifting up the poor; erigens pauperem, *Ps.* 112, 6. Þu rærst hus, *Deut.* 28, 30. He þær weofod arærde, *Gen.* 22, 9: 28, 18, 22. 2. Ne ongunnon ræran began not to excite, *Cd. Th.* p. 2, 18. Godes lof ræran God's praise to advance, *Bd.* 4, 24, *v.* hræran.

¹ RÆS, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed.* rask quick; *Dut.* ras *n.* a whirlpool, a rapid tide, rasch quick, ras quickly: *Ger.* rasch, risch: *Not.* rosche swift: *Mons.* rasco vivaciter] A RUSH, onset, force, violence, course, stream; impetus, cursus:—*Mycelum* ræse magno impetu, *Lk.* 8, 33. Mid swiðran ræse valentiori impetu, *Bd.* 5, 6.

Ræsan, he ræst, rist; *p.* rædde, gerædde; *pp.* ræsed. [*Dut.* razen: *Ger.* rasen: *Tat.* raze: *Dan.* rase: *Swed.* rasa. These words signify to make a loud, violent noise by moving, to discover anger by outward impetuous actions, to act contrary to reason, to rave, rant, rage, to be mad: *Icel.* rása currere, rasa, hrása nutare, cadere; *Heb.*

רץ ruj, ruts to run.—ræs a rush] To rush, fall, to rush upon, to attack; irruere, proruere:—Ræst on gehwiltne reðe hunde wuhta gelicost proruut in unumquemque feroci cani cuius simillimus, *Bt.* p. 186. Rist se stol nyðer the throne falls down; ruit solium deorsum, *L. Const.* p. 148. Rædde forð proruut inde, *Dial.* 2, 6. Rædde on þone cyning made an attack on the king, *Bd.* 2, 9. Ræsende eode proruens abiit, *R. Mt.* 8, 32, *v.* hreosan, reosan.

Ræs-bora a bold leader; impetum ferens, *Cd.* 86.

Ræscettan To crack, crush, rush; stridere, crepere, *Cot.* 44, 198.

¹ Ræscetung, e; *f.* A crushing, rushing, a flash of lightning; stridor, coruscatio, *Som.*

Ræscian To shake; vibrare, *Hymn.*

Ræse with a force, a course, *v.* ræs.

Ræsn. 1. A shingle, plank, cloven wood; asser. 2. A beam, a plain beam in a roof; laquear:—1. *Elf. gr.* 9, 18. 2. *Cot.* 122, 168.

Ræst a rest, a place of rest, a bed, *Bt.* 33, 4: *C. Mt.* 23, 6, *v.* rest.

Ræst readest, *Elf. gr.* 28, *v.* rædan.

Ræst-dæg a rest day, a sabbath, *Lev.* 19, 3, *v.* reste-dæg.

Ræstan to sit, *C. Jn.* 21, 12, *v.* geræstan.

RÆSWA, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* reus *m.* Old *Dut.* *Ger.* riese *m.* Old *Ger.* ris, recke *m.* Ot. risi: *Not.* riso a giant: *Moes.* reiks a prince. The *Ger.* rise a giant signified in earlier times a prince, hero, warrior, leader: *Dan.* rise *m.* *Swed.* rese *m.* *Icel.* risi *m.* a giant, ræsir *m.* a king: *Wel.* rhyswr a champion, hero, warrior: *Heb.*

שׂרַס ras a head, chief: *Sans.* raja a king] A chief, chieftain, captain, leader, prince; præses, princeps, dux:—*Cyninges* ræswa a king's chief minister; regis præfectus, *Cd.* 193. Werodes ræswa people's prince, *Cd.* 198. Folces ræswan populi duces, *Jdth.* 9. Se mago-ræswa the kindred chief, *Cd.* 98. Leoda ræswan chieftains of the people, *Cd.* 80. Ræswan herges leaders of an army, *Cd.* 154.

Ræswian; *p.* ode, we ræswodon; *pp.* od. [*Plat.* resonneren: *Fr.* raisonner: *Wel.* rheswm: *Ir.* reasun: *Arm.* resoun] To REASON, think, meditate, imagine; cogitare:—Þin mod oft ræswæð thy mind oft reasons, *Bt.* 22, 2, *v.* resian.

RÆT [*Plat. Dan.* rotte *f.* *Dut.* rot, rat *f.* According to *Bil-derdyk* it is *m.* in analogy with the *Fr.* rat *m.* and the *It.* ratto *m.* *Ger.* ratte, ratze *f.* *Swed.* råtta, rotta *f.* *Icel.* rotta *f.* *glis.* *Fr.* rat, raton *m.* *It.* ratto *m.* *Sp.* rato, raton *m.* ratona *f.* *Bret.* raz *m.* *Lat.* mid. ratus, raturus. Related to the *Lat.* rodere to gnaw. The *Heb.*

רצו rjo or rtso signifies to make holes, to perforate] A RAT; mus rattus *Lin.*, sorex, *R.* 19: *Elf. gl.* p. 59.

Ræt reads, *Mt.* 24, 15: governs; gubernat, *Bt.* 35, 3, *v.* rædan.

Ræt reads, *Mt.* 24, 15, *v.* rædan.

Ræðe, rað, raðe; *comp.* raðor, raður; *sup.* raðost; *adv.* Soon, RATH, quickly, RATHER; cito,

protinus, *Gen.* 24, 65: *Mk.* 9, 39: *Lk.* 18, 8. Ne sceal he na þe raðor non debet ille eo citius, *Bt.* 30, 1. Raður þonne citius quam, *Ex.* 2, 18. Swa hig raðost magon quam illi citissime, possunt, *Gen.* 45, 19, *v.* hraðe.

Ræðnys fierceness, *v.* reðnes.

Ræw a corpse, *v.* hræw.

Ræwa a row, *v.* rawa.

Rago-finc a parrot, *Cot.* 160.

Ragu. 1. Blast, blight, mildew; rubigo. 2. Christ's wort, Christ's herb, Christmas-herb; helleborus niger, mosicium, sive mosicum, forsan mosylicum vel rubus mosylicus, *i. e.* ut nonnulli volunt, cassiæ species. 1. *Deut.* 28, 42. 2. *L. M.* 3, 62.

¹ Raha a roe, *v.* ra.

Rah-deor a roe deer; capreus, *R.* 19, *Elf. gl.* p. 59, *v.* ra.

RAM, ramm, es; *m.* [*Plat.* ramm *m.* *Dut.* *Frs.* ram *m.* *Ger.* ramm, rammbock *m.*—rammen or rammeln coire. The male hare and rabbit are called in *Ger.* rammler *m.* The *Lat.* ramus is related to this word] 1. A RAM; aries. 2. A battering ram; instrumentum bellicum Aries dictum:—1. He ahefde þone ramm, *Gen.* 22, 13. Pri-wintre ramm triennis aries, *Gen.* 15, 9. Muntas, ge fægnodon swa swa rammes montes, vos exultastis sicut arietes, *Ps.* 113, 4, 6. Onbærnyse ramma incensum arietum, *Ps.* 65, 14. Twentig rammena viginti arietum, *Gen.* 32, 14. 2. Ram to wurce or ram to weal geweorc a ram for work or a ram for wall work, *R.* 51: *Elf. gr.* 5.

Ramesan Buckthorn; ramusium, *R.* 40.

Rammesige, Remesege, Ramesie, Ramesæie [*Ita* dictum quasi Rammes ige Arietis insula, quod, priusquam ab ullo inhabitaretur homine, Aries, (limosis locis gelu hiemali obduratis, vel æstivo solis calore arentibus) relicto grege illuc errabundus deveniens, eisdem iterum locis in humorem et mollietiem solitam resolutis, heremita remanere compulsus sempiternum loco nomen reliquit *Mon. Angl.* p. 232, l. 12, b.] RAMSEY, Huntingdonshire; Ramesia, ubi, 12, Nov. A. D. 969, Ailwinus, orientalium Anglorum dux, instigante Oswaldo Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, fundavit monasterium, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 231, 34, a.

^m RAN [*Dan.* *Icel.* rán *n.* rapina:

Dan. rane to rob, pillage, to take or snatch away; Icel. ræna to rob] *Rapine, plunder, open robbery; aperta rapina:—Gif he ran wyrce si apertam rapinam fecerit, L. Cnut. pol. 58.*

Ran A deer, wild goat; caprea:—Huntunge heorta and rana venatio cervorum et caprearum, Bd. 1, 1. — Ran-deora reindeer, v. hranas.

Ran a whale, v. hron.

Ran ran, Cd. 209, v. rennan.

Ran-boga a rainbow, v. renboga.

RANC [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. rank slender, lank, thin, luxuriant in growth, high grown*] *Proud, haughty, rebellious, RANK, fruitful; superbus, rebellis, fecundus:—De wæpnum læt ranc stræte forð rume wyrcean thee with weapons let a way forth through (the) proud widely work, Cd. 97. Geseon rancne here to see (the) haughty foe, Chr. 1006. Gif ænig man hæbbe modigne sunu and rancne, Deut. 21, 18. Ne ge ne sceolon beon rancce ye should not be proud, L. Elf. Can. 35, W. p. 158, 54.*

Ranclic proud, v. ranc.

Ranclice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Proudly, fruitfully, RANKLY; superbe:—Ne eower reaf ne beo to ranclice gemacod your clothing should not be too proudly made, L. Elf. Can. 35.

^o*Rancnes, se; f. RANKNESS, fruitfulness; superbia, fecunditas, Som.*

RAND, rond, es; m. [Dut. randas n. a shield: Ger. rundatsche, rundtartsche f. rundschild n. a round shield: Icel. rōnd f. a margin, shield: Fr. rondelle, rondache f: It. rotella, rondazza f: Sp. rodela f: Port. rodella f. all signify a round shield, a target: Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. c. Swed. f. rand m. a border, edge: Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. rund round: Dut. Fr. rond round: It. rotondo: Sp. redondo. This word, like the Ger. ring, is allied to the Ger. verb rennen to run, designating, in its primitive sense, the quick motion of a round body around its axis. The Lat. rota a wheel, is visibly related to the Ger. rad a wheel. The ancient Germans expressed round by sinwell, the A.-S. sinewealt: Ger. welle, waltze a cylinder, roller] A boss, shield, rim; clypeus:—Rand on scylde a boss on a shield, Menol. F. 534. Rincas

randas wægon warriors bore shields, Cd. 95: 171.

Rand-beag, rond-beag, rand-beah, rand-beh a shield-formed crown, a boss, a buckler, target; scutiformis corona, umbo, Elf. gr. 47.

Rand-byrig shield-walls, shields, Cd. 166, v. burh.

Ran-deora a rein-deer, v. ran.

Rand-gebeorh a protecting shield, Cd. 158.

Randun [*rennan to flow, dun down*] *Rushing, random; torrens, Hickes's Thes. I, 232, 34.*

Rand-wiga a bucklered or shielded warrior, Cd. 148. — Rand-wiggend, rond - wiggend a shielded fighter or warrior, Cd. 163.

^o*Rann a deer, Col. Monas., v. ran.*

RA'P, es; m. [Plat. reep, reip m: Dut. reep m: Frs. raap f: Ger. reif m: Moes. raip a band, ribbon: Dan. reb, reeb n. a cord, rope, cable: Swed. rep n. ref f: Icel. reip, reipi n: Wel. rhâff, rhewawg: Ir. ropa] A ROPE, cord; funis:—Heo let hig ut mid anum langum rape, Jos. 2, 15. Ða rapas toburstun funes rupti sunt, Jud. 15, 14. Tobræc he sona þa rapas, Jud. 16, 9.—Rape-gewælc a little rope, T. Ps. 104, 10. — Rap - gan, rap - gon to walk on a rope, Cot. 90.—Rap-genga a rope-ganger, a rope-dancer.

Rapincel, rapincle a little rope, Ps. 104, 10.

Raredunle A bittern, an owl; onocrotalus, Cot. 159, Som.

RARIAN; part. rarigende; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. raren: Dut. reeren: Fr. raire, réer the noise that deer make in rutting time] To ROAR, bellow, cry out; fremere, rugire, clamare, Cot. 183.

Raring, rarung, e; f. ROARING, braying; rugitus, Cot. 23.

Rascal [*Plat. Dut. Ger. rekel m. a cur, a brutish, rude fellow, a rascal: Plat. rasenkahl shaved bald*] *A lean, worthless deer, hence a RASCAL; fera strigosa, homo nihili, vilis.*

Rað quickly, v. ræðe.

Raðinga suddenly, v. ræðe.

RAWA [*Plat. rege, rige: Dut. ry f: Ger. reihe f: Old Ger. rei: Dan. Swed. rad f: Pol. rey, rzad: Wel. rhês a row, rank: Fr. raie f: It. riga f: Sp. raya f: Port. risca*] *A ROW, order:—Lenge swiðe rawa longo valde ordine, usquequaque, Cot. 197.*

^p*Rawe Hairs, small roots; capilamenta, Som.*

Rea a highwayman; grassator, Lye.

Reac reeked, fumed; p. of recan.

REA'D, reod, rude, red; adj.

[*Plat. Dut. rood: Ger. roth: Ot. rot: Dan. Swed. rōd: Icel. raudr: Wel. rhudd red, ruddy: Bret. ruz red, fire red, blood red: Ir. ruadh: Corn. rydh: Russ. rdeyu: Fr. rouge, roux*] *RED; ruber, roseus:—Ðes heofon ys read, Mt. 16, 2. Ðære readan sæs wæteru rubri maris aquæ, Deut. 11, 4. On þa readan sæ in rubro mari, Ex. 10, 19. On sæ readre in mari rubro, Ps. 105, 21. On þa sæ readre, Ps. 135, 15. Be þan readan sæ by the Red sea, Cd. 148: 2.*

Reada, reade A swelling in the jaws; tolia, vel prurunula, Elf. gl. p. 71: R. 74.

Readan-bigong the exercise of reading, v. ræda.

Readan-eorð red earth, ruddle.

Read-clæfre red clover, v. ræde-clæfer.

Reade-wan of a yellow or pale red colour; rufus, Som.

Readian, ic readige; p. ode; pp. od. To REDDEN, to become red; rubere, rubescere, Elf. gr. 26.

Reading Reading, Berks., v. Ræding.

Reading-sceamel a reading-desk, v. ræding-scamol.

Readnes, se; f. REDNESS; rubor, Bd. 4, 19.

REAF, es; n. [Icel. reifi n. a fleece. As far as reaf signifies a garment, a covering, it is related to the A.-S. hrof a roof: Plat. roof: Frs. rof n. a roof: Dut. roef f. the cabin of a small vessel: Icel. ræf, ræfur n. a roof: "Ab hac significatione, (garment) Latino-barbarum rauba, raupa, et roba, pro veste; ut et nostratium robe, pro veste pretiosiore." Som.] A garment, clothing; vestis, vestimentum:—Hys reaf wæron swa hwite swa snaw, Mt. 17, 2: Mk. 9, 3: Lk. 9, 29. Wydewan reaf viduæ vestimentum, Gen. 38, 14. Ðæt halie reaf sacra vestis, Ex. 29, 29. Linene reaf lintea vestis, Gen. 41, 42. Reaf towerigenne vestimentum ad induendum, Gen. 28, 20. Reaf of olfenda hærum, Mt. 3, 4. Wæpmanes reaf viri vestis, Deut. 22, 5. Wifmanes reaf fæminæ vestis, id. Deorwurðust reaf pretiosa sive splendida vestis, Gen. 27, 15. Reafes fnæd vestis fimbria, Mt. 9, 20: Mk. 6, 56: Lk. 8, 44. On hwitum reafe, Lk. 24, 4. Mid nanon reafe gescrydd, Lk. 8, 27. Ymbhydige be reafe

solliciti de vestimento, Mt. 6, 28.

REAF, es; n. [Plat. Dut. roof m: Ger. raub m: Ot. giroubi: Not. roube, geroube: Dan. rov n: Swed. rof n: Icel. rifs n. rapine, hrifs, hrifsa n. spoil, v. reafian to spoil, rob. "Ab hac significatione (spoil) Latino-barbarum raubare, et robare, pro prædari, deprædari, rapere, nostratibus to rob; item roberia robbery," Som.] Spoil, plunder; spoliū: — Se þe fyndeð reaf manige qui invenit spolia multa, Ps. 118, 162. Here-reaf militaria spolia, manubiæ, Jos. 7, 21: Bd. 1, 34: Lk. 11, 22.

Reafere, es; m. [Plat. röver m: Dut. roover m: Ger. räuber m: Old Ger. raubar, rouber: Dan. röver m: Swed. rövware m: Icel. reyfari, reifari, raufari, hraffi, hramsi m: Scot. reyffar, reffayr, reiffar, reaver, reuer, ryvir a robber, pirate: Fr. voleur m: It. rubatore m: Sp. robador m.—reaf spoil] A seizer, robber, ROVER; raptor. Reaferas, Lk. 18, 11: L. Const. p. 149.

Reafful Rapacious; rapax, Obs. Lun. 13.

Reafian, hreafian, ic reafige; p. ode; pp. od, gereafod; v. a. [Plat. roven, rofen: Dut. rooven: Ger. rauben, berauben: Old Ger. raban, raubon, raupon, roben: Moes. raubon, biraubon to rob, raupjan to pull, pluck: Dan. röve: Swed. roffa, rövwa: Icel. hrifsa to seize; Fr. ravir: Old Fr. rober: Old Lat. rivare: Scot. to reife, to reyff to rob, to take with violence.—reaf spoil] To seize, take hold of, to take in the act, rob, spoil, destroy; rapere, diripere, vastare:—His hus reafige ejus domum diripiet, Mk. 3, 27. Ge reafiað Egipte spoliabitis Ægyptios, Ex. 3, 22. Hi reafiað hine spoliānt eam, Ps. 79, 13. Reafodon hine diripuerunt illum, Ps. 88, 40: L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 36.

Reaff [Dan. raffle to play at cross and pile, to raffle: Swed. raffle n. a game at dice: Icel. hraffi rapax, hrafla manu vertere. Inde forsā nostra to raffle; ludere tesseris, scilicet, ea lege ut unus omnia rapiat.—reaf plunder] Greedy, mad; rapax, rabidus, Pref. R. Conc.

Reaflac, es [Icel. hrifling f.] Prey, rapine, spoil; rapina, spoliū: — Fulle reaflaces pleni rapinæ, Mt. 23, 25. Full

reaflace plenum rapina, Lk. 11, 39. Nylle ge hopian on reaflacum, Ps. 61, 10. Todælan reaflac dividere spolia, T. Ps. 67, 13.

Reafodu rapine, v. reaflac.

Reaftere a rafter, Cot. 142, v. ræfter.

Reafung, e; f. Aspoiling, seizing, destroying; spoliatio, Ors. 2, 5.

REAM, reama, reoma, an; m.

[Plat. reem, remen m. a strap, thong: Dut. riem m. a thong, strap: Frs. rembende f. a binding with straps: Ger. riemen: Ot. riumo: Dan. Swed. rem f: Icel. reim, ræma f. a thong, strap: Pol. rzemien: Boh. remen. The Lat. remus signified not only an oar, but also, a thong, strap: Wel. rhwym a bond or band, a tie. Hence the Northumberland rim or belly-rim, the membrane enclosing the intestines, as in the vulgar caution "Mind din-na brust yor belly-rim." Hence also, Lye thinks, the Eng. ream a parcel of paper] What binds up or covers, a film, membrane, ligament; membrana, ligamentum: — Brægen utan bið mid reaman bewefen on þære syxtan wucan the brain is on the outside, covered with a membrane in the sixth week; cerebrum exterius est ligamentis obtectum in sexta hebdomade, Lib. generat. hom. Se reoma þæs brægenes ligamentum cerebri, Cot. 54.

REAM, rem [Plat. Dut. room m: Ger. rahm, rohm m: Old Ger. ruum: Dan. rømme m: Icel. riómi m: Fr. creme f: It. Sp. crema f: Scot. ream, reyme, rem cream. Hence, Lye says, the Devonshire ream cream] Cream; cremor, lactis flos: — Milc rem lactis flos, vel cremor, Hicckes's Thes. I. 227, 18. Do on ream put into cream, L. M. 3, 10.

Ream a shout, v. hream.

Reapere A seizer, robber; raptor, Off. Reg. 4, v. ripere.

Reapling a prisoner, v. ræpling.

Reas rushed, Bd. 3, 9, v. reosan.

Reaw raw, v. hreaw.

RE'c, es; m. [Plat. Dut. rook m: Frs. rec, rek f: Ger. rauch m: Wil. Not. ruch: Dan. rög c: Swed. rök m: Icel. reykr m. smoke, rök n; pl. wet hay: Scot. reik, reek, rek] REEK, smoke, vapour; exhalatio: — Biteran recas bitter reeks (vapours), Cd. 18. Mid rece with smoke, Bd. 5, 12.

Recan, arecan, recan; p. reac; pp. areht, ahreht [Plat. Dut.

rooken to smoke, perspire, exhale: Frs. reka to smoke, perspire: Ger. rauchen: Not. rouchen: Tat. riohhen to fumigate: Dan. röge, ryge to smoke, to dry in smoke, to perfume: Swed. röka, ryka: Icel. reykia to smoke: Let. rukinti fumare: Heb. רכך rkk, rekek made soft, from רך rk,

rek to be soft, but rakak signifies in most oriental languages to rarefy or thin a volatile body.—rec smoke. The slow waving and swelling motion of the smoke seems to have given origin to its appellation rec: Plat. rook and Ger. rauch, schmauch smoke. In the same manner the related words fam foam: Ger. faum: Lat. fumus have taken their name from motion, Adelung] To REEK, ascend, to stand up, to be erect, to fume, smoke; erigere, exhalare:—Recend fumans, C. Mt. 12, 20. Reccendne rommes blodereeking with ram's blood, Cd. 142, v. reocan.

Recan, recan, reccean, arecan, areccan, bereccan, gereccan; p. rehte, reahte, arehte, gerehte; pp. areht, reht, areht, gereht, gerecenod; v. a. [Plat. reken, rekenen; v. a. to compute, number; v. n. conferre rationes, Brem. Dict.: Dut. rekenen; v. a. to count, account, reckon, value, to rely upon; v. n. to cipher, to cast accounts, to reckon: Ger. rechnen; v. a. and v. n.; in the latter case it requires the auxiliary verb haben to have; to count, calculate, reckon, esteem, to reckon the charges, to rely or depend upon: South Ger. raiten, reiten to cipher: Moes. rahnan, garathjan to number: Dan. regne to count, reckon, tell: Swed. räkna, to count, reckon, tell: Icel. reikna to reckon, compute: Pol. rachowaty to cipher, to cast accounts. Junius and Ihre derive recan from the Dut. reeks f. a series, chain, row: Ger. reche: Plat. reege f. which is confirmed by the ancient manner of calculating with small balls attached to a string. Wach. derives recan from the Old Ger. racha reason, account, ciphering being the proof of a thing by numbers or ciphers, Adelung.—racu a discourse] 1. To say, speak, tell, relate, recite, explain, translate, interpret; dicere, exponere. 2. To number, RECKON, part, divide, distribute, bestow, give; enumerare, erogare:—1. Ic recce

ealle wundra þine, *Ps.* 9, 1 : *Cd.* 161. Þa se wisdom þa þis spell areht [*Cot.* areht] hæfde *when wisdom this speech had spoken, Bt.* 36, 2, *Card.* p. 270, 1 : 39, 3. Ic mæg recan *I can relate, Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 298, 21. Bigspell reccan, *Mk.* 12, 1. Arece us þæt bigspell, *Mt.* 13, 36 : 15, 15. He þæt swefen rehte, *Gen.* 40, 16 : 41, 12. Wæs reht *was translated, Bd.* 5, 21. Areccan of Lædene on Englisc *to translate from Latin into English, Past.* Recceað, *Lk.* 24, 17. Gerehtest me toldest me, *Bt.* 35, 3. Gerecenod explained, *Cd.* 169. 2. Hit nis nanum men alefed, þæt he mæge arecan þæt þæt God geworht hæfð *it is permitted to no man, that he may reckon (recount) that which God hath wrought, Bt.* 39, 12, *Card.* p. 354, 13. Is to recceanne and to syllanne *est erogandum atque dandum, Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 1. 1. Gereccan þancas *to give thanks, Pref. R. Conc.*

Récan, reccan; *p.* róhte, rehte, reahte, we rohton; *pp.* geróht; *v. a.* [*Plat.* rōken; *p.* rogte; *pp.* rogt, rochen; *p.* rochte; *pp.* rocht *to regard: Old Dut.* roeken, rochten, ructen *to care for: Ger.* geruhen *from the antiquated verb ruchen, geruchen to regard: Ot.* ruachen, *Krist.* iv. c. 16, 40. "Zi gúalu ir min ni rúachet Thoh bín ih then ir súachet," *non curatis me in bonam partem, sum tamen is quem quæritis. Winsbeck in parænesi ad Fil.* 86. Ni ruche uuie die Pfaffen leben, du solt doch dienen Gott an in *noli curare vitam Clericorum, tuum est in illis revereri Deum: Dan.* rōgte, rygte *to take care of: Swed.* rykta *to nurse, to take care of:*

✓ *Icel.* rækia, rækta. — *recc* care] *To RECK, care for, regard, take care for, direct, govern, rule; curare, regere: — Se rica reccan wolde the prince would reck (care for), Cd.* 205, *Th.* p. 253, 16. Þu ne recst *tu non curas, Mk.* 12, 14. Ne recest þu? *C. Mk.* 4, 38. Ne rohte regarded not, *Chr.* 1086. Þu recest hi *tu reges illos, Ps.* 2, 9. Framlice rehte firmly ruled, *Bd.* 1, 5. Se þe recð min folc, *Mt.* 2, 6. Sealde to reccanne gave to rule, *Bd.* 3, 23 : *Cd.* 203.

RECC [*Chau.* recke : *Dut.* Kil. roek *m.* care : *Old Ger.* ruch, ruache *f.* care : *Ker.* ruahcha] RECK, care; cura, *Som.*

✓ Recce-leás RECKLESS, careless; curæ expers, *Past. pref.*

Recceleáslice RECKLESSLY, negligently; supine, *Past.* 57, 4.

Recceleast, recceleastnes, recceleasnes, *se; f.* RECKLESSNESS, carelessness; negligentia, incuria, *Past.* 60.

Reccende ruling, *v.* recan.

Reccende reeking, smoking, *Cd.* 142, *v.* recan.

Reccendóm, *es; m.* Rule, government, interpretation; gubernatio, *R. Ben.* 2.

Reccendr *A* ruler, guide; rector, *Scint.* 32.

Reccenys, *se; f.* *A* history, relation, direction, correction; narratio, directio, correctio, *Som.*

Reccere, *es; m.* 1. *A* rector, governor, a ruler of a church or priest; rector. 2. *An interpreter, preacher, expounder, a rhetorician; narrator, rhetor: — 1. Past.* 13, 1. 2. Seo racu deð þæt he bið reccere *rhetoric makes that he is a rhetorician, Bt.* 16, 3.

Reccestre *A* female who rules, a governess; rectrix, *Som.*

Reccileás careless, dissolute, *v.* recce-leás.

RECED, *es; m.* [*Plat.* rook *m.* and the *Ger.* rauch *m.* smoke, signify metaphorically a house, habitation; *Scot.* reik smoke, habitation; *The Frs.* reka signifies to smoke, inhabit. *The Icel.* reckia *f.* signifies a bed, and a couch; it might, therefore, seem to denote one who has a bed, a couch. Rök smoke, says *Ihre*, notat domicilium, focum, unde, Betala for hwarje rök *pro quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendere, rökpenningas focarium, fumagium: Ger.* rauchgelt. *Lye* says, domus autem ideo forsan reced dicebantur, quod focos habentes in centro, fumo plenæ (fumosæ) esse solebant] *A* place where there is smoke, houses in olden times having hearths, but no chimnies, hence they were smoky, hence also a dwelling, house, hall, palace; domus, palatium: — *Recedes hleow a dwelling's shelter; domus asylum, sive hospitium, Cd.* 112. On recede in his dwelling; in domo, *Cd.* 113. — *Sund-reced an ocean dwelling, the ark, marina domus, Cd.* 67.

Rece - leás careless, dissolute, wicked, *Bt.* 5, 3, *v.* recce-leás.

Receleasnes neglect, *L. Can.* Edg. conf. 7, *v.* recceleast.

Récels, *es; m.* [*Plat.* rökels *n:* *Dut.* reukwerk *n:* *Ger.* rauchwerk *n:* *Dan.* rögelse *c:* *Swed.*

rökelse *f:* *Icel.* reykelsti *n.* thus. — *recc* smoke] *Incense, frankincense; fumigatio, thus, Mt.* 2, 11. — *Recels-fæt a censor, Num.* 16, 46.

Recelsian *To make a perfume or incense; thurificare, Som.*

RECEN, recene, recone, recune; *sup.* recenust; *adv.* [*Plat.* reken pure, clean, unmixed, orderly, something which is easily to be gotten, becoming, fit: *Ger.* rege swift, lively] Quickly, soon, speedily, immediately; cito, protinus: — *Het him recene gangan commanded him quickly to go, Cd.* 40 : 101. Full recen full soon, *Bt. R.* p. 185 : *Bd.* 1, 7.

✓ Recendóm, reccendóm rule, *Elf.* gr. 9, 12.

Recetung *A* belching; ructatio, *Som.*

Recgan *to give, [Fox thinks recgað is an error for secgað] Menol.* 184, *v.* recan, secgan.

Recnan *to reckon, pay out, v.* recan.

Recone, recune soon, *v.* recen.

Reconlice, recunlice immediately, *R. Mk.* 1, 18 : 1, 31, *v.* recen.

Red red, *v.* read.

Red a reed, *v.* reod.

Red counsel, advice, *Chr.* 656, *v.* ræd.

Red-, -red, as a prefix and a postfix denotes counsel, prudence, sagacity; hæc vox red, sive rad, ræd et rod, sæpe occurrit tum in initio tum in terminatione nominum viro- rum, consilium, prudentiam, sagacitatem, denotans; as rad- ulph, rod-ulph assisting in counsel; consilio adjuvans. Ræd-wald power in counsel; consilio imperans. Æðel-red noble in counsel; clarus in consilio. Ælc-red all counsel; omne consilium. — Cuð-red known in counsel; cognitus consilio. — Mild-red mild in counsel; mitis consilio.

Redan *to read, R. Lk.* 4, 16, *v.* rædan.

Rede-leás hasty, *v.* ræd-leás.

Redeleasnes, *se; f.* Rashness, hastiness; præcipitantia, *Som.*

Redels *a* riddle, ambiguity, *v.* rædels.

Redere *a* reader, *v.* rædere.

Rede-stan red stone, ruddle.

✓ Red-ford, reod-ford [*hreed a reed, ford ford] Redbridge, Hants; also RADFORD, in Notts; &c.; locus in agro Hantonensi, Bd.* 4, 16, &c.

Redin *a* condition, decree, *Cot.* 41, 173, *v.* ræden.

Redisn vacedo, *Cot.* 165.

Red-leás hasty, *v.* ræd-leás.

Red-lic wisely, *v.* ræd-lic.

Ref *a* garment, *v.* reaf.

Refa a robber, tax-gatherer, *W. Cat.* p. 21, v. reafere.
 Refan to rob, v. reafian.
 Reft a covering, garment, veil, v. rift.
 Regel a rule, *Chart. Edw.*, v. regol.
 Regini, reginu a ruler, v. regn.
 Regl a garment, v. hrægel.
 Reg-luord A nobleman, ruler, prince; regulus, *C. Jn.* 4, 46, 49.
 Regn rain, *Cd.* 12, v. ren.
 Regn [*Moes.* raginon to rule] One who rules, a ruler, prefect, in composition it denotes chief, principal; rector, præses.—Regn-þeofas ruling or chief thieves; dominantes fures, *Cd.* 169.
 Regnan to rain, *C. R.* *Mt.* 5, 45, v. rinan.
 Regnes-burh [burh a town, city, regenes of the river, Regen] *REGENSBURG*, *Ratisbon*; urbs Germaniæ ad Danubii et Regini confluentem; olim Reginum et Regina Castra.
 Regnlic Rainy; pluviialis, *V. Ps.* 77, 49.
 Regn-wyrm a ring-worm, v. rencg-wyrm.
^aREGOL, regel, regul, reogol [*Plat.* regel f: *Dut.* regel m: *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* m. regel f. a precept, maxim, line, row, rule: *Icel.* regla f. a rule, canon] A RULE, law, canon; regula, canon:—Under reogole sub regula, *Bd.* 4, 4. Of þæm reogole extra regulam. Boc þara reogola a book of the canons, *Bd.* 4, 5. On mynstres reogolum in the minster's rules, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1.
 Regolet Regular, canonical; canonicus, *Cot.* 58.
 Regol-lagu Canon law; lex canonica, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 5.
 Regollic, reogollic; adj. According to rule, regular, monastic; regularis:—Regollic lif a regular life, such as was led by monks. Ðæt gemet leornode regollices þeodscipes learned the limit of regular discipline; normam didicerat regularis disciplinæ, *Bd.* 3, 23. Ða reogollican gesettnysse haligra fædera gelufedon loved the regular institution of holy fathers, *Bd.* 4, 5. On life reogollicum in regular life, *Bd.* 4, 6.
 Regollice, reogollice; comp. or; adv. Regularly, by monastic rule; regulariter:—Ðe regollice libbe who lives regularly, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 5. Regollicor libban to live more regularly; regularius vivere, *L. Const. Ethel.* p. 115.

Regol-lif, reogol-lif A regular or monastic life; regularis, i. e. monastica vita, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 5. — Regol-sticca a ruling-stick, a ruler.—Regol-weard, reogol-weard a head or rector of the Regulars; Regularium præpositus, *Bd.* 4, 27.
^bRegul a rule, v. regol.
 Regullic regular, v. regollic.
 Reh a deluge, v. hreh.
 Reht a right, law, a plumb-line, a carpenter's rule, v. riht.
 Rehte told, directed, ruled; p. of recan.
 Rehtlic Right, proper; rectus:—Is rehtlic is right, ought, *R. Mk.* 8, 31, v. rihtlic.
 Rehtlice Rightly, well, properly; recte, *R. Mk.* 7, 35.
 Rehtnis Reason, account; ratio, *C. Mt.* 12, 36.
 Rehtun interpreted, defined, v. recan.
 Reig-luord a ruler, prince, v. reg-luord.
 REIN [*Plat.* reen, rein: *Dut.* rein: *Old Dut.* reen: *Frs.* ren: *Ger.* rein: *Moes.* hrains: *Ker.* hrein: *Wil.* rein: *Dan.* reen, ren: *Swed.* ren: *Icel.* hreinn. These words express a freedom from all filth or dirt, clean, pure, neat, clear, eatable, free from all mixture or alloy, plain, free, entire, quite. *Wach.* derives rein from rinnen to run, to stream, comparing it with the clear and pure streaming or running water. It seems better to refer it to the antiquated *Ger.* verb reinen, which exists in the modern verb reinigen to clean, polish, scour. In the same manner the *Plat.* schier: *Swed.* skir: *A.-S.* scir expressing cleanliness, belong to the *Ger.* sheuren to polish, scour] Sincere, pure, clean, chaste; sincerus, purus, *Som.*
 Rein rain, *Chr.* 1116, v. ren.
^cREMIAN, ic remige; part. remigende; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Frs.* rama to build, make, prepare: *Icel.* rema to strengthen, make strong] To mend, repair; emendare:—Remigende hyra net, *Mt.* 4, 21.
 Remis Rheims, v. Ræms.
 REMMA [*Dan.* ram rank, rancid, acrid: *Swed.* ram, ramm the smell of the goat, rank, rancid: *Icel.* remma f. bitterness] Bitterness; amaritudo, *Lye.*
 Remming a hinderance, v. hremming.
 Remn a raven, v. hrem.
 Rempend Rampant, headlong, rash; præceps, *Past.* 20.
 REN, rægn, régn, reng, es; m. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* regen m: *Frs.* rein f: *Old Ger.* regn,

rigen, ren: *Tat.* regan: *Moes.* rign: *Dan.* c. *Swed.* *Icel.* regn n. rigning f. hrönn f.]
 RAIN; pluvia:—Seren wearð forboden, *Gen.* 8, 2: *Mt.* 7, 25. Ic sende ren, *Gen.* 7, 4. Mid heofonlicon rene with heavenly rain, *Bt.* 7, 3. Æfter rene after rain, *Bt.* p. 157. Renas rains, *Ps.* 104, 30. Rægnas scuran rain showers; pluvia imbres, *Cd.* 213. Rægnas bæron bore rains, *Cd.* 12.
 Ren a course, *Bt. R.* p. 194, v. ryne.
 Ren-boga a rainbow, *Gen.* 9, 13.
 Renc pride, v. rænc.
 Rencg-wyrm, reng-wyrm, ren-wyrm. 1. A RING-WORM; impetigo. 2. An earth-worm, a maw-worm; lumbricus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Herb.* 46, 3: *Elf. gl.* p. 60.
^dRENDAN, hrendan [*Frs.* renda to rend, tear: *Ger.* trennen; p. trente; pp. getrent to separate or divide a thing: *Icel.* ræni, rændi, at ræna spoliare, deripere: *Wel.* rhannu to part, divide: *Bret.* ranna to part, split] To REND, tear; scindere, *C. Mk.* 11, 8.
 Renel a runner, v. rynel.
 Reng rain, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. ren.
 Ren-hund A greyhound; cursorius canis.
 Renian; p. renode To rain, to shower down, to bring upon; pluere, inducere, inferre, tanquam pluviam, *Cd.* 127, *Lye.* v. rinnan.
 Renig 1. Rainy, showery; pluviialis. 2. Blear-eyed, having watery eyes; lippus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Cod. Ex.* p. 100, b., *Som.*
 Renisc [run a magical character] Mystical, hidden; mysticus, *Som.*
 Renlic Rainy, showery; pluviialis, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28.
 RENNAN, reonan [*Plat.* ronnen, rōnnen to run, flow: *Frs.* rena: *Ger.* rinnen to flow. In the poem on St. Anno, rennin: *Ot.* rinan to approach, arrive: *Moes.* rinnan to come: *Dan.* rende to run, flow: *Swed.* rinna to flow: *Icel.* renna to run, flow: *Lat.* ruo. The double n of this verb in *Ger.* shows that it is the intensive of the radical antiquated verb renen or reinen, which latter, huntsmen still use when speaking of the trotting of the fox. The *A.-S.* ærnan, yrnan, urnan are the same word, and only differ by the transposition of the r. The noun is rine or ryne a course, from which with an the verb is formed] To RUN, flow; currere:—Swa swa þæt wæter

renneð *as the water runneth*, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 20. Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð, Chr. 963. Satan ran Satan ran, Cd. 229, Th. p. 309, 19, v. yrnan.
 Renodest *hast laid*, Cd. 127, v. renian.
 Ren-scur *a rain shower, a shower of rain, a shower*, Gen. 19, 24: Ps. 77, 49.
 RENT [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Fr. rente *f. revenue*: Swed. renta, ranta *f*: Icel. Sp. renta *f*: Port. renda *f*: It. rendita *f*: Wel. rhent *rent for houses or land*] 1. *A course*; cursus. 2. A RENT, *hire*; redditus:—1. Euer ernend to riyt rent *semper currens recto cursu*, Hickes's Thes. I. p. 232, 38. 2. Sette þar-to landes and rentes *disposuit insuper terras et redditus*, Chr. 1137.
 Ren-wyrm *rain worm, a red worm that appears after rain*, R. 24: Cot. 121, v. rencg-wyrm, angeltwecca.
 Reócan, he rycð; *p. reác, we rucon*; *pp. rocen to reek*, Jdth. 12, v. recan.
 Reod *a reed*, R. 43, v. hreod.
 Reod red, Gen. 25, 25, v. read.
 Reod-bed *a reed bed*, Herb. 8, 1.
 Reode-gnidán, reoð-gnidán *to colour or dye red*, Cot. 81.
 Reodian; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To redden*; *rubescere, purpurescere*:—Reodode *purpuruit*, Cot. 153, 190, v. readian.
 * Reod - pipere *a reed piper, a player on pipes*, R. 114.
 Reogol *a rule, with its compounds, v. in regol*.
 Reoh rough, v. hreog.
 REOHCHE, reohhe [Plat. ruche *m*: Dut. rog, roch *m. doornrug thornback*; Ger. roche *m*: Dan. rokke *m. rokkefisk c*: Swed. rocka *f*.] A ROACH, *thornback*; *fannus, piscis, raja clavata*, Lin.:—R. 102: Elf. gl. p. 77, Lye.
 Reol *a reel*, Cot. 15, 162, v. hreol.
 Reoma *a membrane, ligament, v. ream*.—also, *rheum*; *rheuma, defluxio*.—*rime, frozen dew*; *pruina*.—*a rim, margin*; *margo*, Som., v. rima.
 Reomian, *reomende to cry out, to mutter*, v. hryman.
 Reon *A garment, covering*; *stragulum*:—Under anre reon *sub uno stragulo*, L. Alf. pol. 38.
 Reonnan *to run*, Chr. 963, v. rennan.
 Reord, gereord [ræd *speech, reason*] *A tongue, voice language, speech*; *lingua*:—Reord wæs *gemæne language was common*, Cd. 79: 67: Bd. 4,

1.—Reord-berend *word bearing*. Nebuchadnezzar is so called. Lye says, *refectionem, afferens* Cd. 178.
 Reord-hus *a house for dining, a dining-room*, C. Mk. 14, 15.
 Reordian, reordigean; *p. ode*; *pp. od [reord a tongue, speech]* *To speak, converse, read*; *loqui, legere*:—Him to reordo *de to him spoke*, Cd. 99. Wolde reordigean *would harangue*, Cd. 156.
 Reorung, e; *f. Amuttering*; *musitatio*, R. Ben. 38. C. R. Ben. *habet reonung quod forsan rectius*, Lye.
 Reosan, reosian, gereosan; *p. reas*. *To rush, fall, fall down*; *corruere*:—Reoseð se riht-wisa, Ps. 36, 25: 144, 15, v. hreosan.
 REOST [Plat. roste *f. röster m*: Dut. rooster *m*: Ger. rost *m*: Dan. rist *c*. All these words denote a gridiron or grate. Swed. rist *m. a ploughshare, the instep of a person's foot*] 1. A REST, *the wood on which the share or coulter is fixed*; *dentale, scilicet lignum cui inseritur vomer*. 2. *A coulter, share, harrow*; *vomer*, Lye.
 Reotan *to creak*, Cod. Ex. 36, a, v. wreotan.
 Reoð cruel, v. reð.
 Reoð-gnidán *to colour or dye red*, Cot. 89, v. reode-gnidán.
 Reow rowed, sailed; *p. of rowan*.
 Reowa, reowe, an [reaf *a garment*] *An Irish mantle or rug, a soldier's cloak, a frieze cassock*; *læna, stragulum*:—Cot. 126. Reowan wascan lænas *lavare*, Bd. 4, 31.
 Reowe contrition, v. hreowe.
 Reowian *to repent*, R. Ben. 3, v. hreowan.
 Reowlic RUEFUL, *sorrowful*, Chr. 1083: 1086, v. hreowlic.
 Reowsian *to rue, be sorry for, be penitent*, H. Mk. 8, 12: L. Can. Edg. conf. 5, v. hreowan.
 Reowsung *penitence*, v. hreowsung.
 Reowu *Pieces of tapestry*; *tape-ta*, Cot. 174.
 Repan *to touch*, v. hrepan.
 Repel *A staff, cudgel*; *baculus*, Dial. 1, 2.
 Repera *a robber*, v. reapere.
 Rephung [Plat. rapphohn *n. tetrao perdix*; Dut. raphoen *n. the female of a partridge*; Ger. repphuhn, rebhnuhn *n*: Dan. agerhøne *c*: Swed. rapphöna *f. rapphöns n.*—From rap *signifying in Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. Scot. quick*] *A partridge, quail*: *coturnix, tetrao coturnix*, Lin.

Repling *a prisoner*, v. ræpling.
 Reppan *to touch*, v. hrepan.
 Reps *responsorium*, R. 34, v. ræps.
 Repta-ceaster *Richborough, Kent*; *Rutupense castrum, juxta insulam Thanet*, Lamb. Dict.
 Repung *a touch*, v. hrepung.
 Reran *to elevate*, Menol. 141, v. ræran.
 Resce *a rush*, v. rics.
 Rese *Violence, an attack, invasion*; *impetus*, Som.
 Resian; *p. ade. To reason, imagine, conjecture, divine*; *conjectere, vaticinari*, Bd. 3, 10, C: 4, 1, ræswian.
 Resong, resung, e; *f. A guessing, divining*; *conjectura*, Cot. 44, 171.
 REST, ræst, e; *f. no pl.* [Plat. rust, rast, raue, roue *f*: Dut. rust *f*: Old Dut. raste, ruste, rouwe *f. rest*: Frs. rest *f*: Ger. rast, rüste *f*: Ot. resto: Ker. rasta, rast: Moes. rasta *a stage, station, a place of rest on the road*: Dan. Swed. rast *f. rest, stage, station*: Icel. röst *a milestone, pause, rest*] 1. REST, *repose, sleeping*; *quies*. 2. *A place of rest, a bed, couch*; *lectus*:—1. Sætern dæges rest is Drihtne gehalgod *Saturni diei requies est Domino sanctificata*, Ex. 16, 23. Ic sylle þe reste, Ex. 33, 14. Ge gemetað reste *vos invenietis quietem*, Mt. 11, 29. Secende reste *quærens requiem*, Mt. 12, 43: Lk. 11, 24: Prov. 22. 2. Reste gestigan *to go to bed*; *torum ascendere*, Cd. 101. On his reste gestahg *into his bed ascended*; *in ejus lectum conscendit*, Bd. 3, 27. Mine cnihtas synt on reste mid me *mei pueruli sunt in cubili cum me*, Lk. 11, 7.
 Restan, ic reste, þu rest, we restað; *p. reste, we reston* [Plat. rasten, rusten, rüsten, rauen: Dut. rusten, rasten: Frs. resta: Ger. rasten, ruhen: Isd. chirestin: Ker. kirestan: Dan. raste: Swed. rasta: Icel. hressa *to relax, amuse*: Fr. rester *to remain, stay*.—rest *repose*] To REST, *remain, to be at leisure, to lie down*; *quiescere*:—He hine reste ille se *quieti dedit*, Ex. 31, 17. Reste þæt folc hit *requieuit iste populus*, Ex. 16, 30. Flæsc min resteð on hyhte *caro mea requiescet in spe*, Ps. 15, 9. Reste þar eo-wer sib, Lk. 10, 6. Restað incit her rest yourselves here, Cd. 139. Men slepon and reston *men slept and rested*, Bd. 2, 12.

Reste-dæg, es; *m. a day of rest, sabbath, Mt. 12, 8.*

Reste-fæst *fast at rest, fast asleep, Cd. 9.*

^j Resten *rest, quiet, a bed, Bd. 4, 24.—Resten-ger a rest year, sabbatical year, Lev. 25, 5.*

Rest-gemana *quies communis, coitus, Med. ex. Quadr. 5, 16.*

Rest-hus *a rest-house, bedchamber, Bd. 3, 17.*

Resting-dæg *a rest day, Mod. Confit. 4, v. reste-dæg.*

Rest-leás **RESTLESS**; *quietis expers, inquietus, C. R. Ben. 64.*

Resung *a guessing, v. resong.*

Ret *cheerful, v. rot.*

RETAN [*ret, rot cheerful*] 1.

To comfort, delight, exhilarate;

lætificare. 2. To use any

means to give pleasure, to de-

liver, defend; liberare, tueri

—1. Wisdom hine eft rete

wisdom again comforted him,

Bt. tit. 5. Oðru god olec-

cað þam mode and hit ret

other goods gratify the mind and

delight it, Bt. 24, 3, Card. p.

130, 30, v. aret. 2. Off. Reg. 4.

RE'DE, réða, hréð, hréðe;

comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat.

Dut. wreed: Dan. vred: Swed.

wred: Icel. reidr angry: Wel.

iredd anger, wrath] Savage,

fierce, cruel, severe, hard, aus-

tere, afflictive; ferox, sævus,

funestus:—Reðe mann, Gen.

16, 12. Reðe deor a savage

beast, Elf. gl. p. 58. Reðe

hund a savage dog, Bt. p. 186.

Word reðe, Ps. 90, 3. Wite

reðe, Num. 16, 46. Se reða

ren the heavy rain, Bt. p. 157.

Reðes modes mon austeri ani-

mi vir, Bd. 3, 5. Wæron

swiðe reðe, Mt. 8, 28. Reð-

ran ic geseah austeriora ego

vidi, Bd. 5, 12.—Réðe-mód

wrath of mood; asper animi,

Cd. 80.

^k Réð-gian, reðian *To rage; sæ-*

vire, Dial. 1, 2.

Réðig, hréðig *Cruel, fierce;*

ferox, Cot. 84.—Reðig-mod

ferox animi, Bt. p. 186.

Reðlic *Cruel, fierce; ferus, Cot.*

83.

Reðlice *Cruelly, fiercely; feroci-*

ter, Som.

Reðnes, se; *f. Fierceness, cruel-*

ty, WRATH, severity; ferocitas,

rigor:—Mid wildeorlicre reð-

nysse with wild beast cruelty,

Bd. 2, 20. Reðnes þæs stor-

mes severity of the storm, Bd.

5, 1. Reðnes cyles severity

of cold, Bd. 5, 13.

Reðra *more severe, v. reð.*

Reðra, reðre, gereðra [*Plat. ro-*

derknecht m. rojerm: Dut. ro-

eyer m: Ger. ruderer m: Dan.

rörsgast *m. rörskarl m: Swed.*

roddare *m: Icel. ródrar, ródr-*

rar madr an oar] A rower,

sailor, an oar; nauta:—Elf.

gr. 7. Scip þre reðre a ship

with three rows of oars; trire-

mis, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300,

8, Lye.

Reðra-hyðe [*hyð a port, reðra*

of sailors; nautarum portus.

“Magis tamen nonnullis placu-

it a Brit. rother, i. e. er odar,

sive yr odr, limes, deducere, q.

d. limitis portus; quippe fuit

ille locus Cantiacorum atque

Trinoüantum limes, Lye] Ro-

THERHITHE; oppidum in ag-

ro Surriensi juxta ripam Tha-

mesis fluv. positum.

Rettan *to comfort, v. retan.*

Reuwan *To despise; contemne-*

re, R. Mt. 18, 10.

Réwað *we row, v. rowan.*

Rewete, rewette, rewute, rewyt,

es. 1. A rowing, navigation,

voyage; remigatio. 2. A ship;

navigium:—On rewette swin-

cende in remigatione laboran-

tes, Mk. 6, 48. 2. On swið-

ran healde rewettes in dextram

partem navigii, Jn. 21, 6.

Rha-deor *reindeer, v. rah-deor.*

Rhanas, rhenons *reindeer, v.*

hranas.

Rhedmonað *March, v. hréðemo-*

nað.

RIB, ribb [*Plat. ribbe f: Dut.*

rib f: Frs. reb m: Ger. rip-

pe f: Rab. ribbi: Dan. ribbe

c. ribbeen n: Swed. ref, ref-

ben n: Icel. rif n. rifbein n:

Wach. derives rib from reif a

hoop, from its bending shape]

A RIB; costa, Gen. 2, 21, 22.

Ribbe *The herb hound's tongue;*

cynoglossa, Herb. 98.

Ribb-spaca *a rib-spoke; radio-*

lus, Cot. 166.

Ríc, ríce; *def. se ríca; seo, þæt*

ríce; adj. [Plat. riek: Dut.

ryk: Ger. reich: Old Ger.

richo, riho, rih, rich: Dan.

rig, riig: Swed. rik. All these

words signify rich: Icel. rikr

powerful, imperious: Fr. riche:

It. ricco: Sp. Port. rico: Lat.

mid. ricus.—rice a kingdom]

1. RICH; dives. 2. Powerful,

great, noble; used as a noun, a

prince, governor; magnus, po-

tens:—1. Se rica on Godes

rice ga, Mk. 10, 25. Þa ofer-

modan rican superbi divites,

Bt. 36, 2. Ricra grundleas

gitsung divitum immensa ava-

ritia, Bt. R. p. 157. Newan-

dað he for ricum, Deut. 10,

17. 2. Se rica reccan wolde

the noble would regard, Cd.

203. Feorðan dæles rica

quartæ partis gubernator, i. e.

tetrarcha, Lk. 3, 1: 9, 7. Ne

arwurða þone rican *ne honora*

magnum, Lev. 19, 15. Se ri-

ca ahof the powerful raised,

Cd. 8: 143. Ricra gesetnes

magnatum decretum, senatus-

consultum, R. 14. He awarep

þa rican dejecit potentes, Lk.

1, 52. Se ricosta the richest,

Ors. 1, 1.

Ríc; ríc, ríce [*Plat. reik: Dut.*

ryk: Ger. reich, rich] as a

prefix or termination of nouns

denotes dominion, power; ter-

minatio plurium substantivo-

rum, munus et dominium sig-

nificantium, as, Cyn-ric a king's

dominion; regnum. Bisceop-

ric a bishop's dominion—hence,

bishop-ric: episcopatus, &c.

It is used, especially in the names

of men, both in the beginning

and the end of words, as Ric-

ard [ric powerful, weard a

ward, keeper] Fredric pace

dives, sive potens, &c.

^m Ricardes-ric *Richard's kingdom,*

Normandy, Chr. 1000.

Rieccetere, es; *m. 1. Power,*

tyranny, violence; potentia.

2. Treason, disloyalty; prodi-

tio:—1. R. Ben. 34. 2.

Mid riccetere with treason,

Elf. T. p. 4, 15.

RíCE, ryce, es; *pl. u; n. [Plat.*

riek n: Dut. ryk n: Ger.

riech n: Isd. riikh: Ker. rihh:

Ot. rich: Dan. rige n: Swed.

rike n: Icel. riki n. power,

dominion, kingdom. This word

unites in itself the idea of

power, government, territory,

and is related to the antiquated

Ger. reichen, and its intensive

reichsen, the Lat. regere, to

the Old Ger. reke a hero,

prince, regent, Lat. rex: Moes.

reiks, and to the verb reichen

to reach, to extend in length,

&c., Adelung.] 1. Power, do-

minion, greatness, rule, king-

dom, empire; ditio, regnum,

imperium. 2. A region, coun-

try, a country governed by a

king, a kingdom; regio:—

To-becume þin rice thy king-

dom (rule, dominion) come, Mt.

6, 10. Wið Romana rice ge-

win upahofon made war against

the empire of the Romans, Bt.

1. Godes rice Dei regnum,

Mt. 6, 33. Godes rices god-

spell Dei regni evangelium, Mk.

1, 14. Godes rices gerynu

Dei regni mysteria, Mk. 4, 11.

Godes rices geandbidan Dei

regnum expectare, Mk. 15, 43.

To bodianne Godes rice ad

prædicandum Dei regnum, Lk.

9, 2. 2. Eal þæt rice omnis

ista regio, Mt. 3, 5. Embe

eall þæt rice circa omnem is-

tam regionem, Lk. 7, 17. Eall

Italia rice, þæt is betwux þam muntum and Sicilia þam ealonde in anwald gerehton all the country (kingdom) of Italy, which is between the mountains and the island of Sicily (the Goths) reduced to subjection, *Bt.* 1. Se deofol æteowde him ealle middan-eardes ricu, *Mt.* 4, 8: *Lk.* 4, 5.

^a Ricedóm, es; *m.* A kingdom, dominion; *regnum*, *Wulfst. Paræn.* 6.

Ricels incense, *v.* recels.

Ricels-buce a box for incense, *Cot.* 18.

Ricels-fæt A vessel for incense, a censer, skillets, vessels having feet; *chytropus*, *Cot.* 37, *v.* recels.

Ricene quickly, soon, *Cd.* 228, *v.* recen.

Ricenlice Straightway, immediately; *protinus*, *C. R. Mk.* 1, 18, 31.

Ricenne The goddess Diana; *Diana*, *Cot.* 65, 187.

Rice-staðol a kingdom's fixed seat, a throne; *regni sedes fixa*.

Ricetere power, also a ruler, *Past.* 17, 7, *v.* riccetere.

Ricg a rick, stack, *v.* hreac.—a back, *v.* hric.

Ricg-rægel back clothing; *dorsi vestimentum*, *Cod. Ex.* 1. *b.*

Riche rich, *v.* ric.

Richesse RICHES; *divitiæ*, *opes*, *Lye.*

Richting [*Ger.* richtung *f.* direction, the act of making straight] A rule; *norma*, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Ricinum The herb palma christi; *ricinus*, *Herb.* 175, *Som.*

Riclice Richly, splendidly, powerfully; *opulenter*, *Lk.* 16, 19: *L. Ps.* 44, 4.

Rics, risc, ærisc; *pl.* an. [*Scot.* rash, *rasch* a rush: *Bret.* raoz, *raoskl* a reed, *rush*: *Moes.* raus a reed] A RUSH; *juncus*:—Grownis hreodes and ricsa growth of reeds and rushes; *viror calami et junci*, *Bd.* 3, 23. Ricsan or rixan *junci*. On þam rixum, *Ex.* 2, 5.

^a Ricsian, rixian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* a. [*Icel.* ríkiá to rule: *Moes.* reikinon to rule: *Bret.* reisia or reiza to regulate, arrange, correct] To reign, rule, govern; *regnare*:—Þu on þam ecan setle ricsast thou on the eternal seat rulest, *Bt.* 4. He ricsað on ecnesse ille regnabit in æternum, *Lk.* 1, 33. Ricsode regnavit, *Chr.* 534: *C. Ps.* 44, 5.

Ricyls incense, *v.* recels.

Ricylsum Incense; *incensum*, *M. C. Ps.* 140, 2.

RÍÐAN, ic ríde, he rít; *p.* rád,

hrád, arád, we rídon; *pp.* ríden [*Plat.* riden contracted *riën*: *Dut.* ryden, *ryen* to ride on horseback: *Ger.* reiten: *Ot.* ritan: *Not.* riton to drive or ride in a coach: *Dan.* ride: *Swed.* rida: *Icel.* reida. The *Ger.* irregular verb reiten; *p.* ritt; *pp.* geritten signifies 1. To move, incite, drive, compel. 2. As a *v.* n. to sit on an animal, to ride. 3. As a *v.* a. requiring the auxiliary verb haben to have, to ride, to mount a horse. The *Ger.* reiten is originally the same word as *reisen* to travel, the *s* and *t* constantly interchanging in nearly all dialects. Its signification was formerly far more extensive than at present, and like *reisen* expressed generally any change of place without mentioning the manner of conveyance, which was expressed by the preposition auf on, in. Like the English and Dutch, the *Ger.* in earlier times used the expression, to ride in a coach, *Ger.* auf einem wagen reiten instead of the modern *fahren* *vehere*. *Not.* uses reita and gereite for carriage. This reita and the *Icel.* reid *f.* is the same as the *rheda* of the Romans and old Gauls, signifying a calash, chariot] To RIDE, sit or rest upon, press; equitare, insidere:—Hine ridan lyste he lists to ride, *Bt.* 34, 7, *Card.* p. 224, 15. Rit uppan tamre assene, *Mt.* 21, 5. Rad be þam stowe rode by the place, *Bd.* 3, 9. Rideð racentan sal presseth a cord of chain, *Cd.* 19. Ridda, an; *m.* A knight, rider; *eques*:—Ofer his mærlicum riddum over his noble knights, *Elf. T.* p. 10, 14: *Elf. gr.* 9, 26.

Ridere, es; *m.* A RIDER, horseman; *eques*:—Þær inne his rideras gelogode thereinlodged his horsemen, *Chr.* 1090.

Rideroht A fever; *febris*, *R. Mk.* 1, 31.

Rid-wiga a horse soldier, *R.* 7.

Rief a garment, *v.* reaf.

Riem a number, *T. Ps.* 104, 11, *v.* rim.

Rif the womb, bowels, *L. Ps.* 21, 9, *v.* hrif.

Riffeng, Riffing Mountains in the north of Scythia; *Riphæi* (montes), *Ors.* 1, 1, *Som.*

Rifling, es; *m.* A kind of shoes fastened on the upper part with a latchet; *obstrigillus*:—Riflingas obstrigilli, calcei, qui per plantas consuti, ex superiore parte corrigia constringuntur, *R.* 29, *Isid.*

^a Rift, ryft, hryft, es; *n.* A garment, veil, curtain, cassock; *vestimentum*, *velum*:—*V. Ps.* 103, 7. Sprenge seofon siðon on þæt ryft asperget septem vicibus ante ipsum velum, *Lev.* 4, 17. Halig ryfte onfeng sanctum velum accepit, *Bd.* 4, 19, 23.

Rifter, riftre. 1. A sickle, scythe; *falx*. 2. A reaper; *messor*:—1. *Cot.* 84. 2. *Cot.* 132, 172.

Rig the back, *v.* hric.

Rig-ban the back bone.

RIGE, ryge [*Plat.* *m.*: *Dut.* rogge *f.*: *Ger.* rocken *m.*: *Old Ger.* roggo: *Dan.* rug *c.*: *Swed.* råg *m.*: *Icel.* rúgr *m.*: *Wel.* rhyg: *Slav.* roch] RYE; secale cereale, *Lin.*:—*Cot.* 219.

Rightan to righten, to make straight, to amend, *v.* rihtan.

Rih Hairy, rough; *pilosus*, *Somn.* 196.

Rihala Ryall, Rutlandshire; *viculus in agro Rutlandiensi*, *Chr.* 963.

Rihcsian; *p.* ode to rule, reign, *Ps.* 92, 1: 96, 1, *v.* ricsian.

RIHT, geriht, reht, es; *n.* [*Plat.* *Ger.* recht *n.*: *Dut.* regt *n.*: *Frs.* riucht, *rjuecht* *n.*: *Ker.* Ot. reht: *Dan.* ret *c.*: *Swed.* rätt *m.*: *Icel.* rettr *m.*: *Bret.* reiz *f.*: *Fr.* (d)roit *m.*: *It.* (di)ritto *m.*: *Sp.* (de) recho *m.*: *Port.* (di)reito *m.*] 1. RIGHT, justice, law, duty, RITE, ceremony; *rectum*. 2. Truth, reason, account, reckoning; *veritas*, *ratio*:—1. Rihtes wyrðe worthy of right or justice; *jure dignus*, *L. Const. W.* p. 107. He riht lufige he loves right, justice, *L. Const. W.* p. 147, 1. Demað ælcon men riht judica singulis rectum, *Deut.* 1, 16. Filige þam rihte sequere justitiam, *Deut.* 16, 19. Þe his on rihte wæron quæ ejus jure fuerunt, *Gen.* 31, 21. Ne cuðe don his gerihte he could not perform his duties, *Chr.* 1050, *Ing.* p. 225, 3. Cempena riht military or martial law; *militum jus*. Ealra þeoda riht law of all nations, the law of nations. 2. Sæde hym eall þæt ryht dixit ei totam veritatem, *Mk.* 5, 33. Riht awyrcean to render an account; *rationem reddere* *vel* *inire*, *Past.* 38, 8. ¶ Mid rihte with justice, rightly, really, *Bt.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 20. Menisc or manisc riht human law, *Elf. gl.* p. 57. Gecynde riht the law of nature, *Elf. gl.* p. 57. Cypemonna riht mercantile law, *Cot.* 103: *Elf. gl.* d. 57. Ealra manna riht right of all men, the common law, *Elf. gl.*

p. 57. Anre burge riht law of a city, municipal law.

Riht, ryht, reht; *adj.* Right, lawful, true, just, straight; *rectus*:—Riht cyning a lawful king, *Bd.* 4, 26. Ðæt riht is quod justum est, *Lk.* 12, 57. Ne læssan ne maran þonne hit riht sig, *Deut.* 25, 15. Ys hit riht est id rectum? licetne? *Deut.* 20, 22. Demað rihtne dom *judicate justum judicium*, *Jn.* 7, 24.

^r Rihta *An author, contriver; auctor*:—Ic wæs to oft sinna rihta *I was too oft the author of sin*, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6.

Rihtan; *p.* rihte; *pp.* gerihted [riht right] 1. To RIGHTEN, mend, correct, instruct; emendare, corrigere. 2. To govern, rule, raise; regere, erigere:—1. Ðæt ic þin gewit rihte that *I thy mind correct*; ut ego tuum intellectum corrigam, *Bt.* 5, 1. Wisdom hine eft rete and rihte wisdom again comforted and instructed him, *Bt. tit.* 5. 2. Heold and rihte held and ruled; tenuit et rexit, *Bd.* 3, 20: 4, 27. Rihte ro dor stolas raised celestial seats, *Cd.* 35.

Riht-brede *A right line, a square, rule; recta linea, norma, R.* 127: *Cot.* 139.

Rihte; *comp.* or; *adv.* Rightly, well, justly, exactly; *juste*:—Rihte ys he genemned Iacob, *Gen.* 27, 36. Ðu rihte sprycst tu recte dicis, *Lk.* 20, 21. ¶ Nu rihte straightway, directly; nunc recta, jam nunc, *Ex.* 9, 19. East rihte right east, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Rihtend, *es.* [*part.* of rihtan to correct, rule] *A ruler; rector, Bt.* 4.

Rihtere, *es; m.* *A governor, ruler; rector*:—Ðisse worulde rihtere *Ruler of this world*, *Bt.* 5, 3.

Riht-gefremed *rightly formed or framed, of a right frame of mind, Bd.* 5, 19.—Riht-geleafa *right belief, catholic faith, Bd.* 4, 17.

^r Riht-geleafflice *with a right belief; orthodoxe, R. Conc. in epil.*—Riht-geleaffull *of a right belief, orthodox, Cot.* 143.—Riht-gelyfed [gelyfed believed; *pp.* of gelyfan] *believing right, correct in belief, orthodox, Bd.* 5, 19.—Riht-gewitelic *right-witted, reasonable, Athan.*—Riht-hand, ryht-hand *the right hand, Nicod.* 21.

Riht-handdæda *a deed doer, the very person who did the deed, L. Edm.* 1.

Rihting, rihtingc, rihtung, *e; f.*

1. A RIGHTING, correction, amendment, instruction; correctio, instructio. 2. A right, privilege; *jus*. 3. A rule; *norma*:—1. Gyrd rihtingce *virga directionis, Ps.* 44, 8. Manegum to rihtinge for instruction of many; multis instructionem, *Elf. T.* p. 43. 2. Ðas rihting cweðe ic *I call these privileges, Chr.* 963. 3. *Scint.* 63.

Rihtlæcan *to correct, rectify, R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. gerihtlæcan.

Rihtlic; *comp.* ra m: re f. n; *adj.* Just, regular, upright, righteous; *justus*:—Rihtlic lif an upright life, *L. Const.* p. 150: *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2. Rihtlicne cynedom upwegað support a righteous kingdom, *L. Const.* p. 147. Rihtlicran more just, *Bt.* 30, 1.

Rihtlice; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv.* Rightly, justly; *juste*:—Se forma stæpe is positivus, *juste* rihtlice. Se oðer stæpe is comparativus, *justius*, rihtlicor. Se þrida stæpe is superlativus, *justissime*, rihtlicost, *Elf. gr.* 38, 69, *Som.* p. 40.

^r Riht-liðlicu *well-jointed; articulata, Cot.* 18.

Rihtnes, *se; f.* *A plumb-line; perpendiculum, Cot.* 180.

Rihttræ [rið a river, æ water] *Water-falls; cataractæ, T. Ps.* 41, 9.

Riht - scri fend *One appointing right, a lawyer; jurisconsultus, R.* 14: *Cot.* 113.—Riht-sinscip *lawful wedlock*.—Riht-swiðe *very right, greatly; magnopere.*

Rihtung, rihting *correcting*.—Rihtung - þræd *a righting-thread, plumb-line, R.* 62.

Riht-willend *right willing, wishing what is right, Bt.* 5, 1.

Riht-wis; *comp.* ra m: re f. n; *sup.* ost, est; *adj.* [riht right, wis wise] *Right-wise, RIGHTEOUS, pious, wise, just; sapiens, pius*:—On rihtwises naman in *justi nomine, Mt.* 10, 41. Fram þysses rihtwisan blode ab *hujus justi sanguine, Mt.* 27, 24. Ðe ic geseah rihtwisne ætforan me *te ego perspexi justum coram me, Gen.* 7, 1. Fiftig rihtwisra manna or *wera quinquaginta justorum hominum, Gen.* 18, 24, 26. Rihtwisre *justior, Elf. gr.* 5, 100: *Gen.* 38, 26. Se (Boetius) wæs in boccræftum se rihtwisesta he (Boethius) was in book learning the most wise, *Bt.* 1. Rihtwisost, *Elf. gr.* 5, 100.

^u Riht-wise *Justice; justitia, Ps.* 84, 11.

Rihtwisian; *ic, he rihtwisige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [wisian to instruct, direct] *To govern, rule or act justly; juste regere, Bt.* 5, 3.

Rihtwisnes, *se; f.* [wisnes wisdom] 1. RIGHTEOUSNESS, justice, virtue; rectitudo, justitia. 2. Reason, wisdom, knowledge, truth; ratio:—1. On rihtwisnesse wege in *justitiæ via, Mt.* 21, 32. Him geteald to rihtwisnisse ei imputatum in *justitiam, Gen.* 15, 6. Rihtwisnyse spreca *n justitiam loqui, Ps.* 57, 1. Rihtwisnisse gefyllan *justitiam implere, Mt.* 3, 15. 2. Fulle ealre rihtwisnesse full of all reason, *Bd.* 5, 21.

Riht-writere *a right or correct writer, Cot.* 143.—Riht-writing *right writing, orthography*.—Riht - wuldrian *to honour justly, to give due praise*.—Riht-wuldriende *orthodoxe sequentes, Bd.* 4, 17.

Riip harvest, *Bd.* 1, 29, v. rip.

Rí'm, gerim, gerym, *es.* [Plat. riem *m. rhythm: Dut. rym n. rhythm, number, metre: Frs. Het. rime f. a calendar, number: Jap. ryme, rymme rhytmus, poema: Ger. reim m. rhythm: Ot. rim number: Dan. riim n. rhythm, hoar - frost: Swed. rim n. rhythm, hoar - frost: Icel. rim n. a calendar, hreimr m. a sound: Pol. rym: Fr. rime f: It. Sp. Port. rima f: Wel. rhimyn rhyme, metre*.—Hence RHYME, metre, consonance of verses] *A number, reckoning, computation, catalogue, calendar; numerus, catalogus, calendarium:—V. Ps.* 39, 16: *L. Hloth.* 5. Ða bisgu us sint swiðe earfoð rime (rimu C.) *negotia nobis sunt valde difficilia numeratu, Bt. pref: Cot.* 190. Dagenas rimes of (the) number of days, *Menol.* 128.

Rima *A RIM, margin, edge; ora, labrum, Cot.* 37.

Ríman, hríman, aríman, geríman; *p. de; pp. gerímed, arímed; v. a.* *To number, count, reckon, search out; numerare, rimari*:—Haligra naman rimende *numbering saints' names; sanctorum nomina numerantes, letanias canentes, Bd.* 1, 25. To rimanne *to number; ad numerandum, T. Ps.* 89, 13. Rimde *numbered; numeravit, numerum recitavit, Ors.* 4, 1. He aríman mæg he can count, *Cd.* 213. Hi arímdon ealle ban mine, *Ps.* 21, 16. Gyf ænig man mæg geríman þære eorðan dust, *Gen.* 13, 16.

Rím-að the oath of a number, the common oath of neighbours; commune vicinorum juramentum, *L. Athel.* 9.—Rím-cræft the art of numbers, arithmetic, a calendar, *Cot.* 4, 171: *Æqu. vern.* 15.—Rím-cræftig skilful in numbers, a chronologer, *Menol.* 86.

^wRimdon Made room; locum dederunt, *Chr.* 1015, v. ryman.

Rime Tell me, give me; cedo, *Som.*

Rimette, rimitte Largeness; largitas, *Som.*

Rim-forst a rime-frost, *L. Ps.* 77, 52.

Rim-getæl a reckoning of numbers, a number, *Cd.* 71: 131.

Rím-stafas charms, and the letters or numbers of which they consist, *Somn.*

Rin, rine a course, running stream, *Chr. Gib.* p. 2, 4, v. ryne.

Rin, Rine [ita dictum forsan a rapido cursu, κατ' ἑξοχὴν, *Lye.*] The RHINE; Rhenus fluvius:—Be eastran Rin ab orientali parte Rheni, *Chr.* 887. Rine, *Bd.* 5, 10.

Rinan, renian, regnan, hregnan; p. rinde, rynde [*Plat. Ger. regnen: Dut. regenen: Isd. regonon: Not. Ot. regenen: Moes. rignan: Dan. regne: Swed. regna: Icel. rigna: Lat. rigare, irrigare: Grk. páivēlv to make wet.—ren rain*] To RAIN; pluere:—Drihten let rinan Dominus permisit pluere, *Ex.* 9, 24. He læt rinan ille permittit pluere, *Mt.* 5, 45. Chiefly used impersonally; as, Hit rinð it rains or raineth; pluit, *Elf. gr.* 22. Hit rynde it rained, *Gen.* 7, 12. Rinde hyt rained it? *Mt.* 7, 27. Hit rynde fyr and sweft, *Lk.* 17, 29. He rynde ofer synfullan depluet super peccatores, *Ps.* 10, 7.

^xRINC, es; m. [*Scot. rink, rync a strong man: Old Ger. recke, reche, rinh m. a hero, giant: Rab. uses hringa to designate a prince, governor: Old Swed. ring an eminent man, which Ihre derives from reke: Icel. reckr m. a hero, a generous man; rackr brave. Jamieson observes that this word ought to be traced to the Moes. reiks a prince*] A soldier, warrior, a valiant, noble or honourable man, a man; strenuus miles; et, per poëticam synecdochen, (interpretando scilicet sive generaliter sive specialiter, prout sensus scopusque loci requirit) vir, homo:—Rofe rincas renowned warriors; illustres milites, *Cd.* 15: *Jdth.* 12. Beado, beadu-rinc a war

or battle man, a soldier. Sum beado-rinca some of the soldiers; quidam militum, *Jdth.* 12. Beadu-rincum with soldiers, *Bt. R.* p. 150. Hilde-rinc a military man, a soldier. Fyrd-rinc an army man, a soldier. Fyrd-rinca fruman chief of martial leaders; militum primum, *Cd.* 97. Heaðo-rinc a high man, a leader, general. Heaðo-rinces heafod the general's head; ducis caput, *Jdth.* 11. Wærsæst rinc an upright man, *Cd.* 48. Rihtwis rinc a righteous man, *Bt. R.* p. 151. Leofum rince to a beloved man, *Cd.* 9.—Rinc-getæl a number of soldiers, a martial number, *Cd.* 154.

^yRIND, hrind [*Plat. rinde, rinne f: Dut. Ger. rinde f: Dut. run, runne f. tanner's bark: Grk. πίλος: Wel. croen the skin of a man or the hide of a beast. Rind is related to the Ger. rand m. the extremity, border or outside of a thing, the edge, brim, brink, margin. Bilderdyk derives this word from the Dut. verb ryten: Ger. reissen to rend, break, cleave, break asunder, crack, burst; it being the quality of all bark to rend or break asunder. The Dut. rimpel f: Ger. runzel f: A.-S. wrinkle wrinkle, rumple, is derived from the same verb, ri-ende being the part. of ryten, v. Bilderdyk, geslachtlyst der naamwoorden, 2nd Edit.*] RIND, bark; cortex:—*Cot.* 41, 162. Rind se þe cymð of neorxnawange bark which cometh from Paradise, *L. M.*

Rinde-cliff, rinde-cliffe. 1. A woodpecker; apiaster avis. 2.

A snipe, stork; ibis, picus, *Som.*

Rind-leás without bark, *R.* 115.

Rine a course, v. ryne.

Rinel a runner, v. rynel.

Ring, ringe a ring, circle, *Ors.* 5, 14, v. hring.

Ring a warrior, *Chr. Gib.* p. 113, 14, v. rinc.

Ringan to ring, to sound a bell, *L. Can. Edg.* 45, v. hringan.

Ringce a ring, *R.* 64: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69, v. ring.

Ring-fah adorned with rings, *R.* 112.

^zRinnan; p. ran. To run; currere:—Satan ran Satan ran, *Cd.* 229, *Th.* p. 309, 19, v. rennan, ynnan.

Rinol a runner, *Prov.* 24, v. rynel.

Riofol leprous, *C. Mk.* 1, 40, v. hreoð.

Riord, reord food, a repast, supper, chamber, *R. C. Lk.* 14, 12, v. gereord.—Riord-hus a supper-room, *R. Mk.* 14, 15.

Riordian to speak, *C. R. Jn.* 4, 37, v. reordian to dine:—*R. Jn.* 21, 12, v. hriordian.

Riordung, e; f. A repast, a place for a repast, a dining-room; refectio, locus refectiois, *R. Mk.* 14, 14.

Riowsian to repent, v. reowsian.

RIP, gerip, riip, es; n. [*Plat. ripe f: Ger. reife f. maturity*] Harvest, a reaping; messis:—Þæt rip is worulde endung, *Mt.* 13, 39. Þæt rip æt is, *Mk.* 4, 29. Ripes hlaford messis dominus, *Mt.* 9, 38: *Lk.* 10, 2.

Ripa, ripe, an. [*Scot. rip, ripp, reip a handful of corn in the ear: Ger. rispe, raspe, riffe f. an ear of corn*] A REAP, a handful of corn; manipulus segetis:—Berende ripan heora portantes manipulos eorum, *M. C. Ps.* 125, 8. Ða ripan samnað qui manipulos colligit, *C. Ps.* 128, 6. Ripu gaderian manipulos colligere, *Somn.* 178, v. gripa.

Ripan, hriopan; ic ripe, þu ripst, he ripð; we ripað [rip harvest] To REAP, to cut or gather corn; metere:—Man ne mæg naðer ne erian ne ripan, *Gen.* 45, 6: *Jn.* 4, 35. Ic ripe þæt ic ne seow, *Lk.* 19, 22: *Mt.* 25, 24: *Lk.* 19, 21: *Jn.* 4, 36, 37. Hi ripað metunt, metent, *Mt.* 6, 26: *Lk.* 12, 24. Ne ripe ge to clæne ne metite vos nimis parce, *Lev.* 23, 22. Ic sende eow to ripene, *Jn.* 4, 38. Scire to ripene albus ad metendum, *Jn.* 4, 35.

^aRIPE [*Plat. riep: Dut. ryp: Ger. reif: Ker. riif: Wil. rief. This word is related to A.-S. rypan and the Eng. rip to separate, tear, disclose, lacerate, split, for the fruits at their time of maturity split and are torn or plucked from the place where they were brought to perfection*] RIPE; maturus:—Swa swa ripe yrð as ripe corn, *Bd.* 1, 12. Ripe deað matura mors, *Elf. gl.* p. 68.

Ripenes ripeness, v. ripnys.

Ripere, reapere, es; m. 1. A REAPER, mower; messor. 2. A seizer, thief; raptor:—1. Riperas, *Mt.* 13, 39. Ic secge þam riporum, *Mt.* 13, 30. 2. Riperas raptore, *L. Const. W.* p. 149.

Ripian; pp. ripod, geripod To RIPEN; maturescere, *Cot.* 128.

Rip-isern reaping-iron, sickle, *C. Mk.* 4, 29.

Ripnys, se; f. RIPENESS; maturitas, *L. Ps.* 118, 147.

Rippan to reap, v. ripan.

Rippere, riptere a reaper, *Elf. gl.*: C. vel. R. Mt. 13, 39, v. ripere.

Rip-tima reaping time, Mt. 13, 30.

Ripum, Hripum, Rypon [*Flor. Dunel. Gerv.* Ripun: *Dunel. Hag. Gerv.* Rypon: *Brom. Stub.* Riponn] Rippon, situate on the river Aire, Yorkshire:—

Rippon, Chr. 709. Botwine, abbot on Hripum Botwin, abbot of Rippon, Chr. 785. Her wæs þæt mære mynster forbærnd at Rypon, þæt Wilferð getimbrede, Chr. 948.

^b Ripung, e; f. A ripening, maturity; maturitas, Ps. 118, 147.

Risc a rush, *Elf. gl.* 64, v. rics.

Risc-leac RUSH-LEAK, chive; allium schoenoprasum, *Lin*:—*Cot.* 20.—Risc-þyfel a place where rushes grow.

Risenda, an; m. A jangling fellow; rabula:—Se risenda rabula, *Cot.* 170.

Risende Ravenous, greedy; rapax:—Risende wulf rapax lupus, Bd. 1, 34: R. Mt. 7, 15.

Riseð; p. geras it becometh; decet, *Prov.* 19: C. R. Mk. 13, 14.

Risl fat, v. rysel.

Risl a weaver's shuttle, v. hrisel.

Risn fit, Bd. 1, 27, B., v. gerisene.

Rist rushes, *L. Const.* p. 148, v. ræsan.

Rit Ears of corn, a heap of fruit, corn or grain; spicæ, frugum acervus, *Som.*

Rit rides, v. ridan.

RID [*Plat.* ride, riet, rië a ditch, trench, beck, rivulet: *Lip.* ritha a torrent] A river; rivus:—*Elf. gl.* 76. Lytel rið a little river, R. 98. Rið-ig, *Hem.* p. 462.

^c Rið-fald A pasture where cattle are bred and fattened; bucetum, pascuum pecoribus alendis, *Som.*

Riðða, ryðða, hryðða [*Plat.* rōde, rōe, rōhe m: *Dut.* rode, reude m. a dog; *Kil. Modern Dut.* reu m. a dog; *Ger.* rette, redde, rüde, rode m. a great dog; *Sachsen Spiegel* scapode a shepherd's dog. *Som.* derives this word from reðe wild, fierce] A mastiff dog; molossus:—*Cot.* 114: R. 21: *Elf. gl.* p. 59.

Rix a rush, v. rics.

Rixian; part. rixiende, rixigende; p. ode; pp. od. to reign, govern, *Lk.* 19, 27, v. ricsian.

Rixigen Rule, government; regimen, *L. North. pres.* 42.

Riyt right, *Vit. S. Marg. Hicke's Thes.* I, 232, 38, a, v. riht.

Roc, rocc a tunic, an outer garment, *Somn.* 39, v. rooc.

Rocceattan, roceættan, roccytan

To belch, send up, utter; eructare:—Dæg þam dæge roccyttyð word dies diei eructat verbum, C. Ps. 18, 2. Roceættýð heorte min eructavit cor meum, C. Ps. 44, 1. Roccytað wele-ras mine eructabunt labia mea, Ps. 118, 171.

^d Rochouaseo seo þeod The nation of the Rhocovasci; Roxolonorum gens, *Ors.* 1, 1.

RÓD, g. d. ac. rōde; f. [*Frs.* rode f. the gallows, the cross: *Icel.* rōdu-kross m. crux cum affixa effigie Christi] Rood, cross; crux:—On þysum geare was gefunden seo halige rod, Chr. 199. Mynre rode of my cross, *Nic.* 30. He sylf bær his rode, *Jn.* 19, 17. Ga nyðer of þære rode descende de cruce, Mt. 27, 40, 42.

Rod [*Plat.* rood, rode f: *Dut.* roede f: *Ger.* ruthe f: *Not.* ruoto] A rod, rood; virgata, pertica:—xxiii roda brad twenty-three roods broad, *Hem.* p. 13.

Rodan-ea The river Rhone, in France; Rhodanus, fluvius Galliae, *Som.*

Rode-hengenne A gibbet, gallows, an instrument of torment; patibulum, *Som.*

RODER, rodor, hroder; roðer; g. roderes, rodres; m. [*The Plat.* rod, roode: *Ger.* rōthe f. redness, applied to the morning or evening red, or the boreal light, may perhaps have given origin to the word roder the ether or heaven] Firmament, sky, heaven, etherial region; firmamentum, æther:—Þæs roderes færeld the course of the firmament; ætheris cursus si-ve revolutio, Bt. 39, 3. Betwux þam rodore and þære lyfte between the sky and the air, Bt. 36, 2. He styreð þone rodor he rules the firmament, Bt. 39, 8. Bufan þam rodore above the firmament, Bt. 33, 4: 36, 2. Roderas heavens; coela, *Jdth.* 12.—Roderlic, rodor-lic heavenlike, heavenly, etherial, *Alb. resp.* 20.—Roder-lihting the lightning of heaven; aurora, *L. Ps.* 73, 17.

Roderlic; adj. Heavenly, etherial; æthereus, *Th. An.*

^e Roder-stolas, rodor-stolas heavenly seats, Cd. 35.

Rode-tacen, rode-tacn a token or sign of the cross, Bd. 1, 25.

Roec smoke, V. Ps. 67, 2, v. rec. Roeð Rough; asper, C. R. Lk. 3, 5, v. reðe.

Rof a roof, Bd. 4, 24, v. hrof.

Róf; adj. [hrof a roof, what is elevated] Famous, renowned,

illustrious, brave; illustris, præstans:—Brego - wearda rofe arisað princes renowned shall arise, Cd. 106. Rofe rincas renowned warriors, Cd. 15: 80. Rofe rondwiggende præstantes milites, *Jdth.* 10.

Rofe-ceaster Rochester, v. Hro-fes-ceaster.

Rofen, rofende seized, riven, Cd. 166, v. reafian, bereafian,

Rofleás ROOFLESS; sine tegmine, R. 110.

Roging-ham Rockingham, in agro Northantoniensi, Chr. 1137.

Rohte cared for, v. recan.

Rokettan to utter, R. Mt. 13, 35, v. roccettan.

Róm a ram; aries, Cd. 142, v. ram.

Róm; g. Róma, Róme. ROME; Roma:—Gotan abræcon Rome burh the Goths sacked (the) city of Rome, Chr. 435. Wæs Roma burh abrocen fram Gotum (the) city of Rome was sacked by Goths, Bd. 1, 11, S. p. 480, 12: *Ors.* 2, 5, *Bar.* p. 77, 26. On Rome byrig in (the) city of Rome, Bt. R. p. 151, 2. Papa of Rome Pope of Rome, Chr. 675. To Rome to Rome, Chr. 50: 443. Æt Rome at Rome, Chr. 735. Fram Rome from Rome, Chr. 1048. On Rome in Rome, Chr. 44: Bt. 27, 1.

^f Rómane; g. e; d. um; ac. e. no sing. The Romans; Romani:—Romane gesomnodon ealle þa goldhord on Brytene the Romans collected all the hoards of gold in Britain, Chr. 418: 435: 797: Bd. 1, 11, 12. Romana rice the empire of the Romans; Romanorum imperium, Chr. 583: Bt. tit. c. 1. Binnon Romana byrig within (the) city of the Romans, *Hom. Greg.* p. 7, 2.

Rómanisc; adj. Belonging to Rome, Roman; Romanus:—Wið þam Romaniscum wítum against the Roman Senators, Bt. 1, Card. p. 2, 21. Romanisca here a Roman army, Bd. 1, 12. Nama þære Romaniscan þeode the name of the Roman people, id. Romanisces cynnes man Romanæ gentis homo, Bd. 1, 16.

Romare Romare; castellum in Normannia, Chr. 1140.

^g Róme - scott Rome-scot, Peter-pence, Chr. 1127, v.—Róm-feoh Rome-fee, Peter-pence, an annual tribute to Rome of one penny from each family, *Edw. Guth.* 6.—Róm-gesceot Rome-scot or tribute, Chr. 1095.

Rómigan to cede, give way, Cd. 19, v. rumian.

Romm *a ram*, *V. Ps.* 28, 1, v. ram.
 Róm-pæning, Rom-pænig *Rome-penny*, v. Rom-feoh.
 Róm-ware; *g. a; d. um; ac. e. no sing. Men of Rome, Romans; Romæ viri, Romani:—Huge Romeware bemurcniāð why, ye Romans, do ye murmur? Ors.* 1, 10, *Bar.* p. 49, 20. Romwara cyning *king of the Romans; Romanorum rex, Bt. R.* p. 159. Mid Romwarum *with Romans; apud Romanos, Bt. R.* p. 151.
 Rond-beah *a boss; umbo, Bt.* 18, 1, v. randbeag.
 Rond-wiggend *a shielded fighter, v. rand-wiga.*
 Rooc, rocc, roc, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. rok m. a coat; Ger. Swed. rock m: Wil. rocche: Not. rokk a coat; Icel. rockr m. a distaff, garment; Fr. Eng. froc m. a monk's habit, rochet m. a lawn garment worn by bishops; It. rocchetto, roccetto m. a church vestment; Sp. Port. roquete m. a kind of garment worn by bishops and abbots; Sp. roclo m. an upper coat fitted tight to the body; Old Fr. roquet, rok m. coat; Modern Fr. roquelaure a cloak, a great coat; Bret. roched f. a man's shirt; Slav. rauch, ruuh: Scot. [f] rog an upper coat, a seaman's coat, a frock, rocklay, rokely a short cloak; Lat. mid. rocus, roccus, rochus, rucus a cloak of rough cloth, rocchetum a coat of linen; Grk. pákos. The best derivation is from rough, Ger. rauch, since its original signification is a cloak or coat made of rough cloth or fur. In Finland roucka, and in Hungary ruhha, signify a cloak of fur. Bilderdyk derives rocc from rek, the root of rekken to stretch] Clothing, bed-clothing, clothing for the body, an outer garment, a coat, vest, jacket; indumentum, melotes, toral, pera:—Elf. gl. p. 60: R. 28. Gæten or broccen rooc hircinum vel equinum indumentum. Stiðe and ruge breost roccas stiff and rough breast clothes or waistcoats, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68: R. 63.*
 Roop, rop *A distaff; colus, Elf. gl. p. 71: R. 76, v. hrop.*
 Rop [*Eng. rob inspissated juice Broth, pottage, gruel; jus, jusculum, Cot. 166, Som.*]
^h Ropnes, se; *f. Liberality; liberalitas, Som.*
 Roppas *The bowels, inwards, entrails, the RAPS; ilia, intestina, Cot. 78.*
 Rop-wræc, rop-wyrc *pain in the*

bowels, the colic; coli dolor, colica, Cot. 209.
 ROSE, an; *f. [Plat. Ger. Dan. Fr. rose f: Dut. roos f. Swed. Icel. rós f: Wel. rhos: Bret. roz m. rozen f: It. Sp. Port. rosa f: Grk. ῥόδον: Boh. ruze: Pol. roza. The name is most likely derived from the red colour of the flower] A ROSE; rosa:—R. 39. Pære rosan wlite the rose's beauty; rosæ decor, Bt. 9.*
 Rostlice *gaily, Th. An.*
 ROT, rott; *sup. est; adj. [Red being the favourite colour of the A.-S. and nearly all the northern nations, they designated splendor, ornaments, &c. by this colour; hence in Icel. róda f. signifies caput radiatum sancti, canonizati, vel deastri cujusdam effigies; hródr m. praise, celebrity, beauty] Cheerful, splendid, adorned; hilaris, splendidus, ornatus:—Mæste dæl and þæt rotteste ealle þære burh the greatest part and the most splendid of all the city, Chr. 1087.—Rot-fæst, rot-fest very cheerful, secure, Chr. 1127.*
 Roðem, Rouen *Rothem in Normandy; Rothomagus, Chr. 1124.*
 Roðer, roðor, roðr *firmament, sky, Cot. 15, v. roder.*
 Roðere, es; *m. An oar, a rower, sailor; remus, nauta:—Elf. gl. p. 73. Roðres-blæd the oar-blade, R. 83, v. blæd: Elf. gl. p. 73, v. reðra.*
ⁱ Roðra *a sailor, R. 83, v. reðra.*
 Rot-hund, roð-hund *a mastiff dog, Cot. 132. Rothundas molossi, Cot. 181, v. riðða.*
 ROTIAN, forrotian; *p. ode, we rot-udon; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. rotten: Dan. raadne: Swed. rutna v. n; rôta v. a: Icel. rotna] To ROT, putrify; putrescere:—Ex. 7, 18: 16, 24: Ps. 37, 5.*
 Rotlice *Cheerfully, splendidly; hilariter, ornate:—Rotlice sprecende hilariter loquens, Bd. 4, 24.*
 Rotnys, se; *f. A refuge, security, cheerfulness; refugium, Ps. 30, 3.*
 Rotsung, e; *f. A security; refugium:—T. Ps. 9, 9.*
 Rott *cheerful, splendid, v. rot.*
 Rotung, e; *f. A rotting, decaying; putredo, R. 12.*
 Rove-ceaster *Rochester, v. Hrofes-ceaster.*
 Row *Sweet; suavis, Som.*
 RÓWAN, he réwð; *p. reow; pp. rówen, gerówen [Plat. rodern, rojen: Dut. roeyen: Ger. rudern: Dan. roe: Swed. ro: Icel. ródr m.] To row, sail;*

remigare, navigare:—Þa hig reowun dum illi navigarunt, Lk. 8, 23: reowon navigarunt, Lk. 8, 26: reowun remigarunt, Jn. 21, 8: Elf. gr. c. 24.
 Rowette, rowutte *a rowing, v. rewete.*
 Rownes, se; *f. A rowing; remigatio:—Ne mid seglinge, ne mid rownesse neither with sailing nor with rowing, Bd. 5, 1.*
^j Rownes, se; *f. Kindness, bounty; suavitas, liberalitas, Cot. 120.*
 RUD [*Plat. rude, rue f: Dut. ruit, ruite f: Ger. raute f: Boh. rauta f: Dan. rude c: Fr. rue f: It. Sp. ruda f: Port. arruda: Wel. rhut: Grk. ῥύτη] RUE, or herb grace; ruta:—Ge þe teoðiað mintan and rudan qui decimatis mentham et rutam, Lk. 11, 42.—Rude-molyn some kind of moly, rue or herb grace, a disease, L. M. 3, 58: R. 76.*
 Rudduc [*Ger. rothkehlchen, rothbrustchen n: Wel. rhuddog robin-red-breast] A RUDDOCK, a robin-red-breast; motacilla, rubecola, Lin.:—Elf. gl. p. 62.*
 Rude red, *Bt. R.* p. 158, 159, v. read.
 Rudelan *The castle of Rhyddlan or Rudland, North Wales, Chr. 1063.*
 Rudu *Redness, ruddiness, a countenance, face; rubor, vultus, R. 70.*
 Rug, RUH, ruw; *adj. [Plat. rug, ruug: Dut. ruig: Ger. rauh, rauch: Wil. roich: Ker. ruh: Moes. rih: Dan. ru: Swed. ruggig] ROUGH, RUGGED, hairy; hirsutus, asper, austerus:—Min broður is ruh, Gen. 27, 11. Eall ruh, Gen. 25, 25. Ruh hrægel hirsuta vestis, amphibalum, R. 28. Ruh sco a shoe made of rough hide, Cot. 155, v. hreog.*
 Rugenore *Rowner, Hampshire; vicus Rugenora, Chr. 1114.*
^k Ruhting *Destruction; destructio, Som.*
 Rum *a number, V. Ps. 103, 26, v. rim.*
 RÚM, gerúm an; *n. [Plat. ruum m. rumte f: Dut. ruim n. the hold of a ship, ruimte f. room, largeness: Frs. Jap. romte: Ger. raum m: Old Ger. roum: Ot. rumo: Moes. rumis: Dan. Swed. Icl. Pol. Ir. rum n. Related to this word are the Grk. words ῥύμα interstitium, ῥύμη the street, and the Lat. rima, the Heb. רוּם rum elevation רמה rme, pl. רמות rmut a raised place, from רוּם rm or rem to be lifted up.] ROOM,*

place, space; locus: — *Pas ruman gesceaft creatures of this place; hujus loci creaturas, Bt. R. p. 177, 29. Rum habban to have room, Ex. 12, 39. Næfdon rum had not room, Lk. 2, 7. He him þæt gerum toforlæt he allows them the space, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 3. Heo rum-gal reste stowe funde she, in space exulting, a resting-place found, Cd. 72.*

Rúm, gerúm. 1. ROOMY, wide, broad, open, spacious, ample; spatiosus, latus. 2. August, fortunate; augustus, faustus:— 1. Sæ micel and rum mare magnum et spatiosum, Ps. 103, 26. Weg is swiðe rum via est valde lata, Mt. 7, 13. On smeðne feld and rumne in planum campum et spatiosum, Bd. 5, 6. Ofer rumne grund over ample ground, Cd. 12. 2. Cot. 82: 149.

¹ *Rum-cofa [Flor. Runcofa: Hunt. Rumcouen.—amplum vel augustum conclave, Som.] RUNCK-HORNE, Cheshire; nomen loci ubi Æthelfleda arcem extruxit, Chr. 914.*

Rúme, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Widely, on all sides, largely, fully, bountifully; late, ample:—Gehyran mæg ic rume I can hear fully. Cd. 32. Wit sculon rumor secan we shall more widely seek, Cd. 91: 136. Ne willað rumor will not more fully grant, Cd. 91.

Rumedlic; adj. Broad, ample, spacious, latus, amplus:—Hwæt rumedlices oððe micellices what of spacious or of great? Bt. 18, 1.

Rumedlice; comp. or; adv. Fully, abundantly, liberally; ample, abunde:—Rumedlice gifð abundantly gives, Bt. 18, 3. Rumedlicor more fully, Past. 12.

Rumen-ea [rume spacious, ea water] ROMNEY; nomen loci in agro Cantiano, Chr. 1052.

Rumes-ege, Rumes-ige [rum roomy, æge island; spatiosa insula. Maluit tamen Baxterus scripsisse Romes-ey, q. d. Romana insula] RUMSEY, Hants; locus in agro Hantoniensi:—Beah into mynstre to Rumes-ege retired into the minster at Rumsey, Chr. 1085.

Rúm-gál space exulting, Cd. 72, v. rum.

Rum-geofa, rum-geofel, rum-geofol, rum-geoful Open-handed, liberal; late sive large impertiens, liberalis, Past. 20. Som. Lye.—Rum-geofelnes, rum-geofolnes, rum-geofulnes

^m *liberality, munificence.—Rum-*

gifa, rum-gyfa liberal, Bd. 3, 14.—Rum-heort large of heart, liberal, Cot. 66, 169.—Rum-heortnes large-heartedness, liberality, Cot. 123.—Rum-lic roomy, munificent, v. rumedlic.—Rum-mod large of mind, liberal, profuse, Bd. 3, 6.—Rum-moda the Comforter; Paracletus, C. R. Jn. 16, 7.—Rum-modnes large-mindedness, liberality, Past. 44, 3.

Rúmian, romigan [Plat. rúmen: Dut. ruimen: Old Dut. rumen: Frs. romjen: Ger. räumen: Ot. Not. ruman: South Ger. raumen: Dan. rømme to abscond, run; rumme to contain, hold, to have place: Swed. rymma v. a. to contain, rymma v. n. to leave, desert: Icel. ryma to roam, ramble, is perhaps related to ruman] To give way, to empty; cedere, evacuari, Cot. 46, 185: Herb. 1, 18. v. ryman.

Rumnis, se; f. Wideness, extent, a plain; latitudo, planities:—Rumnisse Jericho planities Jerichuntis, Deut. 34, 3.

Rumor more bounteously, Cd. 136, v. rume.

Rum-weg room-way, spacious.—Rum-well spacious, wide, C. Mt. 7, 13.

RÚN, e; f. [Ger. rune f: Moes. runa council, mystery: Dan. runer f. pl. runic letters: Swed. runa f. runes, or runic letters: Icel. rún f. pl. rúnir or rúnar runes, or runic letters; runa, literæ antiquæ, Borealiæ; rún or rúna f. socia collocutrix; runa f. linea, sermo non intermissus et affectuosus. Ir. run mystery: Lye says; Hinc campus ad Padum, prope Placentiam, Roncalia sive Runcalia vocabatur, et recentiorum idiomate Rungalle, ubi castra posuerunt et sedem curiæ generalis habuerunt imperatores occidentis, quotiescunque, ad sumendam Imperii Romani coronam, militem ad transalpinandum cogerint. Otto Fris. de gestis Fred. 2, 12. Ita tamen dictum fuisse hunc campum innuit Hoffmannus, quod esset Runcalis, i. e. incultus et sentibus obsitus: Runcare enim [inquit ille] est purgare campum a sentibus, quas inde Ronces Galli vocant. Hinc etiam Anglorum Rune-med, i. e. Concilii pratum, in agro Surriensi, ad ripam Thamesis, ubi augustissimum illud Anglicanarum libertatum diploma, quod Magna Charta dicitur, conditum est et sancitum, A^o. 17^o. Joh. A. D. 1215.] 1. A letter,

magical character, mystery; litera. 2. A council, conversation; concilium, colloquium:—1. Hwæðer he þa alysendlicam rune cuðe whether he knew the liberating rune; an literas solutorias apud se habet, Bd. 4, 22, S. p. 591, 25. Qualia scilicet fuerunt apud antiquos Ἐφεσια γράμματα, i. e. incantationes quædam obscuræ quas Cræsum in rogo dixisse ferunt. Apud Olympiam etiam Milesio et Ephesio luctantibus, aiunt Milesium luctari non potuisse, quod alter literas Ephesias talo pedis alligasset, Suidas. Run bið gerecenod mystery shall be explained, Cd. 169. Hwæt seo run bude what the mystery boded; quid character magicus indicavit, Cd. 202: 212. 2. To rune gegangan ad colloquium ire, Jdth. 10.—Run-cofa the enclosure of counsel, the breast, mind, Bt. R. p. 184.

Run-cræftig skilled in mysteries, Cd. 212.

Runere A whisperer; susurro, Elf. gr. 36.

Runian; part. runigende; ic runige; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. runem: Old Dut. ruynen: Ger. raunen: Not. runen: Hornegk rawnen. Hence To rowne or round in the ear to whisper in the ear.—run a mystery] To whisper, speak mysteriously; susurrare, mussitare, in aurem sive mystice loqui:—Togeanes me runedon ealle fynd mine adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei, C. Ps. 40, 8. Runigendum stefnum with whispering voices; raucisonis vocibus, Vit. Guthl. 4.

Run-lic secret, mystical, v. gerynelic.—Run-stæf, run-staf a mystic letter, charm, incantation.

Runung, e; f. A running, race, course; cursus, Som.

^o *Rupe Hairs, a bush of hair; capillamenta, Cot. 35, v. drisne.*

Rure A noise; strepitus, Som.

Ruseam [ruh rough, seam seam] A beggar's patched coat; hirsuta sive vilis sutura, pannucea vestis, cento, Som.

RUST [Plat. Dan. rust c: Dut. roest m: Ger. Swed. rost m: Ker. rosomon: Icel. ryd n: Wel. rhwd: Hun. rosda: Fin. ruoste: Pol. rdza: Boh. rez: It. ruggine: Fr. rouille f.] RUST, rustiness; rubigo, Elf. gr. 9, 3.

Rustian To RUST; rubiginem contrahere, Ors. 5, 15.

Ruta, rutu the herb rue, v. rude.

Ruw rough, hairy, Gen. 27, 23, v. rug.

Ruxleænde a rustling, making a noise, R. Mt. 9, 23, v. hristlung.

Ryc rich, v. ric.

Rycels incense, v. recels.

Ryden [Ger. raden m. corn cockle] Red rape or darnel; lolium rubrum, agrostemma githago, Lin:—L. M. 3, 38.

Rye hairy, v. rih.

RYF [Plat. rive: Dut. Kil. ryf, ryve, Icel. rifr] RIFE, prevalent; frequens, Obs. XII. dier. fest. Nat.

Ryft a garment, v. rift.

Ryft RIFT, riven, torn; lacertus, Som.

RYGE rye, Cot. 167, v. rige.

RYHT-læcing reproving, rebuking.

Ryhtwislice; adv. Wisely, justly; juste, Bt. 35, 1.

Ryhtwisnes righteousness, Bt. 35, 1, v. rihtwisnes.

Ryman to cry out, v. hryman.

Ryman; p. rymde; v. a. [rum room] 1. To make room, increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To yield, give place, make way; locum dare:—1. Rymde increased; auxit, Cd. 79, Th. p. 98, 24. 2. Rymdest locum fecisti, L. Ps. 4, 1. Rym þysum men setl cedo huic homini locum, Lk. 14, 9. Ic ryman wille I will make room, Cd. 67, Th. p. 81, 13.

Rymet, rymett; n. Room, place, a removing; locus. Eall þæt rymet, Jos. 1, 3.—Rymet-least want of a place; loci inopia, Serm. Nat. Dom. Lye.

Rymðe Largeness, extent; amplitudo, Procem. R. Conc.

RYN; m. [Icel. hrina f. inconditus clamor] A roaring, murmuring, fretting; rugitus:—On-ginð ryn beginneth roaring, Bt.

25: Bt. R. p. 168. Ongunnan yrrenga ryna began fierce roarings, Bt. R. p. 190, Card. p. 403, 31.

Rynan [Icel. hrina to cry out] To roar; rugire:—Rynde hio they roared; rugirent illi, Bt. 38, 1, v. rarian

Rynde rained, v. rinan.

RYNE, es; m. [Dut. ren, run m:

Plat. Ger. rennen n: Moes. runs a flowing] 1. A course, race, a course of years, life; cursus, lustrum. 2. A water-course; cursus aquæ, &c. profluvium, alveus, decursus. 3. A chariot; currus:—1. Hiora ryne their course; eorum cursus, Bt. 35, 2. Of his riht ryne of his right course, Bt. R. p. 162. Ryne geara a course of years; cursus annorum, Bd. 3, 9. Æfter þon þe he þa gemæro his rynes gefyllde after that he had filled the boundaries of his course, Bd. 3, 20. 2. On þæs streames ryne in rivi cursu, Jos. 4, 8: L. Ps. 45, 4. Neh ryne wætera secus decursum aquarum, Ps. 1, 3. Jordan seo ea ætstent on hire ryne Jordanus fluvius repressus est in ejus decursu, Jos. 3, 13. Blodes ryne sanguinis profluvium, Mk. 5, 25: Lk. 8, 44. 3. Ryne God currus Dei, T. Ps. 67, 18. On rynum in curribus, T. Ps. 19, 8.

Rynel, rynol, es; m. A runner, lackey, messenger; cursor:—Hete þu þynne rynel call thou thy messenger, Nicod. 3. Se rynel andswarode, þu asendest me to Hierusalem the messenger answered, thou sendest me to Jerusalem, Nicod. 4.

Rynele, es; m. A river, stream, RUNNEL; rivus:—Rynelas rivi, Ps. 64, 11.

Rynga, ringe A spider, a spider's

web; aranea, L. Ps. 38, 15: 89, 10.

Rynning Runnet which turns milk; coagulum, R. 33.

Ryp Standing corn; seges, Som. v. rip.

RYPAN, ryppan, hrypan; pp. rrypt; v. a. [Plat. rapen, rapen, rapsen, ripsen to tear quickly, to take or sweep hastily together, ruppen to pluck, pull, pick: Dut. Kil. roopen, ruepen, ruppen to draw, pluck, seize: Ger. raffien, rappsien to sweep, to take or rake together, to take off or away by force or violence, rupfen to pick, pluck, pull, lug: Moes. raupjan to pluck, raubodedun spoliaverunt: Lat. mid. raban to seize, raff, rip: Dan. rappe to snatch, raff, pilfer, purloin, rip, rifle; Swed. rappa to beat, to snatch away: Icel. hriffa to seize: Sp. rapiñar: Pers.

رفتن, roftan to sweep away:

Heb. גרף grp, grp̄f to wrap together, to gripe] To RIP, to break in pieces, to spoil, rob; diripere, spoliare:—Rypað þa earman diripiunt pauperes, Off. Reg. 4: L. Ps. 34, 12, v. berypan.

Rypere a thief, Off. Reg. 4, v. ripere.

RYSEL, rysl, m. [Dut. reuzel m.] Fat; adeps:—Done risel, Ex. 29, 13. Þu nymst þone rysle of þam ramme, Ex. 29, 22. Bringon þone risel, Lev. 3, 9, 14, 17: T. Ps. 16, 11. Lamba rysel agnorum adeps, Deut. 32, 14.

Ryt ears of corn, v. rit.

Ryð a river, v. rið.

Ryðða a mastiff, v. riðða.

Ryxian to rule, v. ricsian: to abound, to be rich; abundare, Som.

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^s *Saban* *Very fine linen; sindon:*
On *sabanum in sindone*, *Cot.* 192.
Saca *contentions*, *Bt. R.* 187, v. *sacu*.
Sacan [*sacu* *contention*] *To contend, strive, quarrel; rixare:*
—*Him betwynan sacan eos inter contendere*, *Ex.* 2, 13. *Gif men saciað si homines certent*, *Ex.* 21, 22. *Sacende chiding*, *Scint.* 36.
Sacc, *sæc*, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. sakk m: Dut. zak m: Ger. sack m: Moes. sakk: Dan. sæk c: Swed. säck m: Icel. secker m: Wel. sach: Bret. sac'h m: Ir. Pol. Fr. sac m: It. sacco m: Sp. Port. saco m: Hung. zsak: Lap. tsakes: Grk. σακκος: Heb. שק seq.*] *A SACK, bag; saccus:*—On *pæs sacces muðe in mantica ore*, *Gen.* 42, 28. On his *sacc in ejus sacco*, *Gen.* 42, 25. *Fylle hira saccas imple eorum manticas*, *Gen.* 44, 1. Of *hira saccon De eorum saccis*, *Gen.* 42, 35.
Sacen-full *Full of dishonesty, infamous; probrosus*, *Cot.* 151.
^t *Sacerd*, *es*; *m.* 1. *A priest, levite; sacerdos, levita.* 2. *A ruler, governor; præses:*—1. *Pæs sacerdes þeow sacerdotis servus*, *Mk.* 14, 47. *Sacerdas of Leuies cynne sacerdotes de Levi familia*, *Deut.* 27, 9, 14. *Pæra sacerda ealdres þeow pontificis maximi servus*, *Mt.* 26, 51. *Se heah sacerd summus sacerdos, pontifex maximus*, *Mk.* 14, 63. 2. *Se sacerd on Madian præses in Midian*, *Ex.* 2, 16. *Pæs sacerdes on Madian præsidis in Midian*, *Ex.* 3, 1. *Putifares dohtor pæs sacerdes of pære byrig Potipharis filia præsidis urbis*, *Gen.* 41, 45.—*Sacerdgerisen fit or proper for a priest*, *Bd.* 3, 17.—*Sacerd-hád priesthood*, *Lk.* 1, 8, 9.—*Sacerd-land a priest's land*, *Gen.* 47, 26.
Sacerdlic; *adj.* *Priestly, belonging to a priest; sacerdotalis:*—*Be sacerdlicum hræglum concerning sacerdotal garments*, *Bd.* 5, 23.
Sac-ful, *sac-full* *full of contention, quarrelsome*, *Lev.* 19, 16.
Sachen-tege [*sacu* *an accusation, tege* *a drawing out, or tege*

teag a band, snare] *An instrument of torture, by which persons were induced to confess; tormenti genus, quo usi sunt procures quidam Angliæ, tempore Stephani regis, ad affligendos illos quos in castellis suis vi detinuerunt*, *Chr.* 1137.
Sacian *to strive, v. sacan.*
Sac-leás *without contention, quiet, secure, without punishment, without a cause*, *Chr.* 1091: *C. Mt.* 28, 20: *C. Jn.* 15, 25.
SACU; *g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f.* [*Plat. sake f: Dut. zaak f: Frs. sek f: Ger. sache f: Sal. sack a lawsuit.* *In an old document of king Louis and Lothar of the ninth century, sachu signifies landed property: Isd. Tat. Ot. sahha, sachu, like the A.-S.: Ker. secho quarrels: Dan. sag c: Swed. sak f: Icel. sök f. court of justice, jurisdiction, a lawsuit. The derivation of this word has been a stumbling-block for nearly all etymologists. Adel. considers it as the intensive of the Ger. sage f. a saying, a talk, and sagen to say, signifying originally a clamour, dispute, quarrel; and, in a more extended sense, any kind of speech and its object. Synonyms in the Ger. and other languages confirm this derivation. The Ger. ding thing signifies, in its most extended sense, all that is existing; but, originally it designated altercation, cavilling, wrangling, as well as speech in general. The Lat. causa is derived from causari. Ger. klagen to complain, which, like the Ger. kören and kösen, in earlier times signified in general to speak. The It. cosa, and the Fr. chose, derived from causa, signify any matter or any thing. The Lat. res belongs to the root of the Ger. rede speech, recht right, rauschen to rush. Kero translates res by rachono, which antiquated word belonging to the Ger. rechen, reden is the root of Ger. rechnen to calculate. The Old Swed. sak, the Icel. sök f. signifies both crime and impeachment or punishment, and Tat. uses sahha to designate a*

crime, Adl.] 1. *Strife, contention, dispute, sedition, a crime of any sort; jurgium, contentio.* 2. *A cause or suit in law, process, accusation; lis, actio, accusatio.* Hinc nostra sake, cum dicimus *for God's sake*, &c. i. e. *propter Dei causam, &c.* Hic etiam est sensus vocis sak ubique in vetustis legibus Danicis et Scandicis, teste Hickesio. 3. *The liberty of holding plea or judging causes in judicial matters; libertas sive potestas alicui a domino rege concessa, causas cognoscendi atque lites dirimendi intra Socam sive curiam suam*, *Wilk. in Gloss.: Hickes's Thes. I.* 159. Hæc enim est differentia inter sac et soc. Quorum istud erat privilegium ipsum; hoc autem territorium infra quod privilegium exercebatur:—1. *Wearð sacu betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes*, *Gen.* 13, 7. *Seo sacu þa aras discordia orta est*, *Num.* 16, 42. *Ne mæg ic ana acuman eowre saca non possum ego solus ferre vestra jurgia*, *Deut.* 1, 12. *For sumeresace propter quandam seditionem*, *Lk.* 23, 25. 2. *Gif man oðerne sace tihte if a man accuse another in a suit*, *L. Hloth.* 8. *Nan sacu no suit*, *L. Can. Edg.* 7. 3. *Pas land and ealla þa oðre þe lin into þe mynstre þa cwede ic scyr, þæt is, saca and socne, toll and team, and infangenþef, þas rihting and ealle oðre þa cweðe ic scyr Crist these lands, and all the others which attach to the minster, that call I a shire; that is, sacks and sock, toll and team, and infangthief; these privileges and all others, them call I the shire of Christ*, *Chr.* 963, *Ing. p.* 155, 11.
Sad *A rope, halter; laqueus*, *C. Mt.* 27, 5.
Sadal *An ass; asinus*, *C. Jn.* 12, 14.
SADEL, *sadol, sadul, sadl* [*Plat. Dan. Swed. sadel m: Dut. zadel, m: Ger. sattel m: Old Ger. satal, sedal, satil: Moes. sitl a seat: Icel. södull m: Ir. sadhall: Boh. sedlo: Pol. siodlo: Russ. siedlo: Fr. selle f:*

It. Port. sella f: Sp. silla f.—*The original signification of this word is a seat, a chair, and therefore it is allied to sit-tan*] A SADDLE; ephippium, *Elf. gl. p. 59.*—Sadel-boga, sadul-boga, the saddle-bow; arcus ephippii anterior, *Elf. gl. 59.*—Sadel-felg, sadel-felt, saddle felt, skin or pad; ephippii pellis, *Cot. 155.*

Sadelian, sadlian; *p. de, pp. gesadelod.* To SADDLE; equum sternere, *Elf. gr. 28, 1.*

SADIAN; icsadige; *p. ode; pp. gesadod* [Plat: saden, sadigen, sädigen, versadigen to satiate: *Dut. verzadigen: Ger. sättigen: Ot. satten: Not. setan, satan: Moes. sad itan enough to eat*] To saturate, to be saturated, tired, wearied; saturare, saturari, defatisci, *Bt. 39, 4.*

Sadl, sadol, sadul a saddle, *v. sadel.* Sadlian to saddle, *v. sadelian.*

SÆ, se, seo, sewe, siew, indecl. in *s.* except in the *g.* which, especially in composition, makes sæes, sæs; *pl. nom. ac. g. sæs; d. sæm:*—[*Dut. zee f: Frs. se m: Plat. Ger. see f: Not. Ot. se, seuue, seo, seve: Moes. saiw, saiws: Dan. sø, søe c: Swed. sjö m: Icel. sjár, sær m: Tart. su, sui.*] The SEA; mare, fretum:—Seo sæ sloh togædere, *Ex. 14, 27.* Anweald sæ potestas maris, *Ps. 88, 10.* Fixas sæ pisces maris, *8, 8.* Grund sæs profundum maris, *64, 7: 67, 24: Mt. 18, 6.* Sæs flodes weaxnes an increasing of sea's flood; maris æstus incrementum, *Bd. 5, 3.* Sæs sweg maris sonitus, *Lk. 21, 25.* Wætera sæs aquæ maris, *Ps. 32, 7.* Sæs muð maris os, *Mk. 5, 1.* Bebead þam winde and þære sæ imperavit vento et mari, *Mt. 8, 26.* Gewende þa sæ to drium convertit mare ad aridum, *Ex. 14, 21.* Fram sæ oð to sæ a mari ad mare, *Ps. 71, 8.* Sæs seas, *Gen. 1, 10.* Ofer sæs super maria, *Ps. 23, 2.* Be sæm tveonum by two seas, *Cd. 163: 170.*—Sæ-æbbung sea-ebbing; sinus, æstuarium, *Elf. gl. p. 69.*—Sæ-æl a sea-eel, *Cot. 135, 136.*—Sæ-ælfen, sæ-ælfenne sea-elves or nymphs, *Cot. 142.*—Sæ-beorh a sea mountain, *Cd. 163.*—Sæ-brym [brym the sea] the sea; æquor, *R. 96.*

Sæc war, warfare, battle, *Th. An. v. sacu.*

Sæc, sæcc, bisæc a sack, bag, sackcloth, *L. C. Ps. 29, 13, v. sacc.*

*Sæcan to seek, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. secan.*

Sæccan To preach the Gospel; evangelizare, *C. Lk. 4, 18.*

Sæcce strife, war, *Jdth. 12, v. sec.*

Sæccing SACKING, a bed; grabatum:—Hi on sæccingum bæron, *Mk. 6, 55.*

Sæcdóm A flight; fuga, *Gen. 31, 20.*

Sæ-ceosol sea-sand, *Gen. 32, 12.*

Sæcg a little sword, a dagger, the name of a herb, *v. seax.*

Sæcgan to say, tell, *Bd. 1, 27, v. secgan.*

Sæ-cir [cer a turn] a sea ebb, *Cd. 158.*

Sæclian; *p. ode; pp. od.* [Plat. süken, sükkeln: *Dut. sukkelen to linger, to be unlucky or unhappy; zieken to become sick: Ger. siechen to be sickly, to languish or pine away: Ot. irsiechan: Moes. sjukan.—seoc sick*] To become sick, to sicken; ægrotare:—Sæclode þær sickened there, *Chr. 1066, Ing. p. 265, 11.*

*Sæ-clif the sea-cliff, rock, or shore, *Bt. 7, 4.*—Sæ-col sea-coal, the stone called jet *q. sea cale; gagates, Som.*—Sæ-coc a sea-cock, a sea-gull; marinus gallus, larus.—Sæ-coccas cockles, *M. S. Cot. Tib. A. 3.*—Sæ-cysul sea-sand, *R. 58, v. sæ-ceosol, R. 58; for more compounds of sæ, v. sæ-fæsten, sæ-gesætan.*

SÆD, es; *n.* [Plat. saat, saad *n. f: Dut. zaad n: Ger. saat f: Ot. sat: Tat. sati, sata: Dan. saed c: Swed. säd m: Icel. sád n: semen, seminalis sementis; sædi n. semen, sperma*] SEED; semen, proles:—Se þe seow þæt gode sæd se is mannes sunu. Þæt gode sæd þæt synt þæs heofonlican rices bearn, *Mt. 13, 37, 38.* Senepes sæd sinapis semen, *Mk. 4, 31.* Wyrta sæd herbarum semen, *Gen. 1, 29.* Corn sædes a corn of seed; granum seminis, *Bt. R. p. 183, 3, 9.* Swylce man wurpe god sæd on hys land, *Mk. 4, 26.* Ealra sæda læst omnium seminum minimum, *Mt. 13, 32.* Sæd getreowfulra semen sive proles fidorum, *Ps. 21, 22.* Sæd Abrames semen Abrami, *Ps. 104, 5.* Abrahame and his sæde Abrahamo et ejus semini, *Lk. 1, 55.*

Sæd, sædon said, *v. secgan.*

Sæd-berend seed-bearing, *Gen. 1, 12.*—Sæd-drenc seed-drink, *Cot. 211.*

Sæden for sædon said; dixerunt, from sægan.

*Sædere, es; *m.* A SEEDER, a sower; sator, *Mt. 13, 3.*

Sæd-læp, sæd-leap a seed-leap; siblet, a seed basket, *Chr. 1124.*

Sædlic Belonging to seed; seminarius, *Som.*

Sædnað A sowing; seminatio, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Sæ-draca sea-dragon, leviathan, *Cot. 200.*

Sæd-sete a place for seed, *Th. An.*

Sæd-tima a seed-time, *Hex. 7.*

Sæ-elfen, sæ-elfenne sea-nymphs, *v. sæ-ælfen.*

Sæ-fæsten sea barrier, *Cd. 148.*

Sæfern [Hunt. Sauerne]. The river SEVERN in the West of England; Sabrina, secundum a Thamesi Britanniae flumen, cujus fontes oriuntur in agro Montgomeriensi, *Bd. 5, 23: Chr. 894: 896.*

Sæ-fiscas, sæ-fixas sea fishes, sea fish, *Gen. 1, 28.*—Sæ-flód sea flood, tide, inundation, *Chr. 1014: 1099.*

Sæfn a dream, *Ps. 75, 5, v. swe-fen.*

Sæ-folde sea land, *Cd. 12.*

Sægan, þu sægst, he sægð; *p. sæde sægde; pp. sæd, gesæd to say, tell, speak, relate, Mt. 26, 18: Jn. 3, 18: Gen. 12, 19, v. secgan.*

*Sægednys, sægdny, se; *f.* A sacrifice; hostia, *C. R. Mk. 12, 33, v. on-sægdnes.*

Sægel, sægl a sail, *v. segel.*

Sæ-gemære, gemære a boundary, sea border, sea coast, *Lk. 6, 17: Mt. 4, 13.*

Sægen, segen, gesægen. A saying, affirmation, tradition; dictum, *Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 113, 3.* On ealdra manna sægenum in old men's sayings, *Bd. pref.*

Sægen A sword; ensis, *v. sæcg.*

Sæ-gesætan, sæ-gesætu sea borderers, those who dwell near the sea, *Cot. 156.*—Sæ-grund sea depths, depths of the sea, *Cd. 158.*—Sæ-hengest a sea-horse; hippopotamus, *Cot. 114.*—Sæ-hete, raging of the sea; maris æstus, *Bd. 5, 1. Ca.*

Sæ-hryðro [hryðer cattle] a sea-calf, a seal, *Cot. 207.*

Sæht union, reconciliation, peace; reconciliatio, pax, *Chr. 1091, Ing. p. 304, 7: p. 372, 35, v. seht.*

Sæht Reconciled, made at peace; reconciliatus:—Wurdon sæhte erant reconciliati, *Chr. 1077, v. settan.*

Sæhtlian, *p. ode; pp. sæhtlod, gesæhtlod.* To settle, reconcile; litem componere, reconciliare:—Wurdon sæhtlod erant reconciliati, *Chr. 1070, v. sah-tlian, sehtian.*

^bSæide, for sæde said, v. secgan.

Sæin, for sægan to say.

Sæis Seex, in Normandy; Sægium, urbs Galliæ ad Olinam fluvium in Normannia, Chr. 1130.

SÆL, sel, es; m. f. An opportunity, time, occasion, prosperous affairs, prosperity; opportunitas, occasio:—*Da seo sæl gewearð then was the time*, Cd. 59. Sæles bidan to wait a time; occasio-nem expectare, Cd. 111: 117. On sumne sæl at some time, when, Elf. gr. 38, 49: L. Ps. 93, 8. On nænne or nanum sæl at no time, never, Ors. 4, 4. Donne ic on sælum wæs when I was in prosperity, Bt. R. p. 152.

Sæl good, better, Bt. R. 170, v. sel.

SÆL [Plat. säle, sele n. a cord, traces or harness for a draught-horse; Dut. zeel n. a cord: Old Ger. sal a rein of a bridle: Moes. sail a rope.] A cord, rope, strap; lorum, funis, Lye.

Sæ-laf sea leaving; maris reli-quiae, Cd. 171.

Sælan, pp. gesæled [sæl a cord] To bind, tie, unite, SEAL; vincire:—Susle, gesæled sealed with sulphur; sulphure con-glutinat, Jdth. 10: Cod. Exon. p. 76. b.

^cSæld A seat, foundation; sedes, sedile; Lye translates sælde sæ-grundas fundus maris, Cd. 158; but Mr. Thorpe gives this version, "salt sea depths," and adds, "sælde is, I doubt not, an error for sealte," Cd. 158.

Sældest hast sold; vendidisti, T. Ps. 43, 14, v. syllan.

Sælen Belonging to a willow, withy or sallow tree; salignus, Som.

Sæ-leoda a mariner; maris in-cola, Cd. 161.

Sæ-leoð a sea song, a sailor's shout in hoisting an anchor or sail; marina cantilena: nau-tica hortatio. Κελευσμα, Cot. 53.

Sælf self, Chr. Gib. p. 244, 19, v. sylf.

SÆLI, sælig [Plat. Dan. Ot. sa-lig: Dut. zalig: Ger. seelig, selig: Moes. selja: Swed. sa-lig, säll: Icel. sæl happy] Happy, blessed, prosperous; beatus, v. ge-sælig.

Sæ-lic Sea-like, belonging to the sea, marine; marinus, nauti-cus, Bd. 1, 14.

Sæliglice; adv. Prosperously, happily; prospere, Som.

Sælignes, se; f. [Chau. selines-se] Happiness; prosperitas, felicitas, Som.

^dSæ-lida a mariner, Th. An.

Sællmerige salted provision, v. selmerige.

Sælost best, very well; optimus, optime, v. sel.

SÆLD, selð, gesælð, e; f. [Plat. saligheid f: Dut. za-ligheid f: Ger. seligkeit f: Old Ger. salichedi in the 9th century under the signification of fortune and happiness: Not. saligkeit: Ot. salida: Isd. salidhom: Dan. salighed c: Swed. salighet f: Icel. sæld, sæla f. happiness] 1. Happiness, felicity, enjoyment, prosperity, wealth; felicitas. 2. Goods, riches, prosperous af-fairs; bona, opes. The pl. is often used in the singular signification:—1. God is full ælcere gesælðe, Bt. 34, 3, Card. p. 212, 15. Hwær seo fulle gesælð sie where the full happiness is, id. 34, 2, Card. p. 210, 18. Hit bið gesælð it is happiness, Bt. 11, 1. 2. Sælða genoge enough of goods, Bt. 14, 2. Mine sælða, þe ic ær wende þat gesælða beon sce-oldan, nane sælða ne sint my riches which I formerly thought (ordered) should be happiness, are no riches, Bt. 10, Card. p. 40, 17. ¶ Woruld-sælða worldly goods or happiness, id. 1: 2.

Sæltra the bunting bird, v. sel-tra.

^eSæl-wong [wong a meadow] a fertile plain, Cd. 64.

Sæm to seas; d. pl. of sæ.

Sæ-man, sæ-mann a seaman, Lup. 1, 15.

Sæmende conciliating, composing, L. Hloth. 10, v. seman.

Sæmestre, an; f. A seamstress; sutrix, Th. An.

Sæmre Worse; pejor:—Hit is sæmre nu it is worse now, Bt. R. p. 159. Hi secað þæt hehste god on þa sæmran gesceafta they seek the highest good in the worse creatures, Bt. 33, 1, C., v. samra.

Sændan to send, Chr. 1095, v. sendan.

Sæne; adj. [Plat. sümig: Dut. suimachtig: Ger. säumig, sun-nis and sumnis in the Salic laws, signify delay: Dan. for-sømmelig: Icel. sems n.] Slow, dull, inactive; segnis, tardus:—Þone sænan, se bið to slaw, þu scealt hatan assa ma þonne man the dull, who is too slow, thou shouldst call an ass more than a man, Bt. 37, 4. He wæs to sæne he was too slow, Bd. 3, 13.

Sæ-næsse, es; a promontory, Beo. 3, 69, v. næsse, nesse.

^fSæ-net a sea-net, Elf. gl.

SÆNGAN [Plat. sengen, sengeln: Dut. zengen: Frs. sengha: Kil. senghen, singhelen: Ger. sengen: Old Ger. sangen: Icel. sangr adustus.—Wachter derives it from the Lat. ignis with ss prefixed. It is more likely that the sound produced by singing has given origin to the name, so near related to the verb, to sing, can-tare; and it is singular that the Plat. and Dut. schroeyen, signifying also to singe (as, to singe a hog) is so near related to schreyen to cry, Adelung] To SINGE; ustulare, Som.

Sæod a purse, bag, v. seod.

SÆP, sæpp [Plat. sapp n: Dut. sap n: Ger. saft m: Old Ger. saf: Dan. sæve f. saft m: Swed. saft, saf m. safwa f: Icel. saft f: Fr. seve f.—This word is related to the Plat. siepen to leak, trickle, to run through drop by drop] SÆP, juice, a tree producing much sap, a fir-tree; succus, abies, Cod. Exon. p. 25, a.

Sæpig; adj. Sappy; succulen-tus, Som.

^gSæpleás SÆPLESS; exsuccus, Som.

Sæp-spon sap-chips, chips, L. M. 2, 65.

Særga, sarga A cornet, crooked staff; lituus, Som.

Særi sorry, T. Ps. 68, 34, v. sari. Sæ-rima sea-shore, Chr. 897: 991.

Sæ-rinc a sea-man, sailor, Beo. 10.

Særnys, se; f. [sar sore] SORE-NESS, sorrow, grief; dolor:—Geopenige us ure særnysse infær let our grief open us a way, Hom. Greg. p. 22.

Sæ-sceaða a sea robber, a pirate, Cot. 155.

Sæslice Now; jam:—Sæslice gi-doemed is jam condemnatus est, R. Jn. 3, 18.

Sæ-snægl, sæ-snæl a sea-snail, a shell-fish, periwinkle, Elf. gl. p. 77.

Sæster a measure of fifteen pints, Chr. 1039, v. sester.

Sæ-strand the sea-strand, sea-shore, Jos. 11, 4.

Sæ-stream sea stream, Cd. 155.

Sæt, sæton sat, sat down, lived, Mt. 26, 55: Cd. 95; p. of sittan.

Sæt, set, es; m. [sæt sat; p. of sittan] A sitting, station, camp; castrum:—Of þæm sætum fa-ran from the camps to go, Chr. 894.

Sæt, es; m. [Plat. saten, satten m. pl. insate m. an inhabitant: Frs.

seta *m.* an inhabitant: *Ger.* sass *m.* antiquated and mostly found in compound words: as, Kothsass, cottager: *Dan.* sade *c.* a seat, residence, a see: *Swed.* säte *n.*: *Icel.* setr *n.* a seat, house, dwelling] When appended to words, denotes dwellers, inhabitants; in compositione, incolæ, habitatores, coloni:—*Dun-sætas* inhabitants of hills, mountaineers; *monticolæ*. *Den-sætas* inhabitants of valleys; *vallicolæ*. *Dorn-sætas* Dorsetenses, *Chr.* 845. *Sumur-sætas* Somersetenses, *Chr.* 878.

Sætan; *p.* sæt to set, place, *Cd.* 43, *Th.* p. 56, 18, v. settan.

Sætenga snares, v. sætning.

Sæter-dæg, Sætern-dæg [*Plat.* sunnavend, sater-dag *m.*: *Dut.* zaturdag *m.*: *Frs.* sniond, from snein sunday, and iond evening: *Ger.* sonnabend *m.* samstag *m.* a mutilation of sabbathstag: *Old Ger.* sunnenavend, sinnoavend, sambastag, sám-bazdag, samizdach, samstig, nornentag, sammestag] SATURDAY, the sabbath; *Saturni* dies, *Sabbatum*:—*Lk.* 23, 54. *Sætern dæges rest Sabbati* quies, *Ex.* 16, 23. *Sæternes* dæg, *Rub.* *Mt.* 16, 28: 20, 29.

Sætere A SETTER, seducer; insidiator, *Past.* 53, 7.

Sæ-peofa sea-thief, pirate, *Cot.* 9.

Sæperian sad Setterwort, settergrass or the seed of it; *helleboraster*, *helleborus niger* *Lin.*:—*L.* *M.* 3, 13, *Som.*

Sæ-tilca, sæ-tilga for tiliga mare aggreddens, *Bt.* *R.* p. 158.

Sætincg snares, *Bd.* 5, 23, v. sætning.

Sætel a seat, v. setel.

Sætl-gang a setting, *Deut.* 24, 13, v. setl-gang in setl.

Sætning, sætning, *e*; *f.* A lying in wait, a besetting, snares; *insidiæ*, *perfidia*:—He him þa sætnunge þa gewearnode ille ei insidias præmonstravit, *Bd.* 2, 12. Wið swa mycles ehteres sætningum contra tantæ persecutoris insidias, *id.*

Sætung, *e*; *f.* A holding, occupying or inhabiting of a place, a setting a snare, fowling; *occupatio*, *possessio*, *aucupatio*, *Cot.* 14. Sætunga insidiæ, *Som.* 301.

Sæ-wægas sea waves, *Cd.* 192.—*Sæ-wæteru* sea-waters, *Gen.* 1, 22.

Sæwð sows; *seminat*, *Jn.* 4, 36, 37, v. sawan.

Sæ-warod sea-skore, *Bt.* 32, 3. —Sæ-waur a sea-herb or weed; *marina alga*, *R.* 42.—Sæ-weall sea wall, high water, *Cd.* 158.

—Sæ-weard a sea-ward, a keeper of the sea, high admiral, *Som.*

Sæwere A SOWER; *sator*, *H.* *Mt.* 13, 3.

Sæwet A sowing; *seminatio*:—*Tid* þæs sæwetes time of the sowing, *Bd.* 4, 28, *tit.*

Sæ-wicingas sea inhabitants, *Cd.* 160.

Sæ-wiht a sea animals, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Sæx a knife, v. seax.

Safine SAVINE; *sabina arbor*, *juniperus sabinum* *Lin.*:—*Lye.*

Safrinde rheumaticus, *R.* 77.

SAGA [*Plat.* saag *f.*: *Dut.* zaag: *Ger.* sâge *f.*: *Mons.* saga: *Dan.* saug, sav *c.*: *Swed.* sâg *m.*: *Icel.* sög *f.*: *Frs.* scie *f.*: *It.* sega *f.*: *Sp.* sierra *f.*: *Port.* serra *f.*] A SAW; *serra*, *R.* 62.

Saga speak; *imp.* of secgan.

Sagal, sagel, sagol, sahl, *es*; *m.* [*Icel.* sigla *f.* the mast of a vessel] A bar, leaver, a club, stick, stake; *vectis*, *fustis*, *Ors.* 2, 5: *Elf.* gr. 9, 28. *Mid* sahlum cum fustibus, *Mt.* 26, 47, 55: *Mk.* 14, 43: *Lk.* 22, 52.

Sagas sayest: sagað saith, v. secgan.

Sage saying, speech; *g. d. ac.* of sagu.

Sage Sage; *sagax*, *Lye.*

Sage-man a man who speaks, a tale-teller, a witness; *testis*, *delator*, *Som.*

Sagol Speaking; *dicens*.—Soð-sagol truth speaking, true, *Bd.* 3, 17.

Sagu; *g. d. ac. e*; *pl. nom. ac. a*; *g. ena*; *d. um.* [*Ger.* sage *f.*: *Ot.* *Tat.* saga: *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* saga *f.* *historia*, *narratio*: *Icel.* sögn *f.* a saying] 1. A saying, speech, saw, tale, tradition; *dictio*, *traditio*. 2. Testimony, witness; *testimonium*:—1. *Mid* þisse sage cum hoc dicto, *Lk.* 11, 45. Na swilce lease sagu not as a false saying, *Elf.* *T.* p. 32, 6. Þurh yldra manna sage through old men's tradition, *Bd.* 2, 1, *B.* Dwollic sagu a false saying, *Jdth.* 15. Auht sagona aught of sayings, *Cd.* 26. 2. To hwi wilnige we ænigre oðre sage quare ullum alium testimonium volumus? *Mt.* 26, 65. Hu fela sagena quam multum testimoniorum, *Mt.* 27, 13.

Sáh sank, *Chr.* 938, v. sigan.

Sahl, *es*; *m.* a club, stick, stake, *Mt.* 26, 55, v. sagal.

Sahte Peace, agreement; *pax*, *reconciliatio*, *Chr.* 1140, *Lye.*

Sahtlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* To reconcile, to make peace; *reconciliare*:—Þa eodon gode

men heom betwene and sahtloden heom then went good men between them and reconciled them, *Chr.* 1066, v. sehtian.

Sahtnys, *se*; *f.* A reconciliation, a making of peace; *reconciliatio*:—Geaf þone cyng XL marc goldes to sahtnysse gave the king 40 marks of gold for a reconciliation, *Chr.* 1066.

SAL [*Plat.* saal *m.* a hall, parlour: *Dut.* zaal *f.* salet *n.* a hall, parlour: *Ger.* saal *m.*: *Moes.* alh temple: *Dan.* *Swed.* sal *m.*: *Icel.* salr *m.* salerni *n.* a hall; *sel* *n.* a cottage: *Fr.* salle *f.* salon *m.*: *It.* sala *f.* salone *m.*: *Sp.* sala, salica *f.* salon *m.*: *Grk.* αὐλή: *Lat.* aula] 1. A hall, palace; *domus*, *aula*, *palatium*. 2. Prosperity; *res prosperæ*, v. sæl:—1. Ongunnon heora burh ræran, and sele settan, salo niwian began their town to rear, and habitation to settle, (their) halls to renew, *Cd.* 90. Gesawon ofer since salo hlifian saw in silver (zinc) palaces rising; *viderunt obducta argento palatia rutilare*, *Cd.* 109. 2. Folc wæs on salum folk were in prosperity, *Cd.* 147: 170.

SAL, *es*; *m.* [*Ger.* sahlband *n.*; *sahlleiste* *f.* v. sæl] 1. A tie, bond, fetter, chain; *nexus*, *vinculum*. 2. A rein; *habena*. 3. A handle, bar; *ansa*, *vectis*:—1. Rideð racentan sal presseth a cord of chain, *Cd.* 19. 2. Salas habena, *Cot.* 7, 101. 3. *R.* 25: 10.

Sal; *adj.* Black, dark coloured; *niger*, *fuscus*, v. salowig.

Sald for seald given, *R.* *Lk.* 20, 24.

Salf salve, v. sealf.

Salh, salig A willow; *salix*, *L.* *Ps.* 136, 2, v. seal.

Salm-sang a psalm, *L.* *Ps.* 60, 8.

Salowig, salwig, saluwi; *adj.* [*Plat.* sölig dirty; *saal*, *sahl* a sallow pale complexion: *Dut.* zaluw sallow: *Fr.* sale dirty, squalid, sallow] SALLOW, swarthy; *saligneus*, *pallidus*, *luridus*:—Salowig pada luridus bufo, milvus, sive corvus, *Jdth.* 11. Salowig padan, *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 145, 2. Saluwi padan, *ib.* Salwig feðera sallow-feathered, *Cd.* 72.

Salt salt, *C. R.* *Mk.* 9, 50, v. sealt.

Salten Salty; *salitus*, *R.* *Mt.* 5, 13.

Saltere [*Plat.* salter *m.*; *salm-book* *n.*: *Dan.* salter *m.*: *Swed.* saltare *m.*: *Icel.* saltari *m.*: *It.* salmista *m.* a psalter, a psalmist: *Sp.* salterio *m.* a psalter, psaltery, a kind of harp] 1. A

PSALTERY; sambuca, psalterium. 2. The PSALTER; liber psalmodum:—1. *Ps.* 32, 2: 56, 11. 2. *Bd.* 3, 27.

^a Salt-ern a place for salt, a salt-pit. Saltian To dance; saltare:—*Gene saltudun vos non saltastis, Lk.* 7, 32.

Saluwi *sallow*, v. *salowig*.

Salwed-bord *salved* or *pitched boards*, *Cd.* 72, *Th.* p. 89, 15.

Salwie, *salwige* [*Plat.* *salvey f: Dut.* *salie f: Ger.* *salbey, salvey f: Dan.* *salvie f: Swed.* *salfwia f: Fr.* *sauge f: It.* *Sp.* *salvia f.*] *Sage*; *salvia officinalis*, *Som.*

Salwig *sallow*, v. *salowig*.

Sal-wong a *fertile plain*, *Cod.* *Ex.* 101, b. 2, v. *sæl-wong*.

Sam; *conj.* *Whether, whether.... or; sive, utrum, sive.... sive:—Sam we willan sam we nylan whether we will or we will not, Bt.* 34, 12. *Sam hio monnum god þince, sam hio him yfel þince sive illa (fortuna) hominibus bona videatur, sive illa iis mala videatur, Bt.* 40, 1.

Sam-, used in composition, denotes, 1. *Half*; semi. 2. *Together, with*; *Lat.* *con*, v. *samod*:—1. *Sam-wis half wise*; *sam-cucu half alive*; *samlæred half learned*. 2. *Samhiwan conjuges*; *sam-mæle concordēs*; *sam-wiste conjugium*; *sam-wyrcan to co-operate, co-operari, &c.*

^o *Sámad also, together, Bt.* *R.* p. 195, v. *sámod*.

Samaria Marseilles; *Massilia, Th. An.*

Sam-boren untimely born; *seminatus, abortivus, Cot.* 19.

Sam-bryce Half a breach or breaking half way; *semi-fractura sive violatio, scilicet pacis, quæ tum fieret quum bona ordinati cujusdam injuriam passa sunt, aut quum honore iusaliquantulum dero. gatum est, L. Wihtr.* p. 13, 9.

Sam-cucu half alive, Lk. 10, 30.

Same [*Plat.* *samen, sam to samen together: Dut.* *te zamen together: Old Ger.* *sam: Not.* *samoso together: Ker.* *sosamo, like as: Ot.* *sama, so, thus, even so, so that: Ker.* *sam-sama, as well as tam-quam: Moes.* *saman: Dan.* *samme the same: Swed.* *samma, samme the same: Icel.* *samr the same, idem. The modern Ger. only makes use of sam in compound words. Sans.* *sam together: Arab.* *سَمَ tsam to place, to put together, seems to express the primary sense*] *Same, used in the following*

manner; *swa same Likewise, also; item, similiter, pariter, itidem:—Efne swa same ecce similiter, Bt.* *R.* p. 177, 3. *Eac swa same ac etiam similiter, Bt.* *R.* p. 163, 2. *Swa same swa the same as, as, even as; æque ac; eodem modo quo. Twa þara gecyndu habbað netenu, swa same swa men two of these natures beasts have, the same as men, Bt.* 33, 4. *Same ylca swa in such wise as, so as; eodem modo quo, ita ut.*

Sam-grene half green; *semi-viridis, serotinus, Cot.* 87.

Sam-gung a youth, Pref. R. Conc.

Sam-hiwan companions, mates, R. 13, v. *sinhiwan, hiwan.*

Sam-læred half learned, L. Can. *Edg.* 12.

Sam-mæle agreed, agreed on a bargain; *concors, consentiens, Chr.* 1018.

Samne together, v. somne.

Samnian to assemble, collect, Ors. 4, 12, v. *somnian.*

Samninga, samnunga immediately, Lk. 22, 60, v. *semninga.*

Samnung a congregation, church, synagogue, Lk. 7, 5, v. *gesamnung.*

^a *SA'MOD, sámad, sómed, sómod; adv. Also, likewise, together; simul, pariter:—Þis eorðlice and þæt ece samod hoc terrenum et ista æterna pariter, Bt.* *R.* p. 180. *Samod onnitte gewordene synt simul inutiles facti sunt, Ps.* 13, 4. *Forweorðað samod peribunt simul, Ps.* 36, 40. *Seofon winter samod seven years together, Cd.* 206. *Samod mid me simul mecum, Ps.* 54, 15. *Somodætgdere at once together, Cd.* 154. *Niht somod and dæg night also and day, Cd.* 192.—*Samod-ari-san to arise together.—Samodawendan to convert or turn, Elf.* gr. 37.—*Samod-blissian to rejoice together.—Samodceorfan to cut in pieces.—Samod-cuman to come together, to concur, Elf.* gr. 30.—*Samodfealdan to fold together, Elf.* gr. 24.—*Samod-feallan to fall down; concidere, Elf.* gr. 28.—*Samod-fleon to retire; confugere, Elf.* gr. 28.—*Samodfyllan to fill together, to finish, Elf.* gr. 30.—*Samod-geddung consonant.—Samod-geflit contention, strife, debate, Cot.* 58.—*Samod-geflitan to contend.—Samod-gemynan to invent, imagine, devise; comminisci.—Samod-gewilnian to desire, covet; concupiscere, Elf.* gr. 28.—*Samod-herian to unite in praise; conlaudare.*

^r *Samodlice Unitedly, unanimously; unanimiter, Lye.*

Samod-ofþriccan to press together; conprimere, Elf. gr. 28.—*Samod-rynel concurring, running together; concurrens.—Samod-slean to strike or shake together; concutere, Elf.* gr. 28.—*Samod-standan to stand together, to consist; constare, L. Ps.* 26, 5.—*Samod-suwian, samod-swugian to be silent; conticere, Elf.* gr. 26.—*Samod-swegan to sound alike; consonare.—Samod-swegen-de agreeing in sound; consonans, Elf.* gr. 2.—*Samodþrawan, samod-þreagan to twist together; contorquere, Elf.* gr. 26.—*Samod-wellung a growing or gathering together; concretio.—Samodweorpan to cast together, to guess; conjicere, Elf.* gr. 28.—*Samod-wilnian to desire, covet; concupiscere, Elf.* gr. 28.—*Samod-wunian to dwell together; commorari, R.* 101.—*Samod-wunung a dwelling together; commoratio, cohabitatio, L. Eccl. W.* p. 186, 26.

Samra The worse; pejor:—On þa samran gesceafta in the worse creatures, Bt. 33, 1, v. *sæmre.*

^a *Sam-rade of one opinion, in one road, unanimously, Bt.* *R.* p. 165.—*Sam-tengescontinually; incessanter, Bt.* *R.* p. 165, 13.—*Sam-wisa, sam-wise half wise, half witted, Past.* 30, 1.—*Sam-wist the same food, marriage; convictus, conjugium.—Sam-wrædnes agreement, unity, Bt.* 37, 3.

Sam-wyrcan to co-operate, to partake, L. pol. Cnut. 58: *Chr.* 893.

Sanc, es; m. a song, Cd. 158, *Th.* p. 197, 19: *Bt.* *R.* p. 168, 34, v. *sang.*

Sanc for sang sang; p. of singan.

Sanc sank; p. of sincan.

Sanct, es; m. A saint; sanctus, Menol. 388: *Chr.* 978. *Sanc-tas saints, Cd.* 221.

SAND, sond, es. [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. sand m: Ot. sant: Dut. zand n: Icel. sandr m. sandmöl f. sabulum, coarse sand] SAND, gravel, earth; arena, sabulum, glare:—Swa swa sand sæ sicut arena maris, Ps. 77, 31. *Sæ-warōða sand sea-shore's sand; littoris arena, Cd.* 190. *Ofer sand super arenam, Ps.* 138, 17. *Behidde hyne on þam sande abscondit eum in arena, Ex.* 2, 12. *Somod on sande together on earth, Cd.* 13.

Sand, es; m. [Plat. sandschap,

sandscap *f.* an embassy; gesands *m.* an ambassador: *Dut.* gezandschap *n.* an embassy: *Ger.* gesandschaff *f.* gezant *m.* ambassador: *Dan.* sendebud *c.* ambassador, message; sendelse *c.* message: *Swed.* sändebud *n.* *Icel.* sendbodi *m.* ambassador *f.*] A sending, embassy, legation, commission; missio, legatio:—Purh his ræde and sande by his advice and embassy; per ejus consilium et legationem, *Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 2, 7. Here-sandes militares legationes, sive legati, *feciales*, *Chr.* 1135.

Sand, *e*; *f.* A dish, meal, present; ferculum, dapes:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Sio forme sand the first meal, breakfast, *Cot.* 214. Twa gesodene syflian sanda duo cocta pulmentaria fercula, *R. Ben. interl.* 39.

Sand-ceosel, sand-ceosol, sandcesel, sand-cysel Sand, gravel; arena, sabulum, locus arenosus:—Swa swa sand-ceosol on sæ sicut arena in mari, *Gen.* 22, 17: *Jos.* 11, 4. Ofer sand-ceosel super arenam, *Mt.* 7, 26: *L. Ps.* 77, 31.—Sand-corn a grain of sand, *Thw. Job.* p. 167, 19.—Sand-full full of sand.—Sand - geweorp quick-sands, *Cot.* 108.

Sand-hricg a bed of sand, a sand bank, *Elf. gr.* 9, 78.

^u Sandig, sandiht; *adj.* SANDY; arenosus, *Ors.* 5, 7.

Sand-lauda, San-lauda [*Hunt. Scanlaudum*] *St. Lo, in Brit-tany*; fanum *S. Laudi*, urbs *Galliæ in Normannia inferiori*, ad *Viriam fl.*, *Chr.* 890.

Sand-rid a quick-sand; syrtes, *R.* 105.

Sanduald teres, *Lye.*

Sand-wic, Sond-wic [sand sand, wic a village] SANDWICH, in *Kent*; oppidi nomen in agro *Cantiano*. For to Sandwich went to Sandwich, *Chr.* 993.

SANG, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. Dan.* sang *c.* *Dut.* zang *m.* *Frs.* sangh, songh *f.* *Ger.* gesang, sang *m.* *Ot.* sang, gizengi: *Swed.* sâng *m.* *Icel.* saungr *m.* song] A song; cantio, cantilena:—Mid þære wynsumnesse his sanges with the sweetness of his song, *Bt.* 22, 1. Forlet he þone sang ceased he the song, *Bt.* 24, 1. Word sanga verba cantionum, *Ps.* 136, 3.—Sang-boc a song-book; cantiorum liber, *Elf. Can.* 21.—Sang-cræft song-craft, the art of singing, *Bd.* 4, 24.

Sang sang; *p.* of singan.

Sangere, *es*; *m.* A SINGER; cantor:—Idel sangere an idle

singer, a player; ineptus cantor, mimus, thymelicus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Byme sangere qui tuba canit, salpica, tibicen, *R.* 114: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.

^v Sangistre; *f.* A female singer, a SONGSTRESS; cantatrix, *Som.*

Sap Gum, amber; succinum, electrum, *R.* 58: *Elf. gl.* p. 67, v. sæp.

Sapan To SOAP; sapone oblinere, *Som.*

SAPE, *an*; *f.* [*Plat. sepe*, seep *f.* *Dut.* zeep *f.* *Kil.* seepe *f.* *Ger.* seife *f.* *Dan.* sæbe *f.* *Swed.* sâpa *f.* *Icel.* sâpa *f.* *Wel.* sebon: *Bret.* soavon *m.* *Fr.* savon *m.* *It.* sapone *m.* *Port.* sabao *m.* *Sp.* sabon *m.* *Lat. mid.* cipum: *Grk.* σαπων: *Hind.* saboon, savin: *Pers.* صابون sabun: *Chl.*

ספון spun. Pliny and Mar-tial assure us that soap, made, ex sebo et cinere, from tallow and ashes, is an invention of the Gauls] SOAP; sapo, *Elf. gl. Lomentum*, *Cot.* 126.

SAR, *es*; *n.* [*Plat. seer n.* serede *n.* pain, any complaint or any hurting of the skin, particularly painful eruptions: *Dut.* zeer *n.* zeerheid *f.* sore, soreness: *South Ger. Swit.* seer, sehr; *adj. & adv.* painful: *Dan.* saar *n.* a sore, wound, bruise, an ulcer: *Swed.* sâr *n.* *Icel.* sâr *n.* a wound; sarindi *n. pl.* pain.—From the antiquated *Ger.* sehren to hurt: *Heb.* ציר jir, tsir in *Kal.* to distress, oppress, from צר jr, tsr to bind] SORROW, grief, pain; dolor:—To tacnunge sorges and anfealdes sares for a pre-sage of care and unmixed sorrow, *Bt.* 7, 2. Seo ofering þe wurð to sare superfluitas tibi erit in dolorem, *Bt.* 14, 1. Fram sare ex dolore, a dolore, *Ps.* 106, 39. On þam mæst-tan sare in the greatest sorrow, *Bt.* 7, 1. Hefigod mid þam ærran sarum grieved with the former sorrows, *Bd.* 4, 19.

Sâr; *adj.* [sâr pain] SORE, painful; gravis, molestus:—Is me sare is to me painful, *Cd.* 40. Þæt me is on minum mode swa sar that to me is in my mind so painful, *Cd.* 22. Sorga sarost most painful of sorrows, *Cd.* 94.

Saracenas Saracens; Saraceni, *Som.*

Saracenisc Belonging to the Saracens; Saracenus:—He eac gegaderode of þam Saraceniscum swiðe micele fyrde

ille etiam conscripsit ex Sara-cenis valde magnum exercitum, *Jud.* 16.

^x Sarcinas Saracens, *Bd.* 5, 23, v. Saracenas.

Sâr-clað a sore-cloth, a cloth to tie up a wound, *Cot.* 93, 126: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57, 69.

Sar-crenne filled; saturatus, *L. M.* 2. *Som.* thinks sar-crenne may be put for sarigenne sick; ægrotum.

Sâr-cwid a sorrowful speech, an elegy, *Bt.* *R.* p. 152, 11.

Sâre; *adv.* SORELY; graviter:—Me þæt cynn hafað sare abolgen me that race hath sorely offended, *Cd.* 64.

Sâre-heort heavy-hearted.

Sâre-heortnys heavy-heartedness, grief of heart.

Sârenes, sârnes, se; *f.* Sorrow, grief; tristitia, dolor:—On sar-nysse in dolore, *Gen.* 3, 16. Gehrepod mid heortan sarnisse wiðinnan tactus cum cordis tristitia intus, *Gen.* 6, 6.

Sâr-ferhð sore in soul; tristis animi, *Cd.* 102.

Sarga a cornet, v. særga.

Sârgian, besargian; *p.* ode; *pp.* gesargod, besarigod [sâr pain] To smart, grieve, lament, grow weak, to languish; dolere:—Ongan he sargian, *Mk.* 14, 33. Eagan mine sargodon oculi mei languerunt, *Ps.* 87, 9. Gesargode, *Chr.* 897, *Ing.* p. 128, 33. Noldon besargian would not lament, *Elf. T.* p. 42, 1.

^y Sârgung, besargung, *e*; *f.* SORROWING, grief; lamentatio, *Scint.* 6.

Sâri, særi, sârig. SORRY, sorrowful, sad; tristis:—He wearð swiðe sari erat valde tristis, *Gen.* 48, 17. Sari ic gange tristis incedo, *T. Ps.* 41, 13. Ða wæs Petrus sarig, *Jn.* 21, 17. Swiðe sarig very sorrowful, *Bt.* 10.

Sârian To SORROW, grieve, languish; dolere:—Sarigende dolentes, *Lk.* 2, 48. Ma to sarianne magis dolendum, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9.

Sârig-mod heavy-hearted.

Sârignys, sârinys, se; *f.* Sorrow, sadness, SORROWFULNESS; tristitia, ægritudo animi:—*Dial.* 2, 22: *H. Lk.* 22, 45.

Sârlic Sorrowful, sad; tristis, mæstus, dolendus:—Wala wa! þæt is sarlic well away! that is sad, *Bd.* 2, 1. Manegra sarlicra wita hie gewilnodon wið þan ecan life of many grievous punishments they were desirous for the eternal life, *Bt.* 11, 2.—Sarlic-sang, sarlic-leoð a sorrowful song, an elegy, tragedy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

^a Sarlice *Sorely, sharply, painfully, grievously, lamentably*; acriter, acerbe, graviter:—Sarlice wepend *acerbe flens*, Gen. 21, 16. Swiðe sarlice *very lamentably*, Bt. 18, 3. Onsac sarlice *denied sharply*, Bt. 40, 3. Sarmondisc *Sarmatian*; Sarmaticus, Ors. 1, 1. Sárness *sorrow*, v. sárenes. Sár-seofung *a sore complaint*, Cot. 200. Sarwe *treachery*; insidiæ, Bd. 1, 12, v. searu. Sathlian; p. ede. *To make a treaty, reconcile*; fœdus facere, Chr. 1140, v. sahtlian. Sattorlaðe *Ranunculus flammula, galli crus*; herba sic dicta, Herb. 45. Sauene, sauine *Savine*; juniperus sabina, Lin.:—Elf. gl: Herb. 87. Saul the soul, Bt. 30, 2, v. sawl. —Saul-leás *soulless, lifeless*. ^a Saul-sceat, sawel-sceat *SOUL-SHOT, money formerly paid at the opening of the grave, to the Catholic priest, for the good of the deceased's soul*; animæ pretium; scilicet quod sacerdotibus datum vel legatum erat, ut pro defunctorum animabus solennes supplicationes haberent. Pecunia sepulchralis, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 108:—Ærest him to saul-sceate he becwæð, into Xrēs cyrcan þæt land, &c. *imprimis, ei in animæ redemptionem, ille legat Christi Ecclesiæ istam terram, &c.*, Test. Elf. Api. SA'WAN, asáwan, besáwan, gesáwán, he sæwð; p. seow, we seowun; pp. sáwen; v. a. [Plat. saien, saden: Dut. zauyen: Ger. säen: Not. sahen: Tat. sauuen: Moes. sajan, insajan: Dan. saa: Swed. sâ: Icel. sá to sow, plant: Old Lat. sao, seo I sow, of which sevi is still preserved in serere, and hence, Seia the Deity of sowing] To sow, spread abroad; serere, seminare:—Þu scealt sawan tu debes serere, Lev. 25, 3. Ne seow þu god sæd nonne sevisti tu bonum semen? Mt. 13, 27. Ne saw þu þinne æcyr ne serito tu tuum agrum, Lev. 19, 19. Hi seowon æceras illi seminant agros, Ps. 106, 37. Asawen æcer sown field, a corn field; seges, Elf. gl. 18. Sawe saw; p. of seón. Sawel a soul, Lk. 12, 19, 23, v. sawl. Sawel-leás *lifeless*, Cod. Ex. 87, b. Sawel-sceat *soul-scot, money paid at death*, L. Cnut. eccl. 13, v. saul-sceat.

^b Sawere, es; m. A *SOWER*; sator, seminator, Lye. SAWL, sawel, sawul, saul, e; f. [Plat. sele f: Dut. ziel f: Frs. Ger. seele f: Isd. seulo: Ker. Ot. Wil. sela: Moes. sai-vala: Dan. sjæl c: Swed. siäl f: Icel. sál, sála f. The first and oldest sense of this word in these dialects, is life, the vital power of an animated being, and then, the immaterial and immortal part which animates our bodies] The *SOUL, life*; anima:—God onableow on hys ansine lifes orðunge, and se man wæs geworht on libbendre sawle, Gen. 2, 7. Sawl and lichoma wyrcað anne mon soul and body make one man, Bt. 34, 6. Mon is sawl and lichoma man is soul and body, Bt. 34, 9. Seo sawl færð to heofonum the soul goes to heaven, Bt. 18, 4. Æfter þæs lichaman gedale and þære sawle after separation of the body and of the soul, Bt. 18, 4. Ne magun hig soðlice þa sawle ofslean, Mt. 10, 28. Monna sawla sint undeaðlice and ece hominum animæ sunt immortales et æternæ, Bt. 11, 2. Seo sáwel ys ma þonne mett the life is more than meat, Lk. 12, 23. Sawl-dreor *life's blood*, Cd. 75. Sawlian; p. ode; pp. od. To give up the soul, to die; animam emittere, mori:—Oð þæt he sawlode donec ille animam emitteret, Wanl. Cat. p. 18. ^c Sawl-sceat *soul-shot, money paid at death*, L. Ethel. Const. W. p. 114, 6, v. saul-sceat. Sawul a soul, Bt. 33, 4, v. sawl. Sawul-leás *soulless, lifeless*, Dial. 1, 10. Scacan to shake, hover, flit, Cd. 219, Th. p. 280, 32, v. scaecan. Scacul a *SHACKLE*, v. sceacul. Scad, e; f. *shadow*, Ps. 106, 10, v. ssceád. Scad reason, distinction, v. gescead. Scádan to separate, divide, discriminate, v. sceadan. Scadenys, se; f. A division, dispersing, scattering; divisio, dispersio, Som. Scadewan; p. ode; pp. od. To *SHADOW*; obumbrare:—He scadewode þe ille obumbrabit te, Ps. 90, 4. Scadlice *wisely*, v. gescadwislice. Scadu, we; f. a shadow, shade, Ps. 16, 10: 101, 12, v. sceád. Scadwis *prudent*, v. gesceádwis. Scadwisnys *distinction, discretion*, v. gesceádwisnes.

^d Scæ she, Chr. 1140, v. heo. Scæb a *scab*, v. sceabb. Scædan to divide, separate, v. sceadan. Scæddig *Prudent*; prudens, Lye. Scæddignys *discretion*, v. gesceádwisnes. Scæfð *shaves*, v. scafan. Scæfere, es; m. A *SHAVER*, polisher; tonsor, Som. Scæft a *shaft, spear*, Elf. gr. 9, 28, v. sceaft. Scæftes-burh, Scaftes-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [Ethel. Scæftebyrig: Flor. Scaftesbyrig: Hunt. Schaftesbirh: West. Schaftesbury: Kni. Schaftisbury] *Shaftsbury, Dorset*; oppidum in agro Dorsetensi:—On Scaftes-byrig in Shaftsbury, Chr. 982. Scæfða a *shaving*, v. sceafða. Scæfðlan *Spear-staves*; hastilia, Som. Scæft-mund A *measure, from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, which in a tall man is about six inches, or half a foot*; mensura dimidio pedis æqualis. Mensura, a nonnullis *Shaftmet*, ab aliis *Shaftment*, dicta; extendens a vertice pollicis erecti ad extremitatem palmæ, quam Saxones Mund vocabant. IX scæfta-munda 9 half feet, L. Ethelst. 2, 2. Scægð-man a *pirate*, Cot. 155, v. scegð. ^e Scælfre - mere [mere a lake] *SHELFERMERE, Huntingdonshire*; lacus quidam in agro Huntingdoniensi, Chr. 656. Scæmol a *bench*, T. Ps. 98, 5, v. scamel. SCÆNAN, gescænian, scenan; p. de; pp. od, ed; v. a. To break, shake, destroy; frangere:—Scændon þas þeode destroyed that nation, Wulfst. 9: Bd. 5, 12. Scænc a *cup, pot*, Herb. 4, 5, v. scenc. Scæncan to give a cup, to give to drink, L. Ps. 35, 9, v. scencan. Scænc-full a *cup-full*. Scændan to reject, despise, L. Can. Edg. 12, v. scendan. Scændnys, sceandnys, se; f. Confusion, shame; confusio, L. Ps. 88, 44. Scæp a *sheep*.—Scæp-blæt a *sheep bleating*, v. sceap. Scær a *plough-share, a shaving, tonsure*, Elf. gr. 9, 28: Chr. 737: 757, v. scear. Scær sheared, clipped; p. of scearan. Scære of a *tonsure*, Chr. 737, v. scær. Scærn-wibba A *beetle*; scarabæus, Lye.

- ^f Scærp sharp, v. scearp.
 Scæt. 1. *Property, substance, goods; peculium, bona.* 2. *A piece of money; monetæ genus, v. sceat:—1. L. Ethelb. 76. Healfne scæt age medietatem bonorum habeat, L. Ethelb. 77, 8. 2. L. Ethelb. 16, 31, 32, 34, 59, 71.*
 SCÆÐ, sceað [Plat. Dut. scheide, schee f: Ger. scheide f: Old Ger. sceida, schaide: Dan. skede c: Swed. skida f: Icel. skéidr f. pl.] A SHEATH; vagina:—Do þin swurd on hys scæðe pone tuum gladium in ejus vagina, Mt. 26, 52: Jn. 18, 11. Brugdon of scæðum hring-mæled sweord drew from sheaths ring-hilted swords; distrinxerunt e vaginis annulatam habentem crucem gladium, Cd. 93. Sweord of sceaðe atugon, Ps. 36, 14.
 Scæða a thief, v. sceaða.
 Scæðan, scæððan; part. scæððende to injure, hurt, Bd. S. p. 589, 1: Ps. 26, 3, v. sceðan.
 Scæð-dæd a wicked deed, R. 15.
 Scæðig, scæððig; adj. Hurtful, injurious, SCATHY, guilty; noxious, sons, Elf. gr. 9, 39.
 Scæð-man an injurious man, a thief, v. sceaða.
 Scæðþe, sceaðe, sceoðe A nail; clavus, C. Jn. 20, 25.
 Scæðþend, es; m. A thief, an injurer; latro, v. scæðan, sceðan.
 Scæwian to behold, see, Cant. Ezech., v. sceawian.
 Scaf a sheaf, L. Ps. 125, 8, v. sceaf.
 Scafa a shaving instrument, Cot. 146, v. sceafa.
 SCAFAN, he scæfð; p. scóf, we scófon; pp. scafen, ascafen, gescafen [Plat. Dut. shaven to plane, shave: Ger. schaben to rub: Not. scaben: Dan. skave: Swed. skafwa: Icel. skafa radere: Wel. ysgubo to sweep: Lat. scabo: It. scabiare. — sceafa a plane] To SHAVE, to make smooth as joiners do with a plane; radere:—Med. ex Quadr. 6, 7. Scof rasit, Bd. 1, 1.
 Scaf-fot splay or broad-footed, Cot. 173.
 Scal shall, v. sceal.
 Scala a shale, v. sceala.
 Scalc a servant, man, v. scealc.
 Scald [Flor. Scaldad] The river Schelde; Scaldis fluvius, Chr. 883.
 Scald-hulas pampinus.
 Scald-hyflas sea-weed; alga marina, Som.
 Scald-byfelas shrubberies; fruticeta, Dial. 2, 2.
 SCALE [Plat. Dut. waag, weeg-

- schaal f. scales; schaal f. a bowl, a large bason: Ger. wagschalen f. pl. scales: Old Ger. scala: Dan. vægtskaal c. scales: Swed. wigtskål, wågskål f. scales: Icel. skál f. bowl, scales] A SCALE; lanx:—Elf. gr. 9, 73. Twa scale duæ lances, i. e. bilanx, R. 59.
 Scallan testiculi, Med. ex Quadr. 10, 4, 10.
 Scalt shalt, v. sceal.
 Scalu a scale, v. scale.
 Scama, scame shame; pudor, pudendum, veretrum: scamman pudenda, Cot. 157: C. Ps. 43, 17, v. sceamu.
 SCAMEL, scamol, scamul, sceamel, sceamol, es; m. [Ger. schämel, schemel m: Tat. scamal: Ker. scamelu: Dan. skammel c: Icel. skémmill m: Fr. escabeau m: It. sgabello m: Sp. escabel m: Port. escabello m:—Hence our modern word shambles, stalls or benches where butchers expose their meat for sale, Som.] A stool, footstool, bench, form; scabellum, subsellium, scamnum. Abiddað scamul fota his adorate scabellum pedum ejus, C. Ps. 98, 5: Ps. 109, 2: Mt. 5, 35: 22, 44.
 Scam-fæst shame-faced, R. 90, v. sceam-fæst.
 Scamfæstnes, se; f. SHAME-FACEDNESS; verecundia, Lye.
 Scamian, ascamian, gescamian to shame, to be ashamed, Ps. 118, 46: 24, 21: 30, 20, v. sceamian.
 Scam-leás shameless, Past. 31, 1, v. sceam-leás.
 Scamleáslic shameless, impudent: impudens, inverecundus, Lye.
 Scamleásnes, se; f. SHAME-LESNESS; impudentia, Lye.
 Scamlic shameful, Jos. 6, 18, v. sceamlic.
 Scam-lim pudendum membrum, veretrum, Cot. 169.
 Scamol a bench, v. scamel.
 Scamonia the herb scammony; scammonia, Som.
 Scamu modesty, shame, T. Ps. 43, 17, v. sceamu.
 Scamul a bench, v. scamel.
 Scan shone, p. of scinan.
 Scanca, scance, an. The shank, leg; crus, tibia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71: L. Pol. Alf. 40, v. sceanc.—Scanc-beagas shank encirclers, garters; crurum cinctoria, periscelides, Cot. 217.—Scanc-bendas shankbands, garters; crurum ligamina, periscelides, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.—Scanc-beorg a leg-defence, boots, Cot. 177.—Scanc-forad a broken leg, Past. 17, 9.—Scanc-gegirelan leg-cloth-

- ings or bands; crurum cingula, periscelides, Cot. 154.—Scanc-lira a leg, muscle, the calf of the leg.
 Scande disgrace, v. sceonde.—Scand-hus a house of disgrace, brothel, Martyr. 21, Jan.
 Scandlic vile, base, dishonest, Bt. R. p. 178, 24, v. sceondlic.
 Scandlice Disgracefully, basely, vilely; inhoneste, turpiter, Ors. 1, 12: L. Hloth. 11.
 Scapen for sceapen created, from scyppan.
 Scapulare A mantle; humerale, R. Ben. 55.
 Scar, scare, a shaving, tonsure, Chr. 716, v. sear.
 Scare the bowels, v. scaru.
 Scarp sharp, wise, v. scearp.
 SCARU, scare. 1. A SHARE, the bowels; penis, illium, alvus. 2. A faction, troop; factio, turma:—1. Mannes scaru hominis penis, R. 74: Cot. 20, 2. Som.
 Scās contracted for sanctas saints; sancti, Cd. 218, Th. p. 279, 18.
 Scateran To SCATTER; effundere, dissipare:—He it scatered sotlice he scattered it foolishly, Chr. 1137.
 Scað, scaða a thief, an assassin, Chr. 626, v. sceatha.
 Scaða a sheath, v. sceað.
 Scaðe [Chau. scath] An injury; nocumentum, Lye.
 Scaðian to rob, injure, Ps. 88, 33, v. sceðan.
 Scawian to see, Chr. 1137, v. sceawian.
 Scawung consideration, L. Ps. 72, 4, v. sceawung.
 Sceaba A plane which joiners use; runcina, radula, Som.
 Sceabb, scæb A SCAB; scabies, Past. 11, 1.
 Sceac Piger, R. Ben. interl. 4.
 SCEACAN, scacan; p. sceóc, scóc; pp. scacen [Plat. schüddern, schuddeln: Dut. schudden: Ger. schüttern, schütteln: Dan. skutle: Swed. skaka: Icel. skékia, skaka] 1. To SHAKE, tremble, flit, shock; quatere, concutere. 2. To flee, evade, go, or slip away, to SHACK, or to pass time in idleness; fugere, elabi, evadere:—1. Hwæl hlencan sceoc slaughter shook the proud; strages fortitudinem concussit, Cd. 151. 2. Hwi woldest þu sceacan quare voluisti tu fugere, Gen. 31, 27. Sceoc he on niht he escaped by night, Chr. 992.
 Sceacel A quill, &c. used for playing on a harp or other stringed instrument; plectrum, Cot. 183.

¹ Sceacere *A seditious person, a thief; latro, C. Jn. 10, 1: R. Mk. 15, 7.*

Sceacga *A bush of hair, small branches of trees or herbs, what is rough, hence our SHAG; cæsaries, frondium fasciculus, Cot. 54.*

Sceaged *full of hair, shaggy; comatus, Som.*

Sceac-line *A line which fastens the bottom of a sail; propes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Sceacul, scacul. [*Dut. schakel, f. a link of a chain: Pers.*

شكيل shekil *the chain by which the dagger hangs to the girdle, a bar: Arab. شكل*

shakal *to tie the feet*] *A SHACKLE; columbar, R. 3.*

SCEA'D, scad, sced, es; sceádo, sceádu, e; f. [*Plat. schadu, schadden, scheme, schemel m: Dut. schadu f: Kil. schae, schaege, schaeuwe, schae-due: Ger. schatten m: Wil. scade: Not. scato: Moes. skadau, skadus umbra: Dan. skygge: Swed. skugga f. skugge m: Icel. skuggi m: Bret. skeud m. shade, obscurity*] *A SHADE, shadow; umbra:—Gesundrode sceade wið sciman separated shade from light, Cd. 6. Anlic sceade like a shadow, Bt. 27, 3. Lif is swiðe anlic sceade, and on þære sceade nan mon ne mæg begitan þa soðan gesælða life is very like a shadow, and in that shadow no man can attain the true happiness, Bt. 27, 3, Card. p. 152, 21. Under hys sceade sub ejus umbra, Mk. 4, 32. On deaðes sceade in mortis umbra, Lk. 1, 79.*

SCEÁDAN, gesceádan, besceádan; p. sceód, gesceode; pp. sceáden, gesceáden v. a. [*Plat. scheden to separate: Dut. scheiden: Frs. skata to divide: Frs. scedinge f. separation; skia separated: Ger. scheiden to separate: Moes. skaidan to separate: Not. sceidere: Ker. keskeidan: Ot. skeiden, scia-dan: Dan. skede: Swed. ske-da.*] 1. *To separate, divide, bound, distinguish; separare. 2. To shade, cover, overwhelm; obumbrare:—1. Þa syndon to sceadenne mid Trentan streame they are separated by the Trent's stream, Bd. 3, 24. Nilus sceadeð Nile boundeth, Cd. 100. 2. Us hearde sceod us hard overwhelmed; nos gra-viter obruit, Cd. 48, Th. p. 61, 15: L. Eccl. 32, W. p. 189, 51.*

SCEADDA *A SKATE; squatina*

piscis:—III þusend sceadda *three thousand skates, Mon. Angl. I, 266, 46.—Sceadd-geng a going to catch the skate fish, Mon. Angl. I, 266, 45.*

^a Sceadewan *To SHADE, shadow; adumbrare, Som.*

Sceadewung, e; f. *A SHADOW-ING; adumbratio.*

Sceádo, sceádu, sceáduw, sceádw *a shadow, shade, C. Ps. 106, 10: Bt. 33, 1, v. sceád.*

Sceádu-geard *a shaded enclosure, a grove, a wood.*

Sceádwe *of a shadow, v. sceádo, sceád.*

Sceádwig *SHADOWY, SHADY; umbrosus, Som.*

Sceádwislice *wisely, Bt. 13, v. gesceádwislice.*

Sceádwisnes *reason, discretion, Bt. 5, 3, C., v. gesceádwisnes.*

SCEAF, scaf, es; m. [*Plat. schoof, pl. schöve f: Dut. schoof, pl. schoven f: Ger. schaub, schob m. schütte f. a bundle of clean straw, only used in Upper Germany. Lat. mid. scof, scopa manipulus, gerba*] *A SHEAF, a bundle of corn; fasciculus, manipulus:—Me þuhte þæt we bundon scæfas on æcere, and þæt min sceaf arise and stode uprihte omiddan eowrum sceafum, and eowre gil-mas abugon to minum sceafe, Gen. 37, 7.*

Sceáf shove, thrust, p. of scúfan.

^o Sceafa, scafa *A shaving instrument, a plane that joiners use; runcina, radula, Cot. 218, v. scafan.*

Sceafen *A shaving; ramentum, Lye.*

Sceaf-mælum *sheafwise, done up in bundles as sheaves, C. Mt. 13, 30.*

Sceafoda *Shavings; ramenta, Som.*

SCEAFT, sceft, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. schaft, schlecht f. a pole, shaft: In earlier time, schlecht signified a spear: Ger. schaft m: Lip. scefti, scepfti sagittæ: Dan. Swed. skaft n: Icel. skapt n. manubrium hastile: Lat. scapus: Heb. שֶׁבֶט sbth or shebat to draw out, extend, hence a rod, staff or shaft.*] *A SHAFT, handle, spear, dart, arrow; telum, jaculum, hasta, hostile:—Hindweard sceaft postrema pars cuspidis, L. pol. Alf. 32. Spereleas sceaft cuspidis expers hasta, i. e. contus, R. 53: Elf. gl. p. Som. 63. On sceafte on a shaft or pole; in hastili, Bt. R. p. 150. Hlyn scylda and sceafta din of shields and shafts, Cd. 95. Deawig sceaftum with dewy shafts, Cd. 160.*

^p Sceaft *a creation, origin, creature, Bt. 14, 2, v. gesceaft.*

Sceaftes - byrig *Shaftsbury, v. Scaftes-burh.*

Sceafðe, scearfe, an; f. [*Plat. Dut. scherf, scherve f. a piece of a broken pot: Ger. scherbe f. a fragment of any thing. In the translation of the Ger. Bible Luther uses scherbe in the m. and it is still so used in Upper Germany: Swed. skärfwa m: Icel. skérfr m. a portion.—scæfð from scafan to shave, plane*] *What is shaved or cut off, a shaving, chip, splint, piece, shard; rasura, assula, segmen:—Þa sceafðan dyde on wæter put the piece into water; assulam misit in aquam, Bd. 1, 1. Sceafðan nimað and þa on wæter sendað take chips and cast them into water, Bd. 3, 2: 3, 13.*

SCEAL; þu scealt, he sceal; we sceolon, sceolan, sculon; p. ic sceolde, we sceoldon; sub. scyle, scile, we scylon, scylan, scylen, v. irr. [*Plat. schüllen, schölen, süllen: Dut. zullen: Frs. Het. schela: Frs. Jap. schillen: Ger. sollen: Ker. scolan: Ot. sculen, sculun: Moes. skulan, skallan: Dan. skulle: Swed. skola: Icel. skal debo, mihi propono*] 1. *I owe, I am obliged, I must, I ought, should; debo, necesse habeo. 2. It is said to denote the future tense, when followed by an infinitive verb, but it rather conveys an idea of obligation or command; vox sceal, infinitivo juncta, vim habet futuri:—1. Agyf þæt þu me scealt redde quod tu mihi debes, Mt. 18, 28. Se him sceolde tyn þusend punda, 18, 24. Hu mycel scealt þu quantum debes, Lk. 16, 5. Sceal ic lædan þinne sunu num necesse habeo ego ducere tuum filium? Gen. 24, 5. He sceal sweltan ille debet mori, Jn. 19, 7. Standan þar heo ne sceal stare ubi illa non debet, Mk. 13, 14. Sceal beon gefylled debet esse impletum, Lk. 22, 37. We oðres sceolon abidan nos ne alterum debemus expectare? Mt. 11, 3: Lk. 7, 19, 20. Forþæm ne scyle nan wis man nænne mannan hatian because no wise man ought to hate any man, Bt. 38, 7. Þæt mon scyle wenan that man should (ought) to think, Bt. 20. We scylon bid-dan þone fæder, Bt. 33, 3. Þæt ge lange libban scylan that you ought (should) live, Bt. 19. 2. Hwæt sceal ic singan what shall I sing, or, what ought*

I to sing? Bd. 4, 24. Þu scealt sweltan tu morieris, Gen. 2, 17. Nu sceal he sylf faran now shall he go, or, now ought he to go, Cd. 27. Þa sædon hi þæt þæs hearperes wif sceolde acwelan, and hire sawle mon sceolde lædon to helle then said they that the harper's wife should die, and her soul should be led to hell, &c. Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 260, 18.

^r *Sceala, scala. SCALES, shells; scalæ, putamina, Som.*

SCEALC, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. schalk m. a wag, rogue. Its old signification corresponded with the A.-S. Frs. skalk m. a servant, slave: Dan. Swed. skalk m. a knave: Icel. skalkr m: Ker. scalcha: Ot. Lip. scalc: Moes. skalks the latter four under the signification of a servant] A servant, soldier, sailor, minister, man; servus, minister:—Het þa his scealcas bade then his servants, Cd. 184. Gesceadwis scealc a prudent man, Bt. R. p. 170, 8.

Scealc-fæmn a servant-woman.

SCEALE A scale, balance, pair of scales; lanx, trutina, gluma, Cod. Exon. 1, b.

Scealfig-stol A ducking-stool; sella urinatoria: cathedra in qua, rixosæ mulieres sedentes, aquis demergebantur, Som.

^a *Scealfor, scealfr, scealfra. A diver, didapper; mergus avis, R. 36: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62, b. Som.*

Scealga, scylga A rock-fish; rubellio, rocea piscis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77, b.

Scealu a balance, scale, v. sceale.

Sceamel, sceamol, sceamul a bench, seat, Mt. 21, 12: Mk. 12, 36: Lk. 20, 43, v. scamel.

Sceam - fæst, seam - fæst shame-faced; verecundus, Elf. gr. 28.

Sceamian, scamian, ascamian, sceamigan, gesceamian, gescamian; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. schämen: Dut. schamen: Frs. Het. scama; G. Japix schamen: Plat. Ger. schämen: Isd. Ot. Wil. schamen: Moes. skaman, skama pudet; skama mik pudet me: Dan. skamme sig to blush, be ashamed of: Swed. skämmas: Icel. skammaz (at skammaz sín) pude fieri, erubescere] To SHAME, to be ashamed, to blush; erubescere. It is also used impersonally; it shameth me, I am ashamed; pudet:—Sceolde sceamian seofon dagas, Num. 12, 14: Bt. 30, 1. Me sca-

mað me pudet, Lk. 16, 3. Him þæs ne sceamode, Gen. 2, 25. Sceamode ealle hys wiðer-winnan, Lk. 13, 17.

^t *Sceam - leás, scam - leás, scom-leás shameless, impudent, Gen. 19, 24.*

Sceamleaslice shamelessly, Alb. resp. 66.

Sceamleást Shamelessness, impudence; impudicitia, Mk. 7, 22.

Sceamlic, scamlic; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. Shameful, base, disgraceful; impurus, turpis:—Nys us na to secgenne þone sceamlica morð we must not speak of the shameful abomination; non est nobis narrare turpe scelus, Elf. T. p. 42, 15: Jos. 6, 18.

SCEAMU, sceomu, scamu, scomu, e; f. [Plat. Dut. schaam, schamte f: Frs. scame f: skenef: Ger. scham f: Ker. scamu: Lip. Not. scama: Dan. Swed. skam f: Icel. skömm f: Arab. حشام chashama with a prefix, to cause shame, to blush, reverence] Shame, disgrace, nakedness; pudor, dedecus, nuditas:—Hit is sceame to tellanne, ac hit ne þuhte him nan sceame to donne it is a shame to tell, but he thought it no shame to do, Chr. 1085, Ing. p. 289, 32. Hi habbað sceame þæs welan they have shame of the wealth, Bt. 11, 1, Card. p. 48, 2. Þu mid sceame nyme þæt ytemeste setl, Lk. 14, 9. Het heora sceome þeccan bade their nakedness to cover, Cd. 45, 42.

Sceamul a bench, v. scamel.

Sceamung, Confusion; confusio, L. Ps. 68, 23.

Sceán shone; p. of scinan.

SCEANCA, sceonca, sconca, sconc, an; m. [Dut. schonk f. a bone: Plat. Dut. Ger. schenkel, schinkel m: Ger. schenkel m: Mons. schinchum: Dan. Swed. shank m: Heb. שוק suq, or shok the leg, the principal organ of motion or of proceeding, from שך sek to push forward, to run.] The SHANK, leg; crus, tibia:—Iudeas bædon Pilatum þæt man forbræce hyra sceancan Judæi rogaverunt Pilatum ut aliquis confringeret eorum crura, Jn. 19, 31. Bræcon ærest þæs sceancan þe mid hym ahangen wæs, Jn. 19, 32. Ne bræcon hi na hys sceancan, Jn. 19, 33. Sceanca legs, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.

^v *Sceande shame, confusion, Scint. 56, v. sceonde.*

Sceandlic immodest, lewd, v. sceondlic.

Sceandnys shame, confusion, v. scændnys.

SCEA'P, sceop; scep, es; n. [Dut. schaap: Ger. schaf n.] A SHEEP; ovis, oves:—Sceap þe hyrde nabbað oves qui pastorem non habent, Mt. 9, 36: Mk. 6, 34. Swa sceap gemang wulfas sicut oves inter lupos, Mt. 10, 16. Micle ma mann ys sceape betera, Mt. 12, 12. Preo heorda sceapa tres greges ovium, Gen. 29, 2. To þam sceapum ovibus, ad oves, Mt. 10, 6: 15, 24: Jn. 10, 13. Heald mine sceap pasce oves meas, Jn. 21, 17. Lac on oxan and on sceapon munus in bobus et in ovibus, Gen. 21, 27. Ne synt of minum sceapum, Jn. 10, 26. For hys sceapon, Jn. 10, 11. For minum sceapum, Jn. 10, 15. Ic funde min scep þe forwearð, Lk. 15, 6. Of sceopon de ovibus, Lev. 1, 10.

Sceápan; p. sceóp; pp. sceapen to shape, form, appoint, give, Bt. 39, 2, v. scyppan.

Sceape pudendum, v. gescapa.

Sceapennys, se; f. A creation, forming; creatio, Som.

^w *Sceapere for sceawere a beholder, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.*

Sceap - heorde, sceap - hyrde a shepherd, a flock of sheep, Gen. 4, 2: Ex. 12, 32.

Sceap-heorden magalia, mapalia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.

Sceap-hyred [hired a family] a flock of sheep, Ps. 106, 41.

Sceap - ige, scep - ige [Asser. Scheapiege: Flor. Sceapege: Dunel. Scepige, Scepeye: Hunt. Sepeige: Brom. Kni. Schepeye.—sceap sheep, ig an island] SHEEPY ISLAND, Kent: ovium insula in agro Cantiano, Chr. 832: 854.

SCEAR, scær, e; f. [Plat. scheer f. shears; schaar, plog-schaar f: Dut. schaar f. shears: Frs. schera sker f. a plough-share: Ger. schere f. shears: Schw. schaer scissors; Ger. schar or pflug-schar f. plough-share.—schar f. a troop, band; and in its primitive sense, a part or portion of different things: Not. scara: Ot. skara: Dan. sax, saks c. scissors; plougskære c. coulter; skare c. a troop: Swed. sax f. scissors; skare m. a troop, multitude: Icel. skæri n. pl. scissors; skérf m. portio: Ir. sharra, searra a plough.—scear sheared, pl. of sceran] 1. A

SHARE, portion; portio; chiefly used in compounds, v. scire.

2. A shearing, shaving of the Romish clergy, tonsure; tonsura.

3. A pair of shears; forfex. 4. A SHARE, plough-share; vomer:

—1. Folc-scear a portion of people, a nation. Of þære folc-sceare from that tribe of people, *Cd.* 90. Of þisse folc-sceare from this people, *Cd.* 114. 2. Scē Petres sceare *St. Peter's tonsure*, *Bd.* 5, 21, 22. Sceare onfon took tonsure, *Bd.* 5, 21. Feng to scære took to tonsure, *Chr.* 757, *Ing.* 72, 22. Gif preost sceare misgime beardes oððe feaxes if a priest neglect a tonsure of beard or hair; si presbyter tonsuram negligat barbæ vel comæ, *L. North. Pres.* 34. Sceapa sceare ovium tonsura. Ferde Laban to his sceapa sceara, *Gen.* 31, 19. 3. *Elf. gl. Lye.* 4. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55. Scear sheared, p. of sceran.

SCEARD [*Plat. schard f. a piece of pot, fragment: Dut. schard f. a notch in a knife: Kil. schærde fragmen: Frs. skerde f. a notch: Ger. scharfe f. Dan. skaar n. a sheard, a notch in a knife: Swed. skära f. a notch: Icel. skard n. ruptura, hiatus, incisura*] A SHEARD, remnant, fragment; fragmen:—Eall þa sceard all the sheards; omnia fragmina, *Bt.* 18, 1: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 143, 31.

Scear-ecge mima, *Martyr.* 29. *Oct. v. scericge.*

Scearfan To carve in pieces; con-scindere minutatim, *Herb.* 1, 2.

Scearfe, an; a fragment, *Cot.* 190, v. sceafðe.

Scearfung, e; f. Agnawing, biting; rosio, *Som.*

SCEARN, scern, sciern, es; n. [*Plat. scharn, scheren f: Frs. skern f: Ger. gare f. manure, from the antiquated gor, hor; Mons. gor, dung: Dan. Swed. Icel. skarn n. dung. The Ger. gähren n. gährung f. fermentation, and gahre f. the condition of a body when it ferments, seem closely related to scearn, the guttural g having often in pronunciation the sound of the sc or sk*] Dung; fimus, ster-cus, *Elf. gr.* 13.

Scearn-fifel A beetle; scarabæus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

Scearn-wibba A sharn-bug, beetle; scarabæus, *R.* 22.

SCEARP, [*Plat. scharp: Dut. scherp: Kil. scharp: Frs. skerp: Ger. scharf: Ker. sarf: Ot. sarph: Not. scarf, scarph: Dan. Swed. skarp: Icel. skarpr acute in mind: Ir. scarb bit-*

ter, sour: *Turc. scerp: Grk.*

καρφειν to parch: *Heb. שרב* srb or schrb a scorching heat:

Hind. sibr.] 1. Acute, SHARP, pointed, keen; acutus, acer.

2. Sharp, quick, skilful; sagax, ingeniosus, argutus:—

1. Scearp nægel-seax acuta novacula, *Ps.* 51, 2. Sweord scearp, *Ps.* 56, 6. Scearpe

garas sharp arrows, *Cd.* 95. 2. Scearpe wæron Godes word to bodienne were skilful to

preach God's word, *Bd.* 5, 9. Þa ongeat he mid scearpe gleawnysse tum intellexit ille

sagaci indole, *Bd.* 3, 9. Scearp gesihð a sharp sight, *Elf. gr.* 5.

Mid scearpre gleawnysse cum acuto ingenio, *Bd.* 3, 9. Scearp andgyt acre ingenium,

Elf. gr. 9, 18.—Scearp-docce the herb sour-dock or sorrel.—

Scearp-gebylod sharp-billed. *Hexaem.* 8.

Scearplic sharp, acute; acer.—

Scearplicu fandung acris inquisitio, *Past.* 20, 3.

Scearplice. SHARPLY; acute, efficaciter, magnopere, *Herb.* 50, 3.

Scearpnes, se; f. SHARPNESS; acies, sagacitas:—Heora scearpnesse nauht gebetað im-

proveth not their sharpness; eorum acumen non emendat, *Bt.* 34, 8. —Scearp-numel,

scearp-numol sharp taking, quick in apprehending, *Herb.* 35, 3.—Scearp-sæx, scearp-

seax, scearp-sex a sharp knife, razor, *Past.* 18, 7.—Scearp-

sene, scearp-siene sharp-sighted, *Bt.* 32, 2.—Scearp-þanc-

lice, scearp-þancfullice effectually, *Scint.* 32, 77.

Scearu a share, v. scear.

Scearwad A shaving, tonsure; tonsura, *L. North. Pres.* 40.

SCEAT, es; m. [*Dut. schot n. a wainscot, partition: Plat. Dut. schoot m. a bosom, fold; schootvel castula; schorte f. præcinctorium: Ger. schooss, schoos m. f. the lap, the bosom, the loose part of a garment, the lap, the skirt of a gown: Not. scozza f: Schw. schoeze f: Moes. skaut fimbria: Dan. skjöd c. the lap, skirt of a coat: Swed. sköt, sköte n. bosom, lap; skörte n. the skirt: Icel. skaut n. the bosom, lap, the skirt, dress; skot n. latibulum, angulus tenebrosus*] 1. A part,

portion, corner, region; pars, portio, angulus. 2. A garment, clothing, covering, sheet; vestis, v. scyte:—1. Ne sceat-

tes wiht to mete gemearcod nor any thing of a portion for meat assigned, *Cd.* 38. Eorðan

sceatas earth's regions, *Cd.* 100. Ofer þas nearowan eorðan

sceatas over these regions of narrow earth, *Bt. R.* p. 161, 31. Gefestnade foldan sceat-

as fixed (the) world's regions, *Cd.* 213. On þam feower sceatum middan-eardes in the

four regions of the earth, *Hom. Sax.* Pine teoðan sceattas agyfe þu Gode thy tenth por-

tions give thou to God, *L. Eccl. Elf.* 38. Sæs sceat a corner of the sea, a bay; maris si-

nus, *Bd.* 1, 33. 2. Under his sceat under his garment, *Bd.* 2, 9. Weofod-sceattas altaris pallia, *Mon. Angl.* I. 221, 60. Heortes sceat a

hart's skin or covering; cervi vestis, i. e. pellis, *R.* 29: *Elf. gl.* 61.

SCEAT, sceatt, scæt, scætt, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. schat m. treasure: Frs. skate f. the treasury; schaet f. tax, tribute: Ger. schatz m. what we preserve with a particular care, a treasure; in some provinces it signifies taxes, tribute: Mons. scaz movables; scaza substantia: Ot. scazz money: Tat. scazze money: Moes. skatt denarius: Dan. skat c. treasure, wealth, tribute: Swed. skatt m. a treasure, tax: Icel. skattr m. a tribute.—sceat a part, division*] 1. Money, price, gain, tribute, treasure, gift; pecunia, thesaurus, lucrum, munus.

2. A definite quantity or piece of metal in an uncoined state, about the value of our penny.

In the time of Ethelbert, the scæt was the twentieth part of a shilling. His laws en-

join a penalty of twenty scyl-

lingas for the loss of the thumb, and three scyllingas for the thumb-nail. It is afterwards declared that the loss of the great toe is to be compensated by ten scyllingas, and the other toes by half the price of the fingers. It is immediately added, that for the nail of the great toe thirty sceattas must be paid to bot, *L. Ethelb. W.* p. 6.—About three centuries later, the scæt appears somewhat raised in value, and to be like one of their smaller pennies; for the laws of Æthelstan declare XXX þusend sceatta, and þat bið ealles CXX punda thirty thousand scættas to be 120 pounds, *L. Lund. W.* p. 72, 10. This gives two hundred and fifty sceattas to a pound, or twelve and a half to a scyl-

ling. Perhaps, therefore,

the sceat was the smaller penny, a little less than the value of the present English penny; and the pening, properly so called, was the larger one, the intrinsic worth of which was about 2½d., v. peneg. The sceat and scylling seem to have been the names of the Saxon money in Pagan times, before the Roman and French ecclesiastics had taught them the art of coining, v. Mr. Turner's *Hist. of A.-S.* vol. ii. p. 474: Monetæ Anglo-Saxonice species:—1. Sceat min pretium meum, Ps. 61, 4: Chr. 1085. Micelne sceat þanon begytað gain much money thereby; multum lucrum inde acquirunt, Col. Monas. Abram underfeng fela sceatta for hire, Gen. 12, 16. Beheton hirasceattas contulerunt eorum munera, Jud. 16, 5. Ealle his sceattas all his treasures, Chr. 1064: 1067. 2. XXX þusend sceatta, bið CXX punda, 30,000 sceattas are 120 pounds, L. Lund. W. p. 72, 10.

Sceat shot; p. of sceotan.

° Sceat-cod a money-bag, R. 3.

Sceað a sheath, Ps. 36, 14, v. scæð.

SCEADA, scaða, an; m. [Dut. schaker m: Frs. scaker m: Ger. schächer, schachmann m: Ot. scáhari, skahari, scachari: Dan. skakrer a usurer, chafferer, a stockjobber: Swed. skikrare m. sköflare m: Icel. skadamadr m. skaka iniquare: Plat. Dut. schaken to rob: A.-S. scáðian, sceðan to rob: Lat. mid. scacum robbery, theft, cheat; scacarius a cheater. The antiquated Ger. schachen to rob, devastare, belongs to the Ger. schächer a robber. By some etymologists the Ger. schach or schachspiel: Dut. schaak chess, lusus latrunculorum is thought to be related to sceáðes and cite Ovid's latrocinii sub imagine calculus iret. By others it is derived from the Pers. شاه

shah or shach a king, as the royal or kingly play, kings, as conquerors, being robbers] 1. A robber, thief, plunderer, wretch, miscreant; latro, prædo, flagitiosus quivis. 2. An enemy, adversary, a rebel, an assassin; hostis, adversarius:—1. Heys þeof and sceaða, Jn. 10, 1. Pyn ansyn ys swylce anes sceaðan thy countenance is as of a robber, Nic. 32. Swa swa to anum sceaðan

sicut ad quemvis latronem, Mk. 14, 48: Lk. 22, 52. Becom on þa sceaðan incidit in latrones, Lk. 10, 30. Nu eart þu earm sceaða now art thou a poor wretch, Cd. 214. 2. Ge sind þa mæstan sceaðan ye are the greatest enemies, Bt. 3, 1, Card. p. 6, 18. In sceaðena gemong in midst of enemies, Jdth. p. 24, 17. Þone sceaðan þider sende should send the assassin thither, Chr. 626.

° Sceaðan, sceaðian, gesceaðan to steal, spoil, hurt, injure; furari, L. eccl. Cnut. 26, v. sceðan.

Sceaðe a nail, C. Jn. 20, 25, v. scæðpe.

Sceaðel A weaver's shuttle; li-ciatorium, Som.

Sceaðen Sin, evil; noxa, latrocinium:—Sceaðen is me sare sin is painful to me, Cd. 40, Th. p. 53, 31.

Sceaðenys, se; f. An injury, a hurting; læsio, damnum:—Butan ælcere sceaðenysse without any injury, Bd. 2, 16.

Sceaðian to spoil, hurt, v. sceaðan.

Sceaðo a thief, C. R. Jn. 10, 1. Lye says, hurtful, noxious; but Mr. Thorpe thinks sceado a shadow, would be a preferable reading, Cd. 148, Th. p. 184, 27, note b.

Sceatt money, v. sceat.

Sceat-wer a man who has shot, a shooter, Cd. 95.

Sceawa a shrew, v. screawa.

Sceawe A SHOW; scena, Cot. 194.

Sceawend-spræc saucy jesting, scurrility; scenica loquela, Cot. 169.

° Sceawere, es; m. 1. A beholder, spectator, spy; speculator, explorer. 2. A railer, scoffer; scurra:—1. Sceaweras exploratores, Gen. 42, 9, 14, 30, 34: 44, 21. 2. Cot. 182.

SCEAWIAN, sceawigan, sceawigean, besceawian, gesceawian; ic sceawige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Dut. schouwen: Frs. scwa, scowa, scoia: Plat. Ger. schauen: Ot. scouuon: Wil. skouuen: Ker. scauuon to explore: Alam. scauwon: Dan. skue: Swed. skåda: Icel. skoda to behold: Grk. σκοπεῖν: Heb. רָאָה soe or shoe to look, regard] 1. To look, see, look at, consider, regard; videre, aspicere, respicere, intueri. 2. To look out, view, to seek, search; inspicere, explorare:—1. Pæt mæg man on bocum sceawian which one may see in books, Ors. 1, 11. Ic sceawode to swiðran aspexi versus dextram, Ps. 141,

5. Sceawiað þa lilian hu hi wexað, Lk. 12, 27. Sceawa þis folc respice hanc gentem, Ex. 33, 13. Caines ne wolde tiber sceawian would not Cain's offering regard, Cd. 47. Besceawigende myd yrre, Mk. 3, 5. Ne wolde gesceawian would not look at, Cd. 76. 2. Het sceawian Azer jussit explorare Jazer, Num. 21, 32. Het sceawian pæt land jussit inspicere istam terram, Jos. 2, 1. Gewat land sceawian went (the) land to view, Cd. 85. Loth gewat wic sceawian Lot departed to seek a dwelling, Cd. 122. Loth gewat land sceawigan Lot departed to view (the) land, Cd. 91. Ceos þe menn pæt magon sceawigean þone eard Chanaan landes, Num. 13, 3.

° Sceaw - stow a show-place, a theatre.

Sceawung, scawung, e; f. A spectacle, sight, beholding, regarding, consideration, contemplation, excuse; spectaculum, consideratio, contemplatio, prætextus:—R. Lk. 23, 48. To stilnesse becom þæra godcundan sceawunge came to the stillness of divine contemplation, Bd. 4, 28. To þære sceawunga þære soðan gesælðe to the consideration of true happiness, Bt. 34, 8: C. R. Mk. 12, 40.

Sceb a scab, v. sceabb.

Scecel a quill used for playing on a harp, Cot. 152, v. sceacel.

Sced a shade, Cd. 215, Th. p. 271, 15, v. sceád.

Scedan To SHED; effundere:—To scedende blod, T. Ps. 13, 6.

° Sceft a shaft, an arrow, Dial. 1, 2, v. sceaft.

SCEGD, sceigð [Dut. schuit f. a barge: Plat. Ger. schüte, schuyte f. a barge: Dan. skude c. a barge: Swed. Icel. skuta f. a barge. Related to the Plat. schuut the skin; the smaller vessels, in earlier times, being covered with skin] A light swift ship; liburna, scapha, R. 83: Elf. gl. Som. p. 73.

Scegð-man, sceið-man A pirate; pirata, Elf. gr. 7.

SCEL, scell, scyll, sciel, e; f. A SHELL, a cavity; testa, terræ concavitas, Martyr. 19, Mar: Bt. R. p. 178.

Scel A sea urchin; echinus piscis, Som.

Scel distinguished, v. scylan.

Sceld a shield; clypeus, scaldi, Bt. R. p. 150.—Sceld-burh a sheltering city, Cd. 220, v. scyld, &c.

^h Scelde a fault, v. scyld.
 Scel-ege, scel-egede squint-eyed, v. sceol-eage.
 Scell a shell, *Bt. R.* p. 178, v. scel.
 Scelle concisum, *Cot.* 35.
 Scelling a shilling, v. scill.
 Sceltiferas, Sceltiueras Celtiberi, *Ors.* 4, 12.
 Scemigan to shame, *T. Ps.* 24, 1, v. sceamian.
 Scenan to break, to open by breaking, *Monas. ind.* 68, v. scænan.
 SCENC, scænc [*Plat. Dut.* schenkan f. a tankard: *Ger.* schenke f. in its oldest signification, a beaker, tankard, drinking-cup; at present, a public-house: *Old Ger.* scenke a cup: *Dan.* skienk c. a gift, present, a public-house, a cup-bearer: *Swed.* skänk m. a present, a buffet, cupboard: *Icel.* skénkr m. a gift, drink] 1. Drink; potus. 2. What holds the drink, a cup, pot; calix, poculum:—*1. C. Ps.* 79, 6: *C. Mt.* 10, 42. 2. *Dial.* 2, 12: *R. Conc.* 6.
 Scencan, scencean; p. scencte, we scencton [*scenc drink*] To SKINK, to give drink; potum sive poculum administrare, propinare:—*Us eallum þe-nade and scencte served and gave drink to us all, Bd.* 5, 4. *Him betwih beado wig scencton inter se certamina sive disputationes sacras propinabant, Bd.* 4, 29.
¹ Scencel, scencen acrum rutrum, *Cot.* 21: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.
 SCENDAN; p. scynde [*Plat.* schennen, schanderen, schänderen to blēmish, violate, profane, spoil: *Dut.* schenden: *Ger.* schänden: *Dan.* skiænde, skiende: *Swed.* skända] To confound, shame, SHEND, reproach, spurn; confundere, contumeliā afficere, respuere:—*Scyrde oððe scynde calumniatur aut contumeliā afficiat, L. Const. W.* p. 112, 7.
 Scendnys, se; f. Disgrace, infamy; dedecus, *Som.*
 Scēne clear, bright, neat, fair, *Cd.* 14, v. sciene.
 SCEO, scoe, scoh, sco; pl. sceos, scos, gescy, scon, sceon; g. sceona [*Plat.* scho m: *Dut.* schoen m: *Frs.* schou, scou f: *Ger.* schuh m: *Ker. Ot.* scuah: *Wil.* gescuche, in some provinces of Upper Germany, schuch: *Moes.* sko, skohs, gaskoh: *Dan.* *Swed.* sko m: *Icel.* skor m: *Wel.* esgid. *Martinus* derives this word from the *Lat.* soccus; *Junius* from σκυτος leather; *Ihre* from the old *Swed.* skya to cover; and *Richards* from *Chald.* נִדְמָה mshga or meshega a shoe; or

Heb. נִדְמָה shecc or shecec to cover: the *Dut.* handschoen, *Ger.* handschuh a hand cover, glove, seem to favour this derivation] A SHOE; calceus:—*Triwen* sceo a wooden shoe; cothurnus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. *Wifes* sceos woman's shoes, pattens, clogs; baxeæ, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. *Unhege* sceos low shoes; talarres, *ib.* *Sceo þwang* a shoe-thong, *Lk.* 3, 16: *Jn.* 1, 27. *Sceona þwanga thongs of shoes, Mk.* 1, 7.
 Sceó, in sceó-gold forsan quasi ská-gold præstantissimum aurum, a Cimbrico ska, præstantia. *Mr. Thorpe* says, may not sceó be the beginning only of sceódon divided, *Cd.* 171, *Th.* p. 215, 21, note c.
 Sceo-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig Southshoebury, *Essex*; oppidum in agro *Essexiensi* ad *Thamesis fluminis ostium, Chr.* 894.
 Sceoc shook, trembled; p. of sceacan.
 Sceocca Satan, the devil, *Mt.* 4, 10, v. scucca.
 Sceod, scod shod; pp. of sceoian.
 Sceod divided, bounded, overwhelmed, v. sceadan.
 Sceofan to shove, thrust, drive, *Gen.* 41, 10, v. scufan.
 Sceoff a shovel, v. scoff.
 Sceog a shoe, v. sceo.
 Sceoian; ic sceoge; p. ode; pp. od [sceo a shoe] To SHOE, put on shoes; calceare:—*Ic sceoge me ego calceo, Elf. gr.* 26, *Som.* p. 29, 17.
 SCEOL A SHOAL, gang, multitude; cætus, multitudo:—*Gif þu become on þeof sceole if thou come into a gang of thieves, Bt.* 14, 3: *L. Eccl.* 20.
 Sceolde, sceole should; p. of sceal.
 Sceol-eage, sceol-eged, sceol-ige squint-eyed, goggle-eyed; strabo, strabus, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3.
 Sceol-truma a great company.
 Sceolu, e; f. A school, *L. Eccl.* 20, *W.* p. 181, 58, v. scolu.
 Sceome of shame, nakedness, *Bd.* 4, 24: *Cd.* 42, v. sceamu.
 Sceomian, sceomigan to shame, to be ashamed, to blush, *Bd.* 2, 2: *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 140, 14, v. sceamian.
 Sceonc a shank, *Past.* 17, 9, v. sceanca.
 SCEONDE, sceande, sconde, gesceadnys, se; f. [*Frs.* Het. sconde, skene f. shame; *G.* Japix schanne f. shame: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* schande f: *Ot.* scantu shame, ignominy: *Lip.* scachon shame. *The Bohm.* handa: *Fr.* honte f: *It.* onta f. disgrace, shame, are the same words with

the exception of the hissing sc, or sch] Shame, modesty, blushing, disgrace; pudor, confusio:—*Pu sceonde æt me an-fenge thou conceivest shame at me, Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 54, 9: *Cd.* 113.
 Sceondlic, scondlic, scandlic; adj. Disgraceful, filthy, vile, unjust; turpis, iniquus:—*Gif hit ær sceondlic wæs if it before was vile, Bt.* 14, 3, *Card.* p. 70, 17.
 Sceondlicnys, se; f. Disgrace, nakedness; turpitude, nuditas:—*Sceondlicnysse onwreon mæg-sibba nuditatem detegere cognatorum, Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5.
 Sceone beautiful, *Cd.* 33, v. sciene.
 Sceóp made, formed, gave; p. of scypan.
 Sceop a former, a poet, *Bt.* 41, 1, v. scop.
 Sceop a sheep, *Gen.* 47, 17, v. sceap.
 Sceop-cræft poetic art, art of poetry, *Elf. gr.* 36.
 Sceop-gereord poetic language or diction, *Bd.* 4, 24.
 Sceop-heord a flock of sheep, *L. Ps.* 106, 41.
 Sceop-heorden magalia, mapalia, *R.* 108.
 Sceop-leoð a poem; poetica cantilena, *Ors.* 6, 5.
^m SCEOPPA, an; m. [*North Eng.* ship-pen a cow-house: *East Eng.* shod, shud a shed: *Plat.* schapp n: *Dut.* Kil. shap n: *Ger.* schrank m: *Dan.* skab n: *Swed.* skåp n; in the last five languages the word denotes a cabinet, chest, shrine, cupboard: *Fr.* echope or echoppe f. a shed] A treasury; gazophylacium:—*He geseh þa welegan hyra lac sendan on þone sceoppan, Lk.* 21, 1.
 Sceoppend, scyppend, scippend, sceppend, es; m. [*part. from scyppan to create*] A former, Creator; Creator:—*Se hehsta Sceoppend the highest Creator, Bt.* 39, 13. *Lof ures Scyp-pendes praise of our Creator, Bd.* 2, 1. *Eala þu Scippend heofones and eorðan O thou Creator of heaven and earth, Bt.* 4. *Hæfð he his Sceop-pendes onlicnesse he has his Creator's likeness, Bt.* 14, 2.
 SCEORFA, scurf [*Plat.* schorf, schörft m: *Dut.* schurft f: *Ger.* schorf m: *Dan.* skurv c: *Swed.* skorf m: *Icel.* skurfur f. pl. visibly related to the *Old Lat.* scarrere to become rough, scurfy] SCURF, a scab; scabies, furfur:—*Sceorfa on his heafde hæfde scabiem in ejus capite habuit, Bd.* 5, 2.

^a Sceorfan *To gnaw, bite; rodere, Ors. 1, 7.*

Sceorian *To shave, scrape; radere, tondere, Ass. S. Jn. p. 34.*

Sceorp *Clothing, apparel; vestitus, habitus cujusvis generis, Ors. 3, 10: 4, 4.*

Sceor-stan [*Dunel. Searstan: Hovd. Earstan: Brom. Seorstan*] *Sherston, Wilts; locus in agro Wigorniensis terminalis qui quatuor comitatus, scilicet, Oxoniensem, Glocestrensem, Wigorniensem, et Warwicensem distinguit, Chr. 1016.*

Sceort short, *Bt. 39, 3: 40, 5, v. scort.*

Sceortian *To shorten; decrescere: — Sceortgenda dæg a decreasing day, Æqu. Vern. 12.*

Sceortlic *Momentary, short; momentaneus, Scint. ex. 2: Cor. 4, 18.*

Sceortlice *shortly, R. 100, v. scortlice.*

Sceortnys *shortness, v. scortnys.*

Sceort-scip *a short ship; navicula, R. 83, 103.*

Sceot *Prepared, fit; aptus, C. R. Ben. 58.*

^o Sceot, sceota, an; *m. A trout, skate; tructus, trocta piscis, Menol. 526: Col. Monas.*

SCEÓTAN, *scotian, ic sceóte, þu scytst, he scyt, we sceóte, sceótað; p. ic, he sceat, besceat, þu scute, we scuton: sub. ic, þu, he, sceóte, we sceóton; pp. scoten; v. a. [Plat. scheten: Dut. schieten: Frs. schetta: Ger. schiessen; p. schoss; pp. geschossen: Not. sciezzzen; p. scoz; pp. scuzzin: Dan. skyde; p. skiöd; pp. skud: Swed. skjuta: Icel. skjóta; p. skaut; pp. skotid to dart, shoot: Lettisch. szauti: Wel. saethu to shoot: Chald. נדש sda or seda to shoot an arrow]*
 1. *To shoot, dart, cast, extend; jaculari. 2. To shoot, rush, carry out, transfer, send forth, expend, pay; ruere, erogare: — 1. Ligetas sceotað the lightnings dart, Bd. 4, 3. Scet innan sæ, Jn. 21, 7. Of þam wege þe scytt [shoots leads; ducit] to þam pytt, Gen. 24, 62: Ors. 3, 3, Bar. 91, 28: 3, 3, Bar. tit. 4, 7. Bescutun, Lk. 8, 31. 2. Of þam munte scytt, Deut. 9, 21. Sceote man ælmæssan eroget homo eleemosynas, De var. cas. 2. Sceotan togædere to expend together, Lup. 1, 11. Sceotan to þam biscope to transfer (carry) to the bishop, Can. Edg. 7.*

^p Sceotend, es; *m. A shooter, an archer; jaculator, Cd. 148.*

Sceoðe *a nail, R. Jn. 20, 25, v. scæðpe.*

Sceo-þwang *a shoe thong or tie, v. sceo.*

Sceottas *The Scots, Bd. 1, 1, v. Scottas.*

Sceotung, scotung, e; *f. SHOOTING a dart; jaculatio, jaculum: — Æqu. Vern. 43: C. Ps. 54, 24.*

Sceo-wyrhta *a shoe-worker, shoemaker, Lye.*

Scep *a sheep, Lk. 15, 6, v. sceap.*

SCEP, sciop [*Plat. Dut. schepel n. a bushel; without the s the Plat. kipe, kupe a rough large basket, belongs to this word: Ger. kieve f. a basket; schaff n; this antiquated word signified originally any empty place or vessel, but it is at present only used in some provinces for a kind of small barrel, and for a measure of corn, generally called scheffel or shäffel m. the 3rd or 4th part of a ton: Lat. mid. in the period of Charlemagne, scapilus, scopellus, scaphula: Dan. skiæppe, skiæppe c: Swed. skäppa, skeppa f: Icel. sképpa f. a bushel]*
 A SKIP, *basket, tub; cumera, Cart. calc. C. R. Ben.*

^q Scepian, *ic sceapige to create, L. pol. Cnut. 23, v. scyppan.*

Scepen-steall *a sheep-stall, R. 1.*

Scep-hyrde *a shepherd, Gen. 38, 12.*

Sceppan *to form, shape, create, Bt. 16, 3, v. scyppan.*

Sceppend *the Creator, Bt. 34, 10, v. Sceoppend.*

Scep-scere *sheep-shearing, Gen. 38, 12.*

Scer *a plough-share, Scint. 32, v. scear.*

SCE'RAN, *sciran, scirian, scyran, he scyrð; p. scear, scær; pp. scoren, gescoren; v. a. [Dut. scheren, scheeren to shear; scheuren to tear, split; Frs. scera to shear: Plat. Ger. scheren; p. schere, schert or schierst, schiert; pp. schoren, geschoren. Both the Plat. and Ger. signify, as v. a. and n. to change the place, to jeer, to plague, vex: Ker. skerran, skurt: Dan. skiære to carve, to geld: Swed. skära to cut: Icel. skéra to cut, shear: Wel. ysgar to separate: Lat. mid. carrire: Old Fr. scirer: Sans. schaura or chaura to shave]* 1. *To SHEAR, shave, gnaw, cut off; tondere. 2. To SHARE, divide, part, grant; dividere. 3. To appoint, ordain, order, allot, decree; statuere: — 1. For scep to sciranne, Gen. 38,*

13: *Lev. 19, 27: Elf. gr. 26.*

2. *Ure Drihten scirian wille our Lord will grant, Cd. 136, Th. p. 171, 11: Lup. Ser. 2, 2.*

3. *Him beon deað scyred death be allotted to him, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 15.*

^r Scer-geat [*Flor. Dunel. Hovd. Sceargete: Brom. Hunt. Scoriare.—cautibus obsita via*] *SARRAT, Hertfordshire; loci nomen, Chr. 912.*

Scericge *An actress; mima, Martyr. 19, Oct., v. scear-ecge.*

Scern dung, *Elf. gr. 13, v. scearn.*

Scern-wibba *a beetle, v. scearn-wibba.*

Scerped *made sharp, Prov. 27, v. scyrpan.*

Scerp-sæx *a pair of shears, C. T. Ps. 51, 2.*

Scét *shot; p. of sceotan.*

Scete *a sheet, R. Mt. 27, 59, v. scyte.*

Scete *a fold, bosom, C. Ps. 88, 49, v. sceat.*

Scetelas *a bar, bolt, v. scyttel.*

Sceð *a sheath, v. scæð.*

Sceð *a light vessel, v. scegð.*

SCEDAN, *sceððan; p. ede; v. a.*

[*Plat. Dut. Ger. schaden: Frs. skatha, schata, schaija: Not. scadon: Moes. scathjan: Dan. skade: Swed. skada: Icel. ské-dia violare, vulnerare: Slav. skoda: Heb. נדש sdd or seded to break to pieces, to destroy*]

1. *To injure, hurt, harm, rob, destroy, to do SCATH; lædere, nocere, commodare. 2. To suggest, to put in; suggerere, indere: — 1. C. Ps. 104, 13. Him sceððað ei nocet, Bd. 2, 1. Hine noht sceððende eum nihil lædentes, Bd. 4, 26. Ic ne mot sceððan I may not injure, Cd. 216. 2. Sceððeð on mode suggerit menti, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*

Sceð-dæd *a wicked deed, Cot. 92.*

Sceðenis, *sceðnys, se; f. Hurt, injury; læsio, nocumentum: — Fram his sylfes sceðenisse a sui ipsius læsione, Bd. 2, 7.*

Sceðð *Loss; damnum.*

Sceððan *to injure, v. sceðan.*

Scett *gain, gift, Deut. 16, 19, v. sceat.*

Scettels *a bar, bolt, v. scyttel.*

Scewan *to look at, v. sceawian.*

Scewung *A high hill, watch-tower; specula, Som.*

Schrewing *A crying out; exclamatio, Som.*

Scia, sciæ, sciu *legs; crura, C. R. Jn. 19, 32, 33, v. sceanc.*

Sciccing *A cap, cover for the head; cappa, Cot. 31, 164.*

Scip [*Dan. skyds or skyts carriage, conveyance in a carriage:*

Swed. skjuts *m.* a coach: Icel. skióti *m.* a horse] *A* chariot; currus, *C. Ps.* 67, 18.
 Scide *A* billet of wood; scindula, *Cot.* 164.
 Scide-weall *a* wall made with billets of wood; murus de scindulis congestus, *R.* 56.
 Scielde *a* shield, *v.* scyld.
 Sciell *a* scale, shell, *Past.* 47, 3, *v.* scel.
 SCIENE, scieno, scène, sceone; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* schoon: *Frs.* scene: *Ger.* schön *shining, clear, brilliant, fair, beautiful*: *Ot.* scono: *Wil.* scon: *Dan.* skiön, and also without the hissings kiön, beautiful, charming, well-shaped: *Swed.* skön *beautiful, charming*. From *Ger.* scheinen *to shine, glisten, and related to the Ger. scheuren to polish*] *Shining, clear, neat, fair, beautiful*; fulgidus, rutilus, nitidus, gloriosus, pulcher:—*Pes* boda sciene *this bright messenger*, *Cd.* 30. *Mæg ælf-scieno a woman of elfin beauty*, *Cd.* 86. He forlærde idese sciene *he misled a beautiful woman*, *Cd.* 33. Idesa scienost of females fairest, *Cd.* 38. Leoht and scene light and beauteous, *Cd.* 14. Idesa sceonost fairest of women, *Cd.* 33.
 Sciennes *a* suggesting, *v.* scynes.
 Scieran *to shear*, *Past.* 18, 7, *v.* scéran.
 *Sciern dung, *V. Ps.* 112, 6, *v.* scearn.
 Scier-sæx *a* pair of shears.
 SCIFE, scyfe. 1. *A* precipice, precipitation, rashness; præcipitium, præcipitatio. 2. Provocation, persuasion, excitement; instigatio:—1. *Dial.* 1, 2. 2. *Purh* deofles scife through a devil's persuasion, *L. Edg. pen.* 2: *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 23.
 Sciftan *To* appoint, order; ordinare, dictare, *Procem. et Epil. R. Conc.*, *v.* scyftan.
 Scild-burh shield-fence; scutorum testudo, *Jdth.* p. 26, 2.
 Scilde protected, *v.* scyldan.
 Scildig guilty, *Lev.* 5, 1, *v.* scyldig.
 Scile, scilon should, ought, *Bt.* 18, 2, *v.* sceal.
 Scilhrunge *A* balancing, weighing; libramen, libratio, *Som.*
 SCILL, scilling, scyilling *es*; *m.* [*Dut.* schelling *m.* a coin equal to 5 pence *English*: *Plat. Ger.* schilling *m.*: *Dan.* *Swed.* skilling *m.*: *Icel.* skillingr *m.* solidus, semiobolus: *Lat. Mid.* schellingus: *Fr.* escaling: *It.* scellino *m.*: *Ip.* chelin *m.*: *Port.* xelim. Some derive this word from the Jewish or Heb. שקל

sql, skel to weigh: *Lat. Mid.* siclus: *Fr.* sicle the fourth part of an ounce, and observe that payments were originally made by weight, as they are still in some countries. Junius refers shilling to the old skella to sound. He pretends that all thicker coins were called shilling in opposition to the coin made of thin plated metal, or bracteates, which had no sound. *Wach.* thinks that the *Moes.* skula reus, the *A.-S.* scyldig is the root of shilling, originally used for a fine. Other etymologists derive this word from the *Ger.* schild shield, and thus shilling, or rather shildling, would signify a coin stamped with the arms of the prince, or any other person who has the right or privilege of coinage. *Frisch* derives shilling from the *Lat.* solidus. *Ihre*, whose views *Adelung* most approves, thinks that the original signification of shilling is the *Ger.* scheide münge small money, *Swed.* skilje mynt, *Dan.* skille mynt. This opinion is confirmed by the circumstance that the oldest larger coins were marked by a deep stamped or impressed cross, in such a manner that they could be easily broken into two, three, or four pieces; the different value of shillings is thus easily explained.—scy-lan to divide, or sceale a balance, scale] 1. A SHILLING, a piece or quantity of uncoined silver, which, when coined, would make five of the larger pennies [*v.* peneg] each of which was about 2½ pence, and twelve of the smaller, each of which was about the value of our present penny; numisma. 2. A shekel; siclus. 3. A piece of silver money; nummus argenteus, drachma:—1. Twelf hund scill 1200 shillings, *L. Lund. W.* p. 72, 8. VI scillinga 6 shillings, *L. Ethelb.* 15. L. scill 50 shillings, *L. Ethelb.* 10. Twelf scillingas be twelf penigon twelve shillings of twelve pence: duodecim numismata ex duodecim peningis, *Ex.* 21. 10. 2. Pusend scyillinga ic forgeaf on seolfre þinum breðer mille sicles ego dedi in argento tuo fratri, *Gen.* 20, 16: 23, 16. 3. Beheton hig him þrittig scylinga promiserunt illi ei triginta argenteos nummos, *Mt.* 26, 15. Brohte þa þrittig scyillingas, *Mt.* 27, 3: *Lk.* 15, 9.

ScíMA, an; *m.* [*Plat.* schemer,

schummer *m.* a glimmer, twilight: *Plat.* schemerung *f.* a dazzling light, twilight: *Dut.* schemering *f.* as the *Plat. Ger.* schimmer *m.* a glimmer, sparkling light: *Ot.* skim: *Moes.* skeime laternæ: *Dan.* skimmer skimt *c.* a glimmer, dim faint light: *Swed.* skimmer *n.* skimrande as the *Dan.* Icel. skima *f.* as the *Dan.*] *A* brightness, brilliancy, splendour, glittering; splendor, coruscatio:—*Þære* sunnan scima of the sun's brightness, *Bt.* 5, 2. *Þe* sunnan scima the sun's brightness, *Cd.* 187. Nænig dæl þæt leohtes sciman geseon mihte, nullam partem lucis splendoris videre potuit, *Bd.* 4, 10. Ic ungeaðe mihte geseon swiðe lytellne sciman leohtes I scarcely could see a very little glittering of light, *Bt.* 35, 3, *Card.* p. 248, 25. Heo mid heore beorhtan sciman she with her bright splendour, *Bt.* 4.

Sciman, scimian [*Chau.* to shimmer: *Plat. Dut.* schemeren to dazzle: *Ger.* schimmern to sparkle: *Old Ger.* schicmen: *Ot.* skimen: *Dan.* skimre, to shine faintly: *Swed.* skimra: *Icel.* skima.—scima splendour] 1. To glitter, shine; splendere. 2. To be dazzled, to be weak-eyed; lippus esse:—1. *Elf. gr.* 24: *C. Lk.* 17, 24. 2. Me scimiað lippus sum, *Elf. gr.* 30, *v.* scínan.

*SCIN [*Old Plat.* schin, schinn, skin, *Modern Plat.* the white scales which separate from the skin: *Old Ger.* schin: *Dan.* skind *n.*: *Swed.* skinn *n.*: *Icel.* skinn *n.* pellis corium, skæni *n.* membrana: *Wel.* cenn, skán *f.* crusta, cortex, the skin or hide of a beast. Hence are compounded hyddgen, the skin of a fallow deer, marchgen, a horse's skin, ysgenn or yscenn scurf on the head, dandruff, ysgin a robe, a long coat made of skin: *Ir.* scann a membrane: *Bret.* kenn *m.* skima hide, leather, the dross or scum of metal] SKIN; pellis:—*Bera* scin ursi pellis, *Mon. Angl.* I. 221, 62.

SCINA [*Plat.* schene *f.*: *Dut.* sheen *f.*: *Ger.* schiene *f.* iron clouts or bands that cover the felloes of a wheel; schienbein *n.* the shin-bone: *Old Ger.* sciena: *Dan.* skinne *c.* a splint, iron bands about wheels; skinnebeen shin-bone: *Swed.* skena *f.* a splint, as the *Dan.* skenben *n.* a shin-bone] SHIN; cruris pars anterior, *Som.*

ScíNAN, he scínð, scíneð; *p.*

scán, sceán, we scinon; *pp.* scinen [*Plat.* schinen: *Dut.* schynen: *Frs.* skina: *Ger.* scheinen: *Isd.* Ker. Ot. skinnan, scheinan: *Moes.* skeinan *fulgere*: *Dan.* skinne: *Swed.* skina: *Icel.* skína] To SHINE, glitter, appear; splendere, fulgere:—Beheold lige scinan behold a flame to shine, *Cd.* 148. Hatast scinð hottest shineth, *Bt.* 5, 2. Swa se lig-ræsc lyhtende scinð sicut fulgur coruscans splendet, *Lk.* 17, 24. Se steorra scan III monðas the star shone three months, *Chr.* 678. Ansyn scean countenance shone, *Bd.* S. p. 628, 13: *Mt.* 17, 2. Scinað þa rihtwisan swa swa sunne splendebunt iusti sicut sol, *Mt.* 13, 43. Wigbord scinon bucklers shone, *Cd.* 166. Reaf hwit scinende vestis alba resplendens, *Lk.* 9, 29.

Scin-ban the shin-bone, *R.* 75.

Scin-cræft the art of making shadows, conjuring, *Ors.* 3, 3. —Scin-cræftig crafty in magic, *Dial.* 1, 10.

Scine, scinu *A vision, phantasm, representation, spirit*; præstigi-um, nebula, phantasma, *Cot.* 197, *Som.*, *Lye.*

^z Scinefrian To glitter; micare, *Cot.* 11, *Lye.*

Scinendlic Clear, bright; lucidus, *L. Ps.* 18, 9.

Scines Light, brightness; splendor, *C. Mk.* 13, 24.

Scin-gedwola a deceiver with light, a magician.

Scin-hiw a shining form, a shadow, spirit, *Cot.* 82, 150.

Scin-hose shin-hose, boots; ocreæ, *Som.*

Scin-lác, scinlacu *An apparition, a ghost, spirit, magic, an idol*; spectrum, phantasma, *Mt.* 14, 26: *Ors.* 3, 6, 9: 3, 22.

Scin-læca, an; *m.* [lic a corpse] *A magician, conjurer; magus*: *Mr. Turner* says, scinlæca was a species of phantom or apparition, and was also used as the name of the person who had the power of producing such things: it is, literally, a shining dead body, *Hist. of A.-S.* vol. iii. p. 133:—Scinlæcan magi, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 30.

Scin-liggend præstigiis impeditus, *Cot.* 217.

Scinna, an; *m.* [*Plat.* schin *m.*: *Dut.* schyn *m.*: *Frs.* skin *f.*: *Ger.* schein *n.*: *Old Ger.* scini, scin, schin: *Not.* skuno: *Dan.* skin *n.*: *Swed.* sken *n.*: *Icel.* skin *n.*] Splendour, beauty; splendor:—Hæfdon scinnan for-scepene habuerunt splendorem

transformatum, *Cd.* 214, v. scima.

^a Scinu bright, *Jdth.* 9, 11, v. scyne.

Scio Hence; hine, *Cd.* 55. = 67, 20

Scioldon for sceoldon should, *Bt.* R. p. 190, v. sceal.

Sciop a vessel, tub, *C. Mt.* 13, 48, v. scep.

Scip, scyp, es; *n.* [*Plat.* schipp *n.*: *Dut.* schip *n.*: *Old Dut.* scheep: *Ger.* schiff *n.*: *Ot.* scif: *Not.* skeff: *Tat.* shef: *Moes.* Icel. skip *n.*: *Dan.* skib *n.*: *Swed.* skepp *n.*: *Frs.* esquif *m.* a skiff: *It.* schifo *m.* a skiff: *Sp.* Port. esquifo *m.*: *Lat.* scapha *f.* a boat: *Grk.* σκαφη a boat: *Bret.* skaf *n.* a boat. Adelung thinks that the idea of cavity or of a hollow space is predominant in most languages—hence vessel had its name from vas; the *Lat.* navis a vessel, is related to the *Ger.* napf a platter, a bowl; the *Grk.* σκαφη and σκυφος a boat, a vessel, to σκευος and σκαπτειν to excavate] A SHIP, boat; navis, ratis:—Scip ofertogen mid yðum navis operta fluctibus, *Mt.* 8, 24. Scip of þam yðum totorfod, *Mt.* 14, 24. Scipes hlaford a ship's lord, a pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77. Hig woldon hyne on þæt scyp, and sona þæt scyp wæs æt þam lande, *Jn.* 6, 21. He reht and ræt eallum gesceaf-tum swa swa god steora anum scipe he directs and rules all creatures as a good pilot a ship, *Bt.* 35, 3. Gehende þam scype prope ad navem, *Jn.* 6, 19. Wende he on scype agen, *Lk.* 8, 37. Hæfde he sume hundredscipa he had some hundred ships, *Bt.* 38, 1. Tugon hyra scypu to lande, *Lk.* 5, 7. On scypum in navibus, *Ps.* 106, 23.

Scipan to create, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. scyppan.

Scip-cræft ship-craft, art of navigation.

-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* [*Eng.* -ship: *Plat.* Dut. -schap: *Old Plat.* -scepi: *Old Dut.* -scap: *Ger.* -schaft: *Old Ger.* -scaf: *Dan.* -scab: *Swed.* -skap: *Icel.* -skapr: *Grimm*, in his *Gr.* vol. ii. p. 521, observes, the *A.-S.* -scipe *m.* pl. scipas, for instance, freond-scipe, &c. is not used by *Beo*; the older form was sceaft, as here-sceaft agmen; hyge -sceaft mens; metod-sceaft Deus, Divinitas] As the termination of nouns, it is always masculine, and denotes state, office, dignity; frequens hæc terminatio substantivorum munus, officium, digni-

tatem, statum cujusvis denotantium:—Driht-scipe lordship, the office or dignity of a lord; domini munus sive dignitas, dominium, dominatus. Ealdor-scipe eldership, supremacy, the dignity of an elder. Freond-scipe friendship; amici munus, amicitia. Weorð-scipe worship; dignitas, &c.

^c Scipen a stall, shed, v. scypen.

SCIPER, es; *m.* [*Plat.* Dut. schipper *m.*: *Frs.* scipman *m.*: *Ger.* schiffer *m.*: *Dan.* skipper *m.*: *Swed.* skeppare *m.*: *Icel.* skipari *m.*] A sailor; nauta, *Chr.* 1046, *Gib.* p. 160, 23, 29.

Scip-fæt a boat; cymba, *R.* 26.

Scip-flota a fleet of ships, navy, *Chr.* 938.

Scip-forðung a going forth or provision of a ship, *L. pol. Cnut.* 10.

Scip-fyrd soyp-fyrd an army for sea, naval expedition, a fleet, which, among the *A.-S.* was ordered to be always so accelerated as to be ready every year soon after Easter, *Chr.* 999: 1009.

Scip-fyrding, scyp-fyrdung, naval expedition, *Chr.* 999.

Scip-gebroc a shipwreck, *Ors.* 1, 11.

Scip-gefer a journey by ship, a voyage, *Bd.* 2, 20.

^d Scip - getawu ship apparatus; navis apparatus, aplustra, *R.* 103, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scip-hamor a ship director, a regulator of the rowers; navis portisculus, ille qui remiges dirigit et hortatur, *R.* 83: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Scip-here a ship army or expedition, a fleet, *Deut.* 28, 68: *Chr.* 973: 1001.

Scip - hlædder a ship's ladder, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Scip-hlæste, es; *m.* a ship of burden, a pirate's vessel, *Ors.* 4, 6: *Chr.* 882: 875.

Scip-hlaford the ship's lord, the pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scipian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To SHIP, navem conscendere:—On Wiht scipode in Vecta navem conscendit, *Chr.* 1091, *Gib.* p. 198, 17.

Scipincel, scipincle, scippincel. A skiff, small boat; scapha, carabus, *R.* 44, 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 77.

Scip-ledend, scip-leðend what will bear a ship; navigator, *Cot.* 202.

Sciplic Naval, belonging to a fleet; navalis, *Cot.* 202.

Scip-lið a navy.

Scip-liðend, es; *m.* A navigator, sailor; navigans, navigator, *Bd.* 5, 9.

^eScip-mærls a ship-rope, a cable, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Scip-man a ship-man, sailor, *L. Eccl.* 35.

Scipp a ship, v. scip.

Scippan to create, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. scyppan.

Scippend the Creator, *Bt.* 4, v. sceoppend.

Scippincel a skiff, v. scipincel.

Scip-rap a ship-rope, a cable, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Scip-roðor a ship's rudder.

Scip-rowend a ship-rower, a rower, sailor.

Scip-setel, scip-setl the seat in a boat on which the rowers sit, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scip-stiora, scip-styra a ship-steerer, a pilot, *Past.* 9, 2: *Bt.* 41, 3.

Scip-tare, scip-tearo, scip-teoru ship-tar, tar, *Martyr.* 15, *Jun.*

Scip-toll ship-toll; *naulum*, *R.* 104.

Scip-wered a ship force, naval force, *Cot.* 138.

Scip-wisa ship-wise, in the form of a ship, *Ex.* 2, 3.

Scip-wyrhta a ship-wright, *R.* 9.

Scīr, scyr; *def. se scira*; *seo*, *þæt scire*; *adj.* [*Frs.* *scir*: *Plat. schier*: *Ger. schier* sheer, almost, only used near Low Germany, and in familiar language: *Ot. skioro*: *Lip. scieri*: *Moes. gaskeiriths*: *Dan. skjær*, *skær*: *Swed. skär*: *Icel. skír*: *Sans. charu, tscharu*, from the root of shear to separate] SHEER, pure, clear, white, bright; *purus*, limpidus, *lucidus*, *albus*:—*Þurh an scyr wæter through a pure water*, *Chr.* 656. *Scir burna a clear river*, *Bt. R.* p. 155.

^fWin scir or scir win sheer wine, pure wine, *T. Ps.* 74, 7. *Þa sciran wæter the pure waters*, *Cot.* 118. *Þas eardas synt scire to ripene campi sunt aibi ad messem*, *Jn.* 4, 35. *Scean scir werod shone a bright host*, *Cd.* 148.

Scīr, scyr, e; *f.* [*Ger. scherung f.* a moderate portion, a provincial term: *Old Swed. skare* a portion: *Icel. skérfr m.* a portion: *Wel. ysgar* a task, a part, a portion, from the verb *ysgar* to separate] 1. A share, SHIRE, county, province; *divisio*, *portio*, *portio regni*, *provincia*, *pagus*. 2. The superintendence of a share, hence superintendence, stewardship, care, charge, business; *præfectura*, *dispensatio*, *eura*, *negotium*:—1. *Nan scir nolde gelæstan no shire could stand*, *Chr.* 1010. *Of ælcere scire of every county*, *Chr.* 1013.

On hys scyre in his county, *L. Eccl.* 28. Hence the A.-S. scir or scire, and Eng. shire; as in *Bedanford-scir Bedfordshire*: *Buccingham-scir Buckinghamshire*: *Defena-scir Devonshire*. 2. *Agyf þine scire redde tuam dispensationem*, *Lk.* 16, 2. *Þære cyrican scire onfeng took care of the church*, *Bd.* 2, 20. *Forlet þa scire þæs mynstres left the care of the minster*, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 39. *For intingan þære cynelicra scyra pro causa regalium negotiorum*, *Bd.* 3, 23.

^gSciran to shear, cut off, to divide, part, allot, appoint, *Gen.* 38, 13, v. seeran.

Scīre, an; *f.* A shire, county; *divisio*:—*Ne innan sciran ne ut of scire neither within a county, nor out of a county*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18. *Seo scire him sette the county set (appointed) him*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18, *W.* p. 136, 23, v. scir.

Scīre - biseop, Scīre - biscop Bishop of the province, see or diocess, *L. North.* 12: *L. Const. W.* p. 107, 5.

Scīre - burne, an; *f.* [*Malm. Schireburn*: *Hunt. Syreburne*, *Scyreburne*: *Bromp. Schirburn*, *Schirbourne*: *Stub. Schirebourne*: *Kni. Schyrburne*.—*scir clear*, *burne river*] SHIRBURN, *Dorsetshire*; *oppidi nomen in agro Dorsetensi*:—*Æðelbryht ric-sode v gear, and his lic lið æt Scire - burnan Ethelbert reigned five years, and his body lies at Sherborn*, *Chr.* 705: 709: 1043.

^hScīre-gemot, scīr-gemot a shire-meeting, meeting of the shire, *L. pol. Edg.* 5: *L. Cnut.* 17.

Scīre-gerefa, scīr-gerefa a governor of a shire, SHIRE-REEVE, SHERIFF; any one superintending; hence, a governor, steward, *R.* 6: *Off. Reg.* 13.

Scīre-man, scīr-man, scīr-mon a man who superintends, an overseer, governor, provost, a bailiff of a hundred, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 42: *L. In.* 8.

Scirfe-mus A rat, field-mouse; *sorex*, *Cot.* 176.

Scirian to grant, *Cd.* 136, v. sceran.

Sciringes-heal [heal an angle, corner] The port of SKIRING, SKERIN or SKEEN, on the coast of Norway, opposite the north part of Jutland in lat. 50°. 15'.; *Sciringiæ angulus*:—*Is an port on suðewardum þæm lande þonne man hæf Sciringes-heal is a port on the south of the land which they*

call Sciring-heal, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 24, 30: *Ing. Lect.* 63, 7.

ⁱScīrost most illustrious, bright, v. scir.

Scir-sæx a shearing knife, razor, *Cot.* 139.

SCITAN [*Plat. schiten*: *Dut. schyten*: *Ger. scheissen*: *Dan. skide*: *Icel. skíta*] *Cacare*, *Som.*

Scitel-finger a fore-finger, v. scyte-finger.

Sciððeas Scythians; *Scythi*, *Bt.* 18, 2.

Sciððia, Sciððicg, Sciððige Sciððiu *Scythia*, *Bt. R.* p. 150, *Bt.* 1: *Ors.* 2, 4.

Scitole Astringent, binding; astringens, obserans, astrictorius, stypticus, *L. M.* 2, 1.

Scitta A flux; profluvium, fluor alvi, *S. Dunelm. et Joh. Abb. de S. Petr. Burgo*, ad an. 987.

Scittan, scyttan To lock, shut up; *obserare*, *Elf. gr.* 36.

Scittisc Scottish; *Scotticus*, *Chr.* 938, *Gib.* p. 112, 25.

Sclawen for slagen slain, *Hicks's Thes.* I. p. 227, 38.

Sco; *pl. scos* a shoe, *Cot.* 155, v. sceo.

^jSco The piles; *ficus morbus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

Scobl a shovel, v. scofl.

Scóc, sceóc shook, escaped; *p. of sceacan*.

Scocca the devil, *Job.* p. 165, v. scucca.

Scod shod, v. sceoian.

Scódon covered, overwhelmed, *Cd.* 78, v. sceddan.

Scoe a shoe, *T. Ps.* 59, 9, v. sceo.

Scoere, es; *m.* A shoer, shoemaker; *calceorum fabricator*, *sutor*, *Som.*

Scof, scofon shaved; *p. of scafan*.

Scofan, scofen pushed, shoved, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 45: *Cod. Exon.* 45, a; *pp. of scufan*.

SCOFL, sceofl [*Plat. sehüffel f*: *Dut. schoffel f*: *Ger. schaufel f*: *Tat. scuuala*: *Dan. skovl c*: *Swed. skåfwel*, *skyffel f*: *Bret. skop*, *skob*: *Fr. ecope*: *Pol. szuffla*] A SHOVEL; *ligo*, *pala*, *rutrum*, *Cot.* 174.

Scoh a shoe, *Cot.* 176, v. sceo.

Scoh-negl a shoe-nail, hob-nail.

Scolde, sceoldon for sceolde should, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. sceal.

Scolere, es; *m.* A SCHOLAR; *discipulus*, *Can. Edg.* 10.

Scol-mægistre a schoolmaster, *Som.*

Scolimbos An artichoke; *scolymus*, *Som.*

Scol-man a schoolman, a scholar.

SCOLU, sceolu, e; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. school f*: *Ger. schule f*: *Ker. scuala f*: *Dan. skole c*: *Swed. skola f*: *skole m*: *Icel. skóli m*:

Boh. sskola: *Fr.* ecole: *Old Fr.* escolle *f*: *It.* scuola *f*: *Sp.* escuela *f*: *Port.* escola *f*: *Grk.* σχολη: *Bret.* skol *f*: *Sans.* schala] 1. A SCHOOL; schola. 2. A shoal; caterva, v. sceol:—1. Ongel-cynnes scolu (the) school of (the) English nation, *Chr.* 816. Se gefreode Ongel-cynnes scole who freed the English school; qui liberavit Anglicæ gentis scholam, *Chr.* 885: 874. Se mon þe on minre scole wære afed and gelæred the man who in my school was fed and taught, *Bt.* 3, 1.

Scom-leás shameless, impudent, *Past.* 9, 2, v. sceam-leás.

Scomu shame, confusion, *R. Lk.* 3, 8: 11, 45, v. sceamu.

Sconc, sconca A shank, leg; crus, tibia:—Sconc spices a shank of pork, *L. Ethelst.* 3, *W.* p. 56, 10. Sconco crura, *R. Jn.* 19, 31, v. sceanca.

Sconc-gegirelan clothing for the legs; periscelides, *Cot.* 154.

Sconde a disgrace, confusion, *Cot.* 66, v. sceonde.

Scond-hlewung dishonour, infamy, *Cot.* 116.

Scondlic base, disgraceful, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9, v. sceondlic.

Scondlicnes disgrace, villany, v. sceondlicnys.

¹ Sconeg Sconey, the most southern part of Sweden; Scandinavia, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.

Scoomhyhti Shrubs; frutices, *Cot.* 93.

Scop for sceop formed, gave, v. scyppan.

Scóp, sceop, es; m. [*Icel.* scop n. ironia cavillatio] A poet, minstrel; poëta, historicus:—Swutol sang scopes a sweet song of a poet, *Beo.* 1, 74. Scopas poets, *R.* 61. Omerus se goda sceop Homer the good poet, *Bt.* 41, 1.

Scop stirps; *Hymn.* Lye.

Scop-cræft art of poetry, *Elf. gr.*

Scop-leoð poetry, *Ors.* 1, 14.

SCOR [*Dan.* skaar n. skure c. a notch, an incision: *Swed.* skära f. a notch: *Icel.* skor f. an incision: *Ir.* scor a notch. The old custom of numbering and keeping accounts by notches on a staff or tally, is to this day preserved by the farmers in different northern countries] A SCORE; numerus vicenarius, *Cart. calc.* C. R. Ben.

Scora A kind of upper garment made of hair; trichilum, *Cot.* 174, Som.

Scorced SCORCHED; ustus, *Ormul.* p. 39, 214.

Scordea Water-germander; scordion, *Herb.* 72, Som.

Score The SHORE; littus, ripa, Som.

^mScoren, shorne, broken, *Past.* 33, 1, v. sceran.

Scorian To perish, to be cast away; perire, *Bd. Wh.* p. 66, Som.

SCORT, sceort; comp. scyrtra; sup. scyrtest; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.* *Swed.* kort: *Frs.* kirt: *Ot.* churz, kurt: *Kero.* scurci: *Not.* churz: *Alam.* scurz: *Icel.* kortr: *Fr.* court: *It.* Sp. corto, corta: *Sp.* curto, curta: *Lat.* curtus: *Grk.* κῦρτος: *Wallach.* skurtu: *Albanisch.* isskurtar: *Per.* کُورْد khoord. The prefixed hissing s in the English and A.-S. makes the only difference from the other languages. The antiquated *Ger.* karen to cut, curtail, and the *Russ.* kortagu to shorten, are also related to this word] SHORT; brevis, curtus:—Hu ne bið þonne þæt lange yfel wyrse þonne that scorte? is not then the long evil worse than the short? *Bt.* 38, 2. *Swiðe* scort very short, *Bt.* 18, 3: *Ps.* 104, 11. Wið þam scortan hlisan with the short fame, *Bt.* 18, 4. Ic þe moste getæcan swa sceortne weg, swa ic scyrtestne findan mih-te I must teach thee as short a way as I shortest might find, *Bt.* 40, 5, *Card.* p. 366, 25.

ⁿScortian to shorten, v. sceortian.

Scortlice, sceortlice; adv. SHORTLY, compendiously; breviter, paululum, *Ors.* 1, 1, 14: *L.* *Ps.* 36, 10.

Scortnys, se; f. SHORTNESS; brevis:—On scortnisse in brevi, *Ps.* 2, 13.

Scos shoes, v. sceo.

Scot SHOT; symbolum, solutio, Som.

Scoten shot, transfixed, v. sceotan.

Scot-freoh scot-free.

Scotian, p. ode; pp. en to shoot, dart, rush, *Chr.* 744: 1083, v. sceotan.

Scot-land SCOTLAND, Ireland; Scotia, *Chr.* 934: 1031. Hibernia, *Bd.* 1, 1.

SCOTTAS, Sceottas, a; pl. [*Plat. Dut.* Shot m: *Ger.* Schotte m: *Icel.* Skottskr m. a Scotchman, and also a quick runner] The SCOTS, Irish; Scoti, Hiberni:—Scotta þeod the nation of Scots; Scotorum gens, *Bd.* 1, 1: 1, 34. Scotta cyn Scots's race; Scotorum genus, *Bd.* 3, 13, 19, 21, 27. Scotta cyng Scots's king, *Chr.* 603, 1031. Scotta gereord Scots's language; Scotorum lingua, *Bd.* 1, 1. Scotta biscopas bishops of the Scots; Scotorum episcopi, *Chr.* 560.

Hibernia Scotta ealond Hibernia Scotorum insula, *Bd.* 3, 7, 13, 19, 27: 4, 25, 26.

^oScotu SHOT; jacula, sagittæ, Som.

Scotung a shooting, a dart, *L. Ps.* 54, 24, v. sceotung.

Scradung, e; f. SHREDDING; fragmentum, *R. Mk.* 6, 43.

Screab A pitch-fork, reaping-hook; merga, Som.

SCRÆF, scréf, screaf, es; n. [*Dan.* skrov, skrog c. the hull or body of a ship: *Swed.* skref, skrefwa n. a fissure, bergskrefwa: *Icel.* the fissure of a mountain, skrof n. holes in the ice] A den, cave; spelunca, antrum, fovea:—He het þa sona wilian to þam scræfe micle weorc-stanas jussit itaque cito obvolvere isti spelunca magna operaria saxa, *Jos.* 10, 18. Geond that atole scræf through that horrid den, *Cd.* 216. Geond that laðe scræf through the loathsome den, *Cd.* 229. On anum scræfe ealle þreo wunedon in quadam spelunca omnes tres habitabant, *Gen.* 19, 30. Þæt he him wolde lustlice þone æcer forgifan mid þam scræfe quod ille ei voluit libenter istum agrum dare cum spelunca, *Gen.* 23, 11. Þær lagon behidde on þam scræfe ibi jacuerunt absconditi in ista spelunca, *Gen.* 10, 17. Het hi birgean on æfen on þam ilcan scræfe jussit eos sepelire in vespera in ista ipsa spelunca, *Jos.* 10, 27. Behiddon hig on scræfum absconderunt se in speluncis, *Jud.* 6, 2.

^pScræp fit, convenient, v. gescræpe.

Screað penetrated, *Cd.* 144, v. scriðan.

Screade, an; A SHRED, leaf; præsegmen, sceda, *R.* 63: 80.

Screadian [*Plat.* schraden to cut in slanting pieces: *Dut.* schrooyen to clip: *Old Dut.* schrooden præsecare, concidere: *Ger.* schroten to grind coarsely, to bruise, to rough grind, to part, divide: *Not.* abageschroten shortened: *Moes.* skreitan, disskreitan scindere disscindere] To SHRED, cut, prune, lop; præsecare, Som.

Scread-seax a shredding-knife.

Screadung, e; f. A SHREDDING, also a shred, fragment; præsecatio, præsegmen, *C. Mt.* 14, 20: *C. R. Mk.* 7, 28.—Screadung-isen a shredding-iron, *R.* 2.

Screaf a den, *Cot.* 52, v. scræf.

SCREAWA A SHREW mouse, which, Som. says, by biting cattle, so envenoms them that they die,

hence our shrew for a woman of a virulent tongue; but its poisonous quality is a fable; mus araneus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

^q Scredan to clothe, *Somn.* 84, 156, v. scrydan.

Scréfa den, cave, *Cd.* 213, v. scræf.

SCREMMAN [*Plat. Dut. Ger. schrammen to scratch, scar*] To put a stumbling-block, to hinder; offendiculum ponere, impedire:—Ne scremme þu blinde ne ponito tu offendiculum cæco, *Lev.* 19, 14, q. hremman.

Screncan to supplant, to place a stumbling-block before, to hinder, *Past.* 59, 6, v. gescrencean.

Screncednes a supplanting, v. gescrencednes.

Screopan To SCRAPE; scalpere, radere, *Som.*

Screope a currycomb, a scraper, a scraping-knife, a razor; strigil, scalprium, *Lye.*

Screowa a shrew mouse, v. screawa.

Screpan To pine away; arescere, *R. Mk.* 9, 18.

SCRIC [*In some provinces of Ger. schrik m.*] A thrush, throstle; turdus, *R.* 37: *Cot.* 160: *Elf. gl.* p. 66.

^r Scrid a litter, chariot, *Cot.* 26, 89, v. scrið.

Scridan to clothe, *Chr.* 1012, v. scrydan.

Scride-finnas The same nation as the Finnas, inhabitants of Sweden, who lived north of Sweoland, in lat. about 62°; Scrithi - Finni, Scrifinnii: populus Scrifinniae regionis Scandinaviae maxime septentrionalis, et Lappis, ab occasu conterminus, *Ors.* 1, 1. Ita vero dicti sunt quod sese pellibus induerunt, *Lye.*

Scridole Wandering round about; gyrovagus, *Som.*

Scrid-wæn a chair of state, *Bt.* 27, 1.

Scrid-wisa a director of a chariot, a charioteer, *R.* 61.

SCRIFAN To care, care for, regard; curare:—Se hlaford ne scrið the sword regards not, *Bt. R.* p. 186. Rihtes ne scrifeð has no regard of right, *Bt. R.* p. 187.

SCRIFAN, gescrifan; p. gescrif; pp. gescrifen, gescryfen. [*Dan. skrifte: Swed. Icel. skrifta*] 1. To SHRIVE, to receive confession; confessionem accipere. 2. To appoint, enjoin or impose penance; pœnitentiam injungere. 3. To impose, enjoin, assign; injungere:—1. Ne mæg he þam scrifan non potest ejus confessionem acci-

pere, *L. Eccl.* 36, *W.* p. 191, 41. Ælc preosta scrife singulus sacerdos confessionem accipiat, *L. Edg.* 65, *W.* p. 86, 51. 2. His scrift him sceal swa scrifan ejus confessarius ei debet ita pœnitentiam injungere, *L. eccl.* 36, *W.* p. 191, 34. Swa him his scrift scrife as his confessor shall appoint to him, *L. Alf. pol.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 52. 3. Sylle wið his life swa hwæt swa him man scrife, *Ex.* 21, 30. He gescriaf wean he assigned woe, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 186, 16.

^s Scrift, es; m. 1. That which is enjoined, a SHRIFT, confession; confessio. 2. A person receiving confession, a confessor; confessarius:—1. Gif preost scriftes forwyne if a priest refuse confession, *L. North.* 8. To his scrifte to his confession, *L. Edg.* 4: *L. Cnut. pol.* 66. 2. Donne sceal se scrift hine georne ahsian then shall the confessor diligently ask him, *L. Eccl.* 31. Se scrift him sceal þa bote secgan the confessor shall declare to him the recompence, *ib.* His scrift him sceal swa scrifan ejus confessarius ei debet ita pœnitentiam injungere, *L. Eccl.* 36. Swa heora scrift him tæce as their confessor shall teach them, *L. Eccl.* 21. Be his scriftes geþeahte by his confessor's advice, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 23. Be his scriftes gewitnesse by his confessor's evidence, *Can. Edg. Pœn. Mag.* 1.—Scrift-boc a shrift-book, a confessional.

Scrift-scir the share of a confessor, a parish, *Can. Edg.* 6, 9, 15.

Scrift-spræc a confessional speech, a confession, *L. Edw. Guth.* 5.

Scrimbre a gladiator.

Scrimman To dry up, wither; arescere, marcescere, *Herb.* 26, *Lye.*

SCRIN, es; n. [*Plat. schreen m.*] a shrine; used chiefly in Westphalia: *Frs. skrine f.* a chest: *Dut. schryn n.* a shrine, chest: *Ger. schrein m.* a shrine, chest: *Old Ger. schrin: Dan. skriin n: Swed. skrin n: Icel. skún n.* a desk: *Bret. skrin m: Fr. ecrin m: Boh. ssran: Lett. skryne: Lat. mid. screona, screuna: Wel. ysgrin a chest.*

—from *Heb.* סגַר sgr to shut]

1. A SHRINE, casket, chest; scrinium, arca. 2. A purse, bag; marsupium:—1. Iordan seo ea ætstent on hire ryne swa raðe swa þæt scrin in bið geboren Jordanes fluvius restabit in ejus cursu tam cito

quam arca intra erit lata, *Jos.* 3, 13. Þa þe þæt scrin berað qui arcam portant, *Jos.* 3, 8. Mid þam halgan scrine cum sancta arca, *Jos.* 4, 7. Twa gildene scrines two gilded shrines, *Chr.* 1070, *Gib.* p. 177, 12. 2. He wæs þeof and hæfde scrin ille erat fur, et habuit marsupium, *Jn.* 12, 6. Judas hæfde scrin, *Jn.* 13, 29.

^t SCRINCAN To SHRINK; arescere, v. forscrincan.

Scripen, scripende Sharp, sour; austerus, *C. R. Lk.* 19, 21.

Scrit clothed, v. scryden.

Scrið, scriðe, scrið [*scrið from scriðan to wander*] A kind of litter, sedan chair; also, a course, a revolution; basterna, currus, cursus:—Habbað scyrtran scriðe habent breviorum cursum, *Bt. R.* p. 192.

SCRIDAN; p. scrað. [*Plat. schriden, schrien commeare: Dut. schryden to stride: Ger. schreiten to stride, enter upon: Old Ger. screitan, schraiten, scritan: Dan. skride to step: Swed. skrida to advance: Icel. skríða to creep*] To wander, stray, depart, roll, revolve; vagari, commeare, revolvere:—Leax sceal scriðan a salmon shall wander, *Menol.* 539: 152: *Cd.* 37. Scriðeð ymbutan revolves around, *Bt. R.* p. 178. Bana wide scrað a slayer widely wandered, *Cd.* 144. Sume scriðað leng utan some wander long without, *Bt. R.* p. 192. Hwyrftum scriðað shall wander round, *Cd.* 227. Scriðende færð hweole gelicost wandering goes very like a wheel, *Bt. R.* p. 179.

^u Scriðol, scriðul Wandering; vagabundus, *Lye.*

Scritta hermaphroditus, *R.* 76.

Scrob, scrobb A SHRUB; frutex, *Lye.*

Scrobbes-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig. [*burh a town, scrobbes of a shrub, a city near which there were many shrubs*] SHREWSBURY; oppidum agri Salopiensis primarium:—Into Scrobbesbyrig into Shrewsbury, *Chr.* 1015.

Scrobbes-byrig-scyr, Scrob-scir, e; f. [*Hunt. Scropscire: Brom. Salopshire: Kni. Schropshyre*] SHROPSHIRE; Salopiensis provincia: comitatum hunc, una cum Warwicensi, Wigorniensi, Staffordiensi, et Cestriensi, antiquitus incolebant Cornavii, postea Mercii, *Chr.* 1006: 1094.

Scrob-sætas the men of Shropshire, Scroepe fit, convenient, *Bd.* 1, 1, C., v. ge-scræpe.

SCRUD, scrud, es; n. [Swed. skrud m. *decoration, royal and sacerdotal dress*: Icel. skrud n.] A garment, clothing, SHROUD; vestitus, vestimentum:—Twa scrud duo vestimenta, Gen. 45, 22. Fif scrud, id. Sylð him andlyfene and scrud dat ei victum et vestimentum, Deut. 10, 18.

Scrud-land clothing land, land allotted for buying clothing, Cart. Eadsii Eccl. Cantuar.

Scrudnian To SCRUTINY, to search into; scrutari, L. Ps. 118, 115.

Scrudware [ware ware, merchandise] Clothing, dress; vestitus, habitus:—Munuclice scrudware monkish dress, L. Const. W. p. 107, 5.

Scruff a den, v. scræf.

Scrutnon, C. R. Ben. scrudnian to search.

Scribe a shrub, v. scrob.

SCRYDAN, scridan; ic scride scrydde, þu scryddest, he scryt; p. scrydde, gescrydde; pp. scryded, gescryd; v. a. [Dan. skradre to make clothes: Swed. skräddra.—scrud clothing] To clothe; vestire, induere:—Ic me scride, Elf. gr. 28, Som. p. 30, 47. Ic me scrydde, Ps. 34, 15. White þu scryddest, Ps. 103, 2. God scryt, scrytt, Mt. 6, 30, Lk. 12, 28. Man scrydde hine, Gen. 41, 14. Heo scrydde Iacob mid þam deorwurðustan reafe, Gen. 27, 15. Scride þone bisceop mid linenum reafe, Lev. 8, 7. Ne scride nan wif hig mid wæpmanes reafe. Deut. 22, 5. We þe scryddon, Mt. 25, 38.

*Scryft a confession, v. scrift.

Scryðan to wander, R. Ben. 66, v. scriðan.

Scua, scuia a shade, T. Ps. 106, 10, v. scuwa.

SCUCCA, sceocca, scocca, an; m. Satan, the devil; Satanas, diabolus, dæmon quivis:—Cwæð to þam succan said to the devil, Job. p. 166. Ðurh þara succena lot through deceit of the devils, Bt. 39, 6.

SCUFAN, sceofan; he scyfð; p. sceáf, we scufon; pp. scofen. [Plat. schuven: Dut. schuiven: Ger. schieben; p. schob; pp. geschoben: Old Ger. scouben, scieben, schiuban: Ot. uses in the p. tense scoub: Dan. skuffe to shove, to deceive, cheat: Swed. skuffa: Icel. skúfa to reject] To SHOVE, thrust, cast, cast down, eject, remove, put; trudere, dejicere:—Het his scealcas scufan þa hyssas in bælblyse commanded his servants to shove

the youths into (the) pile-blaze, Cd. 184. Sceaf reaf of lice cast a garment off (his) body, Cd. 76. Scufað to grunde shall thrust into an abyss, Cd. 227. Scufon hine of þære ceastre, Lk. 4, 29. Het sceofan me on cweartern jussit trudere me in carcerem, Gen. 41, 10.

*Sculan ought, should, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9, v. sceal.

Sculde for sceolde should, v. sceal.

SCULDER, sculdor; g. sculderes.—sculdres; d. sculdre; n. [Plat. schulder, schuller f: Frs. sculder n: Dut. schouder m: Ger. schulter f: Rab. Maur. scultyra: Isd. sculdre: Schw. scultergu: Dan. skuldre, skulder c: Swed. skuldra f: Icel. skiölldr a shield] The SHOULDER; humerus, scapula:—On his sculdre bæc bore on his shoulder, Bd. 3, 19, S. p. 549, 15. He gehran his sculdra he touched his shoulders, Bd. 3, 19, S. p. 549, 1. On hira sculdra, Gen. 9, 23. Gif man oðrum þa sculdru forslea si quis alteri scapulas absciderit, L. Alf. pol. 40, W. p. 46, 32. On sculdrum his 90, 4.

Sculdor-hrægl a shoulder garment, what is worn over the shoulders; superhumeral, Elf. gl.

*Sculdor - wære a pain in the shoulder.

Scul-eaged scowl-eyed.

Scule shall, ought, Bt. 40, 3, v. sceal.

Sculon, scealon, sceolon should, ought, Bt. 33, 1, v. sceal.

Scul-þeta An enactor of a fine, a criminal judge; exactor multæ, hinc Latino-barbarum, scultetus, de quo vid. Spel. Gloss. in voc. sculdais, et Gloss. Vossii.

Scun for scan shone, v. scinan.

SCU'NIAN; p. ode, pp. od. [Plat. schüen, schüwen, schouen: Dut. schuwen: Ger. scheuen: Ot. sciuhan to shun and to fear: Not. skien: Dan. skye: Swed. skya] To SHUN; vitare, aufugere, timere, T. Ps. 69, 2, v. on-scünian.

Scunung, e; f. What is to be shunned, an abomination; abominatio, Lye.

SCU'R, es; m. [Plat. schuur n: Dut. Kil. scheure: Ger. schauer m: Moes. skura: Dan. skur n. a shed: Swed. skur m. a shower: Icel. skúr f: nimbus, projectio, שער sor, שער sore; f. a shower, storm; hence, Heb. Chal. Arab.

שער sor to act as a storm, to hurry away, to be rough] A SHOWER; imber, pluvia, procella:—Hægles scur a shower of hail, Cd. 38. Flana scuras showers of darts, Jdth. 11. Ren-scur pluviae imber, Ps. 77, 49. Hagal-scure hail-shower, M. Ps. 104, 30.

SCU'R [Plat. schüren: Dut. schuren: Ger. scheuren: Moes. skauron: Dan. skure: Swed. skura] SCOURING; fricatio, exacutio:—Genam þa wunden-locc scyppendes mægð scearpne mece scurum heardne and of sceaðe abrad swiðran folme sumpsit itaque tortoscapillos - habens Dei foemina acutum ensem fricatione durum, et e vagina distrinxit dextro brachio, Jdth. 10.

Scúr-boga the shower-bow, the rain-bow, Cd. 75.

Scurf scurf, Herb. 21, 2, v. sceorf.

Scurfede Scabby; scabiosus, Cot. 207.

Scúr-scead a shower-shade, an umbrella, Cd. 38.

*Scute hast paid, given, L. Lund. W. p. 66, 2, v. sceotan.

SCUTEL, scuttel [Plat. schöttel, schottel f: Dut. schottel f. a platter, dish, but m. a peel, Bilderdyk: Ger. schüssel f: Tat. scuzzila, in a poem on Charlemagne scuzel: Icel. Swed. skutill m. mensa parva, vebulum: Wel. ysgudell: Bret. skudelf f: Fr. ecuelle f: Old Fr. esculle: It. scodella f: Sp. escudilla f: Port escudella f. The Icel. Swed. skutull, skutill not only signifying a dish, but more properly a small table with one foot, or rather a table-board, remind us of the custom of the ancient Greeks, and the old northern nations, at their dinner parties. They generally reclined two and two at small, low, square table-boards, on which the dishes were placed. As a substitute for these table-boards, or scutella, our dishes were afterwards used, which still appears in the Eng. scuttle, and the Ger. schüssel, &c.] 1. A SCUTTLE, platter, charger; catinus. 2. A moment; momentum:—1. Cot. 41. 2. Cot. 132.

Scuton should have shot, escaped, v. sceotan.

SCUWA, scua, an; m. A shade; umbra:—Sealde him deaðes scuwan assigned them shades of death, Cd. 223. Under niht-scuwan under night shade; sub noctis umbra, Cd. 95, Th. 124, 10. Under þam scuwan

þære þystran nihte under the shade of the dark night, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 14, v. sceād.

^bSCYAN To suggest, excite, prompt, persuade; suggerere, suadere:—Scyeð, scyð suggestit, *Bd. 1*, 27, resp. 9. Ða ærestan synne se weriga gast scyde the wicked spirit suggested the first sin, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 15: *R. Mt.* 28, 14. To forsceape scyhte to ruin prompted, *Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 55, 22.

Scyccels, scyccyls; *m.* A cloak, mantle; chlamys. Unscrydon hyne þam scyccelse exuerunt eum chlamyde, *Mt.* 27, 28, 31.

Scydan To shade, overshadow; obumbrare, *Lye.*

Scyde darted, *Cd.* 187, *Th.* p. 232, 26.

Scyeuange a shoe, *T. Ps.* 59, 9, v. sceo.

Scyf A barrel, tun; dolium, *Som.*

Scyfan To suggest; suggerere:—Scyfð on mode suggests in (the) mind, *Bd. 1*, 27, resp. 9, b.

Scyfe a putting away, precipitation, *L. Ps.* 51, 4, v. scife.

Scyfel, scyfl A shover, inciter; instigator, *Mavors, Cot.* 130, 164.

^cScyft A division, dividing, allotting; divisio, *Som.*

Scyftan [*Plat. Dut.* schiften: *Ger.* schichten: *Dan.* skifte to part: *Swed.* skifta to shift, divide: *Icel.* skipta, skifta to divide] 1. To declare, divide; dictare, dividere. 2. To verge, decline, drive away; vergere, pellerere:—1. Scyftan hit swiðe rihte dividant id valde recte, *L. pol. Cnut.* 75. 2. Scyfte on ofdæle, *Bt. R.* p. 169. Scyfte man pepulerunt, *Chr.* 1046, *Gib.* p. 160, 9, *Lye.*

Scyfð shoves, pushes, v. scufan.

Scyhte suggested, prompted, v. scyan.

Scyl A shell; concha.

Scylan, scylen, scylon, *pl*; *sub.* he scyle ought, should, *Bt.* 19: *Bt. R.* 191: *Bt.* 33, 3: 38, 7, v. sceal.

SCYLAN; *p.* scel [*Plat. Dut.* scheelen to be distinguished: *Frs.* scheelen to differ: *Dan.* skille to separate: *Swed.* skilja to divide: *Icel.* skilia to separate] To distinguish, separate, divide, withdraw, discharge; distinguere, dividere, absolvere:—Wæl scel on innan reocende hræw cædes distinguebat intus fumantia cadavera, *Jdth.* p. 26, 6.

Scylcen Immodest, filthy, unclean; immodestus, impurus, *Som.*

SCYLD, *e*; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.*

schuld *f.* *Ker. Ot. m.* sculd. All in the sense of the *A.-S.* In the *Mons.* it signifies not only crime, but also reward, wages. Other Old *Ger.* writers use it in the sense of care, accident: *Frs.* schield *f.* contribution: *Dan.* skyld *c.* debt, cause: *Swed.* skuld *m.* cause, fault] 1. Sin, crime, guilt; scelus, delictum, culpa, reatus. 2. A debt; debitum:—1. Seo scyld to his heortan hwearf the sin returned to his heart, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 34. His scylde forgyfenysse bæd prayed forgiveness of his sin, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 33. Buton ælcere scylde without any fault, *Bt.* 29, 2. 2. And forgulde scyld et solveret debitum, *Mt.* 18, 5.

SCYLD, sceld, gescild, *es*; *m.* [*Frs.* skeld *f.* a shield: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* schild *n.* in some *Ger.* provinces also *m.*: Old *Ger.* scild, scilt, schilt, skilt: *Dan.* skildt, skjold *n.*: *Swed.* skylt, sköld *m.*: *Icel.* skiölldr *m.* clypeus; skiól *n.* refugium: *Gaelic.* sgiath *f.* a wing, shield: *Ir.* sciath a wing, shield: *Heb.* שלטים selthim shields שלטין power, hence Arab.

سلطان sultan power, one having power to defend, a sultan, from *Heb.* שלט selth to be over or before, to protect. *Adelung* says, from the antiquated *Ger.* schalen, schelen, schillen to cover. In the same manner the *Lat.* scutum: *Slav.* schit: *Pol.* sczyt: *Bohm.* ssijt a shield, are derived from the old *Ger.* schuten, modern *Ger.* schütun to protect, cover. The *Lat.* clypeus, the *Icel.* hlif *f.* a shield, protection, take their origin from the *Icel.* verb hlifa to protect, to save] 1. A SHIELD; scutum, clypeus, ancile. 2. A refuge; refugium:—1. Lytel scyld a little shield; parvum scutum, pelta, ancile, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. Ða læssan scyldas the less shields; minora scuta, peltæ, parmæ, *R.* 53: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. Scyldas lixton shields gleamed, *Cd.* 148. 2. Scild min beo þu refugium meum es tu, *T. Ps.* 70, 4.

Scyldan, gescyldan; *p.* scylde, gescylde; *pp.* scylded, gescyld; *v. a.* [scyld a shield] To SHIELD, protect, defend; protegere, defendere:—*Bd.* p. 640, 11. Ic þe scylde I thee will shield, *Cd.* 99. *Th.* p. 131, 3. Gescyld me shield me, *Ps.* 16, 10. God scylde Deus defen-

debat, *Bd.* 3, 16. Hine scyldon defended him, *Bd.* 3, 19, *S.* p. 548, 32, 36.

^eScyldend, *es*; *m.* A defender; protector, *Ps.* 58, 12.

Scyld-frec sinful audacity, *Cd.* 42.

Scyld-full full of guilt, sinful, *Cd.* 40.

Scyldga guilty, *Bt.* 38, 6, v. scyldig.

Scyldgian to be guilty, v. gescyldgian.

Scyldgung, *e*; *f.* Guilt, fault; reatus, culpa, *Som.*

Scyld-hreoða a buckler, *Cd.* 148.

Scyldi guilty, *Prec.* 3, *fin. Cd.*, v. scildig.

Scyldig, scildig, *adj.* Owing, guilty, liable, deserving; reus, sons:—Deaðes scyldig mortis reus, morte dignus, *Mt.* 26, 66: *Mk.* 14, 64. He hine scyldigne ongete he knows himself guilty, *Bd.* 27, resp. 9. Scyldigra more guilty, *Bt.* 7, 5.

Scyldingas, *a*; *m. pl.* [scyld a shield] The first race of Danish kings, *Rask. Gr. Th.* p. 204, 27.

Scyldnes a protection, defence, v. gescyldnes.

Scyldre to a shoulder, v. sculder.

^fScyld-reða a buckler, v. scyld-hreoða.

Scyld-truma a strong shield; scutum validum, testudo, *Elf. gr.* 47.

Scyldung, *e*; *f.* A supposed guiltiness, guilt; reatus:—Ðe scyldunga bæde qui culpam exigit, *L. Athel.* 11.

Scyld-wyrhta a maker of shields, *L. Athel.* 15.

Scyle should, v. sceal.

Scyle A difference, distinction; differentia, discrimen, *Som.*

Scyle-eged, scyle-eagede squint-eyed, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3.

Scylfan To waver; vacillare, *Lye.*

SCYLFE, *an*, [*Plat.* schelf *n.* a board] A SHELF; abacus, scamnum, tabulatum, tectum, *Cd.* 65.

Scylfingas [skelfir a ghost, a dreadful man] A Scandinavian race, *Rask's Gr. Th.* p. 205, 16.

Scyl-fiscas shell-fishes, *Bt.* 41, 5, c.

Scylga rocea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scyll a shell, *Martyr.* 19, *Mart.* v. scel.

Scylling a shilling, v. scill.

Scylon should, v. sceal.

Scylung a difference, v. scyle.

Scymrian to cast forth rays, v. sciman.

SCYNDAN; *p.* scynde [*Dan.* skynde to hasten; skynde sig to incite, to spur on: *Swed.* skynda, skinda sig to spur on: *Icel.*

skunda, skynda ser to hasten]
 8 To excite, to come together; confluere, concurrere:—*Pa ongunnan monige dæghwamlice efstan, and scyndan to gehyranne Godes word then began many daily to hasten and come together to hear God's word, Bd. 1, 26. He geseah his agen lif dæghwamlice to þam ende efstan and scyndan he saw his own life daily hasten and draw together to the end, Guthl. vit. 2. To þam dweoligendum læcedomum deofolgyld efeston and scyndon ad erratica medicamina idololatriæ properabant et concurrebant, Bd. 4, 27.*

Scynde ashamed, confounded, v. scendan.

Scynde suggested, v. scynnan, scyan.

SCYNE, scina Bright, clear, beautiful; splendens, clarus pulcher:—*Wlite scyne wer a man of beauteous form, Cd. 190. Wif curon scyne and fægere chose wives beautiful and fair, Cd. 63. Engla scynost brightest of angels, Cd. 18.*

Scyne-ban a shin-bone, R. 75.

Scynes, scynnes, scynns, se; f. A suggestion, temptation; suggestio, tentatio, Bd. S. p. 497, 10, 12, 13, 17, 24.

Scyp a ship, v. scip.

SCYP; m. A joining, patch, shred, part; commissura, assumentum:—*Niwes claðes scyp novi panni assumentum, Mt. 9, 16. Se niwa scyp novus panniculus, Lk. 5, 36: Mk. 2, 21. Afyrð þone niwan scyp tollit novum assumentum, Mk. 2, 21.*

Scype office, as a termination used as the Eng. -ship, v. scipe.

SCYPEN, e; f. [North Eng. shippen a cow-house: Plat. schupp f. a shed: Dut. Kil. schop tegumentum, quidquid tegit: Ger. schoppen m. a shed: Pol. szopa] A stall, stable, shed; stabulum:—*Ne scypene his neatum ne timbreð built no stall for his cattle, Bd. 1, 1. To neata scypene to a shed of cattle, Bd. 4, 24.*

Scyp-farend ship-faring, going by ship, Bd. 3, 15, tit.

Scyp-fyrd an army for sea, v. scip-fyrd.

Scyp-lad a ship journey, a voyage, also a ship, Bd. 3, 15.

Scyp-lidend a sailor.

Scyp-man a shipman, sailor, Bd. 3, 15.

SCYPPAN, sceápan; p. scóp, sceóp, ascóp, asceóp, gesceóp, gescóp; pp. sceapen, gescea-

pen; v. a. To make, form, create, ordain, give; formare, creare:—*Ic hiwige, oððe scyppe I hew or form, Elf. gr. 28, Som. p. 31, 25. He behead and sceapene synd, Ps. 32, 9. He rihtlice sceop eall þæt he sceop he rightly formed all that he created, Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 328, 12. Wæs him nama sceapen a name was given him, Guthl. vit. 2: Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 11. He geswac hys weorces þe he gesceop to wirceanne, Gen. 2, 3, 20.*

Scyp-steorra the ship's star.

Scyr a tonsure, v. scear.

Scyran; p. ede; pp. ed to shear, cut off, to allot, Cd. 4, Th. p. 5, 1: Cd. 24, Th. 31, 15, v. sceran.

Scyr-biscop a bishop of a province, Chr. Gib. p. 42, 18, v. scire-bisceop.

Scyre a shire, share, business, v. scir, scire.

Scyr-mælum divided into parts, confusedly, Bt. 20.

Scyrman an overseer, a bailiff of a hundred, v. scire-man.

SCYRPAN [Plat. scharpen: Dut. scherpen: Frs. skerpén: Ger. schärfen: Dan. skærpe: Swed. skärpa: Icel. skérpa acuminare] To SHARPEN, excite; acuere:—*Hi scyrptun tungan heora illi acuerunt linguas eorum, Ps. 139, 3.*

Scyrpte sharpened, adorned, v. gescyrped.

Scyr-reue a shire-reeve, sheriff, Chr. Gib. p. 119, 1, v. scire-gerefa.

Scyrtan to shorten, to fail, v. gescyrtan.

Scyrtest shortest, Bt. 40, 5, v. scort.

Scyrð sheareth, v. sceran.

Scyrtra shorter, Bt. 39, 3, v. scort.

Scyt a part, corner, v. sceat.

Scyt shoots, rushes, Ors. 1, 1, v. sceotan.

Scyte, scete, an; f. A SHEET; sindon linteum:—*On clænre scytan befeold infolded in a clean sheet, Nicod. 11: 13: Bd. 3, 9.*

Scyte-finger a fore-finger used in shooting, L. Ethelb. 54: L. pol. Alf. 40.

Scyte - heald awry, sideways, headlong, Cot. 143, 157.

Scytel a moment; momentum, testiculus, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10.

Scyte-ræse SKITTISH, running headlong; præceps ruens, Som.

Scyð, scyeð shall suggest, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9, v. scyan.

Scytst shortest, v. sceotan.

Scytta, an; m. A shooter, archer, bowman; sagittarius, jaculator, Gen. 21, 21.

*Scyttan to lock up, Elf. gr. 36, v. scittan to pay—v. sceotan.

SCYTTEL, scyttels, scyttlys, es; m. [Plat. schot a bolt] A lock, bar, bolt; obex, sera, vectis, repagulum:—*Pa ysenan scyttelas ferrei obices, Nicod. c. 27. Scyttelsas yrenne he forbræc vectes ferreos confregit, Ps. 106, 16. He gestrangode scytelsas gata þinra confortavit seras portarum tuarum, Ps. 147, 2.*

Scytðia Scythia, Chr. Gib. p. 1, 13. Scyttisc Scottish, Bd. 3, 3, 21.

SE, seo, þæt; article and pron.

[Plat. Dut. de m. f: Ger. der m: Ot. ther, dër: Moes. sa, sah: Dan. Swed. den] These denote not only the, but also he, she, it, and the relative who, which; Grk. ó, η, το; is, ea, id; qui, quæ, quod:—*Se Hælend the Saviour. Se man the man. Se fæder the father. Se dæg the day, &c. Se be þam he by whom, Mt. 3, 3. Se þe he who; ille qui. Se is genemned who is called, Lk. 6, 15. Se was who was, Lk. 1, 23. Sum wif seo hæfde a certain woman who had, Lk. 13, 11.*

Se for is is, be; est, sit:—*Ne se is not, nay; non est, Jn. 7, 12: Mt. 13, 29, v. wesan.*

Se, sea the sea, W. Cat. 4, v. sæ.

Seac sick, T. Ps. 6, 2, v. seoc.

Seác sucked, v. sucán.

Sead a sack, bag, C. R. Lk. 12, 33: Jn. 12, 6, v. seod.

Seada A disease, the consumption; phthisis morbus, Lye.

Seæro-gim A pearl, topaz; topazium, unio, T. Ps. 118, 127.

Seafian to sigh, R. Mk. 8, 12, v. seofian.

Seagon seen, v. seon.

Seah saw, p. of seon.

Seaht reconciled, Bd. 4, 21, C. v. sæht.

Seal, a seal; phoca, v. seol.

SEAL A willow or sallow tree; salix:—*Cot. 16, 165. On sealum in salicibus, Ps. 136, 2.*

Seald a seat, Bd. 3, 29, v. seld.

Sealde, sealdon gave, sold, p. of syllan.

Sealdnes, se; f. Liberality; largitio, Cot. 68.

SEALF, e; f. [Plat. salve f: Dut. zalf, zalve f: Ger. salbe f: Ker. Ot. salba, salbo, salpa: Dan. salve c: Swed. salwa f: Gaelic. sabh, saibh m.] SALVE; unguentum, medicamentum:—*Þisse sealfe forspillednes hæc unguenti perditio, Mk. 14, 4. An pund deorwyrðre sealfe una libra pretiosi unguenti, Jn. 12, 3. Hus wæs gefylled of þære sealfe swæcce domus*

erat impleta unguenti odore, id.
Box mid deorwyrðre sealfe,
Mt. 26, 7.—Sealf-box *a salve-*
box, Lk. 7, 37, v. box.

^mSealf-cynn *Sweet marjoram; am-*
aracus, Som.

Sealfian; *p. ode; pp. od. To*
anoint, nourish, cherish; un-
gere, fovere, Cot. 88, 109.

Sealf-læcung, sealf-læcning
healing by ointment, R. 12.

Sealfung, *e; f. Anointing, oint-*
ment; unctio, unguentum, C.
R. Ben. 40.

Sealh *a willow, v. seal.*

SEALM, *es; m. [Plat. Swed.*
salm m. a psalm, a hymn: Icel.
sálmr m. a psalm; sálma-
skalld m. a psalmist: It. Sp.
salmo m. salmodia; psalmodi:
Dan. salme m. a psalm] A
PSALM; psalmus:—On fatum
sealmes in vasis psalmi, Ps.
70, 24. Syngað Gode sealm
cantate Deo psalmum, Ps. 67.
Sealmas psalms, Elf. p. 14.
On sealmum in psalmis, Ps.
94, 2: Lk. 24, 44. *On þam*
sealme in ipsis psalmis, Ps. 20,
42.—*Sealm-boc a psalm-book.*
Sealm-cwide a psalm-saying, a
psalm, L. Ps. 97, 6.—*Sealm-*
gliw psalm-music, L. Ps. 143,
11.

Sealmian; *ic sealmige; p. ode;*
ⁿ*pp. od. To play on an instru-*
ment, to play; psallere:—Ic
singe and sealm ego cantabo
et psallam, Ps. 107, 1.

Sealm-lof *a psalm of praise, L.*
Ps. 146, 1.

Sealm-lofian *to praise in psalms,*
L. Ps. 104, 2.

Sealm-sang *a psalm-song or*
singing, Bd. 4, 7.

Sealm-sceop, sealm-scop *a*
psalm-poet, a psalmist, Bd. S.
p. 633, 37.

Sealm-singan *to sing psalms.*

Sealm-song, sealm-sang, *apsalm-*
song, a singing of psalms, L.
Ps. 146, 1.

Sealm-wirhta, sealm-wyrhta *a*
psalm-wright, a psalmist, Elf.
T. p. 2.

SEALT, salt, *es; n. [Plat. solt n:*
Dut. zout n: Old Dut. sout n:
Frs. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes.
salt n: Ger. Ot. salz n: Fr.
sel m: It. sale m: Sp. Port.
sal m: Russ. Pol. sol: Gaelic.
salann m: Ir. salan or salann,
without the hissing s in Wel.
halen: Arm. halon: Corn.
holan: Grk. ἀλς:] SALT; sal:
—Ge synd eorðan sealt, gif
þæt sealt awyrð, on þam þe
hit gesylt bið, hit ne mæg
syððan to nahte, Mt. 5, 13:
Mk. 9, 50: *Lk.* 14, 34. *Hab-*
bað sealt on eow habete sa-
lem in vobis, Mk. 9, 50. *Mid*

sealte gesylt *cum sale salitus,*
Mk. 9, 49.

^oSealt; *adj. Salt; salsus:—Sealt*
wæter salt water; salsa aqua,
mare, Cd. 10: *Ors.* 1, 1.
Sealt mersce a salt marsh;
salsus mariscus, Ps. 106, 34.
Geond sealtne wæg around a
salt wave, Cd. 190. *Ofer*
sealtne mersc over a salt marsh,
Cd. 160.

Sealtere, *es; m. A salter; salina-*
tor, Elf. gr. 9, 21.

Sealt-fæt *a salt-vat, Elf. gl. Som.*
p. 61.

Sealt-hus *a salt-house, R.* 109.

Sealt-leaf *mozicia herba.*

Sealtnes, *se; f. SALTNESS; sal-*
sugo, L. Ps. 106, 34.

Sealt-sæleða *Saltness; salsugo,*
Lye.

Sealt-stan *a salt-stone, Gen.* 19,
26.

Sealwe for fealwe fallow, *pale*
yellow, Cd. 94, v. fealo.

Seal-wudu [*Asser. Selwuda;*
Brom. Selewode.—sel great;
wudu a wood] SELWOOD, So-
mersetshire; forestæ nomen
in orientali limite agri Som-
ersedensis:—Be eastan Seal-
wuda by east of Selwood, Chr.
878.

SEAM, *es; m. [Plat. soom m: Dut.*
zoom m: Old Dut. soom m. a
seam, a hem: Ger. saum m. the
hem, a seam: Dan. Swed. som c:
Icel. saumr m. sartura, sutura.—
Ger. saum m. as much of a com-
modity as can be put on a beast of
burthen, a measure: Fr. somme
f. a burthen: It. Sp. soma f. like
the Fr. Lat. mid. sauma, is
used instead of the Lat. and
Grk. segma, the saddle which
is put on beasts of burthen.
Adelung gives Swed. some
onus jumenti] 1. A SEAM, join-
ing, a cleft or chink to be joined;
sutura, rima. 2. What is sewed
up, but with one aperture left;
hence A purse, bag; sacculus.
3. A sack of eight bushels is
now called a SEAM, which was
a horse-load—hence generally
a load, a burden; sarcina ju-
mentaria, onus jumenti sarcin-
narii, hinc onus, sarcina. Hinc
nostra, seam, i. e. mensura
frumenti octo modios continens.
Hinc etiam Latino-barbara,
sauma, et Gallica somme, pro
onere vel sarcina. Hinc in-
super summarius pro sauma-
rius, equus sarcinarius, An-
glice a sumpter-horse. Hinc
denique Gallorum sommier, et
nostratium summer, i. e. trabs
onus ædificii sustentans:—1.
Geclæm ealle þa seamas
mid tyrwan smeared all the
seams with tar, Ser. 2. C. Lk.

10, 4: *C. R. Lk.* 22, 35. 3.
Ge ne ahrinað þa seamas mid
eowrum anum fingre, Lk. 11,
46: *Elf. gr.* 9, 32.

^qSeam-byrden *a sack of eight*
bushels, the burden of such a
sack-full.

Seamere, *es; m. 1. A seamer,*
tailor; sartor, sutor. 2. A
bearer of what is sewed, or
sacks, a beast of burden, a
mule; equus onerarius, burdo,
jumentum:—1. Col. Monas.
2. R. 16: *Cot.* 25, 167.

Seamestre; *f. A SEAMSTRESS;*
satrix, Som.

Seam-hors *a horse for burdens,*
a pack-horse, Elf. gl. Som. p.
59: R. 20.

Seam-sadol *a pack-saddle, Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 59.

Sean to see, *R. Lk.* 9, 9, v. seon.

Seara snares, *an ambush; insi-*
diæ, Ors. 1, 10, v. searu.

Seara-cræft *the art of deceits,*
Wulf. Paræn. 4.

Seara-wrence *the cunning of de-*
ceit, artifice; insidiosa ars,
machinatio, Ors. 2, 5.

^rSear-burh, Searo-burh, Seare-
beri, Særes-beri; g. -burge; d.
byrig [Flor. Særbyria, Seares-
byrig: Flor. Saresbiria: Malm.
Salesbiria: Hunt. Salesbirig,
Salesbiri: Hag. Searesbiri:
Hovd. Salesbirie: Kni. Salus-
bury, Salusbery, Salisbury—
sâr isc acerbum fluvium; burh
a town, Lye] Old Sarum,
SALISBURY; antiquis Sorbio-
dunum; in agro Wiltunensi;
unde, tempore Richardi I.
demigrare cœperunt incolæ;
sedesque, ob aquæ copiam, ad
confluentes Aufonæ et Nad-
deri ponere, ubi hodie con-
spicitur oppidum pulcherri-
rum, Sarisburia, appellatum,
Chr. 1099: 1106.

SEARIAN; *part. searigende [Plat.*
soren, versoren to dry, scorch:
Old Dut. Kil. sooren, soren,
versoren arescere, marcescere,
languescere: Frs. G. Japix
sorjen, for -sorjen arescere]
To SEAR, to dry up, parch; sic-
care, Ors. 4, 6.

Sear-monað *dry-month, June.*

Searo deceit, *wile, instruments,*
arms, Cd. 195: 154, v. searu.

Searo-burh *Salisbury, v. Sear-*
burh.

Searo-cræft *a deceitful art, stra-*
tagem, device, Cot. 171.

Searo-gemme, searo-gymme *a*
pearl, precious stone; unio,
Cot. 170: *Bt. R. p.* 181.

Searolice *artificially, mechanical-*
ly, Bt. R. p. 158.

Searo-nið *unjust strife or con-*
test, Beo. 37.

Searo-poncol *thinking upon stra-*

tagems, artful, cunning, crafty, *Jdth.* 11, 14: 12.

SEARU, searo, syru; g. searewes, searwes; d. searewe, searwe; n. Device, wile, fraud, treachery, art, contrivance, work, a machine, a warlike engine; machinatio, stratagema, ars, fraud, prodition, machina bellica:—Mid searwe per proditionem, *Ors.* 1, 12. Nyston þa searwe þe him sæton bæftan nesciebant insidias quæ iis sedebant a tergo, *Jos.* 8, 14. Beswicen mid deoffles searwum seduced by the devil's deceits, *Bd.* 5, 13. Mid searwum, *Gen.* 42, 11. Ðær Salem stod searwum a-fæstnod where Salem stood with engines strengthened, *Cd.* 174. Lað searo cyninges hateful device of a king, *Cd.* 195. Beran beorht searo to bear bright arms, *Cd.* 154.

Searwe to a deceit, v. searu.

Searwian to contrive to lay snares, *Prov.* 7, 24, v. syrwan.

Searwung, e; f. An ambush, subtlety; insidiæ, *L. Ps.* 9, 30.

Seater-dæg Saturday; Saturni dies, *Som.*

Seað seethed, boiled, *Gen.* 27, 17; p. of seoðan.

SEAD, es; m. [*Plat.* sood m: *Dut.* Kil. sode, soode cæspes, canalis, puteus: *Frs.* sad, sath m. a well.—seað is related to the *Plat.* sied low, deep] A cistern, well, pit, lake, gulph; cisterna, lacus, fovea, puteus, barathrum:—On þa neowolnesse þæs seaðes in the depth of the gulph, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 21. Feallende on þone ylcan seað falling into the same well, *Bd. S.* p. 268, 17. Seað he openode and he hreas on seað þone he worhte, *Ps.* 7, 16. Ic beo gelice þam stigendum on seað ego ero similis descendentibus in lacum, *Ps.* 27, 1: 29, 3. Hi dulfon seað, *Ps.* 56, 9. He dealf anne seað ille fodit lacum, *Mk.* 12, 1. Eala on hu grundleasum seaðe þat mod þringð alas! into how unfathomable a gulph the mind rushes, *Bt.* 3, 2. Hora seað sordium receptaculum, cloaca, *Bt.* 37, 2. Sealt seaðas salis lacus, salinæ, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Seaða a disease; tendiculum, *Cot.* 172, v. seada.

Seaul-þearf soul's need. *Th. An.*

Seawe Juice, moisture, glue, paste; succus, liquor, gluten, *Herb.* 31, 2, 3.

SEAX, sex, es; n. [*Icel.* sax n. a short sword, a dagger: *Dan.* *Swed.* sax f. scissars: *Frs.* sax n. a knife, sword.] 1. A knife; culter. 2. A sword,

dagger, plough-share; gladius, vomer:—1. *R. Ben.* 55. 2. *Bd.* 2, 9: 5, 13: *Ps.* 51, 2.

Seaxan; g. Seaxna; d. ac. Seaxan; pl.; or Seaxe; g. Seaxa; d. Seaxum; ac. Seaxe; pl. [*Adelung*, rejecting the common derivation from seax a sword, says that the most likely derivation is from the Old Ger. sass, sasse, *Plat.* sate, A.-S. sæt an inhabitant, a planter, a possessor.—seax a sword] The Saxons; Saxones. They had different names according to their locality; hence we find, Of Eald-Seaxum from the old Saxons, *Chr.* 449, *Ing.* p. 14, denoting the old Saxons who dwelt in Germany, and from whom the Anglo-Saxons sprang, v. Engle. 1. East-Seaxe East-Saxons, people of Essex. 2. Middel-Seaxe Middlesex. 3. Suð-Seaxe South-Saxons or the people of Sussex. 4. West-Seaxe West-Saxons, or inhabitants of Wessex. 1. East-Seaxe Orientales Saxones, qui comitatus Essexiæ, Middlesexiæ, Hertfordiæ que partem sortiti sunt. 2. Middel-Seaxe Medii Saxones, qui comitatum incolabant hodie Middlesex dictum. 3. Suð-Seaxe Australes Saxones, qui comitatus Suthreiensem et Sussexiensem tenerunt. 4. West-Seaxe Occidentales Saxones, quorum regnum includebat comitatus Cornwallensem, Devoniensem, Dorsætensem, Somersætensem, Wiltunensem, Hamtunensem, et Bercheriensem:—Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxam and Suð-Seaxan and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Jutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Angle, and Mearce and ealle Norðymbria from the Old Saxons came the people of Essex, Sussex, and Wessex. From Anglen, which has ever since stood waste between the Jutes and the Saxons, came the East-Angles, Middle-Angles, and the Mercians, and all north of the Humber, *Chr.* 449, *Ing.* p. 14, 21. Seaxna gereord language of the Saxons, *Bd.* 3, 7.

Sec sick, v. seoc.

SEC, sæc; [*Frs.* sokn f. a regular attack: *Icel.* sókn f. an opposing attack] War, warfare, battle; bellum, prælium, pugna:—Æt secce in battle, *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 141, 14.

SE'CAN, secean, gesécan, gesecean, soecan; p. sóhte, gesóhte; pp. gesóht; v. a. [*Plat.* söken;

ik sók, du sogst, he sogt; p. ik sogte; pp. sogt: *Dut.* zoeken; *Kil.* soeken: *Frs.* seka: *Ger.* suchen; *Old. Ger.* suahhan, suachan, suochan: *Moes.* sokjan: *Dan.* söge: *Swed.* soka: *Icel.* sækia: *Pol.* zukam. *Wachter*, with prefixing s, derives it from the Ger. aug, ook, och, the eye, the first investigation being made by the eye. *Adelung* agrees with *Wachter*, finding suchen to seek, related to schen to see. But as these words denote also, tending towards, approaching, seeking, they may be from the Heb. שׁק seg, sek to move

or run forward, or from שׁק sog, sok the leg by which the body is moved forward, or a street, where men walk to seek what they have in view] 1. To SEEK, approach, go to, look for; petere, adire. 2. To seek, enquire, ask for; quærere:—1. Secean wolde Cananea land would (seek) go to Canaan's land, *Cd.* 83, *Th.* p. 104, 10. Sohton Cananea land approached Canaan's land, *Cd.* 85, *Th.* p. 106, 17: *L. Cnut.* 2. *W.* p. 127, 11. Cym, sece me adeste, venite ad me, *C. R. Mk.* 10, 21. 2. Ic sece mine gebroðru, *Gen.* 37, 16. Hwæt secst þu quid quæris tu, *Jn.* 4, 27. Axode hine hwæt he sohte, *Gen.* 37, 15. Hwæt is þat gyt me sohton? *Lk.* 2, 49.

Seccan-dun [*Brom.* Secandune.—sec battle, dun a hill; prælii collis] SECKINGTON, Warwickshire; nomen oppidi in agro Warwicensi ubi occisus est Æthelbaldus Merciorum rex, an. 755, *Chr. Ing.* p. 72, 4.

Secce in battle, v. sec.

Secean to ask, seek, go to, *Lk.* 12, 29: *Cd.* 83, *Th.* p. 104, 9, v. sécan.

Secende seeking; þa secendan those seeking, *Ps.* 34, 4, v. sécan.

Sec-full full of strife, warlike, *Som.*

SECG, segc SEDGE; carex, gladiolus:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 61. Homorsecg quoddam caricis genus, *L. M.* 1, 56. Read-secg aliud genus caricis, *L. M.* 1, 39.

SECG, es; m. [*Icel.* seggr m. a brave man; segi m. the muscles, nerves; related to the *Dan.* *Swed.* scg; adj. tough, hard, ropy] A soldier, warrior, man; miles, vir strenuus, illustris:—Me seredon ymb secgas monige many persons took counsel about me; me deliberaverunt circa magnates

plurimi, *Cd.* 224. Secgas and gesiðas warriors and allies; magnates et comites, *Cd.* 95. Secgum ofslegene by soldiers slain, *Cd.* 93.

*Secg, secga *A messenger*; nuntius, *Cd.* 27, v. ambyht-secg.

SECGAN, seggan, sægan, sæcgan; ic secge, sæge, þu segst, sægst, sagast, he segð, sægð, sagað, we secgað; *p.* sæde, we sædon, sægdon; *imp.* sege, saga; *pl.* secgað; *pp.* gesæd, sægd, sæd; *v. a.* [*Plat.* seggen: *Dut.* zeggen: *Ger.* sagen: *Isd.* sagan: *Wil.* gesagan: *South Ger.* sahn: *Moes.* siggwan to recite, to read: *Dan.* sige: *Swed.* saega: *Icel.* segia: *Old Lat.* seco, sequo *I say*] To say, speak, tell, relate, teach; dicere, narrare, vocare, appellare:—Het secgan jussit dicere, *Ex.* 4, 22: 8, 1. We gehyrdon hine secgan, *Mk.* 14, 58. Gif ic soð secge, *Jn.* 8, 46. Ic secge þe þat þu eart Petrus, *Mt.* 16, 18. Eart þu Judea cyning? Þa andswarude he: Þu hyt segst, *Lk.* 23, 3: *Mk.* 15, 2: *Jn.* 18, 37. Ealle þa þing þe ic eow sæde, *Ex.* 23, 13: *Jn.* 14, 26. Þu segst þat ilce þat þu ær sædest thou sayest again the same that thou before saidst, *Bt.* 34, 3, *Card.* p. 212, 18. Abraham sægde freondum sinum Abraham told his friends, *Cd.* 94, *Th.* p. 122, 10. Nu segð us seo boc now the book teaches us, *Elf. T.* p. 10, 15. Sege nu ic þe bidde, *Gen.* 12, 13. Sege Israhela folce, *Lev.* 23, 2. Ure lareow segð, *Mk.* 14, 14: *Jn.* 8, 22. Sealm secgað psalmum dicite, *Ps.* 65, 1. Secgað me hwæt git gesawon, *Gen.* 40, 8. Ic hæbbe þe to secgenne sum þing habeo tibi dicere quiddam, *Lk.* 7, 40. ¶ Þanc secgende giving thanks, *Bd.* 4, 31. Secgan spell to repeat a story, to make a speech, *Bt.* 13: 30, 1. Sang secgan to sing a song, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 10: *Cd.* 225, *Th.* p. 299, 19: 33, *Th.* p. 45, 12.

Secgean to speak, tell. Hig secgeað, *Mt.* 23, 3. Hwæt secgeað quid dicunt? *Mt.* 17, 10, v. secgan.

Secgen a saying, *Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* p. 265, 34, v. sægen.

Secgend, es; *m.* [secgende saying, from secgan] *A reporter, teller, rehearser; relator, Bd.* 3, 15.

Secge - scere a sedge - shearer, grasshopper; caricis tonsor, scilicet cicada, ita dicta, *Lye.*

*Secggh-tig a sedgy place.

Secg-leac a sedge-leek; quodam porri genus, *L. M.* 1, 47.

Secg-weorc military work, *Beo.* 23.

Secræ sick, v. sec.

Sed seed, *C. R. Mk.* 12, 22, v. sæd.

Sedan To SEED, sow; seminare, *C. Mt.* 13, 3.

Sedere a sower, v. sædere.

Seding-line opisfera, *R.* 105, inter navalia, *Lye.*

Sedl a seat, *R. Mt.* 19, 28: 25, 31, v. setl.

Sed-læp a seed-basket, *Chr. Gib.* p. 228, 2, v. sæd-læp.

Sedling An Ethiopian; Æthiops, *T. Ps.* 67, 34.

Seeg the sea, v. sæ.

Seel time, opportunity, *C. Mt.* 26, 16, v. sæl.

SEFA, an; *m.* [*Icel.* sefi *m.* animus, favor, calor] Thought, mind, intellect; sensus, intelligentia, mens, animus:—Þæs min sefa myndgað of which my thought reminds; cujus mea mens commonet, *Cd.* 179. He secan ongan sefan gehygdum he began to seek in (his) mind's thoughts, *Cd.* 174. Com on sefan came into mind, *Cd.* 177. Snottor in sefan weorðe wise in mind become, *Cd.* 163. On sefan þinne into thy mind, *Cd.* 178.

*Sefr sober, pure, v. sifer.

SEFT, soft; *def.* se sefta; seo, þæt sefte; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dan.* sagt, sagte soft, gentle, low: *Dut.* zacht: *Old Dut.* Kil. saecht, saft: *Ger.* sanft: *Ker.* Not. Wil. samft, semfte, senft: *Swed.* saekta soft, gentle: *Icel.* sefan, sefun *f.* mitigatio; sefa mitigare: *It.* soffice pliant, soft. *Adelung* thinks this word related to the *Ger.* saft *m.* sap]

SOFT, mild, quiet; mollis, tener, quietus:—Ne sceolde nan wis man willian seftes lifes no wise man should have a desire of a soft life, *Bt.* 40, 3. Se goda læce selle þam halum men seftne drenc and swetne the good physician gives to a healthy man mild and sweet drink, *Bt.* 39, 9. Þu eart seo sefte ræst soðfæstra thou art the quiet rest of the just, *Bt.* 33, 4. Deað he ge-deð seftan death he makes softer, *Bt.* 39, 10.

Sefte softly, quietly, v. softe.

Seftlic Soft, mild; mollis, *Solil.* 9.

Seftnes, se; *f.* SOFTNESS; molities:—On seftnesse in molitie, *Ors.* 6, 30.

Segan to say, v. secgan.

*Segbræd Plantain, way-bread; arnoglossa, *Som.*

Sege victory, *Chr.* 938, *Cod. Cot.* v. sige.

SEGEL, sægel; *g.* segles; *d.* segle; *n. m.* [*Plat.* segel, seil *n.* *Dut.* zeil *n.* *Ger.* Swed. segel *n.* *Old Ger.* sail a sail, a rope: *Ot.* segal *m.* *Dan.* sejl *c.* *Icel.* segl *n.* a sail: *Wel.* hwyl a sail, journey, voyage: *Pol.* zagiel. It is doubtful whether this word be related, as *Bilderdyk* thinks, to sæl a rope; *Plat.* sele, seil a rope, strap, the sail moving the vessel instead of a rope which was used for towing vessels; or, as *Adelung* supposes, from sagum cloth, the matter or substance of which sails are made] A SAIL; velum:—Tugon þa up heora segel then tugged up their sail, *Chr. Gib.* p. 160, 32. Scipes segel a ship's sail, *Bt.* tit. 7. Fealdan þæt segl to fold the sail, *Bt.* 41, 3. Halige seglas holy sails, *Cd.* 146.

Segel-bosm the bosom of a sail, *R.* 83, 103.

Segel-gyrd, segl-gyrd the sail-yard, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.

*Segelian, seglian, geseglian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. [*Dut.* zeilen: *Kil.* seylen] To SAIL; navigare:—He sceal seglian be lande, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 2. He mihte geseglian, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 4, 5. Segelede west sailed west, *Chr.* 877.

SEGEN, segn; *g.* segnes; *d.* segne; *m.* [*Plat.* *Ger.* segen *m.* blessing, benediction; given by making the sign of the cross. The labarum, the holy standard or ensign, decorated with the sign of the cross, was called by the *A.-S.* segen: *Ot.* segan, segonon, *Krist. Lib.* v, c. 2, in the beginning, p. 3bb. of *Graff's* edition. Nu sculun uuir unsih rigilon mit thes Kruzes segonon nunc debemus nos munire Crucis signaculo. Segen in its simple signification of indicium, signum, is in *Plat.* taken *n.* *Ger.* zeichen *n.* a token: *Dut.* sein *n.* a signal, a sign: *Armeriac.* sygn, syn: *Ir.* sighthin: *Fr.* signe *m.* *It.* segno *m.* *Sp.* seña *f.* *Port.* aceno: *Sans.* zaga] A SIGN, standard, banner; signum, vexillum:—His segen was mid golde and mid gode-wæbbe gefrætewod his standard was with gold and purple embroidered, *Bd.* 3, 11. Wið þone segn with the standard, *Cd.* 151. Segnas stodon

banners rose, *Cd.* 170. Heht þæt segn wesan bade that a sign to be, *Cd.* 107.

^b Segen a net, v. segne.

Segen, e; f. *A tradition, saying; traditio*:—Purh yldra manna segene through old men's tradition, *Bd. S.* p. 501, 2, v. sægen.

Segen-bora, segn-bora a standard bearer, *R.* 17.

Seggan to say, relate, tell, *Bt.* 35, 5, v. secgan.

Seggon to say, *Chr. Gib.* p. 232, 42.

Seglian to sail, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 2, v. segelian.

Segling SAILING; navigatio, velificatio:—Ne mid seglinge ne mid rownesse neither with sailing nor rowing, *Bd.* 5, 1.

Segl-rôd a sail-cross, *Cd.* 146.

Segn a sign, v. segen.

Segnade blessed, v. senian.

Segn-cyning a banner king, *Cd.* 151.

SEGNE *A net; sagena*:—Segnum dælan in nets to deal; sagenis distribuere, *Cd.* 171: *C. Mt.* 13, 47.

Segnian; p. ode to sign, bless, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 21, v. senian.

^c Segnung, e; f. *A signing with the cross, a ministration; signatio*:—He nænige hæle ne frofre þurh heora segnunge onfeng ille nullam salutem neque consolationem per eorum ministerium suscepit, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 26. Ubi notandum quod Saxonicus interpres, per sacerdotum ministerium intelligendum voluit signationem, scilicet cum signo crucis, *Lye.*

Segun to see, v. seon.

SEHT, sæht. *Friendship, peace, agreement, reconciliation; amicitia, pax, concordia, pactum*:—Heora sehte togædere eode their reconciliation took place, *Chr.* 1091. Gif hi woldon habban his sehta if they would have his friendship, *Chr. Gib.* p. 191, 29. Ðæra cynga sehte swa gemacedon regum [i. e. inter reges] fœdus ita fecerunt, *Chr. Gib.* p. 198, 3, v. sæht.

Seht [*Frs.* sette f. assurance; *Icel.* satt, sætt f. reconciliation, peace] Reconciled, made at peace; reconciliatus, *Chr. Gib.* p. 200, 4: 212, 7.

Séhð for sécð seeks, v. sécan.

Sehtian; p. gesehtode. [*Plat.* setten to sit; is also used in the sense of to compose, to reconcile: *Icel.* sætta to reconcile; sætt f. reconciliation; satt f. peace.—seht friendship] To compose, settle, reconcile;

reconciliare:—Þat he eal Cristen folc sibbig and sehte that he pacify and compose all Christian people, *Lib. Constit.* p. 147, 1.

^d Seigl scalpus, *R.* 103, forsan pro scalmus scilicet navicula ita dicta, *Lye.*

Seign a standard, v. segen.

SEIM [*Plat.* seem m: *Dut.* zeem n: *Frs.* siama, sia m: *Ger.* seim m. a slimy thick liquor:

Wel. saim grease: *Heb.* שמן,

smn, semn fat, oil: *Arab.*

saman butter: *Fr. Sp.* sain

m. grease or fat of an animal]

SEAM; adeps, *T. Ps.* 62, 6.

Seintes SAINTES, in France; apud Santones in Gallia Aquitanica, *Chr.* 1127.

SEL, sæl; sup. selost; adv. [*Plat.* salg happy, blessed: *Dut.* zalig: *Ger.* selig happy, blessed: *Old Ger.* selde prosperity, happiness: *Moes.* sel good: *Ot. Dan.* salig: *Swed.* säll happy, blessed, fortunate: *Icel.* sæll happy. This word is visibly related to the Lat. salus] Well, better, best; bene, optime:—Sona sel wæs was soon well; cito bene erat, *Bd.* 3, 9. Gelyfde þæt hire sona sel wære credidit quod ei cito bene esset, *Bd.* 5, 3. Sel dyde did better, *Cd.* 198. Ofest is selost quickest is best, *Cd.* 158. Selost cunnon best know; optime norunt, *Æqu. vern.* 15.

^e Sel time, opportunity, *Mt.* 26, 16, v. sæl.

SEL, sele [*Dut.* zaal f: *Plat.* Ger. saal m: *Old Ger.* sal, seli a hall; selida a house: *Moes.* alh a temple: *Dan.* Swed. sal m: *Icel.* salr m. a hall: *Fr.* salle f. a hall, a parlour; salon m. a great hall: *It.* sala f. salone m: *Sp.* sala f. salon m: *Pol. Russ.* sala f: *Hung.* szala: *Sans.* schala] A seat, dwelling, mansion, hall, palace; sedes, mansio, domicilium, habitaculum:—Ongunnon sele settan began an habitation to settle, *Cd.* 90. On þyssum sidan sele in this wide hall, *Cd.* 216. Þone we-rigan sele the dire hall, *Cd.* 220. In sele writan to write in the hall, *Cd.* 210.

Selan, þu selest, he seleð, selð to give, assign, *Bt.* 4: 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 11, v. syllan.

SELAN; p. ede. [*Plat.* sölen: *Ger.* sühlen to pollute; only used in the provinces bordering on Low Germany: *Moes.* saulnjan, bisaulnjan to pollute: *Ot.* salon, kisalon: *Dan.* söle: *Swed. Icel.* söla: *Fr.* salir,

souiller: *Ir.* salaighim: *Gaelic.* salaich: *Armoz.* salicza] To soil, smear, stain; polluere:—He on unscyldegum eorla blod his sweord seled he in the innocent blood of men his sword stained, *Bt. R.* p. 161.

Sel-cuð for seld-cuð seldom known, unknown, strange, unheard of, rare, new, *Hexaëm.* 12: *Chr. Gib.* p. 205, 27.

SELD; comp. seldor; sup. seldost; adv. [*Plat.* selden: *Dut.* zelden: *Kil.* seldom: *Frs.* sielden: *Ger.* selten: *Old Ger.* selt, seltana: *Dan.* sielden; adj. sieldent; adv: *Swed.* sällsynt, sällsam; adj. sällan; adv: *Icel.* sialdan raro] Seldom, unusually; raro, inusitate, *Ors.* 2, 4: *Elf. gr.* 28: *Bt.* 39, 3.

SELD, seald, es; n. [*Plat.* sedel, sidel, setel m: *Dut.* zetel m: *Frs.* sedel f: *Ger.* siedel m: *Isd.* sedhal: *Ker.* sedalu: *Ot.* sedal, gesidele, nahtselde a house or inn for lodging during the night: *Moes.* sitl cathedra: *Dan.* sæde n: *Swed.* säte n: *Icel.* set n: *Ir. Gael.* saide f: *It.* sedia: *Sp.* sede f.] 1. A seat, chair; sedes, sedile, cathedra. 2. A royal seat, throne, palace; sedes regia, thronus, palatium:—1. Swegl-torht seld heaven bright seat, *Cd.* 5. He adraf hæftas of þæm hean selde he drove captives from the lofty seat, *Cd.* 217. 2. In þæt seld gangan to go into the palace, *Cd.* 212. Ymb heh seld round a throne, *Cd.* 214. Æt selde by a throne, *Cd.* 228. Ic wolde of selde adrifan I would drive from (the) throne, *Cd.* 217.

Seldan, seldom; adv. SELDOM, rarely; raro:—Swiðe seldan gewyrð very seldom is, *Bt.* 16, 1. Þær seldom snau leng liggeð þonne þry dagas there snow seldom lies longer than three days, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Seld-cuð seldom known, wonderful, unusual, rare, *Bt.* 34, 4: 35, 6.

Seld - hwænne, seld - hwonne, seldum-hwonne seldom when, seldom, *Bt.* 18, 3: 37, 4.

Seldnor seldom, v. seld.

Seldon seldom, v. seldan.

Seldost most rarely, v. seld.

Sele a seal, v. seol.

Sele-gescot a dwelling, tabernacle, *V. Ps.* 14, 1: *R. Mt.* 17, 4.

Selen A gift; donum, *Ps.* 67, 19.

Selen given, v. selan, syllan.

Selenis, geselenis, se; f. A giving, delivering, tradition; donatio, *C. Mt.* 15, 2, 3.

^hSele-rest a seat of rest, *Beo.* 10.
 Sele-scot a dwelling, v. sele-
 gescot.
 Selest best, v. selra.
 Seletun SILTON, Yorkshire, *Chr.*
 780.
 Self self, *Cot.* 27, *Th.* p. 35, 11,
 18: *Bt.* 33, 4, v. sylf.
 Self-æte herba quædam adversus
 cancrum, *L. M.* 3, 8.
 Self-bana, self-bona a self-killer,
 suicide, *Cot.* 26.
 Self-cwala a suicide, *Oct. Vit. cap.*
 Selflic Self-liking, self-loving;
 sui amans, *Bt. pref. Cot.*
 Selflice, selflicung, e; f. SELF-
 LIKING, self-love; sui amor,
 philautia, *Bt.* 3, 4.
 Self-sceaft self-created, *Cd.* 26.
 Self-will self-will, *Bt.* 11, 1.
 Self-willes of self-will, of his own
 accord, obstinately, v. sylf-
 willes.
 Selian to soil, v. selan.
 Sella, an; m. A giver, bestower;
 dator, largitor:—Sinc-geofa
 sella a giver of presents, *Bt.*
R. p. 151.
 Sellan, ic selle, þu sellest, we
 sellað to give, sell, *Bt.* 6, *Card.*
 p. 22, 4, v. syllan.
ⁱSellic, sillic, syllic; comp. ra,
 re; sup. ost; adj. Worthy,
 worthy of observation, wonder-
 ful, stupendous, dreadful; dig-
 nus, mirabilis, stupendus:—
 Syllic to gehyrenne worthy to
 be heard, *L. Elf. Can.* 6. To
 sellic tacna digna signa, *Som.*
 Is þæt sellic þincg is that a
 wonderful thing; est ea mi-
 randa res, *Bt. R.* p. 193.
 Sellicre more worthy or won-
 derful, *Bt. R.* p. 164.
 Sellice, sillice; adv. Wonder-
 fully, unworthily; mirabile,
 indigne, *Chr.* 1127.
 Selmerige, sælmerige. All man-
 ner of salted flesh or fish;
 salsamentum, *Som.*
 Selnes, se; f. Tradition; tra-
 ditio, *R. Mk.* 7, 3.
 Selost best; sup. of sel.
 Selra m; selre f. n; sup. selest,
 selust; adj. [sel well] Better,
 more excellent; melior, opti-
 mus, præstantior, præstantis-
 simus:—Hu nys seo sawl
 selre þonne mete nonne est
 anima melior quam cibus? *Mt.*
 6, 25. Selran werode with a
 better race, *Cd.* 5. Ge synt
 selran vos estis præstantiores,
Mt. 10, 31. Selrum tidum
 in better times, *Cd.* 214. Se-
 leste gesælð best happiness,
Bt. 24, 2. Omerus se goda
 sceop mid Grecum selest wæs
 Homer the good poet amongst
 Greeks was most excellent, *Bt.*
 41, 1. Firgilius wæs mid
 Læten-warum selest *Virgil*

was best among Romans, *Bt.*
 41, 1. Ðu þe selusta Theo-
 philus tu optime Theophile,
Lk. 1, 3. On selestre heor-
 tan in optimo corde, *Lk.* 8, 15.
 Nymað of eowrum selustan
 wæstmum accipite de vestris
 optimis fructibus, *Gen.* 43, 11.
^jSelð good, felicity, *Bt.* 12, v.
 sælð.
 Seltra The bird called a bunting;
 emberiza, *Lin*; rubetra avis,
Som.
 Selu, selue self, own, *Chr.* 656,
 sylf.
 Sem a seam, bag, burden, v. seam.
 Sema, an; m. One who unites,
 a reconciler, a judge; seques-
 ter, judex, arbiter, *Elf. gl.*
Som. p. 56.
 Seman to load, *C. R.* *Lk.* 11, 46,
 v. syman.
 SEMAN, geseman; pp. gesemod.
 To compose, quiet, arbitrate,
 mediate, judge; conciliare,
 judicare, *L. Can. Edg.* 7, *W.*
 p. 83, 9.
 Semend, es; m. A mediator, a
 peace-maker; mediator, *Som.*
 Semian. Mr. Thorpe translates
 this word lower; Geseah de-
 orc gesweorc semian sinnihte
 saw (the) dark cloud lower in
 eternal night: *Lye. says*, vidit
 tenebrosam fuliginem ingra-
 vescere perpetuo, *Cd.* 5, *Th.*
 p. 7, 19.
^kSemle always, *Bt. R.* p. 179, v.
 simle.
 Semnendlice; adv. By chance;
 fortuito, *Cot.* 88.
 Semninga, semnunga, samninga;
 adv. Immediately, suddenly;
 subito, repente, *Bd.* 1, 7, 14:
 2, 9, 12: *Lk.* 22, 60.
 Sempigaham SEMPRINGHAM,
 Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 852.
 Semra worse, v. sæmre.
 Sen for synd are, be, *Bt.* 14, 1,
 v. wesan.
 Senade Signed, marked, noted;
 signatus, *Som.*
 Senat, es; m. Senate; senatus,
Ors. 2, 4.
 Sencan; p. sencte, besencte;
 pp. besenced; v. a. [Plat. sak-
 ken; v. n: Dut. zakken to
 sink down; v. n: Ger. senken
 to sink something; v. a: Ot.
 sankan, sangan, sanchan:
 Dan. sænke; v. a: Swed. sän-
 ka; v. a: Icel. (without the
 letter n like the Moes. sigan,
 sigcan delabi, mergere) söck-
 va; v. a. and n.—sanc sank;
 p. of sincan to sink] 1. To
 SINK, immerse; mergere, de-
 mergere. 2. To exhaust, con-
 sume, put out, quench; consu-
 mere, extinguere:—1. Hine
 on þam streame sencte sank
 him in the river; ipsum in

rivo demersit, *Bd. S.* p. 631,
 22. Sy besenced on sæs
 grund sit demersus in maris
 profundum, *Mt.* 18, 6. Ðu byst
 oð helle besenced, *Lk.* 10, 15.
 He gesawe Satanan besen-
 cedne on þam grundum helle
 he saw Satan sunk in the depth
 of hell, *Bd.* 5, 15, *S.* p. 634,
 24. Besencte me demersit
 me, *Ps.* 68, 3. Ic besence
 mergo, *Elf. gr.* 28, 100. 2.
 Wolde his sunu cwellan fol-
 mum sinum, fyresencan mæg-
 es dreore would his son kill
 with his hands, (the) fire (put
 under) quench with (the)
 youth's blood, *Cd.* 140.
 Send for synd are, *Bt.* 14, 3, v.
 wesan.
 SENDAN, ic sende, þu sendest,
 sendst, he sent, sendað, sen-
 deð; p. sende, we sendon;
 pp. sended, senden; v. a.
 [Plat. Ger. senden: Ker. Ot.
 santan, senten: Moes. sand-
 jan mittere; insandjan, us-
 sandjan mittere; Dan. sende:
 Swed. sända: Icel. senda:
 Lett. sinetu. Wachter derives
 it from the Old Ger. sind via,
 iter] 1. To SEND; mittere.
 2. To cast, throw in; jaculari,
 immittere, abjicere:—1. Gif
 þu wylt hine mid us sendan,
Gen. 43, 4. Ic sende mitto,
Mt. 10, 16: 11, 10. Ic sende
 misi, *Gen.* 32, 5. He sende
 mittit, *Mk.* 11, 1: 14, 13.
 He sent mittit, *Lk.* 14, 32.
 He sent ealle gesceaftu he
 sends all creatures, *Bt.* 39, 13.
 On wræc sendeð into exile
 sendeth, *Cd.* 202. He sende
 bodan misit nuncios, *Lk.* 9,
 52. Hi sendon illi miserunt,
Mt. 14, 35: 22, 16: *Jn.* 1,
 22. Sendun, *Lk.* 20, 20. 2.
 Hyra lac sendan eorum obla-
 tiones immittere, *Lk.* 21, 1.
 He sent hys sicol immittit
 ejus falcem, *Mk.* 4, 29. He
 sende gim-stan his mittit
 crystallum ejus, *Ps.* 147, 6.
 He hyne gelomlice on fyr
 and on wæter sende ille eum
 sæpe in ignem et in aquam
 abjecit, *Mk.* 9, 22.
 Sendnes, se; f. A sending, mes-
 sage, mass; misio, legatio,
 missa, *Cot.* 133.
 Sendon for syndon, synd are,
C. R. Ben. 39, v. wesan.
 SE'NEPE, es. [Plat. semp m:
 Old Dut. sennip, zennep m:
 Ger. senf m: Tat. senaf:
 Not. seneff: Dan. sennep c:
 Swed. senap m: Fr. senevé
 m: It. senape f: Sp. xenabe,
 xenable m: Grk. σινηπι]
 Mustard seed, SCENY seed;
 sinapi:—Senepes corn sinapis

granum, Mt. 13, 31: Lk. 13, 19. Senepes sæd sinapis semen, Mk. 4, 31.

^mSENIAN, segnian, gesegnian; p. ode, ade; pp. od; v. a. [Dut. seinen to give or display a signal] 1. To mark, SIGN; signare. 2. To mark as with a cross; and, as what was marked with a cross was blessed, hence to bless; benedicere:—1. Hine bletsode and senode him blessed and marked, Bd. 5, 5. Hine sylfne seniende himself marked, Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 599, 12. 2. Nam hlaf and senode took bread and blessed, Bd. 3, 6: Cd. 69, Th. p. 82, 21: Th. p. 83, 35.

Sennar, Sennaar Shinar; Scinhar, Assyria, speciatim vero ista pars Assyriæ quæ Babylonii circumjecit Babylonia:—Sennera feld plains of Shinar, Cd. 80. On Sennaar land in Scinhare terra, Gen. 11, 2.

Sent for synd are, Bt. 11, 1, v. wesan.

Senw a sinew, Cot. 163, v. sinw.

Seó; article; f. The: articulus præpositivus fæminini generis, Græco ἡ analogus:—Seo fæmne the woman, Mt. 1, 23. Seo sawl the soul, Mt. 6, 25. Seo is sometimes used for se the m. article; as Seo ærcebiscop the archbishop, Chr. 775. Ósric seo wæs, &c. Osric who was; Osricus qui fuit, &c. Chr. 731, v. se.

ⁿSEÓ am, be; sum, sim; art, be; es, sis; is, be; est, sit:—Cd. 27: Bt. 5, 3: 10: 31, 1, v. wesan.

SEO The sight of the eye, the pupil; oculi acies, pupilla:—Heold hig swa his eagan seon Custodivit eam tanquam ejus oculi pupillam, Deut. 32, 10: Ps. 16, 9.

Seo the sea, Bt. R. p. 155, v. sæ.

Seobgend SOBBING, complaining; querulus, Som.

SEOC, seac, sioc, sic; def. se seoca; seo, þæt seoce; adj. [Plat. siek, seek, sük: Dut. ziek: Frs. sik: Ger. siech: Old Ger. siuch: Moes. sjuks, sjukands infirmus: Dan. syg: Swed. siuk: Icel. siúkr æger. The Ger. siech is properly, an imitation of the sigh which is excited by a disease or sorrow, Adelung] SICK; Ægrotus, æger, languidus:—Sum seoc man quidam infirmus homo, Jn. 11, 1. Is seoc est ægrotus, Jn. 11, 3. He seoc wæs ille ægrotus erat, Jn. 11, 6. Þonne hio seocne mon gesioð

when they see a sick man, Bt. 36, 4. Ofer seoce hi hyra handa settað super ægrotos illi eorum manus ponent, Mk. 16, 18.

^oSeocnes, se; f. SICKNESS, illness; ægritudo, infirmitas, Scint. 5. Deofol-seocnes Devil-sickness; morbus dæmoniacus, Mt. 8, 28: 11, 18: Mk. 5, 16: Lk. 7, 33.

SEOD, sead, es; m. A little sack, bag, scrip; sacculus, crumena, locus. Se þe hæfð seod, Lk. 22, 36. Wyrceað seodas þa þe ne for-ealdigeað parate crumenas quæ non veterascunt, Lk. 12, 33. Cyninga seod a purse of kings, a treasury, Cot. 93.

Seod-cyst a little coffer, Cot. 204. Seofa, seofan seven, Gen. 41, 2, v. seofon.

Seofantig, seofentig, seofenti, seofontig with the prefix hund seventy; septuaginta:—Gen. 4, 24: 5, 12: Ex. 1, 5. Twa and hund-seofantig duo et septuaginta, Lk. 10, 1, 17. Oð seofon hund-seofontigon usque septies septuagies, Mt. 18, 22.

Seofen seven, Mt. 12, 45, v. seofon.

Seofeniht a seven-night, a week, Chr. Gib. p. 178, v. seofon-niht.

^pSeofenteoða, seofonteoða; seo, þæt seofenteoðe; adj. The seventeenth; septimus decimus:—On þone seofenteoðan dæg þæs monðes in septimo decimo die mensis, Gen. 7, 11.

Seofentyne seventeen, Gen. 47, 28, v. seofontine.

Seoferdum. Mann. says, Suspicor errorem scribæ, vel typographi; et pro þines seoferdum, legendum omnino þines seolfes dom in tui ipsius potestatem. Mr. Thorp translates it, into thy power, Cd. 228, Th. p. 307, 26.

Seofeða the seventh, Gen. 2, 2, v. sefoða.

Seofian to mourn, lament, grieve, Bt. 10, v. siofian.

SEOFON, seofan, seofen, siofon, syfan, syfon [Plat. seven, soven: Dut. zeven: Ger. sieben: Isd. sibhun: Ker. sibun: Ot. sibi-ni, sibbu: Dan. syv: Swed. sju: Moes. sibun: Bohm. sedem: Icel. siö: Pol. siedm] SEVEN; septem:—Seofon dagas septem dies, Gen. 8, 12: 31, 23: 50, 10. Þa git oðre seofon dagas adhuc alios septem dies, Gen. 8, 10: 41, 54. Seofon godan gear septem boni anni, i. e. anni saturitatis, Gen. 41, 53. Ealle seofone cuncti septem, Lk. 20, 31. Hwylces

þæra seofona cujusnam ipsorum septem, Mt. 22, 28: Mk. 12, 23.

^qSeofon-byrig The seven burghs or towns; septem burgi, urbes, sive oppida: quorum ista, scilicet Leicestria, Lincolnia, Nottinghamia, Stanfordia, et Derbia, Fif-byrig antiquitus appellata fuerant. His autem addita demum Eboracum et Cestria, fecerunt ut septem ista conjunctim vocarentur seofon-byrig, Gibs. in Camd. II, 1103: Chr. 1015, Ing. p. 194, 7.

Seofon-ceorla-ealdor one of the seven magistrates or governors that are in like authority; septem virorum dominus, septem-vir, Som.

Seofonfaldlich seven-fold, T. Ps. 78, 13.

Seofon-feald seven-fold, Gen. 4, 15, 24.

Seofonfealdlice in seven-folds: septuplo, Ps. 11, 7.

Seofon-hund seven-hundred, Gen. 5, 31.

Seofon-leaf Setfoil, tormentil; septifolium, Herb. 117.

Seofon-niht, seofeniht a seven-night, a week, Gen. 7, 4.

Seofon-teogeða, seofon-teoða seventeenth, Bd. 1, 5: 3, 24, v. seofenteoða.

^rSeofontine, seofentyne seventeen; septemdecim, Bd. 1, 5: 2, 15: 3, 17.

Sefoða, sefoða; seo, þæt sefoðe; adj. The SEVENTH; septimus:—To þære sefoðan tide ad septimam horam, Jn. 4, 52. Oð þone sefoðan ad septimum, Ex. 12, 15. Wirc six dagas and freolsa þone sefoðan operare sex dies et sanctifica septimum, Ex. 34, 21.

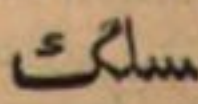
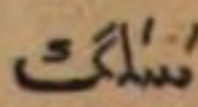
Seofung, siofung, e; f. Sighing, sobbing, lamentation; luctus, gemitus, querela:—Ic ne mæg adreohan þine seofunga I cannot bear thy lamentations, Bt. 11, 1.

Seogen seen, Chr. 789, v. seon.

Seohhe colatorium, Lye.

SEOL, syl, siol, seolh. [Plat. salhund m: Dut. zeehond: Ger. seehund m: Dan. sæl, sælhund c: Swed. själ, skjäl m: Icel. selr m.] A SEAL; phoca, vitulus marinus:—Beoð oft fangene seolas seals are often taken, Bd. 1, 1.

SEOLC [Dan. Swed. silke n: Icel. silki m. sericum: Russ. schilk:

Arab. Pers.  silk a thread, from Arab.  salaka to send in, to insert, to pass or go] SILK; sericum,

byssus:—Seolce hrygel a silk dress, *R.* 64.

*Seolcen, seolocen. SILKEN; sericus, bombycinus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Seolc-wyrm a silkworm, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Seolf, seolfa, seolfe self, *Bd.* 2, 6, v. sylf.

SEOLFER, seolfor, sylfor; g. seolfres; d. seolfre; n. [*Plat. sülver n: Dut. zilver n: Frs. seloer n: Ger. silber n: Ker. silbar: Ot. silabar: Wil. silbere, silupar, silapar, selbar, selver: Moes. silubr: Dan. sölv n: Swed. silfwer n: Icel. silfr n: Lapponic. sellowpe: Russ. serebro, interchanging the r for l*] SILVER; argentum:—Næbbe ge gold, ne seolfer, *Mt.* 10, 9. Feower hund scillinga seolfres *quadringenti sicli argenti*, *Gen.* 23, 16. Fiftig yntsena seolfres *quingenta unciae (scilicet) argenti*, *Deut.* 22, 29. Goldes and seolfres an hus full auri et argenti domus plena, *Num.* 22, 18. Onfengon þæs seolfres *acceperunt nummos argenteos*, *Mt.* 27, 6.

Seolfer-hammenne argento obductus, *Ethelst. Test. Mann.*

Seolfer-hilta a silver hilt or handle, *Ethelst. Test.*

*Seolfern silver, *Chr. Gib.* p. 177, 12, v. sylfren.

Seolfor-fat a silver-vat or vessel, *Bd.* 4, 1.

Seolfor-smið a silversmith, *R.* 81.

Seolfre with silver, v. seolfer.

Seolfren silver; argenteus, *Bt.* 34, 8, v. sylfren.

Seolh a seal, sea-calf, *R.* 19, v. seol.

Seolm a psalm, v. sealm.

Seolocen silken, *Bt.* 15, v. seolcen.

Seolua for seolfa self, *Cd.* 213, v. sylf.

Seolure for seolfre with silver, v. seolfer.

Seom a sack, burden, *R. Lk.* 11, 46, v. seam.

SEOMIAN; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To urge, press on, hasten; urgere, opprimere:—Sceal segel seomian shall a sail urge, *Menol.* 497. Seomedon swearte siðe urged a dark path, *Cd.* 4: 154.

Seo-mint althæa, ibiscus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Seon for synd are; estis, v. we-san.

SEÓN, beseón, geseón; ic geseó, þu gesihst, he gesihð, gesyhð, seð, seoð, seeð; p. seáh, ge-seáh, þu sawe, gesæge, he sawe, we sawon, seagon, segun, ge-

sawon; imp. geseóh, gesyh, sy'h; sub. we geseon; pp. gesawen gesewen, gesæne, gesyne, geseogen, geseowen; v. a. To SEE, behold, look upon; videre:—Nan mon ne mæge seon, þathigesion ne magon no man is able to see what they must not see, *Bt.* 38, 5, *Card.* p. 316, 26. Ða he hine beseah, þa geseah he olfendas, *Gen.* 24, 63. Abraham beseah upp geseah þri weras, *Gen.* 18, 2.

Seon To strain, sile, and in Derbyshire to SIE; colare, percolare, *Som.*; Lye adds effervescere.

Seonað a synod, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 36, v. sinoð.

Seondan, seondon, syndon for synd are, shall be, *Cd.* 228, *Bt.* 3, 4, v. we-san.

Seondan; p. seonde to send, to send before, to appoint, *Chr.* 656, v. sendan.

Seonde gealla the flowing of the gall; fel colando se purgans, felliflua passio, *Som.*

Seonod a synod, *Chr.* 782, v. sinoð.

Seonoð a synod. — Seonoð-boc a synod-book, v. sinoð.

Seorred for seared Seared; ustulatus, arefactus, v. searian.

Seorwæ treachery, v. searu.

*SEO'DAN; p. seað, þu sude we sudon; pp. soden, gesoden, asoden; v. a. [*Plat. seden: Dut. zieden: Ger. siedn: Ker. siudan: Ot. suedan, suidan: Dan. syde: Swed. sjuda: Icel. seyda decoquere diutius; sióda coquere, ebullire*] To SEETH, boil, cook; coquere:—Seoðað eowerne mete, *Lev.* 8, 31. Asodenes goldes of boiled (melted) gold, *L. Alf. Guth.* 2. Seoððan, seoððon afterwards, then, when, *Cd.* 214: *Bd.* 4, 6, v. siððan.

Seotol a settle, v. setl.

Seottan to set, appoint, *Chr.* 656, v. settan.

Seotu pasture ground where cattle are bred and fattened; bucetum, *Som.*

Seouanti seventy, *Chr.* 435, v. seofontig.

Seouenihht seven nights, a week, v. seofenihht.

Seouian to mourn, v. siofian.

Seoveðende seventh; septimus, *Chr.* 656.

Seow sowed; p. of sawan.

Seox six, *Chr.* 656, v. six.

Seoxst sixth, v. sixt.

Serce a shirt, *Cot.* 13, v. syrc.

Ser-clað a sear-cloth, v. sar-clað.

Sere-monað dry month, June, v. sear-monað.

Serewung device, fraud, v. searwung.

*Serfis, e; f. SERVICE; servitium, officium:—Ða serfise to donde to do the service, *Chr.* 1070.

Sergeaunt A SERGEANT; serviens, *Lye.*

SERIAN; p. ode; pp. od. To make neat, set in order, to plan, deliberate; concinnare, deliberare:—Serede and sette planned and set; concinnavit et disposuit, *Cd.* 213. Me sere-don ymb deliberated concerning me, *Cd.* 224.

Sermende Sarmatia, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Sermenne Sarmatæ, *Ors.* 6, 24.

Serðan To commit adultery; coire cum fœminâ:—Ne serð þu oðres mannes wif thou shalt not commit adultery, *Som.*

Seruiende Serving; serviens, *Lye.*

Serwan treachery, v. searu.

Serwian to conspire, v. syrwan.

SESTER, sæster; g. sestres; m. [*Fr. setier m: It. sestiere m. a pint measure; stajo m. a bushel: Sp. sextaris m. a measure*] 1. A SESTER, a wine or water measure containing fifteen pints; used also for grain, a firkin; sextarius, amphora. 2. A bath, a Hebrew measure; cadus, batus. 3. A pitcher; hydria, lagna. 4. A measure; mensura. 5. A Hebrew measure about 18 quarts; satum, i. e. mensura Hebraica Seah dicta, tertia pars ephæ:—1. XV pund wætres gað to sestre 15 pounds of water go to a sester, *W. Cat.* p. 179: *L. M.* 2, 67. On twegra sestra gemette oððe on þreora duarum amphorarum mensura sive trium, *Jn.* 2, 6. 2. Hund sestra eles centum bati olei, *Lk.* 16, 6. 3. *Jud.* 7, 16, 19. 4. Sestrar, *Lev.* 19, 35. 5. Pri sestrar smedeman tria sata similaginis, *Gen.* 18, 6.

SET Therefore, on that account; ideo, idcirco, propterea, ea de causa:—Ge etað hus wi-duana set feorrane biddende exeditis domos viduarum, ea de causa in longum orantes, *R. Mt.* 23, 14.

Set A setting; occasus:—Mid þy to sete eode sunne quum ad occasum iuit sol, *R. Mk.* 1, 32.

Seta, in composition denotes, an inhabitant, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 22, v. sæta.

Sete manifeste, *R. Jn.* 11, 14.

Sete set, place; imp. of settan.

Setel a setting, *Ps.* 103, 20, v. setl.

Seten set; pp. of sittan.

Seten shoots, plants; plantaria, *Cot.* 149, v. setin.

Setere, es; m. A SETTER, a treacherous person; insidiator, *C. Lk.* 20, 20.

^y Se-þa for se-þe he who; ille qui, qui, *Cd.* 94.

SEDAN, seðian, aseðian, ge-seðan; *p.* seðde, we seðdon; *pp.* geseðed; *v. a.* [*Icel.* sæta animadvertere, respondere: *Frs.* setha, setta to order.—soð true] 1. To affirm, confirm, testify, prove, show; affirmare, confirmare. 2. To show by speaking, to utter, say, speak; effari:—1. Sum oðer seðde and cwæð quidam alius affirmavit et dixit, *Lk.* 22, 59. Fæstnigende, oððe seðende, we aseðað ure spræce *Elf. gr.* 38, *Som.* p. 40, 16. Gif þu geseðan miht if thou be able to prove, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 30, 4: *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 92, 7. Geseðed, *Bd.* 4, 8. 2. Hi geseðað and sprecað unrihtwisnysse, *Ps.* 93, 4.

Seþe, se þe he who; ille qui. Seðe will require, *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 92, 7.

Seðel, seðl a seat, *R. Mt.* 5, 34, *v.* setl.

Seð-rægel tapestry, *v.* set-rægl. Seððan afterwards, *Ors.* 1, 3, *v.* siððan.

Seðung, *e*; *f.* Attestation, confirming; affirmatio, *Hom. Pasch.* p. 4.

Setin A shoot of a vine; propago vitis, *C. Ps.* 79, 12.

^zSETL, gesetl, *es*; *n.* 1. A SETTLE, seat, bench stool; sedes. 2. A setting; occasus:—1. Þu setst us on þæt sætl þines Sceoppendes thou settest us on the seat of thy Maker, *Bt.* 7, 5, *Card.* p. 34, 23. Hyra setlu þara þe culfran sealdon he tobræc, *Mt.* 21, 12, *Lk.* 1, 52. He þæs setles næping næfde on Rome he had nothing of the seat in Rome, *Chr.* 1096, *Ing.* 314, 13. 2. Þa þa sunne eode to setle quum sol vergeret ad occasum, *Gen.* 15, 17: *Mk.* 1, 33: *Ex.* 17, 12. ¶ Heah-setl a high seat, a throne, *Ps.* 88, 29.—Cyne-setl a king's seat, a throne, *Ex.* 11, 5.—Dom-setl a judgment-seat, *Mt.* 27, 19.—Bisceop-setl a seat of a bishop, a see, *Chr.* 34.—Setl-gang, setl-gong a going to a seat, a setting. Be þam wege þe lið to sunnan setlgange, secundum viam quæ jacet ad occasum solis, *Deut.* 11, 30. Fram sunnan up-rine oð to setlgang from sun's rising to setting, *C. M. Ps.* 112, 3.—Setl-gangan to go to setting, a declining, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 645, 27.

Setl, setel The part on which the body rests in sitting; podex, *Herb.* 102, 2.

^aSetl-gang a setting, *v.* setl, &c.

Setl-gangan sun-setting, *v.* setl, &c.

Setl-rade setting course or road, *Cd.* 148.

Setlung, *e*; *f.* SETTING, setting, placing; occasus:—Fram sunnan up-rine oð to setlung a solis ortu usque ad occasum, *Ps.* 112, 3.—Sessio, positio, *L. Ps.* 138, 1.

Setmuncg A mutiny; seditio, *Lye.*

Setnere A seditious person, revolter; seditiosus, *C. Mk.* 15, 7.

Setnis, settnes, *se*; *f.* A tradition; traditio, *C. Mt.* 15, 2, 3.

Setnuncg, setnung, *e*; *f.* Sedition, mutiny; seditio, *R. Mk.* 15, 7: *R. Lk.* 23, 19, 25.

Setol a seat, *Cot.* 174, *v.* setl.

Set-rægl Tapestry, carpet; tapes, *Lye.*

SETTAN; ic sette, þu setst, settest, he sette; *p.* sette, gesette, asette, þu settest; *imp.* sete; *pp.* geset, gesett, asett; *v. a.* [*Plat.* setten: *Dut.* zetten: *Frs.* setha, setta to institute, order, make, to give security: *Ger.* setzen; *v. a.* p. setzt; *pp.* gesetzt to make one sit, to give a thing a certain place: *Dan.* sette: *Swed.* sätta: *Icel.* setia to place, from sæt; *p.* of *v. n.* sittan to sit: *Wel.* sodi to fix; *gosodi* to set: *Gael.* suidhich to plant, to set: *Grk.* σάττελυ to put on; ἐξελυ, ἐξελυ to set: *Heb.* שׁט st, set to place. The primary sense of this word being to put or lay a thing to the ground, to lower a thing, it is visibly related to sittan to sit, *Adelung.*] 1. To set, place, appoint, plant, settle, populate; ponere, collocare, plantare. 2. To settle, appease; placare. 3. To set, set in order, to arrange, compose; componere. 4. To possess, own; possidere. Often used with prepositions, as settan beforan to set before: settan ofer, on, uppan set over, on, upon, &c.:—1. Þu hete settan gemæro abutan tu jussisti ponere terminum circa, *Ex.* 19, 23. Ic sette minne renbogan on wolcnum, *Gen.* 9, 13. Þu setst us thou settest us, *Bt.* 7, 5. Þu settest thou placedst, *Ps.* 72, 18: 79, 7. Sete þine hand, *Gen.* 24, 2. Under cyfe settað subter modium ponunt, *Mt.* 5, 15. Þe him geset is which to him is set, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 113, 25, 18. Þeod lond monig setton gens terram plurima plantaverunt, *Bt. R.* p. 150. Hi setton posuerunt, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 37, 38: *Ps.* 72,

9: *Jn.* 8, 3. 2. Scylon fæhð settan debent inimicitiam pacare, *L. Edm. pol.* 7: *Bt.* 24, 3. 3. Ic þas boc wrat and sette I wrote and composed this book, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 34, 37. 4. Þu settest ædran mine tu possedisti renes meos, *Ps.* 138, 12. ¶ Settan-beforan to set before, *Deut.* 11, 26. Settan ofer to put over, on or upon, *Gen.* 48, 18.

^bSettend, *es*; *m.* A setter, disposer; dispositor, *Cd.* 190.

Settere A treacherous man, a thief; latro, *C. Jn.* 10, 1, *v.* setere.

Settl a seat, *v.* setel.

Settl-reogl tapestry, *Cod. Exon.* 1 b, *v.* set-rægel.

Settnes tradition, *R. Mk.* 7, 3, *v.* setnis.

Setung treachery, *v.* searwung.

Setynes, *se*; *f.* A sitting down; assessio, *Som.*

Sew sowed; *p.* of sawan.

SEWÆRE, sewere A SEER, a wise man; qui videt, speciatim vero cui animi perspicacia, solers, sagax, prudens, cautus, *Hickes's Dissert. Ep.* p. 29.

Sewe the sea, *Cantic. Mos. Ex.* 15, 23, *v.* sæ.

Sewon to see, understand, *T. Ps.* 27, 7, *v.* seon.

Sex, sexo six, *R. Jn.* 2, 6, *v.* six.

Sex a knife, sword, *Jos.* 5, 2, *v.* seax.

^cSex-hænde-man a man whose life was estimated at 600 shillings, *Text. Roff.* p. 38, *v.* six-hund-man.

Sex-land Saxon-land, Saxony; Saxonia, *Chr.* 1106.

Sexna of the Saxons, *Menol.* 459: *F.*, *v.* seax.

Sexta sixth, *L. With.* 1, *v.* sixta.

Sextig, sixty, *Wulf. Test.*, *v.* sixteg.

Si be, may be, *Ex.* 16, 13: *Jn.* 20, 19, 21, *v.* sy.

Siaro-cræft a deceitful art, *Bt. R.* p. 158, *v.* searo-cræft.

SIB; *g. d. ac.* sibbe; *f.* [*Plat. Frs.* Old *Dut.* sibbe, *f.* relationship: *Ger.* sippe, sippschaft *f.* relationship: *Ot.* sibbo, sibba, kisippo, sibii, sibche, nah-sippa a neighbour neah-sibba (*Grimm's Gr.* vol. 2. p. 637.) In earlier times it also had the signification of peace, protection: *Moes.* sib peace, gasibjon: *Old. Swed.* sifia: *Icel.* sifi *m.* a relation] 1. Peace; pax. 2. Concord, agreement, adoption; consensus, adoptio. 3. Alliance, companionship, relation sanguinitas, cognatus:—1. Sib si mid eow, or sy eow sib

pax sit cum vobis, Gen. 43, 23: Jn. 10, 19: 21, 26. Sibbe bearn *pacis filius*, Lk. 10, 6. Drihten sylle eow sibbe *Dominus dabit vobis pacem*, Num. 6, 26. Ic com sybbe on eorð-an sendan, or to sendanne *venio pacem in terram mittere*, Mt. 10, 34: Lk. 12, 51. Beoð on sybbe þa þing þe he ah *erunt in pace res quæ ille habet*, Lk. 11, 21. 2. We eodon mid sibbe *ambulavimus cum consensu*, Ps. 54, 15. To tacne þære sibbe *for a sign of the adoption*, Bd. S. p. 582, 9. 3. Forlætað þa sibbe *forsake the companionship*, Bt. 21. Neh sib nearest relation, L. Cnut. Eccl. 7. — Sibbe-mæð [mæð *state, degree*] *degree of relationship*, L. Cnut. pol. 48, W. p. 141, 49. — Sibb-lufe *love of relations*, Cd. 117, v. sib-lufe. — Sib-fæc [fæc *an interval, space*] *degree of relationship, consanguinity*, L. Ænh. W. p. 121, 1. — Sib-gebyrd [gebyrd *birth, origin*] *kindred, birth*, Cd. 91. — Sib-gedryht *a kindred band*, Cd. 154: Beo. 11. — Sib-gemagas *family relations, kinsmen*, Cd. 162. — Sib-lac *a peace offering*, L. Athel. Pref. 2nd. — Sib-leger, syb-leger [leger *a bed*] *incest*, L. Cnut. pol. 48. — Sib-lufe, sibb-lufe *the love or affection of kindred, love*, Cd. Th. p. 2, 25: 117, Th. p. 152, 3. — Sib-reden [ræden *condition, state*] *relationship*, Chr. 1127. — Sib-scipe *relationship*.

^d Sibbian; p. gesibbede; pp. gesibbed; v. a. *To make peace, pacify, compose; pacem facere, pacificare*, L. Can. Edg. 7: W. p. 83, 9: Ps. 93, 19.

Sibbo relations, C. Lk. 14, 12.

Sibi *A sieve; cribrum*, Som.

Sibling, gesibling, es; m. *A relation, kinsman, kinswoman; affinis*, Gen. 19, 12. Siblings relations, brethren, R. 92.

Sibsum, gesibsum; def. se gesibsuma; adj. *Peaceable, peace-loving; pacificus*: — Sibsumes friðes æt eow biddende syn-don *pacificum fædus a vobis petentes sunt*, Ors. 1, 10. Eadige synd þa gesibsuman, Mt. 5, 9.

Sibsumlice, gesibsumlice; adv. *Peaceably, quietly; pacifice*, Bt. 33, 4: Ps. 34, 23.

Sibsumnes, gesibsumnes, se; f. *Peacefulness, tranquillity, concord; pax, quies*: — On micel-re sibsumnesse *in great tranquillity*, Chr. 860: Lev. 7, 32.

Sibun seven, v. seofon.

^e Sic *a furrow, v. sich*.

Sic sick, v. seoc.

SICAN [Plat. suchten, suften, zuften: Dut. zuchten: Ger. scufzen] *To sigh, and in Derbyshire to SIKE; suspirare*, Ors. 2, 7.

Siccet *A sigh, groan; gemitus*, L. Ps. 30, 12.

Siccettan *To sigh, sob, groan; suspirare, singultire, gemere*, Elf. T. p. 36, 1.

Siccetung, siccettung, siccitung, e; f. *A sigh, sob, groan; suspirium, singultus, gemitus*: — Of inweardre heortan langsume siccetunge teah *drew a long sigh from (the) inward heart*, Hom. Greg. p. 12: R. 78.

SICEL, sicol [Plat. sekel, sikel f: Dut. sikkel f: Ger. sichel f: Dan. segel, segl, sigd c: Swed. sickel m: Icel. sigdr f: Lat. secula f: Grk. ζαικλη, ζαγκλον: Wend. secati: Pol. sickarts] *A SICKLE; falx messoria*: — He sent his sicol *immittit ejus falcem*, Mk. 4, 29. Ne rip þu na mid sicele *ne metito tu non cum falce*, Deut. 23, 25.

^f Sicerian *To soak, sink in; penetrare*, Past. 57, 1.

Sich *A furrow, gutter, water-course; sica, sicha, sichetum, i. e. sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa*, Som.

Sich Behold, look; respice, T. Ps. 24, 17.

Siclian *To be sick; ægrotare*, Lye.

Sicol *a sickle, v. sikel*.

Sicol-wyrt *the herb sickle-wort; consolidæ genus*, Som.

Sicomor *A sycamore; sycomorus*: — Astah up on an treow sicomorum, Lk. 19, 4.

SÍD; def. se sida; seo, þæt side; sup. sidest; adj. 1. *Ample, spacious, broad, great, vast; amplius, latus, spatiosus*. 2. *Various, diverse; varius*: — 1. Þios side *gesceaft this spacious creation*, Bt. R. p. 196. Hu wid and sid *how wide and spacious*, Cd. 228. Gesetten þa Sennar sidne and widne *then (they) occupied Shinar spacious and wide*, Cd. 80. Unlytel dæl sidre foldan *no small part of wide land*, Cd. 119. Geond þisne sidan grund *over this spacious earth*, Bt. R. p. 177. Giond þas sidan *gesceaft over the broad creation*, Cd. 32. On þyssum sidan sele *in this spacious hall*, Cd. 216. Siðe hergas *vast bands, armies*, Cd. 156. Gesæt sidestan dæge *sat (his) last day*, Cd. 209. 2. Sidra

gesceafta of various creatures, Bt. R. p. 167. Sidra *gesceafta anleppa ælc variarum creaturarum singula*, Bt. R. p. 187.

^g Side; adv. *Far, widely; late*: — Side and wide *far and wide*, Cd. 6: 93.

SÍDE, an; f. [Plat. side, sied f: Dut. zyde f: Frs. sid f: Ger. seite f: Tat. situ: Not. sittu: Dan. side c: Swed.

Icel. sida f: Heb. דָּבִיד jd, tsd *a side*: Chald. דָּבִיד jdd,

tsdd *to turn*] *A SIDE; latus*: — Geopenode his sidan mid spere, Jn. 19, 34. He ætywde hym hys handa and hys sidan, Jn. 20, 20. Be sidan *on the side*, Cd. 205, Th. p. 299, 5. Duru þu setst be þære sidan wiðneoðan, Gen. 6, 16. On eallum sidum *on all sides*, Bt. 18, 2.

Sid-adl *a side disease, pain in the side*, R. 10.

Sidan *of a side, v. side*.

Sidefull *Modest, bashful; pudicus*, Cod. Exon. 1 a.

Sidefulnys, se; f. *Modesty; pudicitia*, Abus. 5.

^h Sidelice *Aptly, according to custom; apte, ex more*, Past. 21, 2.

Sidene *Silken, made of silk; sericus, bombycinus*, Col. Monas.

Sidesta *the widest, v. sid*.

Sidfexe, sidfexed *Having long hair; capillatus*, Elf. gr. 43.

Sido *a custom, v. sidu*.

Sid-reaf *a side clothing, a cloak*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.

Sid-sár *a side sore or disease*.

SIDU, sido; g. d. a; ac. u; pl. nom. ac. a; g. a, ena; d. um; m. [Plat. Frs. sede f: Dut. zeden f. pl. the s. zede not in use: Ger. sitte f: Not. Wil. sito f: Otfried's Krist by Graff. lib. ii. 8; 27. Thar stuantun uuázarfaz, so thár in lante sítu uuas ibi stabant vasa aquaria, tu in regione moris erat. Poem on St. Anno, sidde m. Horneck. sid m: Dan. sæder c. pl: Swed. sed m: Icel. sidr m. Wachter, on the derivation of this word, says, Duo significare potest; vel consuetudinem vivendi, si sit a Grk. εἶθος, præposito sibilo, et hoc ab εἶθω consuesco; vel institutum majorum, si derivetur a Ger. setzen, setzen constituere] *A custom, manner, part, duty; pars, officium, mos, ritus, consuetudo*: — Micel sido mid Romwarum wæs *was a great custom with Romans*, Bt. 27, 1. Weorðað swiðe oft se sido *it is very often the custom*, Bt. 39, 9. Hiora sidu and heora gecynd *onwenden to change*

their custom and their nature, *Bt.* 7, 2. God gesette unawendlicne sido and þeawas God has set unchangeable customs and laws, *Bt.* 21, 1.

¹ Sid-wærc, sid-weorc a side disease, a pain in the side.

Sid-wyrm a silkworm; bombyx, *R.* 23,

Sie be, shall be, *Bt.* 16, 2, v. sy, wesan.

Sie the sea, *Cantic. Moys. Ex.* 15, 1, 12, v. sæ.

Sie victory, *Ex.* 17, 11, v. sige.

Sielf salve, *C. R. Jn.* 11, 2, v. sealf.

Siel - hearwæn an Ethiopian: Æthiopes Mauri, *T. Ps.* 71, 9, v. Silhearwa.

Siemle always, *Bt.* 6: 7, 3, v. simle.

Sienare, be; sunt, sint, for synd, *Bt.* 10: 11, 1, v. wesan.

Siende for si be; sit, *Hickes's Gr.* 4to. p. 45, 3.

Sienderlice separately, v. syn-derlice.

Siendon, syndon, syndare; sunt, *Bt.* 3, 4: *Cd.* 188.

³ Siene; f. [*Dut.* zigt n: *Frs.* sione, siune f. *visus*, *facies*: *Ger.* gesicht n: *Ker.* kisihti: *Ot.* gesiht: *Tat.* Isd. gisiuni: *Dan.* syn, aasyn n: *Swed.* syn f. sigt m. sigte n. sight: *Icel.* sion, syn f. *visio*; syni n. *visus*] *Vision*, sight, appearance; *visio*, *visus*, *aspectus*:—Hire þa siene onlah to her the vision raised, *Cd.* 29. Forsæton heafod-siena obstructed power of sight, *Cd.* 114. Hrioh bið þonne seo þe ær gladu on siene wæs rough is then sea which before was calm to the sight, *Bt. R.* p. 155.

Sient are, *Bt.* 11, 1, v. synd, wesan.

SIERAN; p. ede. To lie in wait for, to lay snares for, to plot, to conspire; *insidiari*, *insidias* struere, *parare*:—He hine het secgan hwæt his geferan wæron þe mid him ymbe siredon he commanded him to say what his companions were who conspired with him, *Bt.* 16, 2. Þa bearn siredon ymbe þone fæder the children conspired against the father, *Bt.* 31, 1.

Siew the sea, *Cant. Moys. Ex.* 15, 4, v. sæ.

Siex six, *Cod. Exon.* p. 33, v. six.

Siex-benn a sword-wound, *Beo.* 40, 24.

Siex-feald six-fold, *Cot.* 183.

Siexta the sixth, *Cod. Exon.* p. 18 b, v. sixta.

SIFE, syfe [*Plat.* seve f: *Dut.* zeef f. zift f: *Ger.* sieb n: *Ot. Ker. Wil.* sib: *Dan.* sigte,

sie c: *Swed.* sikt, sickt, m: *Icel.* sía f.] A SIEVE; *cribrum*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, 65.

^k SIFER, sifr, syfer [*Plat.* süver, suber pure: *Dut.* zuiver: *Ger.* sauber, adj. and adv. pure, undefiled, unmixed, genuine: *Ker.* subro: *Tat.* subarnesse the purification of the Virgin Mary. *Not.* translates the Lat. sobrius by suber, so that the relationship of these two words is not unlikely. *Wachter* says, *Proprie est purus instar aquæ a saw aqua, mutato w, in b.* Ita limpidus a limpha] Pure, sober, clean, chaste; sobrius, purus, castus:—Beoð syfre and wacole estote sobrii et vigiles, 1 *Pet.* 5, 8: *Job.* p. 164.

Siferlice Soberly, purely; sobrie, *Som.*

Sifernys, se; f. Sobriety, purity; sobrietas, puritas, *Pasch. Hom.* p. 12.

Sifeða bran, *Herb.* 151, 1, v. siofoða.

Sifian To rejoice; gaudere; sifeð rejoices, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 646, 35, *C.*

Siflia, siflig food, *R. Ben. interl.* 39, v. sufel.

Sifr sober, v. sifer.

^l SIFTAN; pp. gesyft [*Plat.* siften, seven: *Dut.* ziften: *Ger.* sieben, sichten: *Dan.* sigte, sie: *Swed.* sickta: *Icel.* sía *filtrare*, *cribrare*] To SIFT; *cribrare*, *cribro separare*:—Swa swa mon melo sift as a man sifts meal, *Bt.* 34, 11.

Sifðe Tares; zizania, *C. Mt.* 13, 25, 38.

SIG be, am, &c.; sim, sum, sis, sit, sub. of wesan:—Ic wite hwæðer hit sig þe soð sciam annon id sit verum, *Gen.* 42, 16. Ðu segst þæt ic cyning sig thou sayest that I am a king, *Nic.* 4: *Gen.* 39, 9.

Si'GAN; ic sige; he sihð: p. sáh, we sigon; pp. sigen, asigen [*Plat.* sakken to fall: *Dut.* zakken: *Frs.* siga to sink, to fall down: *Old Ger.* sigan to sink, to fall: *Not.* er siget unde sturzet he sinks and precipitates. In an old fragment on Charlemagne, *sigen* is used in the sense, to place one's self, to sit down: *Moes.* sigan, *gasisan delabi*, *subsidiere*: *Icel.* *siga desiderare*] 1. To fall, incline, sink down, to set; *procidere*, *corruere*, *irruere*. 2. To fail, be deficient as in moisture—hence to be thirsty, dry; *corruere*, *sitire*:—1. Sigan lætest sufferest to fall, *Bt. R.* p. 154. Ne mæg hio hider ne bider sigan nec possit illa huc neque illuc *procidere*, *Bt. R.* p.

178. Gewat se wilda fugel on æfenne earce secan, ofer wonne wæg werig sigan hungry to handa halgum rince went the wild fowl at eve (the) ark to seek, over dusky wave, weary to sink hungry to (the) hands of (the) holy man, *Cd.* 72. On eorðan sah fell upon (the) ground, *Bd. S.* p. 537, 31. Ealle stiorran sigað after sunnan all (the) stars set after (the) sun. 2. Swa swa sigende sond þonne ren swylgð as thirsty sand swalloweth the rain, *Bt.* 12. On þam sigendan sonde on the thirsty sand, *Bt.* 12.

Sig-beag, sige-beah a crown of victory, a crown, *C. Jn.* 19, 2: *Bd.* 1, 7.

Sige be, am, for sig, v. wesan.

Sige A fall, setting, declining; casus, occasus:—Sio sunne, þonne hio on sige weorðeð the sun when he is in setting, *Bt. R.* p. 169.

^m SIGE, sege, es; m. Victory, triumph, crown; victoria, triumphus, corona:—Ær þam þe he awurpe dom to sige usquedum protulerit iudicium ad victoriam, *Mt.* 12, 20. Ahte siges gewæld habuit victoriae potestatem, *Chr.* 1066, *Gib.* p. 172, 21. Gif he him sige forgeafe if he give victory to him, *Bd.* 2, 9. Mid mycele sige ham foran with great triumph went home, *Bd.* 1, 12. Bad þone ecan sige expected the eternal crown, *Bd. S.* p. 593, 14.—Sige-beacen a sign of victory, trophy, *Bd.* 3, 2.—Sige-beah a crown of victory, v. sig-beag.—Sige-byme trumpet of victory, *Cd.* 170.—Sige-drihten lord of victory, *Bt. R.* p. 180.—Sige-fæst fast victory, victorious, *Bd.* 2, 9.—Sige-folc triumphant people, *Jdth.* 11.—Sige-gefeht a fought victory, victorious contest, *Bd.* 3, 3.

Sige-hreðig immovable in victory, *Beo.* 1.

SIGEL, sigl 1. A neck ornament, a collar, brooch, jewel, gem, button; monile, bulla. 2. A seal; sigillum:—1. Gylden sigele a gold necklace, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 5. Ic me gemon geo beran, þa ic geong wæs, þa yd-lan byrðenne gyldenra sigla I remember formerly to have borne, when I was young, an idle burden of golden ornaments, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 26. 2. *Som.*

Sigel, sigl Rye; secale:—Siglan dust secalis pulvis, *L. M.* 1, 54.

Sigelan To seal; sigillare, *Som.* Sigel-beorht gem-bright, *Menol. F.* 175.

ⁿSige-leás *without victory, triumphless*, *Lup.* 1, 14: *Cd.* 17.
 Sigel-hearwa, Sygil-hearwa, Sigyl-hearwa, Sil-hearwa, Syl-hearwa. *A Moore, an Ethiopian; Æthiops, Æthiopissa, Cuschis:—Maria and Aaron ciddon mid Moises for his Sigel-hearwenan wife Miriam et Aaron obloquuti sunt contra Mosem propter ejus Cuschidem uxorem*, *Num.* 12, 1. Sigyl-hearwan *Ethiopians*, *C. Ps.* 71, 9. Sygil-hearwan, 67, 34, *Lye.*
 Sigel-hweorfa *vertumnus*, *Herb.* 50, 136.
 Sigel-hwerfe *The turnsole, sunflower; solisequium, heliotropium*, *Cot.* 78: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.
 Sige-lic *like a victory*, *Cot.* 198.
 Sigel-waru *an Ethiopian*, *Cd.* 146.
 Sigen, Sibgen; *d. Sigene. The river Seine; Sequana*, *Chr.* 660.
 Sigend *thirsty, soaking up*, *v. sigan: Som. says, the full tide of the sea; as from sæ the sea, gan to go; bibulus, flustrum*, *Cot.* 86.
 Sige-reaf *a garment of victory, a triumphal robe*, *Elf. gl., Som.* p. 69.
 Sigerian, sigrian. *To triumph, to obtain a conquest; triumphare*, *Elf. gr.* 24.
^oSige-ric *rich in victory, victorious*, *Cd.* 170.
 Sige-rof *famous in victory, triumphant*, *Jdth.* p. 24, 8.
 Sige-peod *a conquering nation*, *Bt. R.* p. 150.
 Sige-preat *a triumphing crowd*, *Cod. Ex.* 20 a, 13.
 Sige-tiber *a triumphant sacrifice*, *Cd.* 162.
 Sige-torht *famous in victory, triumphant*, *Cd.* 218.
 Sige-wong *a plain or field of victory*.
 Sigl *a necklace*, *v. sigel*.
 Signe *to the Seine*, *v. sigen*.
 Signys, se; *f. Descent; descensus*, *C. Lk.* 19, 37.
 Sigor *The city Zoar*, *Gen.* 19, 22.
 SIGOR, es. [*Plat. sege f: Dut. zege f: Frs. Ger. sieg m: Isd. Ot. sigu sik, siku sig, seg: Dan. seyer, seier, seir c: Swed. seger m: Icel. sigr m. sigurvinning f. a victory*] *A victory, triumph; victoria:—Sigor eft ahwearf victory turned again*, *Cd.* 95. Sigores *agend lord of victory*, *Cd.* 228. Sigores *tacn a sign of triumph*, *Cd.* 106. Se sigor *seleð who victory giveth*, *Cd.* 135. Sigore *geweorðod honoured with victory*, *Jdth.* 12, 38. Sigora *settend disposer of victories*, *Cd.* 190.

Sigora *gesynto advantage of victories*, *Cd.* 156. Sigorum *blissian to rejoice in victories*, *Bd.* 2, 1.
^pSigora, an; *m. A conqueror; victor:—Soðfæst sigora just conqueror*, *Cd.* 163.
 Sigor-lean *reward of triumph*, *Cd.* 141.
 Sigorlic *triumphal*, *Cot.* 56.
 Sigor-worca *a worker of victories*, *Cd.* 158.
 Sigrian *to triumph*, *Elf. gr.* 24, *v. sigerian*.
 Sigsonte *sesama*, *L. M.* 1, 31, 39.
 Sigyl-hearwa *an Ethiopian*, *v. sigel-hearwa*.
 Sihð *fails*, *v. sigan*.
 Siiðfæt *a path, course*, *Bd.* p. 571, 34, *v. siðfæt*.
 Sil-ceaster, Sel-ceaster [*sel best, ceaster city*] SILCHESTER, *Hants; Vindoma sive Vindomi Antonini, veterum Segontiacorum caput*, *Lye.*
 Silde-deor *The goddess of war; Bellona*, *Som.*
 Silende *Feasting, banqueting; epulans*, *T. Ps.* 67, 3.
 Silf self, *Gen.* 1, 11, *v. sylf*.
 Silf-willes *of his own accord, willingly*, *v. sylf-willes*.
 Sil-hearwa, syl-hearwa *a Moor, an Ethiopian*, *Ps.* 71, 9: 67, 34: *Gen.* 2, 13, *v. Sigel-hearwa*.
 Sillan *to give*, *Num.* 11, 18: 22, 18, *v. syllan*.
^qSillende *Zealand; Zelandia in Dania*, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Sillic *wonderful, dreadful*, *Elf. T.* p. 42, 2, *v. sellic*.
 Sillice *wonderfully*, *Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 7, *v. sellice*.
 Silue, *Chr. Gib.* p. 120, 30, *v. sylf*.
 Siluer, *silure silver*, *Chr.* 656, *v. seolfer*.
 Simble *a feast*, *Ors.* 3, 9, *v. symbel*.
 Simble *always*, *Jos.* 6, 3, *v. symle*.
 Simle *always*, *Bt.* 11, 1, *v. symle*.
 Simle *a feast*, *Ps.* 73, 9, *v. symbel*.
 Simon *with fetters*, *Cd.* 37.
 Sín, sinn; *g. m. n. es; f. re. [Plat. sien, sín: Dut. zyn: Frs. sín: Ger. sein: Isd. Ot. sin: Moes. seins suus, seina sua: Dan. sin m. f. sit n. hans his: Swed. sin m. f. sitt n. hans: Icel. sinn, sín, sitt his, hers, his; hans his] His, his own, her, its; suus, sua, suum:—Þa sunnan sines bereafað beorhtan leohtes bereaves the sun of his bright light*, *Bt. R.* p. 153. Andswarode drihtne *sinum answered his lord*, *Cd.* 99. Wið drihten sinne *against his lord*, *Cd.* 15. Ofsloh broðor sinne *slæw his brother*, *Cd.* 47.

Agif Abrahame idese sine *give to Abraham his wife*, *Cd.* 126. Wolde his sunu cwellan *folmum sinum would kill his son with his hands*, *Cd.* 140.
^rSin sin, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 2, 6, 10, *W.* p. 87, 18, *v. syn*.
 Sin be, are; *simus, sint*, *Gen.* 11, 4: *Ex.* 29, 29, *v. syn*.
 SIN; *adv. Ever, always; it is generally used in composition; semper, perpetuo:—He wæs sinþyrstende mannes blodes he was ever thirsty of man's blood*, *Ors.* 2, 9. Sincalda *sæ ever cold sea*, *Cd.* 166.
 Sina *sinews*, *Herb.* 36, 5, *v. sinu*.
 Sina, Sinai, Synai. *Sinai; Sinai westen; Sinai desertum*, *Ex.* 19, 1. Sinai munt *Sinai mons*, *Ex.* 19, 11: 18, 23.
 Sinað *a synod*, *Chr.* 656, *v. sinoð*.
 SINC, es; *n. 1. A collection, heap, gain, treasure, riches; congregatio, lucrum, thesaurus, opes, divitiæ. 2. What constitutes riches, the metal itself, silver; ipsum metallum, argentum:—1. On seolfres rinc in a heap of silver*, *Cd.* 226. Sinc bið *deorost treasure is dearest*, *Menol. F.* 480. Suð-monna rinc *south-men's treasure*, *Cd.* 94. Læte brucan *since permit to enjoy of wealth*, *Cd.* 126. Since berofene *of treasure bereft*, *Cd.* 144. Since and seolfre *with riches and silver*, *Cd.* 174. Sines hyrde *treasure's guardian*, *Cd.* 97. 2. Gesawon ofer since *salo hlifian saw in silver halls towering; vidēbant ultra argentum [sive obducta argento] palatia rutilare*, *Cd.* 109.
^sSinca-baldor *a munificent king*, *Beo.* 34.
 SINCAN; *p. sanc, besanc, we suncon, besuncon, v. n. [Dut. zinken: Frs. siga: Plat. Ger. sinken, v. n. and in a few cases v. a.: Not. sinchan: Moes. sigcwan or sigguan (pronounced singuan) mergere vel mergi: Swed. sjunka: Dan. synke, v. n. to sink, v. a. to swallow: Icel. síga, v. n. desiderare, deorsum ferri] To SINK; subsidere, delabi:—Twa byrig on eorðan besuncon two cities into earth sank*, *Ors.* 3, 2, *Bar.* p. 89, 18. Seo burh besanc on eorðan *the city sank into the earth*, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Bar.* p. 129, 7. Sincende *subsiding*, *C. Mt.* 14, 30. Hwæðer sincende sæflod þa gyt wære *whether (the) sea-flood was yet sinking*, *Cd.* 71, *v. sencan*.

¹ Sinc-geof a money-gift, a gift, *Bt. R. p. 151.*

Sind, synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, *Num. 13, 32, v. wesan.*

Sindan, sindon, syndon, synd are; sunt, *Bt. R. p. 9, 6, v. wesan.*

SINDER [*Dut. sindel, sintels m. pl: Ger. sinter, zünder m. the scales which fly from iron when beaten on an anvil: Dan. sinner c. pl: Swed. sinder m. pl: Icel. sindur n. scoria ferri; sindri m. silex: Wel. sindw forge cinders: Fr. cendre f. ashes: It. cenere f. ashes*] A CINDER, dross, scum, putrefaction, rust; scoria, spuma metalli, caries, putredo lignorum, *velferri. Sinder-om rust of iron; ferrugo, Cot. 85.*

Sindon, syndon, synd are; sunt, *Bt. 42, v. wesan.*

Sindor a cinder, *v. sinder.*

Sin-dream constant music, *Cod. Exon. 45 a.*

Sinehte [*sinu a sinew*] Sinewy, strong; nervosus:—Is mid sinehtum limum gehæfd is held with sinewy limbs, *L. M. 2, 36.*

Sinew a sinew, *v. sinu.*

Sinewealt. 1. What is long and round, round; teres, rotundus, cylindricus. 2. Circular, globular; circularis. 3. Voluble, changeable; volubilis, versatilis:—1. *Elf. gr. 9, 26. Sine-wealt stan a long round stone, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69. 2. Æquin. Vern. 3: Herb. 49, 1. Sine-wealt cleofa rotundum conclave, R. 108. Sinewealt bring rotundus cyclis, Cot. 183. 3. Sinewealt gesceap volubile schema, R. 100.*

^u Sinewealtian To waver, reel, stagger; vacillare, nutare, *Som.*

Sinewealtnes, se; f. Roundness; globositas, rotunditas, *Æquin. Vern. 17: R. 100.*

Sin-full sinful, *Gen. 13, 13, v. syn-full.*

Sin-fulle House-leek, cinquefoil, five-leaved grass; semper-vivum, quinquifolium, *Herb. 124.*

SINGAL; *def. se singala; seo, þæt singale; adj. Perpetual, continual, daily, constant, lasting; assiduus, perpetuus, continuus, jugis, diuturnus:—Se singala ege the perpetual fear, Bt. 11, 2. Seo singale gemen the continual care, Bt. 12. Habbað singalne and unnytne andan betwuh him have continual and useless enmity between them, Bt. 39, 3.*

Singal-flowende constant flowing, *R. 97.*

Singallice; *adv. Continually, al-*

ways: continuo, semper:—

Singallice wuniende always dwelling, durable, eternal, *Bt.*

12. Singallice gehealdeð continually supports, *Bt. R. p. 157.*

SINGAN, gesingan, syngan; ic singe, he singeð; p. sang, song, we sungon; pp. sungen, asungen, gesungen, *v. a. [Dut. zingen: Plat. Ger. singen: Ker. singan, sinkan: Ot. singan: Moes. sigguan, pronounced singuan: Dan. syngte: Swed. sjunga: Icel. syngia canere, dicere, atsyngia messu missam dicere]* 1. To SING, to play upon an instrument; psallere, canere, cantare. 2. To say, pronounce; dicere:—1. Lioð þe ic geo song a song which I formerly sang, *Bt. 2. Sang niwne ic syngte þe cantionem novam cantabo tibi, Ps. 143, 11. Þæt ic singe þe ut cantem tibi, 29, 13. Hu se scop sang how the poet sang, Bt. 30, iit. Sang Gode lof-sang cantavit Deo hymnum, Ex. 15, 1. Hu we singað quomodo nos cantabimus? Ps. 136, 5. Syngað sealme cantate psalmum, Ps. 67, 4. Singende stefne ic gehire canentis vocem audio, Ex. 32, 18. 2. Cristus sylf sang Pater-noster ærest Christ himself first said Pater-noster; Homil. de fide: R. Ben. interl. 9.*

^v Singanlice continually, *Bt. 18, 1, v. singallice.*

Singendlic cantabilis, *Ps. 118, 54.*

Singendlice Pleasantly, merrily; jocunde, *Som.*

SINGIAN, syngian, gesyngian; p. ode; pp. od [*Dut. zondigen: Plat. Ger. sündigen: Old Ger. sünden: Ker. Ot. sunton: Dan. synde: Swed. synda: Icel. syndga*] To SIN; peccare:—Hu mæg ic swa yfele wið hine don, and wið God singian, *Gen. 39, 9. Ic singie nitende pecco nesciens, Num. 22, 34. Ic singode þe peccavi tibi, Ps. 40, 4. Þæt þu wið me ne syngodest ut tu contra me non peccares, Gen. 20, 6. He syngað ille peccat, Mt. 18, 15, 21. Deð þæt þæt folc syngie faciat ut ille populus peccet, Lev. 4, 3. We singodon nos peccavimus, Num. 21, 7.*

Sin-grene evergreen, *Herb. 49.*

Sin-higscipe A continued family connexion, wedlock; conjugium, *Bt. 21.*

Sinhiwan, samhiwan, gesinhiwan [*sin always, hiwan of the same family*] Partners, yoke-

fellows, pairs, mates, married persons; perpetuo ejusdem familiae, conjuges:—Het þam sinhiwum commanded the pairs, Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 3: 37, Th. p. 48, 19: p. 49, 9.

^w Sinigian, sinnigian, gesinigan. To marry; nubere, *C. R. Lk. 20, 25.*

Sinlic Sinful, wicked; nefarius, *Chr. 1106.*

Sin-niht, sin-neiht, syn-niht perpetual night, always, *Cd. 2.*

Sino a sinew, *v. sinu.*

Sinope Mustard-seed; sinapis, *L. M. 2, 6.*

SINOD, synod, seonað, seonod, es. [*Plat. sind, send, schend, zent, sehend, shind f: Dut. synode f: Frs. send, sinuth, zenth f: Ger. synode f.*] A SYNOD:—Mid anmodan ræde ealles sinoðes with the unanimous advice of all (the) synod, *Chr. 797. Sinoðes dom a synod's decree, Bd. S. p. 530, 35.*

Sinoðlic Relating to a synod, synodal: synodalis, synodicus, *Bd. S. p. 572, 1.*

Sinoð-stow a place of a synod.

Sinowalt cylindrical, *v. sine-wealt.*

Sin-ræden [*ræden a law*] A perpetual condition, wedlock; conjugium, *Som.*

^x Sin-scipe, sin-scype, es; m. [*sin ever, scipe a state, condition*] 1. A continued or perpetual state, wedlock; perpetuus status, conjugium. 2. Carnal connexion, lust; carnalis copulatio, illicita:—1. Gesamnað sin-scipas unites in the bands of wedlock; nectit conjugia, *Bt. R. p. 165. 2. Gif hwa on swilcum manfullum sin-scipe þurh-wunað if any in such wicked connexion shall continue, Can. Edg. mod. imp. pær. 22.*

Sint, synt, synd are; sunt, *Jn. 17, 11, v. wesan.*

Sin-þyrstende always thirsting.

Sin-tryndel A sort of shield; ancile, *R. 53.*

SINU, sinw, senw; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; f. [*Plat. seen f: Dut. zenuw f: Frs. sine f: Ger. sehne f: Old Ger. sennu, sennuua, senib: Dan. seene c: Swed. sena f: Icel. sin f. nervus, membrum genitale*] A SINEW; nervus, acetabulum:—Þa æthran he his sine on his þeo, *Gen. 32, 25. Etan sine to eat the sinew, Gen. 32, 32. Of sinum geworhte ex nervis factis, Jud. 16, 7. Sina togung contraction of nerves, spasm, Herb. 30, 5. For þære sinwe wunde for a wound of the sinew, L. Elf. 40. Þa greatan*

sinwe the great sinew, *id.* *Pa smalan sinewan the small sinew, id.*
 Sinwealt cylindrical, *v.* sinewealt.
 Sio the, she, who, *Bt.* 39, 3: 10, *v.* seo.
 Sio the sight of the eye, *v.* seo.
 Sioc sick, *Bt.* 38, 7, *v.* seoc.
 Siodo, sida, sido. *Manner, conduct; mos, officium:—* Gif giet, þurh cuscne siodo, læst mina lara if yet, through modest conduct, he obey my counsels, *Cd.* 29, *Th.* p. 39, 2.
 SIOFIAN, seofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat.* suchten, süchten, süften, zuften: *Dut.* zuchten: *Ger.* seufzen: *Ol.* Not. suften, süften, supsen: *Like* seoc, an imitation of the sighing sound produced by a painful disease, *Adelung*] To bewail, mourn, lament, complain; queri, conqueri, lugere, gemere:—*Ic* wat þæt þu wilt siofian I know that thou wilt lament, *Bt.* 38, 1. To þam þæt þu nast hwæt þu læng siofige so that thou knowest not what thou longer shouldst lament, *Bt.* 36, 1. Þu siofodest thou lamentedst, *Bt.* 38, 4.
 Siofon seven, *Bt.* 39, 4, *v.* seofon.
 Siofoða, sifeða *Bran*; furfur, palea, *Bt.* 34, 11.
 Siofun seven, *R.* *Lk.* 2, 36, *v.* seofon.
 Siofung a lamentation, complaint, *Bt.* 41, 3, *v.* seofung.
 Siol a seal, *Ors.* 1, 1, *v.* seol.
 Siolc silk, *v.* seolc.
 Siolcen made of silk, *v.* seolcen.
 Siolf self, *v.* sylf.
 Siolfor silver, *v.* seolfer.
 Sioloc, sioluc silk, *Bt.* p. 158:—*Sioluc-wyrm a silkworm, Cot.* 27, *v.* seolc.
 Sionde effervescing, *Ors.* 1, 7, for seonde from seon to strain.
 Sionoð a synod, *v.* sinoð.
 Sionoð-lic synodal, *v.* sinoð-lic.
 Sionu a sinew, *v.* sinu.
 Sion-walt cylindrical, also strong, *v.* sinewealt.
 Siota stabula, *Cot.* 174, *Lye.*
 Sioða saturare, *Prov.* 20, *Lye.*
 Sioððan afterwards, *v.* siððan.
 Siowian to sew, *Bt.* *R.* p. 158, *v.* siwian.
 SIPAN [*Plat.* *Dut.* sippen: *Dan.* søbe: *Icel.* syp, at súpa sorbere] 1. To sip; sorbere. 2. To soften by soaking, to sap; fricare, macerare, *Som.*
 Sipen-ige Bleer-eyed; lippus, *Past.* 11, 4.
 Siredan deliberated, *Ors.* 3, 11, *v.* serian.
 Sirendæ for sirene [*Norse* si-renn, from sir, saer, sior sea] The sea; mare:—On land and on sirendæ on land and on sea, *Chart. Gul. I.* in bibl. *Cott.*

^aSiringie Butter-milk; lac serosum, *Som.*
 Sise-mus A dormouse; glis, *Som.*
 Sit sits, is placed; sedet: site sit; sede: siteð sits; sedet, *v.* sittan.
 SI'D, es, m. [*Old Ger.* Ot. Ker. sind iter: *Moes.* sinth iter, profectio] 1. A path, way; semita, callis. 2. A journey, expedition; iter, gressus, expeditio. 3. A moving, coming, departing; adventus, discessus. 4. Time, turn, occasion; tempus, vicis. 5. A part, lot, fortune, adversity; pars, sors, vicis dura, res adversa:—1. Doð hys siðas rihte facite ejus semitas rectas, *Mt.* 3, 3: *Mk.* 1, 3. Sæ-manna sið seamen's way, *Cd.* 166. 2. Sende on langne sið sent on a long journey, *Cd.* 4. Het he me on þysne sið faran he commanded me to go on this journey, *Cd.* 25. Ne æt ham ne on siðe neither at home nor on a journey, *L.* *Const. W.* p. 148. 3. Æðe-linges sið coming of a prince, *Bt.* *R.* p. 189. He mægða sið gewitan ne meahte he (the) maidens' coming might not know, *Cd.* 123. 4. On siðe unum tempus, semel, *Ps.* 61, 11. Forma sið first time, *Cd.* 143. Nu oðre siðe jam secunda vice, *Gen.* 27, 36. Eft oðre siðe postea secunda vice, *Mt.* 26, 42. Seofon siðon septem vicibus, septies, *Gen.* 33, 3: *Jos.* 6, 4: *Ps.* 118, 164. Seofan siðum, *Lk.* 17, 4. Oð seofon siðas usque septies, *Mt.* 18, 21, 22. 5. Þæt te heora secgan moste that even their lot might say, *Cd.* 167. Æfter bealu siðe after adverse lot, *Cd.* 143. On ytemestum siðe in extremo articulo, *Mk.* 5, 23. Hwider fundast þu siðas dreogan whither goest thou to endure thy fortunes, lots, *Cd.* 103. Findan sceolde earfoð siðas should find hard fortunes, *Cd.* 208.
 Sið; comp. siðre; sup. siðest, siðmest, adj. [*Plat.* sied, sedest since: *Ger.* scit since: *Old Ger.* sid postea, *v.* Muspili by *Schmeller*, 1832, *gl.* p. 37: *Dan.* *Swed.* sidst, adv. lastly, finally: *Icel.* síd sero] Late; posterus:—Siðre tid a later time, *Cod. Exon.* p. 33 a. Æt siðestan at the last time, at last, *L.* *In.* 18: *Cd.* 173. Æt siðemestan, *Mt.* 22, 27.
 Sið; comp. siðor; sup. siðost; adv. Late, lately, afterwards; sero, nuper, postea:—Sið and ær lately and formerly, *Cd.* 142: *Menol.* 398. Ær oððe

sið prius an nuper, *Cod. Exon.* p. 23. Sið and late sero ac tarde, *Jdth.* 12, 24. He siðor for he later went, *Cd.* 160.

^bSið-boc a travelling-book.

Sið-boda, *Thorpe* says, a marshal of (their) path, *Lye*; itineris nuncius, *Cd.* 155.

Siðcund, gesiðcund-man [siðcund one in the same path, of the same kind] 1. One in the same condition, a fellow-companion; qui ejusdem conditionis erat cum quovis altero prius memorato, ex gr. cum Thano, *LL.* *Inæ* 45. Cum eo qui quinque hidas terræ possidebat, *Jud. Civ. Lund. de Weregild*, 12, *W.* p. 72, 1. Ubi notandum quod ejus capitis æstimatio (et ejus proinde ordo atque dignitas) qui ortus est a rustico quinque hidas terræ possidente, eadem fuit quæ et Thani scilicet 2000 Thrymsæ. 2. An officer, a parish officer, one who presides in a parish; præpositus quidam pagensis, cujus officium erat in protectione militari se præbere paratissimum, *LL.* *Withr.* 7, 8, *W.* p. 10, 42: *Inæ* 50, 51, 54. Ita vero dictus, uti voluit *Lambardus*, ab *Anglo-Sax.* siðian. Proficisci, iter facere. Potius tamen quod ex iis erat qui quinque hidas terræ possidebant, ideoque ejusdem conditionis cum Thano; quum colono sive rustico perpetuo opponitur in *LL.* *Inæ* supra citatis. Inde autem conjicio nostros sidesmen (q. d. sithesmen) nomen deduxisse, *Lye.*

^cSIDE [*Plat.* segd, seesse, seisse, seged f: *Dut.* zeis, zeissen, zein f: *Frs.* sied f: *Icel.* sigd f.] A scythe; falx, *Cot.* 84, 90.

Siðe, from sið time, is added to ordinal numbers; like the Eng. time, as þridan siðe the third time, *Mt.* 26, 44, *v.* sið.

Siðemest, siðest last, *Mt.* 22, 27, *v.* sið; adj.

Siðen since, *Chr. Gib.* p. 242, 32.

Sið-fær a journey, *Ps.* 139, 6.

Sið-fæt, sið-fat, sið-fet, es; n. [sið a path; fot; pl. fet a foot]

1. A foot-path, path, journey, course; semita, iter, profectio. 2. Time; tempus:—1. Gerece me on siðfæte rihtum dirige me in semita recta, *Ps.* 26, 17. He gelædde me ofer siðfæt rihtwisnyse deduxit me super semitas justitiæ, *T.* *Ps.* 22, 3. Siðfatu þine tæc me semitas tuas doce me, *Ps.* 24, 4. Hy healdedon fram siðfetum heora illi claudica-

verunt a semitis eorum, *T. Ps.* 17, 47. *Gesundfull siðfæt do us God prosperum iter faciet nobis Deus, Ps.* 67, 21. 2. *Æfter siðfate post tempus, i. e. progrediente tempore, Guthl. vit.* 2, Mann. *Sunnan siðfæt sun's path or course, Cd.* 146.

^dSiðian; ic siðige; *p. ode; pp. od.* [sið a journey] *To journey, travel, go, proceed; ire, proficisci:—Mægð siðedon virgins departed, Cd.* 94. *Hig into helle cuce siðodon hi in sepulchrum vivi descendebant, Num.* 16, 33. *Siðigende, Pref. R. Conc.* Ða com ellenrof eorl siðian then a brave earl came to travel, *Cd.* 89.

Siðmæst last, *Ors.* 1, 11, v. siðemest.

Siðor later, more lately, v. sið; *adv.*

Sið-stæp gressus, *L. Ps.* 16, 6.

Siðða since, *Bt. R. p.* 185, v. siððan.

SIDDAN, syððan [*Plat. seder, sedert, sedder, sider, sunt, sint, sinter, sunter: Dut. sedert, sinds: Ger. seit: Old Ger. sid, sidor: Dan. siden: Icel. sidan exinde*] *Afterwards, after that, then, thenceforth, since, further, moreover, successively, in order; deinde, postea, exinde, ab illo tempore, quandoquidem:—Ge farað siððan, Gen.* 18, 5: *Mt.* 4, 2, 17: *Gen.* 5, 4: *Mk.* 9, 21: *Lk.* 7, 45: *Mk.* 1, 14: *Gen.* 18, 12: *Bt.* 27, 3.

Siððan; *prep. ac.* After, since; post, a, ab.

^eSiððen afterwards, *Chr.* 1123, *Gib. p.* 226, 44, v. siððan.

Sið-werod a marching army, *Cd.* 97.

Sitl a seat, *Bt. R. p.* 160, v. setl.

SITTAN; v. n. ic, he sitt, sit; þu sitst; we sittað; *p. sæt, we sæton; imp. site; pp. seten; v. n.* [*Plat. sitten: Dut. zitten: Frs. sithe: Ger. sitzen: Isd. Ker. sizzan, sizazan, silzen: Dan. sidde: Swed. sitta: Icel. sitia: Cornw. se-adha: Gaelic. suidh to sit down: Ir. suidhim, eisidhim, seisim: Wel. seza to sit: Heb. שׁוּב st, set to set, place*] 1. *To sit; sedere.* 2. *To remain, dwell, to be stationed; manere, habitare:—1. Geseah twegen englas sittan, Jn.* 20, 12. *Se þe sitt ille qui sedet, Lk.* 22, 27. *Sittað her sedete hic, Mt.* 26, 36. *Doð þæt hi sitton facite ut illi sedeant, Lk.* 9, 14. *To sittanne, Mt.* 20, 23. *Sittende sedens, Lk.* 22, 69. 2. *Sitte ge on ceastre manete in urbe, Lk.* 24, 49. Ða þe sittað ofer

eorðan ansyne qui habitant in terræ facie, *Lk.* 21, 35. *Sio eorðe sit þær niðere the earth is stationed there below, Bt.* 39, 13.

^fSiun-hwurful cylindrical, v. si-newealt.

SIWIAN, suwan, siwigan; *p. ode; pp. gesiwed; v. a.* [*Old Ger. siuuan: Moes. siujan, siuwjan: Dan. sye: Swed. sy*] *To sew, patch; suere, sarcire:—Siwað, Mk.* 2, 21. *Siwodon, Gen.* 3, 7.

SIX, syx, sex, seox [*Plat. sös: Dut. zes: Frs. Swed. Icel. sex: Ger. sechs: Isd. sehs: Ot. secs: Moes. saih: Dan. seks, sex: Ir. se: Gael. sea, se: Fr. six: It. sei: Sp. Port. seis: Pol. szesc: Boh. ssest: Wend. shest: Pers. شش*

shush: *Arab. ست sitt:*

Heb. שש ss, ses: Grk. ἑξ: Sans. shashta] *SIX, sex:—Six dagas sex dies, Ex.* 16, 26: 20, 9. *On six dagon in sex diebus, Ex.* 20, 11: 31, 17. *Æfter six dagum, Mt.* 17, 1. *Syx dagon ær, Jn.* 12, 1. *Six monðas, Lk.* 4, 25.

Six-ecge a figure of six edges or sides; hexagonus, R. 100.

Six-herned a figure of six corners; sexangulus, R. 100.

^g*Six-hund, six-hundred, six-hundrydu Six hundred; sexcenti, Ex.* 12, 37: *Num.* 3, 28:—*Six-hund þusenda six hundred thousand, Num.* 1, 46: 11, 21.

Six-hund man, six-hund man [hynden] A man whose life was estimated at 600 shillings; homo sexcentenus, i. e. de media Hynden, sive classe, juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum; eorum scilicet, quorum Were sive capitis æstimatio erat sexcentorum solidorum. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pende-batur, ex istis sexcentis solidis octoginta domino suo, pro man-bot, i. e. hominis amissi compensatione, LL. In. 70. Denique, quicunque criminis particeps erat, solvebat sexaginta solidos pro Hloð-bot, i. e. turmæ compensatione, scilicet eo quod cœtui illicito se admiscebat, L. Elf. 26. Iidem erant isti six-hund men, qui alibi etiam Pegnes medmera, Thani minores, et Rad-cnihtas dicti sunt, Text. Roff. p. 38.

Sixta m.; seo, þæt sixte SIXTH; sextus:—He gestrynde fiftan sunu and sixtan ille genuit quintum filium et sextum, Gen. 30, 18. *Embe þa sixtan tide*

circa sextam horam, Mt. 20, 5. *On þam sixtan dæge in sexta die, Ex.* 16, 22, 29.

^h*Sixteg, sixtig. SIXTY; sexaginta:—He wæs fif and sixtig wintre ille erat quinque et sexaginta annorum, Gen.* 5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23. *Nigon and sixtig novem et sexaginta, Gen.* 5, 27.

Sixtene, sixtyne. SIXTEEN; se-decim, Bd. 3, 5: 4, 19.

Sixteogoða the sixtieth, v. sixti-geða.

Sixteoða m.; seo, þæt senteoðe. The SIXTEENTH; sextus decimus:—On þone syxteoðan sunnan-dæg in sexta decima die dominica, Rub. Mt. 6, 24.

Sixtig sixty, v. sixteg.

Sixtigelam.; seo, þæt sixtigelde. The sixtieth; sexagesimus, C. R. Ben. 24.

Sixtig-feald SIXTY-FOLD, be-longing to sixty, Mt. 13, 8, 23.

Sixtyne sixteen, v. sixteen.

SLA, slan [*Plat. slee, slö f: Dut. slee, sleepuim f: Ger. schlehe f: Dan. slaaen c: Swed. slån f: Slav. sliwa: Pol. Boh. sluoa*] *A SLOE; prunum sylvestre, Lye.*

Sla to slay, strike, R. Mt. 10, 27, v. slan.

Slacfull Drowsy, slow; somno-lentus, R. Ben. interl. 22.

ⁱSLACIAN; *p. ode, ude; pp. od, ed. To SLACKEN, relax, give way; tardare, relaxare, remittere:—Gif he þonne lithwon slacode si ille vero aliquantum remisit, Ex.* 17, 11. *Hig ne slacedon illi minime relaxarunt, Ex.* 17, 12.

Slæ A SLAY of a weaver's beam; pecten textoris, Som.

Slæc slack, slow, sick, Cot. 71, v. sleac.

SLÆD, es; n. A SLADE, plain, open tract of country; vallis, campus:—*On an mycel slæd into a great plain, Ors.* 2, 4, *Bar.* 71, 2.

Slæg for slægen, slegen slain, Chr. 852, v. slean.

SLÆGE, slege, es; n. [*Frs. slec f: Plat. m: Dut. m: Dan. n: Swed. n: Icel. slag n: Ger. schlag m: Old Ger. slah, slag: Moes. slaha, slahs ictus, verber*] 1. *Slaying, murder, slaughter, death; interfectio, trucidatio, cædes, nex.* 2. *A striking, beating, dashing together, a knock, clap; percussio, verberatio, ictus:—1. Slæges andetta a confessor of a murder; homicidii confessor, L. Alf. pol.* 26. *Æfter his slæge after his murder, Bd. S. p.* 533, 30. *Æfter Pandan slæge after*

slaying of Penda, *Bd. S. p. 557, 30.* 2. *Punres slæge a clap of thunder; fulminis ictus, Nic. 24, 27: Scint. 50.*
 1 *Slægu Close-biter, a dog's name; Lethargus, scilicet nomen canis, Som.*
SLÆP, slep, es; m. [Plat. Dut. slaap m: Frs. slepe f: Ger. schlaf m: Ker. Wil. slaff: Ot. slaf: Moes. slep] Sleep; somnus: — Befeoll slæp on Abram incidit somnus in Abramum, Gen. 15, 12. Mid slæpe gehefegude cum somno gravati, Lk. 9, 32. Aweccan of slæpe suscitare ex somno, Jn. 11, 11. Hi wendon soðlice þæt he hyt sæde be swefnes slæpe illi putarunt autem quod ille id loquutus esset de somni dormitione, Jn. 11, 13.
Slæp-bær sleep-bearing, Herb. 154, 1.
Slæpende sleeping, Mk. 14, 37, v. slapan.
Slæpere, es; m. A SLEEPER; dormitor: — Ðæra seofon slæpera gemynd a remembrance of the seven sleepers, Wan. Cat. p. 5.
Slæp-ern a sleeping-place, dormitory, chamber, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78: Bd. S. p. 595, 39.
 1 *Slæp-least insomnia, Ben.*
Slæpst sleepest, slæpð sleepeth, v. slapan.
Slæp-wyrt Sleep-wort, poppy; somnifera herba, papaver, lactuca, Som.
Slætinge. SLOTTING, liberty or power of hunting; vestigia ferarum, vestigia ferarum indagandi licentia, venandi copia, Chr. 1088, Lye.
Slæw slow, v. slaw.
SLÆWÐ, slewð. SLOTH; pigritia, torpor: — For heora slæwðe for their sloth, Bt. 18, 3: 36, 6.
Slag, slaga a sloe, v. sla.
SLAGA, an; m. [Dut. slager n. a butcher: Plat. Dan. slagter m: Swed. slagtare m. a butcher] A SLAYER, killer, murderer; interfector, Ex. 22, 2: L. pol. Alf. 26, W. 40, 26.
Slagan to slay, kill, R. Mt. 5, 21, v. slean.
Slag - þorn, slah - þorn. A sloe-thorn, a black-thorn; nigra spina, Cot. 165.
Slan sloes, mulberries, v. sla.
Slan To slay, strike; cædere, percutere, R. Mt. 10, 27: R. Mk. 14, 65, v. slean.
SLÁPAN, geslapan; ic slápe, he slæpð; p. slep, we slepon; pp. slápen; v. n. [Plat. Dut. slapen: Frs. slepa: Ger. schlafen: Ot. slafen, slaffen: Moes. slepan dormire.—slæp

sleep] To SLEEP; dormire: — We slapað we sleep, Bt. 34, 11. Hwi slape ge quare dormitis vos? Lk. 22, 46. Slapende, Mk. 4, 38. Me lyste slapan I wish to sleep; mihi libet dormire, Elf. gr. 34, Som. p. 37, 60. Slæpst þu, Mk. 14, 37. Lazarus slæpð, Jn. 11, 11. Hi slepon they slept, Mt. 13, 25. Slap mid me concumbe mecum, Gen. 39, 7, 12.
Slapere a sleeper, v. slæpere.
Slapfulnis, se; f. SLEEPFULNESS; somnolentia: — Slapfulnis ungelimplice inordinate sleepiness; lethargia, veteranum, R. 78.
Slap-georn given to sleep, drowsy.
Slapi-graua a grave, tomb; sepulchrum.
Slapol Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, R. Ben. 4.
Slapolnys sleepiness, v. slapfulnis.
Slarege, slarie A sort of cabbage; brassicæ genus, sella regia dicta, L. M. 1, 15.
Slat slit; p. of slitan.
Slaulice; adv. SLOWLY; tarde, Som.
 1 *SLAW; def. se slawa; seo, þæt slawe; adj. [Dan. sløv heavy] SLOW; tardus, piger: — Ðu yfela þeow and slawa, Mt. 25, 26. Ne seo slawe ne sis piger, Cot. 139. To slaw too slow, Bt. 37, 4. Slawer tardior, Cot. 68.*
Slawian; p. ode. To be slow; piger esse: — Slawode piger erat, Can. Edg. poen. 16.
Slaw-wyrm A SLOW-WORM; cæcilia, stellio: — Elf. gl. Som. p. 60. Regulus, Scint. 26.
SLEAC, slæc; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. slakk: Swed. slak: Icel. slakr remissus: Dut. slak f. a snail] SLACK, slow, remiss; lentus, piger, remissus: — R. 86. Sleacran lifes remissioris vitæ, Bd. 5, 14.
Sleacian, sleacgian To SLACKEN, to become dull; pigrescere, laxare, Som.
Sleaclice; adv. SLACKLY, slowly; pigre, lente, C. R. Ben. 55.
Sleac-mod slow in mind, dull.
Sleacmodnes, se; f. SLOW-MINDEDNESS, slowness; tarditas, pigritia.
Sleacnes, se; f. SLACKNESS; tarditas, pigritia, Som.
SLEA'N; ic slea, sleah, he slyhð, slihð; p. slóh, geslóh, beslóh, we slogon; imp. sleh, slyh þu; pp. slegen, geslagen, beslegen; v. a. [Plat. slaen, slaan: Dut. slaan: Frs. sla: Old Frs. slain: Ger. schla-

gen; verb irreg: Isd. Ker. Ot. slagan, slahan, slahon, slua-gan: Moes. slahan percutere, afslahan occidere: Dan. slaæ: Swed. slå: Icel. slá verberare: Gael. slaidse; v. a. to lash: Ir. slaighim] 1. To SLAY, kill; occidere, trucidare. 2. To strike, beat, fight, to gain (by fighting), smite, fix; ferire, percutere. 3. To cast, throw; projicere: — 1. Ne sleh þu slay thou not, Cd. 162, Th. p. 204, 12. Ne slyh þu, Mk. 10, 19. Se hagol sloh ealle þa þing þe ute wæron, Ex. 9, 25. Mann slihð mactabunt, Deut. 28, 31. Ne slea ge ne occidite vos, Lk. 3, 14. Sleande slaying, Ors. 1, 10, Bar. p. 47, 14. Wæs hæfde beslegen was slain by the head, was decapitated; decollatus est, Bd. 1, 7, S. p. 478, 39. 2. Ic slea Egipta land, Ex. 3, 20. Se þe sleah his fæder ille qui percutit ejus patrem, Ex. 21, 15. Sume hyne slogon mid hyra bradum handum, Mt. 26, 68. Gif wit uncre word to somne sleað if we strike our words together, Bt. 35, 5, Card. p. 254, 22. Ðe þe slihð qui te percusserit, Lk. 6, 29. Hig slogon heora wedd, Gen. 21, 27. Sleas an geteld to fix a tent; figere tentorium, Ex. 33, 7. Sloh his geteld fixit ejus tentorium, Gen. 31, 25. Gesloh his geteld, Gen. 12, 28. 3. Hio sceolde sleas on cospas she should throw them into fetters, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 6. Seo sæ sloh togædere mare congressum est, Ex. 14, 27. Sloh micel mist, Gen. 15, 17.
Sleap for steap high, Cd. 167.
Sleaw slow, v. slaw.
Slebe-scoh, slype-sco a kind of woollen sock, a slip-shoe, slipper; soccus, crepida, Vocab. Deuv. Som.
SLECGE, slege, es; m. [Dan. slægge, slegge c: Swed. släga f.] A SLEDGE, a smith's large hammer; malleus ferreus major, Cot. 135.
Slede a plain, expanse of country, v. slæd.
Slef a sleeve, v. slyf.
Slefan; p. de. To put on, to clothe; induere, Guth. Vit. 14.
Slef-leas sleeveless, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.
Slege a slaying, v. slæge.
Slege-bytl A SLEDGE-BEETLE or hammer; malleus ferreus, L. M. 3, 55.
Slege - fæge aying by murder, doomed to slaughter; cæde periturus, Jdth. 12, 7.

°Slegel *A quill or some such thing used in playing on a stringed instrument; plectrum, Cot. 152.*

Slegen *slain, v. slean.*

Sleh *beat, strike, kill; imp. of slean.*

Sleht *slaughter, v. gesleht, sliht.*

Sleowe *A mullet; mugil, Cot. 139.*

Slep *sleep, C. Mt. 1. 20, v. slæp.*

Slep *slept, v. slápan.*

Slepan *to sleep, v. slápan.*

Slepan on *To slip on, to put on; induere, imponere:—Hefig gioc slepte slipped on a heavy yoke, Bt. R. p. 161.*

Slepon *slept; dormierunt, v. slápan.*

Slep-wyrt *a poppy, v. slæp-wyrt.*

Slewð *sloth, Prov. 19, v. slæwð.*

SLICAN *To smite, strike; percutere:—Gif hira oðer slicð si horum alter percusserit, Ex. 21, 18. Se þe slicð ille qui percusserit, Ex. 21, 20. Gif hwilc slic si aliquis percusserit, Ex. 21, 22.*

Slicc *A mallet, hammer; malleus, Prov. 19.*

SLIDAN; *part. slidende; v. n. To SLIDE, slip, fall; labi, prolabi, Som.*

°Sliddor *What glides down, slipperiness; labina, i. e. nivium moles ex altissimorum montium culminibus gravi impetu defluens, R. 56. Lubricitas.*

SLIDE *A sliding, slip, gliding, mistake; lapsus:—Generedest fet mine fram slide eripuisti pedes meos de lapsu, Ps. 55, 13. He nerode fet mine of slide eripuit pedes meos a lapsu, Ps. 114, 8.*

Sliderian, slidrian *To SLIDDER, slide; dilabi, Past. 38, 6.*

Slidor *A SLIDER; pulvinus, phalanga, i. e. cylindrus ligneus qui vectibus promoveatur ad naves traducendas, R. 104: Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Slief *a sleeve, v. slyf.*

Slifan; *ic slife, he slifð; p. sláf, we slifon; pp. slifen. To cleave, split; findere, Som.*

Sliht. 1. *Slaughter, murder; cædes. 2. Rain, sleet; imber:—1. Man-slihte homicidium. Eorðslihte terræ vastatio, Ors. 2, 5. 2. Som.*

Slihte-clað *commisura, Cot. 53, Lye.*

Slihð *strikes, slays, v. sleán.*

SLIM [Plat. sliem *m*: Dut. slym *f*: Ger. schleim *m*: Of. sloum: Dan. slüm *n*: Swed. slem *m*: Icel. slím *n*. phlegma, pituita; sly'm *n*. mora otiosa phlegma: Slav. ssleim] SLIME, *mud, mire; limus, fimus:—Cot. 126. Afæstnod ic eom on slime infixus sum in limo, Ps. 68, 2.*

°Slimig SLIMY, *muddy; limosus, Som.*

SLINCAN [Plat. sliken: Dut. Kil. sleyken *reperere*: Ger. schleichen: Ot. sleihen: Ker. slihan: Swed. slinka] *To SLINK, crawl, creep; reperere, Som.*

Slincend, *es; m. [part. of slincan to creep] A creeping thing, reptile; reptile:—Slincende reptilia, Ps. 68, 39. Slyncynd, C. Ps. 103, 26. Fram þam slincendum a reptilibus, Gen. 6, 7.*

SLINGAN [Plat. slingen, slengen: Ger. schlingen *to interlace, knit*: Dan. slinge, slynge *to sling, to wind*: Swed. slinga *to twist, to wind*] *To SLING; circumagere, torquere, conjicere, vibrare, jaculari, Alb. resp. 40.*

Sliowa-foro SLEAFORD, *Lincolnshire; viculus in agro Lincolnensi, Chr. 852.*

SLIPAN [Plat. Dut. slippen: Ger. schlüpfen, schlupfen: Ot. slipfan, slupfen, sliufan, sliptan: Dan. slippe: Swed. slippa: Icel. sleppa *elabi, effugere*: Heb. שָׁלַף shlp, shlip *to turn aside*] 1. *To SLIP, glide away, relax; labi, solvi, laxare. 2. To give the slip, to creep, steal upon; reperere, proreperere, tacite, Som.*

°Slipe *A SLIP; lapsus, Lye.*

Slipeg SLIPPY; *lubricus, Som.*

Slipore *Slipperiness; lubricum, lubricitas, Ps. 34, 7.*

Slippan *to slip, v. slipan.*

Slipper *A SLIPPER; crepida, Som.*

Slipur *Slippy; lubricus, Scint. 78.*

SLITAN; *ic slite, he slit; p. slát, we sliton; pp. sliten; v. a. [Plat. sliten: Dut. slyten: Frs. slita: Ger. schleissen: Old Ger. slizzan, sleizan: Dan. slide: Swed. slita: Icel. slíta rumpere] To SLIT, tear, bite, break through; findere, scindere, discerpere, mordere, interrumpere:—Nu slit me hunger and þurst now hunger and thirst tear me, Cd. 38. Slat hys agen reaf dirupit ejus propriam vestem, Mt. 26, 65. He slat sæ interrumpit mare, Ps. 77, 16. He slat stan interrumpit petram, Ps. 77, 18. Ne slite we hy ne discerpamus eam, Jn. 19, 24. Se unclæna gast hine slitende impurus spiritus eum discerpens, Mk. 1, 26. His reaf slitende ejus vestem discerpens, Mk. 14, 63.*

Slite; *m. A SLIT, rent; scissura, fissura:—Se slite bið þe wyrssa, Mt. 9, 16: Mk. 2, 21.*

°Slite *The herb called sow-bread; orbicularis, scilicet herba ita dicta, Herb. 18.*

Slitere, *es; m. A glutton, gormandizer; lurco:—Cot. 123. Sliterum sagum hæreticis fabulis, Jos. Lye.*

SLID. 1. *Smooth, slippery, changeable; planus, lubricus, versatilis. 2. Quiet, easy, prosperous; facilis, placidus, prosperus:—1. Þios sliðne wyrd this slippery fortune, Bt. 5, 3. 2. On þa sliðnan tid in the prosperous time, Cod. Exon. 47 a.*

Sliðe *A graven image; sculptilis:—Þe gebiddað sliðam qui adorant sculptilia, C. Ps. 96, 7. Hi offrodon sliððæn sacrificaverunt sculptilibus, T. Ps. 105, 35.*

Sliðelice *A graven image; sculptilis:—Gebædon þæt sliðelican adoraverunt sculptile, T. Ps. 105, 19.*

Slið-hearda *hard polished, Cd. 19.*

Sliting, *e; f. A bite, tearing; morsus, laceratio:—Mid þære biterustan slitinge, Deut. 32, 24.*

°Slitnys, *se; f. A slitting, rending asunder; discerptio, Som.*

Slitta *Contention, strife; contentio, Vocab. Deuv. Dubitat tamen Som. utrum non sit potius legendum flitta, flit strife.*

Slitung, *e; f. An adze or addice, a cooper's instrument; harpago, Cot. 9.*

Sliw *A fish called a tench; tineas, R. 102. Tinctus, Cot. 161.*

Sloca *A little mouthful, a morsel; buccella, Past. 47, 11.*

SLOG [Wel. yslwc *a gutter, slough*: Gael. slob, sluib *m. a puddle*: Gael. Ir. sloc, sluic *m. a pit*] *A SLOUGH, hollow place; locus concavus, volutabrum, lacuna cænosa:—Sum slog on þam wege a certain slough in the way, Bd. S. p. 619, 17.*

Slóg, slóge, slóh *slew, cast, thrown; slógon slew; cæciderunt, v. sleán.*

Slophen *dissolved, v. to-slupan.*

Slumere, *es; m. A SLUMBERER; dormitator, Som.*

Slumerian; *p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. slummern, sluimern: Dut. sluimen, sluimern soporari: Ger. schlummern: Dan. slumre: Swed. slumra: Icel. sly'ma otiosus hætere] To SLUMBER; dormire, nictare, Lye.*

SLYF, slyfa. *A SLEEVE, an ornament for the arm, a bracelet; manica:—Slyfa manica, R. 48. Slyfan, Cot. 129, 185. Slyfan gyrdel manicarum cin-*

gulum, brachile, R. Ben. 55.
Beslyfan gebunden submanicatus, *R. 17.*

Slyh beat, slay; slyhð slays, v. slean.

Slype-sco a slip-shoe, *Cot. 174,*
v. slebe-scoh.

^uSlyðe-mod a lie, falsehood, deceit; figmentum, mendacium, dissimulatio, *T. Ps. 102, 13.*
Erravit autem Sæconicus interpret, qui figmentum in hoc loco id esse intellexit quod fingimus; quum revera sit id de quo fingimur, *Lye.*

Slyðnes, se; f. *A graven image; sculptile, T. Ps. 105, 33.*

SMÆC [*Plat. smak m: Dut. smaak m: Frs. smek f: Ger. schmack, geschmack m. gustus: Not. smach, gesmag: Mons. gl. smacho: Dan. smag c: Swed. smak m: Icel. smeckr gustus, sapor: Pol. smak: Finl. macu: Wel. ysmac a stroke*]
SMACK, taste, savour; gustus, sapor, *Cot. 113, 138.*

Smæccan, gesmæccan. To SMACK, taste; gustare, *Elf. gr. 28.*

Smægende considering, *Chr. Gib. p. 196, 9.*

SMÆL, smal, smeal; def. se smala; seo, þæt smale; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [*Plat. sma, smal, smaal: Dut. smal: Frs. smel: Ger. schmal, schmäl-ler, smälste; adj. adv: Isd. Not. smal: Dan. smal: Swed. smal, små; adj. pl: Icel. smár, smærri, smærstr parvus, minor, minimus; smálátr humilis, levis; smálegr minutus: Wel. mál, ysmala light, fickle, inconstant, simple or vain in one's discourse; malu to grind: Russ. malo small, little. According to Adelung, smal is derived from the antiquated Ger. sma, smah, smach small; which only differs from the Plat. sma, the Dan. smaa, Swed. små in the termination, while in Russ. or Slavonic malo is in want of the prefixed s*]

1. SMALL, slender, thin; gracilis, exilis, parvus, subtilis, tenuis. 2. Narrow; angustus: — 1. Great and smæl great and small; grossi et graciles, *Cot. 98.* Smæl þearmas small veins, intestines; ilia, intestina, venulæ, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 71: R. 74.* Smæl þearma sare intestinorum morbus, *L. M. 2, 33.* Smæl æl anguilla, *Cot. 161.* Smæl þistel the small thistle; parvus carduus. Hangað be smalan þræde hangs by a small thread, *Bt. 29, 1.* Smalan wyrmas small worms; tenues vermes, *Bt. 16, 2.* Þeah þu hie smale

todæle swa dust though thou make me small as dust, *Bt. 13.*
Hi smalo hrægel wefað they weave thin clothing; illi subtiles vestes texunt, *Bd. S. p. 601, 16.* 2. Smælost, smælst narrowest, *Ors. 1, 1.*

^vSmæll A slap, cuff; alapa, *C. Jn. 18, 22.*

Smærc SMIRK; risus, *Lye.*

SMÆTE, smeate [*smat; p. of smitan to beat*] Beaten; *Lye says, pure, and gives the Latin obrussa, obryzum: — Smæte gylðne obrussus, obryzus, Cot. 166, 172, 170.* Smæte gylðen claðas obryzæ laminæ, *Cot. 2, 143.* Of smeate golde of beaten gold, *Chr. Gib. p. 177, 6.*

Smæðe smooih, even, v. smeðe.

Smal, small small, thin, slender, *Bt. 29, 1, v. smæl.*

Smallung, e; f. *A making small, diminishing; minutio, diminutio, Som.*

Smeác smoked; p. of smeocan.

Smeæwung consideration, *C. T. Ps. 18, 15, v. smeagung.*

Smeagan, smeagean to inquire, meditate, imagine, consider, *Lk. 22, 23: 11, 38, v. smean.*

Smeagendlic; adj. Belonging to consideration, contemplative; deliberativus, contemplativus, *Som.*

Smeagung, smeæwung, e; f. Search, consideration, study, machination; scrutinium, studium, *Ps. 63, 6, v. smeaung.*

^wSmealic; adj. Small, slender, thin, subtle, deep, profound; parvus, exiguus, tenuis, subtilis: — Smealicu fandung subtilis inquisitio, *Past. 20, 3.* Mid smealican spræce with subtle speech, *Bt. 22, 1.* Mid smealicro spræce with more subtle speech, *Bt. 22, tit.*

Smealice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Slenderly, finely, acutely, deeply; subtiliter, accurate: — Smealice þencan to think deeply, *Bt. 24, 1: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.* Smealice sohtan, sohton to seek narrowly, deeply, *Bd. 3, 10: Elf. T. p. 42, 12.* Smealicro spreca to speak more deeply, *Bt. tit. 13: 13.* Þonne ic smealicrost þence when I think most subtilly, *Bt. 10.*

Smealicronys, se; f. Slenderness, subtilty, acuteness; subtilitas, acumen, *Som.*

Smea - mettas [*mettas meats*] Delicate meats, dainties; delicæ, dapes, epulæ: — Forhæfednes smeametta abstinence from delicacies, *L. Eccl. 40.* Mid cynelicum smeamettum gefyllled filled with royal dainties, *Bd. 3, 6.*

^xSMEA'N, smeagan, smeagean; ic smeage, he smeað, we smean, smeað, smeageað; p. smeade, gesmeade; pp. smead. [*Plat. smeken: Dut. smeecken to enireal: Frs. smuga, smoegeje to beseech: Dan. smigre to flatter: Swed. smeka to caress*] To inquire, meditate, consider, design, weigh, examine, search, dispute, argue, reason; quærere, meditari, considerare, scrutari, disputare: — Ne secð he nanwuht, ne ne smeað neithher seeks he after anything, nor inquires, *Bt. 42, Card. p. 390, 20.* Þæt ic smeade ut meditarer, *Ps. 118, 148.* Smea quære, scrutari, *Jn. 7, 52.* We smean nos meditamur, *Bt. 41, 5.* Smeað ge meditemini vos, *Bt. 32, 2.* Hwæt smeade ge quid disputavistis vos, *Mk. 9, 33.* Hi smeaddon illi quæsi-verunt, meditati sunt, *Mk. 9, 10.* Hi agunnon betwux hym smeagan, hwylc of hym þæt to donne wære, *Lk. 22, 23.* Ða ongan se Fariseisca on hym smeagean, *Lk. 11, 38.* Be þam ge smeageað de hoc quæritis, *Jn. 16, 19: 5, 39: Lk. 2, 19.* Bið smead erit meditatus, *Ps. 1, 2.* Hwile he smeað ymb þis eorðlice lif while he meditates about this earthly life, *Bt. 39, 7.*

Smearcian to smirk, smile, *Bt. 39, 4, v. smercian.*

Smeat beaten, pure, *Chr. Gib. p. 177, 6, v. smæte.*

Smeað [*smeað that which is inquired into; from smean or smeagan to inquire, meditate*] Meditation, consideration; meditatio, *Ps. 118, 77, v. smeaung.*

Smea - þancfull Contemplative; contemplativus, *Som.*

Smea-þancfullnys consideration, musing; contemplatio, *Som.*

Smea-þancol contemplative, sharp-witted, subtle; contemplativus, *Som.*

Smea-þancollice with consideration, subtilly; subtiliter, contemplative, *Dial. 2, 22, 25.*

Smea-þancolnys, se; f. Subtily; subtiliter, *Th. An.*

Smeaung, smeauge, e; f. also, es; m. Meditation, thought, reasoning, dispute, argument; meditatio, cogitatio, indagatio, discussio, argumentatio: — Smeaung min is meditatio mea est, *Ps. 118, 24, 97, 99.* Sio smeaung the argument, *Bt. 39, 8.* On smeauge gewrita in meditation of scriptures, *Bd. S. p. 474, 5.* Smeaungas yfle cogitationes pravæ, *C. Mt. 15, 19: Mk. 7, 21: R. Ben. 2.*

¹ Smea-wyrm, smega-wyrm, smoegea-wyrm [smuan, smugan to creep] *A disease which some call the shingles; others, ring-worm, running worm; herpes morbus, L. M. 3, 9.*
 Smec smoke, *Bt. 27, 3, v. smic.*
 Smecan to smoke, *Ex. 19, 18, v. smeocan.*
 Smecc smack, taste, *v. smæc.*
 Smeccgan to taste, *v. smæccan.*
 SMEDME, smedeme, an; *f. Meal, fine flour; simila, similago, farina, amyllum:—Pri sestras smedeman tria sata farinae similagineæ, Gen. 18, 6. Teoð-an dæl smedeman decimam partem simila, Ex. 29, 40. Mid hwætes smedeman cum tritici similagine, Deut. 32, 14. Smedmen Fine flour; similago, Scint. 47, Lye.*
 Smega-wyrm ring-worm, *v. smeawyrm.*
 SMELT. A SMELT, sprat; *sardina piscis, Cot. 161.*
 Smelt serene, mild, *Prov. 16, v. smylt.*
 Smel-bistl a small thistle, *Cot. 206, v. smæl.*
 Smelting, smylting Amber; *succinum, electrum, R. 58.*
 Smeoc smoke, *V. Ps. 101, 4, v. smic.*
 Smeocan, smecan, smocian; *ic smeóce, he smycð; p. smeác, we smucon; pp. smocen [smeoc smoke] To SMOKE; fumare:—Ex. 20, 18. Hi smeocað fumabunt, Ps. 143, 6. Smeocende fumans, Mt. 12, 20.*
² Smeodoma fine flour, *v. smedma.*
 Smeogan to smoke.—Smeogoð fumant, *Ps. 103, 33, v. smeocan.*
 Smeogan to search, inquire, *R. Jn. 5, 19, v. smean.*
 Smeortan To SMART, ache; *dolere, Som.*
 Smeort - wyrt, smeortu - wyrt *Fern, the plant called heartwort, birthwort; veneria, filix, aristolochia, v. smering-wyrt.*
 Smeoru fat, *v. smeru.*
 SMERCIAN, smearcian; *p. ode; pp. od. To SMIRK, smile; subridere:—Smercode he subrisit, Bt. 34, 12: 35, 4: 40, 2.*
 SMERE [Plat. Dut. smear *n. grease: Frs. Japix. smoar: Ger. schmeer, schmer n. grease: Dan. Swed. smör n. butter: Icel. smiör n. butyrum, oleum: Ir. Gael. smear, smior m. marrow] Fat, grease, ointment; unguentum, adeps:—Smere swines adeps vel axungia porci, R. 73.*
 Smerels ointment, *v. smyrels.*
 Smere - mangere a butter or cheese-monger, dealer in butter.
 Smerenys, se; *f. Uction, oint-*

ment; unctio, unguentum, Som.
^a Smerewig Smeary, unctuous, fat; *unguinosus, Som.*
 Smerian to smear, *Ps. 44, 9, v. smyrian.*
 Smering - wyrt, smeort - wyrt, smert-wyrt. *Fern, the plant called heartwort, birthwort; crispa, victoriola, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64: R. 41.*
 Smero fat, tallow, *Cot. 164, 195, v. smeru.*
 Smert - wyrt fern, heartwort, *Herb. 20, v. smering-wyrt.*
 Smeru; *g. smerwes; d. smerwe, smerewe; n. Fat; adeps:—Pat smeru wand ut, Jud. 3, 22: Lev. 8, 25. Of smeruwe ex adipe, C. Ps. 80, 15: 72, 7.*
 Smerung, e; *f. An anointing, salve; unctio, v. smyring.*
 Smerwian to smear, *v. smyrian.*
 SMEÐE, smoeð; *comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. [Plat. smidig, smödig: Dut. smydig, smedig pliant, limber: Ger. schmeidig, geschmeidig soft, pliant: South Ger. geschmaissig: Dan. Swed. smidig: Icel. smedia f: Ir. Gael. maoth tender, soft: Wel. mwyð soft; esmyð easy, soft] SMOOTH; lævis, planus, mollis, suavis:—Ic eom smeðe ego sum glaber, Gen. 27, 11. On smeðne feld in planam viam, Bd. S. p. 618, 40. Smeðe wegas planæ viæ, Lk. 3, 5. Pa smeðan word the soft (gentle, sweet) words, Elf. T. p. 29.*
^b Smeðian to make smooth, to sooth, soften, *R. 36, v. gesmeðian.*
 Smeðnys, se; *f. Plainness, even ground; planities, R. 96: Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*
 SMIC, smec, smeoc, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. smook m: Old Frs. smayk: Brem. Dict. Ger. schmauch m.] SMOKE; fumus:—Se smic aras of him, Ex. 19, 18. Gesawon þone smic swiðe heage astigan viderunt fumum valde alte ascendere, Jos. 8, 20. Mid þam smice cum fumo, Gen. 19, 28.*
 Smican to smoke, *V. Ps. 143, 6: R. Mt. 12, 20, v. smeocan.*
 SMICERE Elegant, polished, trim, neat, snug; *elegans:—Cot. 71, 74. Smicere leoð rhythmicum carmen, Cot. 55. Smicere rest most polished, Cot. 150.*
 Smicere; *comp. smicror; adv. [Plat. Dut. smuk; adj. elegant: Dut. opgesmukt smugged up, adorned: Ger. schmuck; adj. pretty: Dan. smuk; adj. fair: Wend. smuc. The Brem. Dict. states the derivation to be from the Grk. σμηκτος, from σμαω, σμεω, σμω, σμηχω to*

wipe off, to clean] Cunningly, neatly, elegantly; affabre, eleganter:—Smicere geworhte elegantly worked, Cot. 82. Smicror more elegantly, Past. 63.
 Smicernes, se; *f. Neatness, spruceness; elegantia, Cot. 101.*
 Smideme, an; *f. Fine flour, meal; similago, farina:—Ane handfulle smideman pugillum simila, Lev. 2, 2, v. smedme.*
 Smilt serene, quiet, *Deut. 32, 2, v. smylt.*
 Smilting Amber; *electrum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*
 Smirilic Unctuous, greasy; *unctuosus, pinguis, Som.*
 Smiring smearing, ointment, *v. smyring.*
 Smiring-ele smearing or anointing oil, *Ex. 29, 21.*
 SMITAN; *ic smíte, he smít; p. smát, we smiton; pp. smiten. [Plat. smiten: Dut. smyten to sling: Ger. schmeissen: Ot. smeizan: Moes. smeitan, smitan ungere: Dan. smide to throw; smitte to infect: Swed. smiska to lash; smitta to infect: Grk. σμωττειν to smite] To SMITE, strike, dash; percutere:—Pu smitst ofer impones, Ex. 29, 20. Smite on þæs weofodes hyrnan, Lev. 4, 18. He smat into heofone, H. Lk. 24, 51.*
^d SMID, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. smid m: Old Dut. smet m: Frs. smed m: Ger. schmidt m: Old Ger. smit, smith, smid: Dan. Swed. smed m: Icel. smidr m. faber, autor. In earlier times smith signified an artist in general, as it does still in the Icel. Wil. translates fabricare by smiden. In the Lat. mid. of the 8th century we find cultores, seu fabri apum.—smið he whosmites, from smitan] Any one who strikes or smites with a hammer, an artificer, a carpenter, SMITH, workman. One who worked in iron was in A.-S. called isen-smið an iron-smith; faber, fabricator, artifex, opifex:—Hu nys þys se smið, Marian sunu? Mk. 6, 3. Witodlice þes ys smiðes sunu, Mk. 13, 55.*
 Smið-cræft the craft or art of a smith or carpenter, *Bd. 5, 14.*
 Smið-cræftega a smith-craftsman, a handicraftman, *Cd. 52.*
 Smiðian; *p. ode; pp. gesmiðed, asmiðed; v. a. To forge, make, to work as a smith; fabricare, cudere:—Cot. 46. Ic smiðige I forge, Elf. gr. Som. p. 28, 6.*
 Smiðlice in the manner of a

smith or a workman; *fabriliter*, *Cot.* 84.

^e *Smið-tang* a smith's tongs.

Smiðþe, an; *f.* A SMITHY, *workshop*; *fabri officina*:—On his *smiðþan* in his shop, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

Smiting Contagion, infection; *contagio, pollutio, Lye.*

SMITTA [*Plat. smitte f: Dut. smet f. a stain: Old Dut. smette f. macula: Ger. schmutz m: Old Ger. smiz: Dan. smuds c: Swed. smuts m.*] *SMUT*; *macula, R. Ben. interl. prol.*

SMOC A *SMOCK*; *colobium, R.* 27.

Smoca smoke, *L. Ps.* 17, 10, v. *smic.*

Smocian to smoke, *L. Ps.* 103, 33: *Gen.* 15, 17, v. *smeocan.*

Smoege - *wyrm ring* - worm, v. *smea-wyrm.*

Smoeð smooth, *C. R. Lk.* 3, 5, v. *smeðe.*

Smolt serene, placid, quiet, late, *Bt. R.* p. 156, v. *smylt.*

Smolt Fat, fatness; *pinguedo, R. Conc.*

Smoltnys serenity, v. *smyltnes.*

Smoran to suffocate, strangle, *R. Mt.* 13, 7: 18, 28, v. *asmo-ran.*

^f *SMUAN*, *smugan* [*Plat. smigen: Dut. smuigen to eat secretly: Frs. smuga, smoege to entreat, creep: Ger. schmiegen to bend, creep: Swed. smyga to withdraw privately: Icel. smegia insinuare se: Icel. smiuga penetrare*] To creep, to flow or spread gradually; *serpere, repere:—Elf. gr.* 28, 4. *Smugende, Bt.* 24, 1.

Smuendlic Creeping; *reptilis:—Smuendlicu creeping things; reptilia, L. Ps.* 68, 39.

Smygelas Conies, holes under ground; *cuniculi, Cot.* 37, *Som.*

SMYLT, *smilt, smelt, smolt*; *def. se smylta*; *seo, þæt smylte*; *adj. [Plat. Dut. smolt the pret. of smelten to melt, A.-S. meltan]* Serene, gentle, placid, mild, quiet, calm, fair; *serenus, placidus, tranquillus, quietus, tenuis:—Smylte* ren gentle rain, *Bd. S.* p. 582, 34. *Smylte* weder serene weather, *Bt.* 23: *Mt.* 16, 2. *Smylte* blaweð suðan-westan wind mild blows south-west wind, *Bt.* 9. *Purh þone smyltan suðan-westernan* wind through the mild south-west wind, *Bt.* 4. *Smylte* mod hæfdon had a quiet mind, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 40. *Seo sæ* mot brucan *smyl-tra yða* the sea may enjoy serene waves, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 30, 24.

^g *Smylting* amber, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63, v. *smelting.*

Smyltnys, se; *f.* 1. *Serenity, calmness, stillness; serenitas, tranquillitas.* 2. *Silence; silentium.* 3. *Stillness of the evening, late in the day; serum diei.* 4. *What quietness tends to produce, fatness; pinguedo:—1. Þær wearð geworden micel smylnys, Mt.* 8, 26: *Mk.* 4, 39. 2. *C. Mt.* 22, 34. 3. *Smyltnisse* aworden wæs *serum diei factum est, Jn.* 6, 16. 4. *R.* 89: *Elf. gl. p.* 74.

Smyrels Ointment; *unguentum, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *L. Edg.* 66.

SMYRIAN, *smirian, smyrgan, gesmyrian*; *ic smyrige, þu smirest, he smiriað*; *p. smyrode, gesmyrode; pp. gesmyrod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. smeeren: Ger. schmieren: Not. smiran: Dan. smöre: Swed. smöra, v. n. smörja, v. a: Icel. smyria ungere: Gael. smeor, smior, smiur: Ir. smearam: Pol. smarowac.—from smere fat]*

^h To *SMEAR*, *anoint*; *ungere, inungere, oblinere, tingere:—Ne mot nan man smyrgan, L. Elf. Can.* 32, *W.* p. 158, 5. *Mid gesmyrian to anoint with, Nic.* 25, *Thw.* p. 13, 14. *Ic smyrode ego unxi, Ps.* 88, 20. *Ic smirie mine* flan on blod *ego tingam meas sagittas in sanguine, Deut.* 32, 42. *Þu ne smyredest tu non unxisti, Lk.* 7, 46. *Þu smirest tu unges, Ex.* 29, 36. *Smyra þin* heafod *unge tuum caput, Mt.* 6, 17. *Smiriað unget, Lev.* 6, 20. *Ele synfulle ne smiriað* heafod *min oleum peccatoris ne impinguet caput meum, Ps.* 140, 6. *Þæt hi hyne smyredon ut illæ eum ungerent, Mk.* 16, 1. To *smyrianne ad ungendum, Mk.* 14, 8.

Smyring, smyrung, e; f. SMEARING ointment; *unguentum:—Ps.* 132, 2. *Cassia, C. Ps.* 44, 10: *L. Elf. Can.* 32.

SNACA [*Plat. Old Dut. snake f. m. a kind of water snake: Ger. schsnake f. a provincial word for a water snake: Dan. snog c. a snake: Swed. snok m: Icel. snákr, snókr m: Sans. naga.—snican to creep*] A *SNAKE*, serpent, scorpion; *coluber, scorpio:—Elf. gr.* 8. *Snacan* scorpiones, *Lk.* 10, 19.

SNACC [*Plat. Dut. smakk or smak f: Ger. schmacke f: Dan. snekke c. a snail, a smack: Swed. snäcka f: Icel. snákr m. a snake, a smack: Fr. semaque f. a smack*]

ⁱ A small vessel, *SMACK*; *navis, navicula, scapha:—He* for to Scotlande mid *xii* *snac-cum* he went to Scotland with 12 *smacks, Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* p. 259, 15. *Scypian* *xl* *snacca* to fit out 40 *smacks, Chr.* 1052, *Ing.* p. 235, 9.

Snacu a snake; *snaca.*

Snæd A little piece, morsel, bit, fragment, slice; *morsus, offa, offella, buccella:—Spicessnæd* a slice of bacon, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. *Snæda buccellæ, Ps.* 147, 6. *Snædan* offulæ, *Cot.* 190. *Snæd* landes a piece of land taken from a manor, hence we have *Snad-lands* the name of lands at Bromley, Surrey.

Snæd The handle of a scythe, *SNEAD* or *SNEATH*, still used in Derbyshire; *falcis anşa, Som.*

SNÆDAN [*snæd a bit*] To feed, take food; *cibo reficere:—Þa* snædde he þær and his menn then took he food there, and his men; *tum refecit se ille ibi, et ejus homines, Chr.* 1051.

SNÆDEL The bowels; *extales, exta:—Cot.* 166: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

Snædinge A mixture, taking food, a repast; *mixtum, refectio:—R. Ben. interl.* 38: *R. Conc.* 1.

Snæding-hus a victualling-house, house for refreshment, *R.* 108.

Snæd - *mælum* in morsels, in pieces; *offatim, frustatim, Som.*

SNÆGEL, *snægl, snæl, snegel* [*Plat. snekke, snigge, sniggel f: Dut. slek or slak f: Ger. schnecke f. as a provincialism schnegel f: Dan. snegle, snegl, snekke c: Swed. snigel m. snäcka f.*] A *SNAIL*; *limax:—Cot.* 120, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59. *Sæ snæl* a sea snail, a cockle; *marina cochlea, Cot.* p. 60.

Snæsan to knock against; *impingere, Ben., v. asnæsan.*

Snake, es. A snake; *anguis, Chr.* 1137, v. *snaca.*

Snas A spit, brooch, a dart used in war; *veru, Cot.* 111, 181, *Som.*

SNAW, *es; m.* [*Plat. snee m: Dut. sneeuw f: Ger. schnee m: Ot. sneuu: Tat. snio: Frag. on Charlemagne, sne: Moes. snaivs: Dan. snee, sne c: Swed. snö f: Icel. sniör, sniár, snær m: Gael. Ir. sneachd m: Wend. sneh: Boh. snih: Pol. snieg: Slav. neg, sieg, sneh*] *SNOW*; *nix:—Swa* hwite swa *snaw tam albus quam nix, Ex.* 4, 6: *Mt.* 28, 3: *Mk.* 9, 3. *Ofer* *snaw*

ablicen *super nivem dealbatus*, Ps. 50, 8: 67, 15. He selð snaw ille dat nivem, Ps. 147, 5. Forstas and snawas þec bletsige frosts and snows bless thee, Cd. 192: Bt. 23.

^kSnawan to snow, v. sniwan.

Snaw-ceald snow-cold, Bt. R. p. 194.

Snaw-dun [Kni. Snowdonn.—snaw snow, dun a hill] SNOWDON, Carnarvonshire:—Com to Snawdune came to Snowdon, Chr. 1096.

Snaw-hwit snow-white, R. 93.

Snaw-lic snow-like, as snow, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.

Sneddun cut, R. Mt. 21, 8, v. sniðan.

Snegel a snail, v. snægel.

SNEL, snell; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. snell: Dut. snel: Ger. schnell, adj. adv: Ker. Ot. Not. snell: Swed. snält, adj. snelt, adv: Icel. sniallr fortis: It. snello, adj. brisk] Quick, active, cheerful, bold, brave; alacris, celer, velox, fortis:—Snellra werod expeditorum exercitus, Jdth. p. 24, 21: Ors. 2, 5.

Snelle; adv. Quickly; cito:—Snelle gemundon quickly remembered, Cd. 154.

Snellian To hasten, make haste; accelerare, Som.

^lSnellie quick, v. snel.

Snelnes, se; f. Haste, speed, swiftness; celeritas, alacritas, Som.

SNEOME; comp. or; adv. [Icel. snemma, snemmendis mane] Immediately, readily, quickly; confestim, illico:—Hatað hy upp astandan sneome of slæpe commandeth them to arise up immediately from sleep, Cod. Exon. 21 a. Ne gesawe þu no sniomor ne'er sawest thou one reader, Cd. 39.

SNICAN [Dan. snige] To SNEAK, creep; repere:—Snicað repunt, Bd. S. p. 633, 18. Snicende farað go creeping, Bt. 41, 6. Snicendne wyrm gesihð sees a creeping worm, Bd. S. p. 474, 33.

Snid, snide. 1. A saw, little saw; serra, serrula. 2. A cut, gash, an incision; incisura, incisio. 3. A morsel, bit, piece; offa:—1. Elf. gl. Som. p. 55: R. 2: Past. 30, 2. 2. On snide blod forlætan to let blood by incision, L. M. 1, 72. 3. Cot. 52.

Snidan, besnædan; pp. besnæded to cut, lop, cut off, amputate, Cd. 200, Th. p. 248, 16: 202, Th. p. 250, 34, v. sniðan.

Snidere A cutter, hewer, pruner; scissor, amputator, Som.

^mSnid-isene a cutting-iron, a surgeon's lancet or knife, L. M. 2, 22.

Snidung, e; f. A cutting, slaying; mactatio, incisio, Lye.

Sniomor more readily, v. sneome.

SNITE [Plat. snep, snippe f: Dut. snip, poelsnip, snep f: Ger. schnepfe f: Old Ger. snepho: Dan. sneppe c: Swed. snäppa f. This bird derived its name from its long bill or beak. The Plat. snippe or snibbe signifies a bill or beak] A SNITE, snipe; gallinago minor, aceta, R. 38: Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.

SNIDAN, þu snitst; p. snáð, gesnáð, we sniðon, sneddun; pp. sniden, gesniden; v. a. [Plat. sniden, snien: Dut. snyden: Frs. snia, snida: Ger. schneiden: Ot. sniden, snidan: Moes. sneian, sneithan: Dan. snitte: Swed. snida: Icel. sneida] To cut, to cut even, to cut off, to amputate, slay; secare, amputare, cedere:—Þæt mon mæge sniðan his unþeawas that one may cut off his vices, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 24. Þu snitst secabis, Ex. 29, 17. Sneddun cædebant, R. Mt. 21, 8. Sniden mid snide cut with a saw, Past. 30, 2: Ex. 20, 26.

ⁿSniðung A cutting, killing; mactatio, amputatio, R. 35: Cot. 136.

Sniwan; pp. besniwed. To SNOW; ningere:—Hit sniweð it snows, Elf. gr. 22. Swa swa hit rine and sniwe and styrme ute as it rain and snow, and is stormy without, Bd. S. p. 516, 17.

SNOD A fillet, cap, hood; vitta, cappa, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61: Cot. 32.

Snofel Secretions from the nose; phlegma, mucus, Som.

Snoffa A loathing, abhorring; nausea, Pref. R. Conc.

Snofi mucus, v. snofel.

Snoffig Phlegmatic: pituitosus, Som.

Snora SNORING; sternutatio, rhonchus, Cot. 174.

SNÓRU; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f. [Frs. snore f. a sister-in-law: Ger. schnur f: Tat. snurf: Lapp. Findland. nuori a youth: Fr. nore, nouere f: It. nuora f. It is related to the Heb. נער nor a son, youth, Adelung] A daughter-in-law; nurus:—Snoru on hyre swegere, Lk. 12, 53: Mt. 10, 35: Gen. 38, 11.

SNOTE, gesnôte [Plat. snotte

^on: Dut. Dan. snot n.] SNOT; mucus, Som.

Snotenga-ham, Snotinga-ham. [Hunt. Snotingham: West. Notingham: Hag. Nothinga-ham: Ric. Notingham: Gerv. Snotingeham: Hovd. Notingham: Brom. Notyngham. Nomen repetit Camdenus a subterraneis speluncis et meatibus quæ in receptacula et habitationem excavavit antiquitas, sub præruptis illis saxis in australi parte qua Linum fluviolum despectat.—Speluncarum domum, quemadmodum nomen interpretatur Asserius, fortasse a snidan, sniðan to cut] NOTTINGHAM; Mercie oppidum, Chr. 868: 924. —Snotengaham-scir, Snotingaham-scyr Nottinghamshire, Chr. 1016.

SNOTER, snotr, snottor, snytro; comp. ra, re; sup. est, ust; adj. [Icel. snotr] Wise, prudent, knowing; prudens, sciens, sapiens, sagax:—Seo snotere mægð the prudent maid, Jdth. 11, 3. Ongeat haligne wer, and snotorne, and gecorene on his þeawum knew (him to be) a holy man, and wise, and precise in his manners, Bd. S. p. 554, 8, 9. He gesette to cininge þone snoteran Salomon he appointed for a king the wise Solomon, Elf. T. p. 14.

^pSnoterlice, snotorlice, snotyrlice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Prudently, wisely; prudenter, sapienter:—Syngað snotyrlice psallite sapienter, L. Ps. 46, 7: C. R. Mk. 12, 34.

Snoternys, snotornys, se; f. Prudence, wisdom; prudentia, sapientia:—Þurh his snoternisse through his wisdom, Elf. T. p. 14.

Snotor prudent, v. snoter.

SNUDE; adv. 1. Again; de novo, denuo. 2. Immediately, without delay; protinus, confestim, cito:—1. Buta hwele acenned sie snude nisi quis natus sit denuo, R. Jn. 3, 3. 2. Gebrohten snude brought immediately, Jdth. p. 22, 8. Þa seo snotere mægð snude gebrohte then the wise maid immediately brought, Jdth. 11, 3.

Snude; adj. Unexpected, coming suddenly; improvisus, subito ingruens:—On þa snudan tid in that unexpected time, Cod. Ex. 20 a, 12.

Snyfling SNIVELLING; mucus, phlegma, Lye.

Snyringas Ragged rocks; cautes, Cot. 44.

Snytan [Plat. snitjen to snuff

the candle: *Dut.* snuiten emungere: *Ger.* schnäuzen, schneuzen: *Dan.* snyde: *Swed.* snyta: *Icel.* sníta emungere] To SNITE; emungere, *Lye.*

^uSnyting *A sneezing, clearing of the nose; sternutatio, emunctio, Lye.*

Snytro wise, prudent, *C. Ps.* 118, 98, v. snoter.

Snytro, snyttro indecl. in s. *Prudence, wit, ingenuity, wisdom; prudentia, sapientia, sagacitas:—Þære snytro in the wisdom, Cd.* 173. Snytra gemyndig of prudence mindful, *Cd.* 113. Þurh snytro sped by dint of skill, *Cd.* 52. Ic þe gelærde swelce snytro I taught thee such wisdom, *Bt.* 8. Snytro gearwiende sapientiam præstans, *Ps.* 18, 8: *T. Ps.* 104, 20: *C. Ps.* 110, 9.

Snytro; adv. *Prudently; prudenter, sapienter, T. Ps.* 46, 7.

Soað for swa oð or; sive, *Ælfr. Duc. Test.*

Soc, gesoc *Suck; suctus:—Fram soce ateah a suctu abduxit, Gen.* 21, 7, 8.

^rSoc, soca, soce. 1. A SOKE, liberty, immunity, franchise, privilege, to minister justice or execute laws, jurisdiction; jurisdictio, juris dicendi potestas. 2. The territory, precinct, circuit, shire wherein such jurisdiction and such privilege were to be exercised. Whence our Law-Latin word soca, for a lordship enfranchised by the king, with the liberty of holding or keeping a court of his socmen or socagers, that is, of his tenants, whose tenure is hence called socagium, in. *Eng.* socage; ditio, locus vel ambitus in quo eadem potestas exercetur. In hoc differebant inter se sac et soc; quod istud, nempe sac, privilegium erat sive potestas cognoscendi causas et lites dirimendi: hoc autem, nempe soc, territorium, sive præcinctus, in quo saca et cætera privilegia exercebantur. Soc curia. Sac causarum in ipsa curia cognitio, *Hickes's Thes.* I. p. 159, v. socn.

Socan to seek, go to, v. sécan.

Socc, es; m. [*Plat.* sokke f: *Dut.* sok f: *Frs.* socca m. slipper: *Ger.* socke f: *Mons.* sochili: *Dan.* sokke c: *Swed.* socka f: *Icel.* sockr m: *It.* sacco: *Fr.* socque f: *Sp.* zoco, zueco m. a wooden shoe: *Grk.* συκχας, συκχος a kind of Phrygian shoes] A sock, woollen wrapper for the feet; soccus,

calicula:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Soccas pedules, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.

^sSocca-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [*Dunel.* Socceburg, Sochasburg: *Stub.* Socaburgh] SOCKBURN, *Durham; loci nomen in quo consecratus est Higbaldus in episcopum Lindisfarnensem, A. D.* 780:—*Chr.* 780.

Socen sucked, v. sucen.

Socian To SOKE; macerare, maderare, v. sicerian.

Socn, socna, socne. 1. The liberty of holding a soke or court; curia domini. 2. Refuge, exemption, privilege; refugium, immunitas. 3. An inquisition, examination, inquiry, a searching; quæstio, investigatio:—1. Ofer saca and socna over sacks and socks, *Chart. Edw. Conf. Hickes's Thes.* vol. I. p. 159, 3. 2. His socne hæbbe have his privilege, *L. Pol. Cnut.* 69: *L. Ps.* 58, 19. 3. Be monigum socnum de multis quæstionibus *Bd.* 1, 27, 8. On land socne in search of land, *Cd.* 80, 82, v. soc.

^tSoden SODDEN, boiled, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 34, v. seoðan.

Soden SUDDEN; subitaneus, *Som.*

Sodenlice SUDDENLY; subito, *Som.*

Sodoma, Sodome, Sodoma-burh, Sodoma-ceaster. Sodom, the city of Sodom, *Gen.* 14, 10: 18, 22. — Sodoma - land the land of Sodom, *Mt.* 10, 15. — Sodoma-rice the kingdom of Sodom, *Cd.* 98. — Sodoma-warru men of Sodom; Sodomites, *Mt.* 11, 24.

Sodomisc, Sodomitisc Sodomitish; Sodomæus, Sodomiticus, *Cd.* 91: *Gen.* 13, 13.

Soecan to seek, make for, to preach, *C. Lk.* 15, 8: 4, 18, v. secan.

Soel better, *C. Mk.* 16, 18, v. sel.

SOFT soft, mild, gentle, *T. Ps.* 24, 10, v. seft.

Softe; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Softly, quietly, easily, gladly; molliter, suaviter, jucunde:—Softe swæf softly slept, *Cd.* 9. Þe softor libbað who more softly live, *Bt.* 39, 10.

Softnys softness, v. seftnes.

SOGEDA, sogoða [*Plat.* sog, sogt copia lactandi in nutritibus: *Plat.* sucht f. a sigh, a strong passionate desire: *Dut.* zucht f. a sigh, v. A. - S. sican, sicettan] 1. Juice, moisture; succus. 2. Beating of the heart, fainting, swooning; palpitation cordis, deliquium

animi:—1. *L. M.* p. 1, 2: 2 34, 39, *Som. Ben.* 2. Ne yrne he, þe læs þe he hwylcne wlættan and sogeðan on his heortan ne astyrige he run not lest he stir any nausea and beating in his heart, *R. Ben.* 43. Gif sy sogoða getæncge if there be a troublesome beating; si sit palpitatio molesta, *Herb.* 90, 11.

^uSohcetha. An iota, a jot; iota, *Cot.* 108. Sed perperam, ni fallor (*inquit Somn.*) pro iochða.

Sóhte sought, v. secan.

SOL, sole, solea; pl. solen. 1. A SOLE, a wooden hoop or band, to put round the neck to tie an ox or cow in the stall; orbita, retinaculum. 2. SOIL, filth, mire, dirt, a place to roll in; sordes, volutabrum:—1. *Cot.* 147. 2. Sleað he eft on þa solu casts he (himself) into the mire, *Bt.* 37, 4. Swyn simle willnað liegan on fulum solum swine always wish to be in foul mire, *Bt.* 37, 4, *Card.* p. 298, 16.

Sola-sece the sun-flower, turnsole, *Herb.* 76, v. sol-sæce.

Solate solanum herba, v. sol-sæce.

Solc as, v. swylc.

Solcen silken, v. seolcen.

^vSolcen, besolcen Slow, SULKY; deses, desidiosus, *C. R. Ben.* 50: *Past.* 35, 1, v. asolcen.

Solcenes, se; f. SULKINESS; desidia, *Mod. confit.* 1.

Solen. SOLES, sandals, slippers; soleæ, *R.* 28, *Lye.*

Sol-monað The sun month, February; solis mensis, scilicet Februarius ita dicta a visibilibus aucta, tunc temporis, meridiana solis altitudine, *Lye.*

Sol-sæce, sol-sece. The sun-seeker, sun-flower, turnsole; solsequium, heliotropium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66: *R.* 40.

Som some, *Gen.* 43, 11, v. sum.

Som or, *Herb.* 63, 3, v. sam.

SOM, some. Agreement, judgment, concord, peace; concordia:—*Off. Reg.* 15: *L. Const. W.* p. 109, 5. Some lufige love concord; concordiam amate, *Som.*

Some also, as, *Cd.* 214, *Bt. R.* p. 154, v. same.

Sómed together, likewise, *Cd.* 23: *Bd. S.* p. 483, 45, v. sámód.

Somen Together; simul, *R. Jn.* 21, 2.

Som-hiwan fellows, mates, companions, v. sam-hiwan.

Som-hwylc Some one; alius, quidam, aliquis, *L. In.* 23.

Som-hwyle Some while; aliquando, interdum, *Som.*

*Somme, *Jdth. Thw.* p. 22, 12, an error for womme, v. wom a blot.

Somne; *adv.* [*Plat. samend: Ger. gesamt, sämtlich conjunctim: Icel. saman conjunctim; samt simul.—somne seems like the ac. m. of some or same same, governed by to, æt, &c.*] It occurs often with æt and to before it; as, To somne, æt somne, and then signifies, in one sum, together, at the same time; simul, conjunctim, una, eodem tempore, similiter, eodem modo:—Eardiað æt somne habitant una, *Deut.* 25, 5. Butu æt somne both together, *Cd.* 39. Gegaderod to somne gathered together; coacti simul, congregati, *Num.* 11, 22. To somne cumað come together; in unum coeunt, *Bt.* 34, 11. Ær hi to somne becomun, *Mt.* 1, 18: *Lk.* 15, 6. Het to somne called together, *Cd.* 178. Foron þa to somne went then together, *Cd.* 93.

SOMNIAN, samnian, somnigean, gesamnian, gesomnian; *p. ode; pp. od* [*Plat. samen: Frs. sama, samena: Ger. sammeln, versammeln: Isd. samen: Ot. samanon, gisamanon: Moes. samen simul, una, pariter: Dan. samle: Swed. samla*] To assemble, collect, gather, unite; congregare, colligere:—Hi somnodon samod togeanes me, *Ps.* 30, 17. Nat hwam hit somnað nescit cui id colligit, *Ps.* 38, 10. Hi somniað illi colligunt, *Ps.* 103, 29. Moyses behead eorlas folc somnigean Moses commanded (his) men to collect (the) people, *Cd.* 154, *Th.* p. 191, 16.

*Somnung an assembly, v. gesamnung.

Somod together, likewise, *Bd. S.* p. 512, 29, v. sámod.

Somod-siðian to go together, to accompany, *Cot.* 52.

Somod-þwyrlic of one mind, harmonious.

Somod-wellung a gathering together; concretio, *Cot.* 55, *Lye.*

Somod together, v. somod.

Somod-mengan to mix together.

Som-wist the same food, fellowship, *Cd.* 104.

SON, es; *m.* A sound, tune; sonus, cantus, cantilena:—For þære mirhte þæs sones for the sweetness of the sound, *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 2. He wæs on lyst þæs seldcuðan sones he was in love with the wonderful sound, *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 17. Sonas to singanne on cyricean ongunnon leor-

nian began to sing tunes in church; sonos cantandi in ecclesia cæperunt discere, *Bd. S.* p. 565, 35.

SONA; *adv.* [*Moes. suns*] Soon, immediately, forthwith; cito, mox, statim:—Anweald bið sona forealdod power is soon gone, *Bt.* 17. Hi þa sona forleton hyra nett, *Mt.* 4, 22: 21, 19: *Mk.* 1, 12. ¶ Sona æfter, eft sona, efter sona soon after, again, *Mt.* 24, 29.—Ærest sona at first, *Bt. R.* p. 166.—Sona þæs þe, sona swa immediately, as soon as, *Bd. S.* p. 498, 29: *Lk.* 1, 44.—Sona instæpe in the very step or place, immediately, *Bd. S.* p. 515, 5.—Sona hraðe soon ready, immediately, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 21.

Sond sand, gravel, *Bt. R.* p. 156, 3: 34, 10, v. sand.—Sond-beorgas, sond-beorghas sand-hills, *Bt.* 12.—Sond-hyllas sand-hills.

Sond a mission, *Hom. in Mt. Wan. Cat.* 17, v. sand.

Sond-wic Sandwich, *Kent.* v. Sand-wic.

Sones soon, *Chr.* 1140, v. sona.

Song a song, *Cd.* 214, v. sang.

Song for sang sung, *Bt.* 2; *p. of* singan.

SONG [*Dan. seng c: Swed. säng f: Icel. sæng f.*] A table, couch; stratum:—*C. Mk.* 14, 15: *Lk.* 22, 12.

Sont a saint, v. sanct.

Son-uald what is round, manna; teres, *C. Jn.* 6, 31, v. sine-wealt.

*SOOT, sooð, sot [*Plat. sott, sud, sood n: Old Dut. soct: Dan. sod n: Swed. Icel. sót n: Ir. suth: Gael. suite, suidh, suidhe m: Arab. ساد sad to be*

black] Soot; fuligo, *Cot.* 87.

Sop-cuppa a soup-cup or dish; catinus pulmentarius, *Test. Ælfled.*

SORG, sorh, sorhg, e; *f. also es.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. sorg f. luctus: Dut. zorg f: Ger. sorge f: Ker. soragu: Ot. suorga: Tat. suorg: Wil. sorgo: Moes. saurga, saurja. Related to this word are the A.-S. sar: Icel. sár vulnus*] Care, anxiety, sorrow; dolor, cura, sollicitudo, anxietas:—Mec sorg dreceð me sorrow vexeth, *Cd.* 99. Him sorh astah sorrow rose to him, *Cd.* 178. Him ealle þa nearonesse þære sorhge afyrde took away from him all the perplexity of the anxiety, *Bd. S.* p. 579, 34. Cuðon sar and sorge knew pain and sorrow, *Cd.* 4. Þu sorge ne þearft beran thou needest not

bear sorrow, *Cd.* 35. Buton sorge without care, *Bt.* 7, 2. Butan ælcere sorge sine ulla cura, secure, *Lev.* 25, 18. Nyston sorga wiht know not aught of sorrows, *Cd.* 13. Sorgum gebunden bound with sorrows, *Bt. R.* p. 190. To tacnunge sorges, and anfealdes sares for a token of care and unmixed sorrow, *Bt.* 7, 2, *Card.* p. 28, 5.

^aSorg-full, sorh-ful careful, sorrowful, *Cd.* 219: *Jud.* 10, 10.

Sorgfulnes, se; *f.* SORROWFULNESS, anxiety; sollicitudo, anxietas, *Som.*

Sorgian, sorhgian; *p. ode; pp. od, gesorgod, besorgod* [sorg sorrow] To sorrow, grieve, to be anxious, solicitous; dolere, sollicitus esse:—Swiðe sorgiende very sorrowing, *Bt.* 38, 1. Sorgiende spræc sorrowing spake; dolens loquutus est, *Cd.* 18. Þe þu nu sorgiende anforlete which thou now sorrowing hast lost, *Bt.* 7, 3. He sorgiende bad he anxiously (sorrowing) waited, *Bd.* 3, 12, *S.* p. 537, 6. Þæt te þu þe besorged hæfdest that thou wast anxious about, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 42, 15, v. sargian.

Sorg-leás, sorh-leás sorrowless, without care, fearless, secure, *Mt.* 28, 14.

Sorgung, e; *f.* Sorrowing; lamentatio, *Wulfst. Par.* 4.

^bSorg-word, sorh-word a sorrowful word, a word of care, *Cd.* 37.

Sorh sorrow, v. sorg.

Sorh-ful sorrowful, v. sorg-full.

Sorhg sorrow, v. sorg.

Sorhg-cearig sorrow-wary, all-sorrowful, *Cd.* 217.

Sorhgian to sorrow, v. sorgian.

Sorh-leás without care, sorrowless, v. sorg-leás.

Sorh-leásnes, se; *f.* Carelessness, security; securitas, *Som.*

Sorh-least Security; securitas, *Somn.* 271, 273, *Som.*

Sorhlice; *adv.* Sorrowfully, miserably; funeste, luctuose, *Nath.* 6, *Lye.*

Sorh-word a word of care, v. sorg-word.

Sot soot, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3, v. soot.

SOT [*Plat. sott m: Dut. zot m: Fr. sot, sotte m. f.*] A sot; hebes, stultus:—*R.* 88: *Hickes's Thes.* I. 153, 55.

Sóð, es. SOOTH, truth; veritas:—Litel soðes onfand found little of truth, *Chr.* 1091, *Ing.* p. 305, 13. He nyste hwæt þæs soðes wæs he knew not what was of the truth, *Ors.* 1, 1. Þu soð segst thou sayest truth, *Bt.* 26, 1. He soð sæde ille verum dixit, *Jn.* 19, 35. For soð FOR-SOOTH, for truth;

pro veritate. Wite þu for soð know thou for truth, *Bt.* 7, 3. Mid soðe with truth, *Bt.* 10. Segdest us to soðe toldest us for a truth, *Cd.* 214. Ic secge eow to soðum I tell you for truths (truly), *Mt.* 5, 32. The last two examples are generally construed adverbially.

^cSO'D; def. se sóða; seo, þæt sóðe; comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. True; verus:—An soð God unus verus Deus, *Jn.* 17, 3. Þes ys soð witega, *Jn.* 7, 40. Se soða boda the true preacher, *Bd.* 2, 2, *S.* p. 502, 31. Þu hel soðan spræce do thou hide true speech, *Cd.* 89. Soð leoht vera lux, *Jn.* 1, 9. Ic eom soð win-eard ego sum vera vitis, *Jn.* 15, 1. Min gewitnes is soð meum testimonium est verum, *Jn.* 8, 14. Hys gewitnys ys soð, *Jn.* 19, 35: 21, 24. Ic eom geþafa þæt þæt is soð I grant that that is true, *Bt.* 38, 2. Him God sealde soðe treowa to him God gave a true covenant, *Cd.* 107. Se wena nis wuhte þe soðra the opinion is not by any means the more true, *Bt. R.* p. 193. Nis nan þing soðre nothing is more true, *Bt.* 26, 1: 34, 4.

Sóð, sóðe; adv. Truly, verily, of a truth; vere, revera, certe, amen, enim, autem:—Soð ic þe secge amen, tibi dico, *Mt.* 26, 34. Ic soðe gelæste I will truly execute, *Cd.* 106. Soð, soð, ic eow secge amen, amen, vobis dico, *Jn.* 13, 16, 20.

Sóðan true, v. soð; adj.

^dSóð-bora a truth-bearer, a rhetorician, poet, an astrologer, *Chr.* 975.

Sóð-cued, sóð-cueden veracious, *C. Jn.* 3, 33.

Sóð-cwide, es; m. a true saying, a proverb, *Bt.* 5, *Card.* p. 20, 18.

Sóð-cwoeð true; verax, *C. Jn.* 8, 26.

Soðern-wudu SOUTHERN-WOOD; abrotonum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

Sóðes; adv. [g. of soð true] Of a truth, truly, certainly, verily, for; profecto, certe, amen, nam:—Soðes ic secge þe amen, ego dico tibi, *Mt.* 5, 26. Soðes þu eart Godes sunu certe tu es Dei filius, *Lk.* 4, 41.

Sóð-fæst; adj. [soð truth, fæst fast, firm, constant] Truth holding, true, just; veritate confirmatus, veritatis tenax, verax:—We witon þæt þu eart soðfæst, *Mt.* 22, 16: *Mk.* 12, 14. Seftre ræst soðfæstra soft rest of (the) just, *Bt.* 33, 4.

Sóð-fæstnes, se; f. [fæstnes firmness, stability] 1. Veracity, integrity, fidelity, sincerity;

veritas, scilicet in animo, veracitas, fidelitas, fides, integritas, sinceritas. 2. Truth; veritas, scilicet in re, dicto, &c.:—1. He (deofel) ne wunode on soðfæstnesse, forþam þe soðfæstnes nys on him, *Jn.* 8, 44. Nys nan soðfæstnys on eorðan there is no integrity on earth, *Nic.* 9. Cyð me þine soðfæstnysse perhibe mihi tuam fidem, *Gen.* 47, 29. Se þe hylt soðfæstnysse ille qui custodit integritatem, *Ps.* 145, 5. 2. Hwæt is soðfæstnys? *Jn.* 18, 38. Gyfu and soðfæstnes is geworden þurh Hælend Crist, *Jn.* 1, 17. Soðfæstnys ys of heofenum truth is from heaven, *Nic.* 9. Ic secge eow soðfæstnesse ego dico vobis veritatem, *Jn.* 8, 45: 16, 7. He lærð eow ealle soðfæstnysse ille docebit vos omnem veritatem, *Jn.* 16, 13.

Sóð-gere truly well, very well, *Cd.* 158.

Sóð-hwæðere Nevertheless, but yet, howbeit; veruntamen, *Som.*

^cSóðlice; adv. Truly, certainly, verily; vere, in veritate, certe, amen, ecce:—Soðlice þu eart Godes sunu, *Mt.* 14, 33: *Mk.* 15, 39: *Lk.* 4, 43: 9, 27: *Jn.* 6, 14. Soðlice ic secge eow amen, dico vobis, *Mt.* 6, 16: 10, 15. Soðlice se steorra him beforan ferde ecce, stella antecedeat eos, *Mt.* 2, 9. Soðlice on eornust nam revera, amen enim, *Mt.* 13, 17.

Soðlice; conj. But, wherefore, therefore; autem, vero, ergo, igitur:—Him þa soðlice þas þing þencendum hæc autem eo cogitante, *Mt.* 1, 20. Gehyre ge soðlice þæs sawendan bigspell vos ergo audite parabolam seminantem, *Mt.* 13, 18. Soðlice hyt is awriten scriptum est enim, *Mt.* 4, 6.

Sóð-lufu True love, charity; verus amor, caritas, *Scint.* 1: 1 *Jn.* 4, 16. Oct. vit capit.

Sóð-saga Sooth-saying, true saying, history; verum dictum, veriloquium, vera historia, *Som.*

Sóð-sagol truth speaking, true, veracious, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 5.

Sóð-spæce a true saying or speech.

Sóð-spæcende speaking truth.

Soðða since, then, *R. Jn.* 11, 7, v. siððan.

Sotig. Sooty; fuliginosus, *Som.*

Sotlice; adv. SOTTISHLY, absurdly, foolishly; stulte, imprudenter:—Scatered sotlice scattered (it) foolishly, *Chr.* 1137.

Sotol a seat, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 15, v. setl.

^fSot-scipe SOTSHIP, folly; stultitiæ status, hebetudo, stultitia:—*R.* 88. Þurh his mycele sotscipe through his great folly, *Chr.* 1131.

Sott a sot, v. sot.

SPACA, an; m. [*Plat.* speke f: *Dut.* speak, spaak f: *Ger.* speiche f: *Old Frs.* spetze] A SPOKE of a wheel; radius rotæ:—Ælces spacan bið oðer ende fæst on þære nafe, oðer on þære felge of every spoke one end is fast in the nave, other in the felly, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 338, 28. Felga hangiað on þam spacan fellies depend on the spokes, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 340, 13.

SPA'D, spadu [*Plat. m:* *Dut. f:* *Dan. c:* *Swed. m.* spade: *Ger.* spatzen, spaden m. In earlier times it denoted a broadsword, which the Pol. szpado still signifies] A SPADE; ligo, vanga, fossorium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

Spadl spittle, *C. R. Jn.* 9, 6, v. spaðl.

Spæc framen, *Cot.* 165, ubi de lignis. Termes, vimen, sarmentum, *Lye.*

Spæc, e; f. speech, language, *Gen.* 4, 23: *Jn.* 8, 43, v. spræc.

Spæcan to speak, *Ex.* 32, 23, v. spræcan.

^gSpæce-heow Folly, rage; locutionis simulatio; locutio non integra, non sana, insania:—*Ps.* 39, 6. Spæce-hreow rough speech, rage, *Ps.* 39, 6.

Spæce-hus a court-hall, a place for speaking, v. præc-hus.

Spædan to speed, prosper, *Chr.* 1114, v. spedan.

Spædu a spade, v. spad.

Spænt excitest, *Bt.* 39, 4, *C.* spænð exciteth, *Deut.* 32, 11, v. spanan.

Spær. SPARE, moderate, small, frugal; parcus:—Spær mæte parcus cibus, *Scint.* 12.

Spærc a spark, v. spearc.

Spæren Parget, lime, plaster; gypsum, *Cot.* 96.

Spær-habuc, spær-hafoc sparhawk, sparrowhawk, v. spearhafoc.

Spær-hende, spær-hynde sparing, thrifty; frugi, parcus, *Elf. gr.* 9, 78.

Spærlice Sparingly; parce, *Scint.* 49.

Spær-lira calf of the leg, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71, v. spear-lira.

Spær-lirede Relating to the leg, crural; surosus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *R.* 77.

Spær-stan chalk-stone, plaster of Paris; creta argentaria:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67: *R.* 56. Gypsum, *Som.*

^h SPÆTAN; *part.* spætende; *p.* spætte, *we* spætton; *pp.* spæt [Plat. speen, spyen *to spit*, vomit: Dut. spugen, spuwen: Frs. spia: Ger. spützen, spucken *to spit*: Moes. speiwan *to spit*: Dan. spytte: Swed. spotta: Icel. spyta. *It is nearly related to the Lat. sputare*: Grk. ψυττεῖν, πτυεῖν *to spit*] *To SPIT*; spuer, exspuer: —Ic spæte *I spit*; spuo, *Elf. gr.* 28, 3, *Som.* p. 30, 52. Ða spætte he on eorðan *tum spuit ille in terra*, Jn. 9, 6: Mk. 8, 23. Spæte on his nebb *spuet in ejus faciem*, Deut. 25, 9. Spætton hig on hys ansyne *inspuerunt illi in ejus faciem*, Mt. 26, 67: 27, 30: Mk. 15, 19. Spætende *spitting*, Mk. 7, 33. Onspætan *to spit upon*; inspuere, Mk. 14, 65: 10, 34. Onspæt *insputus*, Lk. 18, 32, *v.* spittan, spigettan.

Spætlīan *To gather froth or fume*; spumare, *Som.*

Span *spun*; *p.* of spinnan.

Span [Plat. span *f.* a span, a pail: Dut. span *f.*: Ger. spanne *f.*: Old Ger. spana: Dan. spand, spande *c.* a span, tub: Swed. spann *m.* a corn-measure, a span: Icel. spönn *f.*: It. spanna *f.* a span, hand: Fr. empan *m.*: Lat. Mid. spannus, espanna] A SPAN; palmus, spit-hama, R. 72.

ⁱ Spana [Plat. spön *f.*: Dut. speen *f.* udder: Old Ger. spune, spunne: Swed. spene *m.*: Icel. speni *m.* The Ger. Dut. verbs spānen, spenen *signify, to wean a child*] Teats or SPEANES of females, especially of a cow; mammæ, ubera, *Som.*

SPANAN; *ic* spane, þu spænst, he spænð, we spanað; *p.* spón, speón, aspón, aspeðn, bespón, forspeón, gespón; we spónon, speónon; *pp.* asponen, asponnen, aspanen, gesponnen, &c. *v. a.* [Icel. spenia *trahere, excitare*] *To allure, entice, urge, persuade, induce, seduce, provoke*; allicere, provocare, excitare, sollicitare: —Span þu hine *urge thou him*, Cd. 27, Th. p. 36, 22. Hi spanað þe *to þinre unpearefe they allure thee to thy destruction*, Bt. 7, 2, Card. 26, 20. Hie mid listum speon he *with wiles induced*, Cd. 28, Th. p. 37, 12. Hio speon hine she *induced him*, Cd. 32, Th. p. 43, 2: Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 35, 14. He wæs gesponnen he *was induced*, Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 5. Gif he ænigne man bespeone

if he have enticed any man, L. Can. Edg. 16. Hine his hyge forspeon his mind *persuaded him*, Cd. 18.

^j Spange [Plat. spang *f.*: Dut. spang *f.* a spangle, also a buckle: Ger. spange *f.*: Dan. spange, spænde *n.*: Swed. spänne *n.*: Icel. spennna *f.*] A little lock, a clasp; seracula, spinther: —Spenn mid spangum *braced with clasps*, Cd. 23: Gl. Deuv. 29.

Spannan, gespannan; *p.* gespeon, spenn [Frs. spanna; Plat. Dut. Ger. spannen: Not. Ot. spannan: Dan. spände: Swed. spennna: Icel. spana *intendere, jungere*: Lat. expandere. —span a span] *To SPAN, measure, clasp, join*; nectere, copulare: —Spenn mid spangum *joined with clasps*, Cd. 23, Th. p. 29, 4. Grim helm gespeon *clasped (his) grim helm*, Cd. 151, Th. p. 188, 27. Gespannan hors *jungere equos*, Martyr. 18 April: Past. 44, 8.

SPARIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. sparen: Not. Ot. sparan: Dan. spare: Swed. Icel. spara: Fr. epargner: It. sparagnare: Lat. parcerere; and Grk. σπαρνος, seldom are related to sparian] *To SPARE*; parcere, favere: —Spara, þeowum þinum *parce servo tuo*, C. Ps. 18, 13. Ne cyricum ne mynstrum seo here hand ne sparode *neither churches nor monasteries the enemy's hand spares*, Bd. 4, 26: C. Ps. 71, 13. Na he sparað non *parcet*, C. Ps. 77, 55.

^k SPARRAN; *pp.* besparrad, gesparrad [Plat. speren, sperren: Dut. Ger. sperren: Ot. sperran: Dan. spærre: Swed. spärra: Icel. sperra *repagulis munire*: Fr. barrer: It. barrare *to bar, sbarrare to barricade*: Sp. barrear] *To SPAR*; obdere, occludere, C. M. 66: Cot. 145.

Spatan; *part.* spætende *to spit*, R. Mt. 27, 30, *v.* spætan.

SPADL, spadl, spatl [Plat. Frs. spedel *n.*: Dut. speeksel *n.*: Ger. speichel *m.*: Old Ger. spichalla, spot: Dan. spyt *n.*: Swed. spott *m.*: Icel. spyta *spatum f.*] SPATTLE, SPITTLE; sputum: —R. Mt. 27, 30. Of his spatle, Jn. 9, 6: Past. 36, 9.

Spatlian *To froth, fume, taste*; spumare, pitissare, R. 78.

Spatlung, e; *f.* Spittle, froth; spumatio, pituita, R. 78.

Spau vomited, foamed, Bd. S. p. 619, 30, *v.* spiwan.

^l Spaw vomited, foamed, *v.* spiwan. Speac *speak*, R. Lk. 1, 20, *v.* specan.

SPEARA, spearwa, an; *m.* [Ger. sperling, spatz *m.*: Upper Ger. spork, spörk, spier, spyr, sperk: Not. Tat. sparo: Moes. sparwa *passer*: Dan. spurte, spurv *m.*: Swed. sparf *m.*: Icel. spörr *m.* Some think this bird has its name from its continued chirping: The It. sperlingacciare, sperlingare *signifies, to chatter, to divert oneself during the carnival*] A SPARROW; passer: —Twegen spearwan *duo passeress*, Mt. 10, 29. Fif spearwan *quinque passeress*, Lk. 12, 6. Manega spearwan *multi passeress*, Mt. 10, 31. Beteran manegum spearwum, Lk. 12, 7.

SPEARCA, an; *m.* [Plat. sparke *f.*: Dut. spank, sprinkel, sprenk, sprenkel *f.*: Kil. sperke, sparke] A SPARK; scintilla: —Sum spearca soðfæstnesse *some spark of truth*, Bt. 35, 5: 38, 7. Of þam lytlan spearcan *of the little spark*, Bt. R. p. 8.

Speare a spear, *v.* spere.

Spear-hafoc A spar-hawk, SPARROW-HAWK; accipiter, scilicet fringillarius, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66: R. 38.

Spear-lira, spær-lira [lira *flesh*] The calf of the leg, the leg; sura, crus: —On spear-lirum *in cruribus*, Deut. 28, 35.

^m Spearnes, se; *f.* SPARENESS; parcitas, parsimonia, *Som.*

Spearnlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To rush upon, to fall*; in aliquid irruere, offendere: —He ætforan hire spearnlode mid fotum *ille coram ea irruit apud pedes*, Jud. 4, 21.

Spearwa a sparrow, *v.* speara.

Specan *to speak*, *v.* spreca.

SPECCA, an. [Plat. spaak *m.*: Dut. spat, spikkel *m.* a speckle, spot] A SPECK, blot, spot, blemish; macula, Cot. 133, 179.

Spec-faag *blotted, full of spots*.

Specolnys, se; *f.* Talkativeness; loquacitas, Scint. 54.

SPE'D, e; *f.* [Plat. spud *f.*: Dut. spoed *m.*: Not. spuot *speed*] 1. SPEED, haste; festinatio. 2. An event, fruit, purpose, effect; eventus, fructus, effectus. 3. A good event, prosperity, wealth; exitus bonus, prosperitas. 4. Power assistance, strength, dint, force, abundance, means, skill; opis, facultas, potentia, copia, vis. 5. Substance, portion, property, goods, living; substantia, opes, victus. 6. Fountain, source,

example; principium, exemplar, essentia. 7. Diligence, zeal; diligentia:—1. Ða spedum feran then with speed to go, *Cd.* 109. Spedum sægde with haste said, *Cd.* 126. 2. Sped folgode event would follow, *Cd.* 109. An sped sprecað one purpose speak, *Cd.* 27. 3. Hit ne becymð eow na to nanre spede hoc non cedet vobis nequaquam nulli bono exitui; hoc non succedet, *Num.* 14, 41. Spede lænan with success reward, *Cd.* 95. 4. Ðurh snytro sped by dint of skill; per ingenii facultatem, animi dotem, sagacitatis vim, *Cd.* 52. Ðurh his mihta sped by dint of his might, *Cd.* 81. Ðurh his mildsa sped through virtue of his mercies, *Cd.* 228. Bæd þone cyning þæt he him spe-de sealde entreated the king that he should give him power, *Bd. S.* p. 554, 29. Bringespede us bring us assistance; fer opem nobis, *Hymn.* 5. On þas woruld speda on these worldly goods, *Bt.* 5, 1. Ðe hys spede amyrd *qui ejus victum abligurivit*, *Lk.* 15, 30. Mid eallum hira spedum cum omni eorum substantia, *Deut.* 11, 6: *L. Ps.* 118, 57: 141, 7. 6. He is mægna sped he is of power the essence, *Cd. Th.* p. 1, 6. 7. Spedum miclum with much zeal, *Cd.* 94.

ⁿSped Phlegm; pituita, *Cot.* 155.

Spédan, gspédan; *p. de* [*Plat.* spoden, spöden: *Dut.* spoeden: *Ger.* sputen: *Old Ger.* spuotan, spuoten, spuatén: *Lat.* expedire: *Fr.* expedier: *Grk.* σπευδεῖν] To SPEED, prosper, succeed, effect; progredi, succedere:—Swa he spedde so he sped, *Chr.* 656. Beoð gespedde erit prosperum, *L. Ps.* 1, 4. Siððen he spedde after he succeeded, *Chr.* 1123. He wæpnum gespedeð he with weapons effecteth, *Cd.* 75, *Th.* 92, 12: *Chr.* 135, *Ing.* p. 207, note s.

Spedig; *adj.* Rich, happy, prosperous; dives, felix, prosperus, potens, *Ors.* 1, 1:—Siðe spedig in a journey prosperous, *Cd.* 85. Wæstmum spedig in offspring abundant, *Cd.* 134: *L. Ps.* 77, 71.

Spediglic Having substance, rich; substantiam habens:—Nama spediglice nomen substantivum, *Lye.*

Spedignes, *se*; *f.* Substance, riches; substantia, *Som.*

Spel a history, &c., *v.* spell.

Spelad Excused; excusatus, *Lye.*

Spel-boc, spell-boc a book of

homilies, *Cod. Exon.* 1 b, *Mon. Angl.* I. 222, 16.

^oSpel-boda a messenger, preacher, prophet, *Cd.* 201.

SPELC [*Dut.* spalk *f.* a splint, used for the binding up of broken limbs: *Kil.* spalke: *Icel.* spelkur *f. pl.* tibicines, radii, like the *Dut.*] A little rod by which any thing is kept straight, a swathe band, a splint used for binding up broken bones; regula, fascia, lamina, ferula lignea, tabula levis, quæ fractis ossibus continendis accommodatur, *Som.*

Spelcean To support, prop, to fasten with splints; tendere, fulcire, fasciare, accommodare ferulas membris fractis, *L. M.* 1, 25, *Som.*

SPELD A torch, spill to light a candle with; tæda, fax:—*Cot.* 178, 193. Spæca þara speldra malleoli, *i. e.* manipuli samentorum in tædas factorum, bitumine, sulphure, &c. inductis, *Cot.* 128, *Lye.*

SPELIAN; *part.* speligende; *ic* spelige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat. Dut.* spelen to act, play: *Ger.* spielen: *Icel.* spilan *f. lusus*] To supply another's room, to act or to be proxy for; vices alicujus obire, vicario munere fungi:—*R. Ben.* 63: *Cd.* 208, *Th.* p. 257, 16. Crist spelian Christi vices obire. Naman speliend naminis vicarius, *i. e.* pronomen, *Som.* ¶ Huc refer vocem spell apud nautas frequentem, vices laborandi significantem, *v.* aspelian.

^pSpeligend, *es*; *m.* [*part. of* spelian to be proxy for] One who supplies the place of another, a vicar, vicegerent; vicarius:—Se cyning is Cristes sylfes speligend rex est Christi ipsius vicarius, *Bd. W.* 2, 17, p. 151. Speling, spelung. A turn, change; vicis, *R. Ben.* 2.

SPELL, *es*; *n.* [*Old Ger.* spel, spil sermo, historia: *Gloss. Lips.* spel fabulatio: *Moes.* spillon narrare: *Icel.* spiall *n.* As a compound word it is used by *Tat.* gotspel: *Icel.* guds - spiall *n.* evangelium] 1. History, relation; historia, narratio. 2. Speech, saying, opinion, doctrine, argument; sermo, dictum, doctrina. 3. Speech, language, tongue; lingua. 4. A fable, parable, rumour, report; fabula, rumor, fama. 5. An order, message, tidings; mandatum, nuncium. 6. A spell, charm; incantamentum, carmen magicum:—1. Ic cyðe hwanan me þas spell coman

I say whence this history came to me, *Bd. S.* p. 471, 20. Ic þe sende þæt spell þæt ic niwan awrat I send thee the history that I lately wrote, *Bd. S.* p. 471, 9: *Bt.* 35, 4. 2. Ecte þæt spell mid leoðe he lengthened the speech with verse, *Bt.* 12. Ða ongan he secgan spell then began he to make a speech, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 56, 21. Hit is swiðe ryht spell it is a very true saying, *Bt.* 35, 1. Ic þe mæg swiðe eaðe geandwyrdan þæs spelles I can very easily answer thee this inquiry, *Cd.* 41, 2, *Card.* p. 374, 4. Me licað þis spell genoh well this argument pleases me well enough, *Bt.* 38, 3, *Card.* p. 312, 4. 3. He þas boc hæfde geleornode and of Lædene to Engliscum spell gewende he learned this book and turned (it) from Latin to (the) English language, *Bt.* pref. 4. Ealdra cwena spell old wives' fable; senum mulierum fabula, anilis fabula, *R.* 100: *Bt. R.* p. 197. 5. Fær spell sudden tidings, *Cd.* 148. Mid spellum het commanded with messages, *Cd.* 25. 6. Ða ongunnon lease men wyrcean spell then false men began to work spells, *Bt.* 38, 1.

^qSpell-cwid An historical discourse; historicus sermo, *Ors.* 3, 1.

Spellian, spelligan, gspellian; *ic* spellige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* To declare, relate, tell, speak, discourse, publish, teach, instruct; sermocinari, fabulari, colloqui, narrare, docere:—Ða ongan he spellian then began he to discourse, *Bt.* 37, 2, *Card.* p. 290, 20. Ða ongan he spelligan then began he to discourse, *Bt.* 32, 1. Spellien to speak, *Bt.* 20. Ic spellige I relate, *Elf. gr.* 25. Him wæs lust micel þæt he leoð spellode to him there was a great desire that he should publish (the) poem, *Bt.* pref. *Cot.* Ða hig spelledon dum colloquerentur, *Lk.* 24, 15.

Spellung, *e*; *f.* A discourse, speech, converse, narration, dialogue, oration; narratio, colloquium, sermocinatio:—Deofles spellung devil's converse, *Cd.* 227: *Ps.* 118, 85. Ydle spellunga idle speeches, fables, *Elf. gr.* 50. Lease spellunga false histories, fables. Hit is ælces modes wise, þæt sona swa hit forlæt soð-cwidas, swa folgað hit leas-spellunga it is (the) custom of every mind, that soon as it forsakes true sayings,

so it follows false opinions, *Bt.* 5, *Card.* p. 20, 18.
 * Spelt Bread, corn; far, *Cot.* 83.
 Spelung, spellung a turn, change, *R. Ben. interl.*, v. speling.
 Spenan to allure, v. spanan.
 Spenas fibræ, *Cot.* 85.
 Spendan To consume, SPEND; consumere, *Som.*
 Spendung, e; f. A consuming, SPENDING; consumptio, *Som.*
 Spene; pl. g. a; d. um. Spaniards; Hispani, *Ors.* 4, 7.
 Spenend One enticing, a harlot; leno, *Lye.*
 Spenn joined, v. spannan.
 Spenst exciteth, *Bt.* 39, 4; for spænst, v. spanan.
 Speón persuaded, incited, *Cd.* 28, *Th.* p. 37, 12; p. of spanan.
 Speore a spear, v. spere.
 Speow succeeded, prospered, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 9, v. spowan.
 Speowian; p. ode to spit, vomit, *Cod. Exon.* 24 a, v. spiwan.
 SPERE, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. f. m. Ger. m. speer: Ot. Tat. sper: Icel. spiör f: Wel. ysper*] A SPEAR, lance, dart; hasta, hostile, lancea:—Geopenode his sidan mid spere fodit ejus latus cum lancea, *Jn.* 19, 34. Ge hyne myd spere sticodon ye stuck him with a spear, *Nic.* 13, 8. Æt þam spere niðe at the spear strife, *Cd.* 95. Speru long poles to try the depth of water; conti, *Cot.* 35. Catapultæ, *Cot.* 45, 189.
 * Spere-leás without a point, pointless, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.
 Spere-wyrt Spear-wort; enula sive hinnula campana, *Herb.* 97. Nepeta sylvatica, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.
 Sper-habuc, sper-hafoc sparrow-hawk or sparrow-hawk, v. spær-habuc.
 Speriend, es; m. A tracer, searcher, inquirer; investigator, *Prov.* 11.
 Sper-lira calf of the leg, v. spear-lira.
 Sperta, spirta, an; m. A basket; sporta, *R. Mt.* 15, 37.
 Speua spit, vomit, v. speowian.
 SPIC, es. [*Plat. spekk n: Dut. spek n: Ger. speck m. et n: Dan. spæk n: Swed. speck n: Icel. spik n.*] Bacon; lardum:—*Elf. gl.* Spices snæd a slice or rasher of bacon, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Sconc spices a leg of pork, *L. Ethlst. W.* p. 56, 10.
 Spic-hus a larder, meat-house, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.
 Spicyng A nail; clavus, *Somn.* 51.
 Spigettan To spit; spuere:—Spigettan on to spit on, *Bt.* 27, 1. Gif hire fæder spigette

on hire nebb si ejus pater in-
 spuisset in ejus faciem, *Num.* 12, 14, v. spittan, spætan.
 * Spilc a little rod or splint, v. spelc.
 Spilcean to bind up, *Past.* 17, 9, v. spelcean.
 SPILD Precipitate, dangerous, perilous; præcipitium, præcipitantia, temeritas:—On þam spild-siðe in that dangerous journey, *Cd.* 149, *Th.* p. 187, 18: *Past.* 52, 5.
 Spilde Present, speedy, forcible, effectual; præsentaneus, efficax:—Þæt byð an spilde lyb wið eagen a dimnesse illud est præsentaneum facinum [remedium] ad oculorum caliginem, *L. M.* 1, 2.
 Spilian scurrilibus jocis vacare, *Offic. Episc.* 7.
 SPILLAN, forspillan; ic spille, þu spilst, he spilð, we spillað; p. spilde; pp. spilled, spilt [*Plat. Dut. Ger. spillen: Ker. spildanter prodigal: Dan. spilde: Swed. Icel. spilla depravare, corrumpere*] To SPILL, spoil, deprive of, destroy, kill; corrumpere, vitare, consumere, perdere, priuare, interficere:—Eall þæt God spilde all that God destroyed, *Cd.* 119. Spilde of here ægon deprived them of their eyes, *Chr.* 1124. Spilt vitiatus, corruptus.
 Spillian to declare, *Bt.* 20, C., v. spellian.
 * Spilling A spoiling, consuming, wasting, destruction; vitatio, consumptio, perditio:—Feos spilling a wasting of money, *Chr.* 999.
 SPINDEL [*Plat. spille f: Dut. spil f: Ger. Swed. Dan. spin-del f: Old Ger. spinnala*] A SPINDLE; fusus, tenticum, *Cot.* 174.
 SPINGE, sponge, an; f. [*Dut. spons f: Fr. eponge f: Sp. Port. esponja f: Grk. σπογγία*] SPUNGE; spongia:—Fylde ane spingan mid ecede implevit spongiam cum aceto, *Mk.* 15, 36. Hi bewundon ane spingan mid ysopo, *Jn.* 19, 29. Genam ane spongean and fylde, *Mt.* 27, 48.
 Spinl a spindle, *Elf. gr.* 8, v. spindel.
 SPINNAN; ic spinne, he spinð; p. span, we spunnon; pp. spunnen [*Plat. Dut. Ger. spinnen: Old Ger. spinnan, spinnen: Moes. spinnan: Dan. spinde: Swed. Icel. spinna*] To SPIN; nere:—Ic span nevi. Ge spunnun nevistis, *Elf. gr.* 25. Ne ne spinnað neque nent, *Mt.* 6, 28: *Lk.* 12, 27.
 Spior a spear, *Cot.* 52, v. spere.

* SPIRIAN, spirigan, spyrian, aspyrian; ic spirige, spyrige; p. de; pp. ed [*Plat. spören: Dut. speuren, sporen, opsporen: Ger. spüren: Old Ger. spuron: Ot. spurilon meditare: Dan. spore to trace, spörge to ask, inquire after: Swed. spåra to trace, perceive, spörja to ask: Icel. spyria investigate, quærere: Old Eng. spere: Scot. spere, speir, spire, spyre to trace, investigate: North of Eng. speer, speir inquire, Brocket: Ray, to sparre, speir, spurre to ask, inquire. Adelung observes that the most reasonable derivation is from Ger. spur, A.-S. Old Ger. Icel. spor: Plat. Dut. spoor a footstep, track, trace. In the same manner the Lat. vestigare, which, in its active sense, has the same signification with Ger. spüren, A.-S. spirian, is derived from vestigium*] To dispute, argue, inquire, seek, investigate, endeavour; disputare, arguere, quærere, investigare: in the latter senses, generally used with the preposition æfter after, or with a- or be- prefixed, v. *L. Wilk.* p. 63, 1, 2, 3:—Genoh ryhte þu spyrast thou arguest rightly enough, *Bt.* 26, 2. Hi þa spyredan hwæt and hwonan he wæs they then inquired what and whence he was, *Bd.* 1, 33. We sceoldon spirian we should inquire, *Bt.* 42, *Card.* p. 388, 7. He wile spyrian he will inquire, *Bt.* 18, 1, *Card.* 94, 4. Dioplice spirigan deeply to inquire, *Bt.* 35, 1, *Card.* p. 242, 3. Hwyllylað hi spyrgan æfter cræftum why will they not seek after virtues? *Bt.* 36, 6, *Card.* p. 280, 20. Hi ne lyst spirian æfter they wish (list) not to inquire after, *Bt.* 38, 42. Wit on riht spirien nos recte investigamus, *Bt.* 38, 2. Ealle men spyriað æfter þam hehstan gode all men seek after the highest good, *Bt.* 39, 9.
 Spirta a basket, chest *Cot.* 41, v. sperta.
 Spittan; pp. gespitted. To spit; spuere:—Spittende, *R. Mt.* 27, 30, v. spætan, spigettan.
 Spitu [*Plat. Dut. spit n. a spit; speet n. a spear, lance: Frs. spit n. a spear: Ger. spiess m: Old Ger. spiz, spiez, spioz: Dan. spid n. a spit; spyd n. a spear: Swed. spett n. a spit; spjut n. a lance: Icel. spita f. clavivulus ligneus; spiót n. hasta: It. spiedo, spiede m. a spit, spear: Sp. espeto*

espeton *m. a spit*] A SPIT; veru, *Elf. gr.* 11.
 *SPI'WAN; *ic spiwe, he spiwð; p. spaw, we spiwon; pp, spiwen* [Plat. speen, spyen: Dut. spuwen, spugen: Frs. spia: Ger. speien, speyen: Ker. spi-an: Ot. spiwan, spean: Upper Ger. spöwen: Moes. speiwan, gaspeiwan: Dan. spy: Swed. spy: Icel. spya: Grk. σπείλειν] To spit, vomit, SPEW, foam; vomere, spumare:—*Ic blode spaw I vomited blood, Bd. 5, 6, S. p. 619, 30. Holm heolfre spaw (the) sea foamed gore, Cd. 166. Ongan hine brecan to spiwenne began to excite himself to vomit, Chr. 1003, Ing. p. 176, 26.*
 Spiwe-drenc *A spew-drink, an emetic, L. M. 2, 25.*
 Spiwel *A vomiting; vomitio, Som.*
 Spiwere *A SPEWER; vomitor, R. 4.*
 Spiweða *What is vomited, also a vomiting; vomitus, Somn. 292.*
 Spiwing, spiwingc *A SPEWING; vomitio, evomitio, Cot. 78.*
 Spiwold - drence *an emetic, v. spiwe-drenc.*
 *Spiwða *what is vomited, Herb. 173, 2, v. spiweða.*
 SPON, es; *m. [Plat. spoon m; pl. spön: Dut. spaan m. a chip: Frs. sponne f. a peg, a nail: Ger. span m. a chip: Dan. spaan c. a chip: Swed. spån m. a chip: Icel. spann, spónn m. a spoon of wood or bone, a chip: Ir. spain, sponog a spoon: Gael. spàin, spàine f. a spoon.—the Old Ger. spanen to split, divide, cut] A chip, a splinter of wood; astula, putamen:—Of þam treowe þæs halgan Cristes mæles sponas and sceafðan nimað took from the wood of Christ's holy cross, chips and shavings; de ipso ligno sacrosanctæ Christi crucis astulas et rasuras sumunt, Bd. S. p. 524, 30. Sponas þweoton cut chips, Bd. S. p. 544, 44.*
 Spon *allured, persuaded, v. spanan.*
 Sponere *An enticer, a harlot; suasor, leno, Cot. 123.*
 Spongean *a sponge, Mt. 27, 48, v. spinge.*
 Sponn *a span, Bd. 580, 5, v. span.*
 Sponung, e; *f. A seducing, enticing; suasio, seductio, lenocinium, Som.*
 Spoon *Chips, or any thing easily set on fire, tinder, touch-wood; fomes, cremium, Cot. 93: R. 60, Som., v. spon.*
 SPOR, es, n. [Plat. Dut. spoor n: Old Dut. speur, spore:

Ger. spur f: Ot. Not. Wil. spor: Dan. spor, spoer n: Swed. spor, spår n: Icel. spor n. The first idea is that of an opening, but in its general signification is a trace, mark. The Grk. πορος a way, may also claim the right of relationship, Adelung] A track, footstep, vestige, tracing, investigation, pursuit; investigatio, vestigium, notatio vestigii:—*Swiðor swincst on þam spore þonne hi don labourest more in the track than they do, Bt. 38, 5, Card. p. 316, 17. Ðæt ælc man wære oðrum gelastfull æt spore that each man should be helpful to others in investigation, L. Lund. 4. Adrife þæt spor ut of his scire propellat vestigium extra ejus provinciam, L. Lund. 8, 4.*
 Spora *a spur, v. spura.*
 Sporeteng *The heel; calcaneum, T. Ps. 55, 6.*
 Spornen *spurned, v. spurnan.*
 Spornere *a fuller of cloth, v. spurnere.*
 Spornettan *To kick, spurn; calcitrare, Cot. 140, 196, v. spurnan.*
 Spornincg *A stumbling-block, an offence, a scandal; offendiculum, Rom. 14, 20, cit. Scint.*
 Sporta *a basket, chest, Cot. 209, v. sperta.*
 *SPÓWAN; *p. speow, gespeow, we speowun. To succeed, prosper, thrive; succedere:—Ne meahton spowan might not succeed, Cd. 97, Th. p. 127, 23. Ðe giena speow to thee still prospered, Cd. 135, Th. p. 170, 9: Ors. 4, 5: Jdth. 11. Hu swyðe him speowe how well he succeeded, Bd. S. p. 505, 27.*
 Spracen *herba quædam ad tussim, L. M. 1, 15.*
 SPRÆC, gespræc, spæc, e; *f. [Plat. sprak, spröke, sproke, sprik f: Dut. spraak f: Frs. spreke f: Ger. sprache f. gespräch n: Ker. Ot. Tat. sprahhi, sprachha, spraha: Dan. sprog n: Swed. språk n: Icel. speki f. sapientia] 1. A speech, word, speaking, tale, story; sermo, verbum, loquutio. 2. Speech, language, tongue; sermo, lingua. 3. Talk, conference, deliberation, counsel; colloquium, consultatio, consilium. 4. Discussion, question, dispute, controversy, strife; disquisitio, disputatio, controversio, lis. 5. Fame, report; fama, rumor:—1. Flowe min spræc swa deaw fluat meus sermo tanquam ros, Deut. 32, 2: Jn. 6,*

60. Hwæt he mid þære spræce mænde quid ille per istum sermonem voluit, Gen. 18, 20. For þære spræce þe ic to eow spræc propter sermonem quem ego vobis loquutus sum, Jn. 15, 3. Hie þære spræce sped ne ahton of that speech they no benefit might have, Cd. 80. 2. Leden spræc Latin language, *Elf. gr.* 2, 5. Heora spræc is todæled on twa and on hunseofontig their language is divided into two and seventy, Bt. 18, 2. Ealle men spræcon ane spræce omnes homines loquuti sunt unum sermonem, Gen. 11, 1. 3. Het to his spræce cuman ordered to come to his conference, Bd. S. p. 486, 39. Æt spræce þære at that deliberation, Cd. 94. Æfter heora spræce after their deliberation, Jud. 3, 19. 4. Swa is þisse spræce so is this question, Bt. 39, 4. Ðu spenst me on þa mæstan spræce thou urgest me to the greatest discussion, Bt. 39, 4. Ðæt seo spræce ende hæbbe that the controversy have an end, L. Wall. 1. Ðæt folc þe hæfde ænige spræce iste populus qui haberet ullam litem, Ex. 33, 7. 5. Ðæs þe ma seo spræc be hym ferde eo magis rumor de eo dimanabat, Lk. 5, 15. Ða ferde þeos spræc be hym tumibat hic rumor de illo, Lk. 7, 17. Widmærsian þa spræce diffundere rumorem, Mk. 1, 45.
 a Spræc, we spræcon spoke; *p. also sub. if I speak, v. sprecan.*
 Spræc-cræft *speech-craft, the art of speaking, rhetoric.*
 Spræc-cyn *a mode of speaking, figure of speech, Bd. S. p. 648, 42.*
 Spræce of speech, *v. spræc.*
 Spræc-ern, sprece-ern *a place for speaking, court of justice, C. R. Jn. 18, 28.*
 Spræc-ful *talkative, L. Ps. 139, 12.*
 Spræc - hus *a speaking-house, court of justice, R. 107.*
 Spræcol, sprecol, sprecol. *Talkative; linguax, linguosus, Ps. 139, 12.*
 Spræcon spoke, should speak, Mk. 7, 37, v. sprecan.
 SPRÆDAN [Plat. spreden, spreen, sprein: Dut. spreiden, spreijen: Old Dut. spreeden: Ger. spreiten: Not. spreiton: Ot. spreitan: Dan. sprede: Swed. sprida] To SPREAD; extendere, Lye.
 Spræncan To SPRINKLE; spargere minutatim, Herb. 141, 6, v. sprengan.
 Sprængan *to sprinkle, v. sprengan.*

^b **SPRANCA**, an. [*Plat.* spranke f.] *Sprigs, scions, young shoots; stirps:—Treowes sprancan shoots of a tree, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*
Sprang went out; *p. of sprigan.*
Sprangettā *To pant; palpitare, Som.*
SPRAUTA [*Plat.* sprate, spratel f: *Dut.* spruit f: *Ger.* sprosse m: *Swed.* språte m. a twig]
A SPROUT; *surculus, virgultum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*
Spreac *Speaking, elocution; elocutio, L. Ethelb. 52.*
Sprec *A twig, branch; sarmen-tum, Som.*
Sprec *a speech, a place where speeches are made, a public place, a market, synagogue, Gen. 27, 34: C. Mt. 11, 16: C. R. Mk. 6, 2, v. spræc.*
Spreca, an; *m. A counsellor; consiliarius:—Fetigean spre-can sine to fetch his counsel-lors, Cd. 126.*
^c **SPRECAN**; *ic sprece, þu sprycst, he spricð, sprycð, spreceð, wesprecað, sprecon; p. spræc, we spræcon; sub. spræce; pp. gesprecen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. spreken: Frs. spreka: Ger. sprechen: Isd. Ker. sprehan: Dan. sprække: Swed. språka: Icel. spekia loqui, dicere] To SPEAK; loqui:—Ic wille spreca volo loqui, Gen. 18, 31. Þu scealt spreca tu loqueris, Ex. 19, 6: Lk. 1, 20. Hi spreca ne let eos loqui non sinebat, Mk. 1, 34. Þu sprycst openlice tu loqueris plane, Jn. 16, 29. He sprycð by hym sylfum ille loquitur a seipso, Jn. 7, 18: 3, 34. La leof, ic bidde þæt þu þe ne belge wið me, gif ic spræce O domine, oro ut tu te non iratum præbeas cum me, si lo-quar, Gen. 18, 30. Seo spræc þe ic spræc sermo quem lo-quutus sum, Jn. 12, 48. Warnæ þæt þu nan þing elles ne spræce buton þæt ic þe be-beode cave ut tu nullam rem aliam ne loquaris nisi quam ego tibi jussero, Num. 22, 35. Tunga his spreceð dom lingua ejus loquitur judicium, Ps. 36, 32. Se dumba spræc mutus loquutus est, Mt. 9, 33. Þæt ge on earum spræcon quod vos in aure loquuti estis, Lk. 12, 3. Ða þe sprecað sybbe qui loquuntur pacem, Ps. 27, 4. Hig spræcon him betwynan loquuti sunt inter se, Lk. 24, 14. Sprece ic eom lo-quens sum, loquutus sum, Ps. 38, 5. Ic ne sprece næfre to þæm, ic sprece to þe I never*

speak to them, I speak to thee, Bt. 38, 5.

^d **Sprece** *a council, C. R. Jn. 11, 47, v. spræc.*

Sprece-ern *a speaking-place, v. spræc-ern.*

Sprece-wise *a form or mode of speaking, R. 100.*

Sprecol *talkative, v. spræcol.*

SPRENGAN, *gesprengan, besprengan; p. sprengde [Plat. Dut. Ger. sprengen, besprengen: Old Ger. sprengan: Dan. sprænge, sprengde: Swed. spränga, bespränga] To SPRINKLE, strew, spread; sparge-re, aspergere, inspergere:—Þu gaderast þær þu ne sprengdest tu colligis ubi non sparsisti, Mt. 25, 24. Þu sprenst Aaron tu insperges Aaronem, Ex. 29, 21. Sprengde seofon siðon aspergat septem vicibus, Lev. 4, 6, 17. Sprænge se mæsse - preost halig wæter ofer hig ealle the priest shall sprinkle holy water over them all, L. In. 78. Sprengde þæt folc aspersit istum populum, Ex. 24, 8. Mid ele gesprengendne, Ex. 29, 23.*

Spreocan *to speak, R. Mt. 6, 7: Cd. 214, v. spreca.*

^e **SPREOT**, es; *m. [Plat. spreet n. boog-spreet n. bow-sprit: Dut. spriet m. a spear: Ger. spriet n: Dan. sprid c: Swed. spröt, spröte n: Icel. sproti m. virga, baculus] A SPRIT, spear, pike; contus:—R. 48: Cot. 35: Elf. gl. p. 65. Spreotas trudes, amites, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63, 73. Eafor-spreot a boar-spear.*

Sprian *to lay before, to show, v. asprian.*

Spricst, spricest *speakest; spricð speaks, v. spreca.*

Sprincan; *p. spranc. To spring, to go out; efferre se, prosilire, procedere, exire:—Sprincð he up springeth he up, Bt. 25. Spranc went out; exiit, C. Mt. 9, 26.*

Sprincl *A little twig basket; fiscella, Som.*

SPRING [*Plat. Dut. springbron, springader f. a well: Ger. spring m. a well, a provincialism; springbrunnen m. a well: Dan. spring n. a spring: Swed. springäder a well] A SPRING, fountain, an ulcer; fons, scaturigo, carbunculus morbus:—R. 9. Fistula, exulceratio, Herb. 47, 1.*

Springan, *sprýngan; ic springe, he springð, sprýngð; p. sprang, we sprungon; pp. sprungon. To SPRING, to go out, to spread; prosilire, efferre se, procedere, exire,*

germinare:—Gif þeos spæc to wyde sprýngð if this rumour spread too wide, Nic. 17. Ðes hlisa sprang hæc fama exiit, Mt. 9, 26.

^f **Spring-wyrt** *spring-wort.*

Spritan *to sprout, v. sprýtan.*

Sprota *A nail, pin; clavus, Cot. 52.*

Sprote *a sprig, sprout, v. sprauta.*

Sprycst *speakest, sprycð speaks, v. spreca.*

Sprync-will *a spring-well, a running spring.*

SPRYTAN, *sprýttan; p. sprit, asprit [Plat. spruten, sprotten: Dut. spruiten: Old Dut. spruyten: Ger. spriessen, sprossen: Old Ger. spriuzen: Icel. spretta crescere] To SPROUT, bud; germinare, fruticare, pullulare:—Sprýtan ongunnon began to spring, Cd. 48. Ðonne sprit his gird tum pullulabit ejus virga, Num. 17, 5. Spritte seo eorðe growende gærs herbascat terra pullulans gramen, Gen. 1, 11. On lencten tid leaf up sprýttað in spring time leaves sprout up, Bt. R. p. 196. Swilce hig of eorðan sprýttende wæron quasi illi e terra pullulantes essent, Ex. 1, 7.*

^g **Sprýting, sprýtting**, es; *m. A SPROUTING, a germ, shoot, sprout; germinatio, germen, frutex:—Sprýttingas propagines, L. Ps. 79, 12.*

Sprýtle, an. *A splint, chip, a piece of wood or stone; assula, astula, ferula:—Of þære ylcan styde sprýtlan acurfon cut off splints from the same post, Bd. S. p. 544, 43.*

Spunnen *spun; pp. of spinnan.*

SPURA, *spora, an; m. [Plat. spaarn m: Dut. spoor f: Ger. Old Ger. sporn m: Dan. spore c: Swed. sporre m: Icel. spori m: Ir. spor: Gael. spor, spuir: Wel. yspardun: Grk. σφυρον the ankle, heel: Fr. eperon m: Old Fr. esperon m: It. sprone, sperone m: Sp. espuela f: Port. espora, esporao m. The idea of a sting or a prick, being predominant in this word, gives it a relation to Ger. speer a spear; Grk. πειρον a small point, spike, Adelung] A SPUR; calcar:—Cot. 41. Mid þam spuran with the spurs, Elf. T. p. 36, 25. Spur-leðer a spur-leather, Col. Monas.*

Spurian *to dispute, inquire, v. spirian.*

Spurnan; *ic spurne, he spyrnð; p. spearn, we spurnon; pp. spornen. To SPURN; offendere, Som.*

^b Spurnere *A fuller of cloth*; fullo, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3.

Spurnettan *to kick, spurn, v.* spornettan.

Spycð *speaks, for sprycð, v.* spreca.

Spyrast *inquirest, spyriað fol-* lows, *v. spirian.*

Spyrd *A fisher's basket; sporta* piscatorum, *Col. Monas.*

Spyrd *A measure of ground con-* taining 625 feet; stadium, *C. R. Lk.* 24, 13.

Spyrian *to inquire, v. spirian.*

Spyrige *inquire, investigate, v.* spirian.

Spyrignes, spyrines, *se; f. A* searching out, *an inquiry; in-* vestigatio, *Som.*

Spyrnð *spurns, v. spurnan.*

Spyrta *a basket, v. sperta.*

STACE, *an; n. [Plat. stake m:* Dut. staak *m: Frs. stake f:* Ger. staken, stock, stecken *m. a stick: Dan. stage c: Swed. stake m. a stick, pole: Icel. stockr m. scipio: It. steccone m: Sp. estaca f. a stake, pole]* A STAKE, *pole; stipes, sudes, palus, paxillus:—Ors.* 5, 5. *Gif hwa drife stace on man if any one drive a stake into a man, L. Can. Edg. mod. imp. pn. 40. Ny-* gon fet of þam stacan *nine feet from the stake, L. In.* 78.

ⁱ Stacte *A sort of myrrh; stacte,* ladanum, oleum myrrhinum, *Gen.* 37, 25.

Stacung, *e; f. STAKING; con-* fossio cum palo, paxillo:—*Gif se man for þære stacunge* dead bið *si homo propter is-* tam confossionem mortuus fue- rit, *L. Can. Edg. mod. imp. pn. 40, Lye.*

Stadað *stand, v. standan.*

Stæde *a place, v. stede.*

Stædig, stedig; *adj. Barren;* sterilis:—*Ps.* 112, 8. *Næron* þine heorda stedige *non erant* tui greges *steriles, Gen.* 31, 38.

Stædignes barrenness, *v. stedig-* nys.

STÆF, staf, stef, *es; m. pl. sta-* fas [*Plat. Dut. staf m. a staff:* Frs. stef *m: Ger. stab m: Ker. Not. Ot. stap, stab: Dan. stav c: Swed. staf m: Icel. stafr m: Grk. στυπος a stock, trunk.—Plat. staf, bookstaf m. stäve, steve f. a writing, a language; it seems to be, in this sense, the pl. of staf, like the Lat. literæ an epistle, a writing, from litera a letter, character. The Plat. verb staven or stäven is also used in the sense of reading something which another has to repeat; verba præire: den eed sta-*

ven, prælegere vel præire alii juramentum, *v. Brem. Dict. sub. staven: Ger. buchstab m. in earlier times only stap or stab: Ker. puahstaba: Ot. buahstabo: Old Poem on Char-* lemagne bouhstaf, puechstab: *Dan. bogstav n: Swed. bok-* staf *m: Icel. stafr m. cha-* racter, littera; bokstafr *m. the same. As stiffness is the predominant idea in staf, Ade-* lung thinks it related to stiff, and the Lat. stipes; Grk. στυπος. He also observes, that the figura-

tive idea of a letter or character is applied to staf, because the oldest northern letters consisted of straight, right, or stiff lines] 1. A STAFF, stick, pole, sup- port; baculus, fustis, ful- crum quodvis, sustentaculum. 2. A letter; litera. 3. In the plural, letters, an epistle, wri- tings, charters; literæ, episto- la, charta:—1. Nime stæf him on hand take his staff in hand, *L. Can. Edg. pn. magn. W. p.* 97, 5. *Utgæð mid his stafe* egreditur cum ejus baculo, *Ex.* 21, 19. *Gird þin and stef* þin he me frefredon *virga tua et baculus tuus, ipsa me conso-* lata sunt, *Ps.* 22, 5. *Pa cild* ridað on heora stafum *the children ride on their sticks,* *Bt.* 36, 5. *Seo eðyl-stæf æfre* weorðe *the staff of (our) fa-* mily, *Cd.* 101. 2. Litera is stæf on Englisc, and is se læsta dæl on bocum, and untodæ- ledlic, *Elf. gr.* 2, *Som. p.* 2, 42. *Humeta cann þes stafas?* quomodo noscit iste literas? *Jn.* 7, 15. *Awriten on Grecis-* cum stafum and Ebreiscum scriptum in Græcis literis et Hebraicis, *Lk.* 23, 38. 3. *Lucius sende stafas* Lucius sent letters, *Chr.* 189. *Bæd* he þone abbud þæt he him sende trymmendlice stafas *he begged the abbot that he would send him hortatory letters,* *Bd. S. p.* 642, 38. *Of godcun-* dum stafum from holy Scrip- tures, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S. p.* 596, 33. *Nim þine stafas accipe tabel-* las tuas, *Lk.* 16, 7.

^j Stæf-cræft, *es; m. Letter-craft,* the science of letters, grammar; literarum scientia, gramma- tica:—Stæf-cræft, þe is ge- haten grammatica the science of letters, which is called gram- mar, *Elf. gr. pref.* Stæf- cræft is se cæg þe þæra boca andgytt unlycð grammar is the key which unlocketh the sense of books, *Elf. gr. pref. Som. p.* 1, 26.

Stæfen-row, stæfen-roh *a letter-*

row, the alphabet, *Bd. S. p.* 648, 40, *MS. Ca. v. stæf-ræw.*

^k Stæf-ford [*Hunt. Brom. Kni.* Stafford.—stæf *a staff, ford a* ford; *a vado, forte, baculo,* transmeabili, *Som.*] STAFFORD; oppidum antiquitus Cornavio- rum, deinde Merciorum:—*Chr.* 913. Stæfford-scyr Staf- fordshire, *Chr.* 1016.

Stæf-gefæg, stæf-gefeg, stæf- gefeh. 1. *A joining of letters,* syllable; literarum junctura, collectio, systema, syllaba. 2. *Learning; literatura:—1. Syl-* laba is stæf-gefeg on anre orðunge geendod *a syllable is a union of letters ended in one breath, Elf. gr.* 3. 2. *Ps.* 70, 17.

Stæf-gewrit *a written letter, a* character.

Stæflec, stæflic. *Belonging to let-* ters, literary; literatus, lite- rarius, *Cot.* 126.

Stæf-liðer *a sling-staff, leather* of a sling, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 63.

Stæfnian, stæfnde *to instruct,* institute, *Bd.* 547, 20, *MS. T., v. stefnian.*

Stæf-plega *a game at letters,* schooling.

Stæf-ræw *a row of letters, alpha-* bet, *Bd. S. p.* 648, 40.

^l Stæf-rof *an element, famous in* letters; elementum, *Cot.* 78.

Stæf-sweord *a staff-sword; do-* lon, scilicet hastile, laminam habens longiorem et ensi- formem, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 63.

Stæf-wis *wise in letters, learned;* literarum peritus, literatus, *Obs. Lun.* 1, 17.

Stæf-writ *letter-writing, writing* about letters, grammar.

Stæf-writere *one who writes about* letters, a grammarian, *Cot.* 97, 201.

STÆGER [*Dan. stige c: Swed. stige m. a ladder, stair; seg n. a step, stride, pace: Icel. stígi m. scala]* A STAIR, step; gra- dus, ascensorium, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 61.

Stæl *a place, stall, stead, Ors.* 5, 9, *v. steal.*

Stæl stole, *v. stelan.*

Stælan *to steal, Cd.* 67, *Th. p.* 81, 28, *v. stelan.*

Stælcan *To STALK, to go softly or* warily; pedetentim ire, *Som.*

Stælcung, *e; f. A stalking;* grallatio, *Som.*

STÆLG [*Plat. Dut. steel m. a* stem, stalk; *Ger. stiel: Grk. στελεκος]* A column, boll of a tree; columna:—Heanne beam stælgne gestigan *ex-* celsæ arboris columnam as- cendere, *Cod. Exon.* 17 b.

Stæl-herge, stæl-herige *a pre-* datory army, *Chr.* 897.

^mStæl-hranas STALE, or a decoy rein-deer, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. 76, 11.

Stæll a place, stall, condition, v. steal.

Stæl-þing theft, robbery, stealing.

Stæl-tyhtla an accusation of theft, L. Edw. 9.

Stæl-weorð, stæl-wyrð worth taking or stealing, Chr. 896.

Stæl-wierde Help, aid, succour; adjutorium, Vocab. Deuv.

Stæl-wyrð worth taking, v. stæl-weorð.

Stæn a stone, v. stan.

Stæna A kind of earthen drinking vessel, a drinking pot; gillo:—Cot. 99. Poculum pastorale, Som.

Stæn-æx stone-axe, a pole-axe, v. stan-æx.

Stænan To STONE; lapidare, lapidibus obruere:—R. Jn. 10, 33: 11, 8. Hine þær stændon eum ibi lapidarunt, Jos. 7, 25.

Stænen, stænnen; adj. STONY; lapideus:—Gif þu stænen weofod me wyrce, ne tymbra þu þæt of gesnidenum stanum, Ex. 20, 25. He sealde Moise twa stænene wexbreda mid Godes handa agrafene, Ex. 31, 18. Þær wæron aset six stænene wæter-fatu, Jn. 2, 6. Ge on treowenum fatum ge on stænenum tum in ligneis vasibus, tum in lapideis, Ex. 7, 19.

ⁿStæng a club, leaver, v. steng.

Stængfordes-brycg [Flor. Stanfordebrige: Hunt. Stamfordbrige: Dunel. Stanfordsbriege: Kni. Stenefortbrugge] STAMFORDBRIDGE or Battlebridge, Yorkshire, Chr. 1066.

Stæniig stony, v. stanig.

Stæniht stony, Mt. 13, 5, v. stanig.

Stæning A stoning; lapidatio, Pass. S. Steph.

Stænpen stony, v. stænen.

STÆP, stap, es; m. [Plat. Dut. stap m. step, pace: Old Ger. stapfe m: Ger. stufte f: Dan. Swed. steg n: Icel. stapp n. calcitratus, supposio: Gael. stap, stapa m. a step] A STEP, going; passus, gressus, incensus:—Ne gang þu mona anne stæpe furðor nec ito tu luna unum gressum ulterius, Jos. 10, 12. He him geedniwode þone stæpe rihtes geleafan ille iis recuperavit gressum rectæ fidei, Bd. S. p. 485, 8. Stæpas steps, Ps. 16, 6: 36, 24. Stepæs, T. Ps. 36, 33.

Stæp-mælum step by step, Scint. 26.

Stæppe with a step, v. stæp.

Stæppe-sco a sock, a kind of

shoe; subtalaris, soccus, Cot. 174.

^oStæppung, e; f. A stepping, a step; gressus, Som.

Stæpð steps, Deut. 3, 28, v. steppan.

Stær a stare, starling, Cot. 160, v. stare.

STÆR, ster, es; n. [Ir. sdair, stair a writing, history: Chl.

Ⲛⲓⲛ star: Arab. ⲛⲓⲛ star

scripsit, delineavit, linea et ordo, seriesque arborum: Gael. stair f. noise, also history: Wel. ysdori history, matter of record, what is of concern or in mind; from ysdawr an object of care or concern, from dawr to care, to be concerned, to regard. The Grk. ἰστωρ signifies knowing, learned, and ἰστορειω is rendered to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry. This would seem to be connected with Wel. ystyriaw to consider, to regard or take notice: Plat. stōrken n. a tale, a short history: Dut. Ger. Dan. historie f: Fr. histoire: It. storia: Swed. Sp. Port. historia] History; historia:—Stær Genesis history of Genesis, Bd. S. p. 598, 10. Getæl þæs halgan stæres a course of sacred (holy) history; series sacræ historiæ, Bd. S. p. 598, 5. In þyssum urum stære in this our history, Bd. S. p. 609, 32.

^pStære-blind giddy-headed, troubled with dizziness; cæcutiens, Solil. 10, Som.

Stærð starved, Chr. 1124; p. of steorfan.

Stærn a starling, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66, v. stare.

Stærn, stern fidus, Cot. 85.

STÆRT The rump, spine; spina:—Se halga stært sacra spina, os sacrum, Cot. 163.

Stær-writere an historical writer, an historian, Ors. 4, 14.

STÆÐ, stæð, es; n. [Icel. stæðaf. stadr m. consistentiarei; stad-der constitutus, what is firm; hence the A.-S. stæð the shore, as something of consistence or firmness, in opposition to the water] 1. A shore, bank; a landing place is called STADE at Hithe in Kent; ripa, littus. 2. A gate, place; portus, locus:—1. Be þæm suð-stæðe by the south shore, Chr. 897. On geofones stæðe on ocean's shore, Cd. 171. 2. To þam stæðe comon came to the gate, Chr. 794. On þam stæðe þe is genemned in the place which is named, Chr. 449.

^qStæð-hlepa the lip or extremity of the shore, Som.

Stæðig, gestæðig Heavy, firm, steady; gravis, stabilis, constans, Som.

Stæðines, stæðines, stæðignes, gestæðignes, se; f. Firmness, steadiness, gravity; gravitas, constantia:—For stilnesse stæðiness propter taciturnitatis gravitatem, R. Ben. interl. 6.

Stæð-swalwe a bank swallow, a swallow breeding in the sand banks.

Stæð-weall shore wall, the shore, Cd. 69.

Stæð-wyrt a shore plant, colewort, starwort, Herb. 32, 1.

Staf staff letter, v. stæf.

Stafes-acre stavesacre, lousewort; staphisagria, herba pedicularis, Som.

Stafford Stafford, v. Stæfford.

STAFIAN; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Swed. stäfwä to direct one's course: Icel. stefna cursum recte dirigere] To order, direct; dictare, dirigere:—Swa he hyne sylf stafode sicut ille eum ipse direxit, Gen. 24, 9.

Stáh rose, came; p. of stigan.

Stal theft, L. In. 46, v. stalu.

Stal, stall a stall, place, condition, Bd. S. p. 603, 8, v. steal.

^rStal-ferhð a man of iron mood; chalybei animi homo: perhaps for staðol-ferhð firm-minded, brave; stabilis animi vir, magnanimus. Whence we have stalwart in Dougl. Virg: as, stalwart bodyes stout bodies, P. 11, B. Stalwart Cloanthus brave Cloanthus, P. 14, ult. lin. Hickes's Thes. I. 128, 37.

Stalian; ic, he stalige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To steal; with the prep. on, ut to steal or come upon secretly, to steal away; furari:—Ne stala þu steal thou not, L. Alf. 6. Gif he stalige if he steal, L. In. 7. Þe staledon who stole; qui furati sunt, Ethelst. 3, v. stelan.

STALLA A crab; cancer, Cot. 176.

Stallere a steward, v. steallere.

Stal-tyhtla an accusation of theft, L. In. 46, in tit.

STALU, e; pl. stala; f. [Plat. dæfstal m: Dut. diefstal m: Ger. diebstahl m: Icel. stuldr m.] Theft; furtum:—Stalu ne lufað nane ylding theft loves no delay, Elf. T. pref. p. 9, 4. Þu me stale tyhst tu me (de) furto accusas, Gen. 31, 31. Wið þære stale pro furto, Ex. 22, 3. Mid stale cum furto, i. e. per furtum, Bd. S. p. 506, 30: Mt. 15, 19: Mk. 7, 22.

*Stalung, e; f. STEALING; fur-tum, rapina, Ors. 5, 2.

STAMER, stamor, stamur [Plat. stammerer m: Dut. stamme-raar, stammelaar m: Ger. stammler m: Moes. stamms balbus: Dan. stammer m: Swed. stammare m: Icel. stamr balbus] A STAMMERER; balbus, balbutiens, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

STA'N, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Dan. steen m: Frs. Swed. sten m: Ger. stein m: Ker. Ot. Wil. stein, stain, sten: Moes. staina, stains: Icel. steinn m. lapis: Bohm. stena a wall: Scot. stane: Grk. *στια, στιον*] 1. A STONE; lapis, saxum. 2. A rock; rupes, petra. 3. Stones, testicle; testicu-lus:—1. Stan uppan stane lapis super lapidem, Mt. 24, 2. Se stan aweg anumen wæs lapis sublatus erat, Jn. 20, 1. Pæt hig awylton þone stan of þam pitte ut avolverent saxum a puteo, Gen. 29, 3. Leca hwylce stanas her synt, Mk. 13, 1. Þa gylden an stanas and þa seolfrenan the golden stones and the silver, Bt. 34, 8, Card. p. 226, 15. Ge þeowiað stoc-cum and stanum inservietis stipitibus et lapidibus, Deut. 28, 36. 2. Gecyrde stan on mere wætera convertit rupem in stagna aquarum, Ps. 113, 8. On stane þu up-ahefdest me in petra tu exaltasti me, Ps. 60, 2. He lædde wæter of stane eduxit aquam e petra, Ps. 77, 19. Hig sucon hunig of stane, and ele of þam hear-dustan stane illi suxerunt mel ex petra, et oleum ex durissi-ma petra, Deut. 32, 13. 3. Six men spilde of here stan-es sex homines privavit eorum testiculis, Chr. 1125, Ing. p. 351, 4. Beniman ealla mi-nitere heora stanen privare omnes monetarios eorum testi-culis, Chr. 1125, Ing. p. 351, 12. Benam þa stanes pri-vavit testiculis, Chr. 1124, Ing. p. 350, 23.

*Stán, es; m. [stan a stone.—from a boundary stone which was placed here to denote the extent of the jurisdiction claimed by the city of London on the river Thames, Camden] STAINES, Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames; oppidum in agro Middlesexi-ensi ad ripam Thamesis:—To Stane to Staines, Chr. 993.

Stán-æx A stone-axe, pole-axe; bipennis, R. 51: Cot. 25.

Stán-beorh a stone-hill, a heap of stones, Cot. 205.

Stán-berend fruit-bearing; os-sicula habens, scilicet fruc-tus, Cot. 114.

*Stán-bill A stone-bill, pole-axe; bipennis, marra, Cot. 134.

Stán-bricg a stone bridge, a paved way; lapidea via, lithostroton, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.

Stán-bucca a rock goat, kind of wild goat, the sign Capricorn; cynips:—Elf. gr. 9, 57. Ibex, caper sylvestris vel montanus, Capricornus signum.

Stán-burh; g. -burge; d. byrig. A stone city; lapidea urbs sive arx, Babylon nova, sive Ægyptiaca in terra Gosen, ita dicta, Cd. 100.

Stanc stank, v. stincan.

Stanc pluvinatio, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72, Som.

Stán-ceosl Coarse sand, gravel; lapidea arena, glareia.

Stán-clif stone-cliff; rupes, V. Ps. 113, 8.

Stán-clud, stan-clif a rock-cliff, L. Ps. 113, 8.

Stancrigan Pluvicinare, Som.; pulvicinare, Lye:—Ic stanc-rige ego pluvicino, Som.; ego pulvicino, Lye: Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

Stan-crop stone-crop; illecebra, andrachne, piper murinum, Som.

Stand A stand; alveus stata-rius, orca, cadus, L. M. 1, 15.

*STANDAN, gestandan; ic stande, þu stenst, standest, he stent, stynt; p. stód, gestód, we stódon; pp. gestanden; v. n. [Plat. Dut. staan: Ger. ste-hen: Ker. Ot. Wil. staan, standan: Moes. standan, gas-tandan: Dan. staae: Swed. stâ: Icel. standa stare; (stend, stód hefi stadid, at staada): Scot. stan, staun: It. stare: Sp. Port. estar: Bohm. stoi: Pol. stoie: Russ. stogu: Pers.

استادن astaden: Sans. sta,

stidaha] 1. To STAND, to be, continue; stare, sistere se, esse.

2. Used actively with preposi-tions, to stand before, stand to, to urge, vex; stare ante, co-ram, contra, &c.:—1. Hu mæg his rice standan? Mt. 12, 26. Hu stent his rice quomodo stabit ejus regnum? Lk. 11, 18. Pæt Godes lof on eallum þingum stande that God's glory may stand in all things, C. R. Ben. 57. Ge standað vos statis, Mk. 11, 25. Þa ea stodon the rivers stood, Bt. 35, 6. Hig standon þær illi stent ibi, Num. 11, 16. 2. Ic stande beforan þe stabo coram te, Ex. 17, 6. Pæt þu stode ongean me quod tu ste-tisti contra me, Num. 22, 34. Ic stande uppan þis beorge ego stabo super hoc monte, Ex.

17, 9. Stod æt þære dura stetit ad ostium, Ex. 33, 9. Big standað me stand by me, Cd. 15. Stod be anre ea sta-bat juxta rivum, Gen. 41, 1. Hig astodon illi instabant, Lk. 23, 23. Standan ege fram to stand in fear of; stare, vel esse, metus ab. Him stent ege of þe iis stabit metus de te, Deut. 28, 10.

*Standard A STANDARD; vexil-lum statarium, Chr. 1138.

Standon stand; stent, Bt. 34, 10, v. standan.

Stáne to Staines, v. Stan.

Stáne-wig. [stone-way; petrosa via] STANWICK, Northampton-shire, Chr. 1137.

Stán-ex a pole-axe, v. stan-æx.

Stán-fah variegated stone, beau-tiful with stone, applied to a street or way, Beo. 5.

Stán-ford [Stone-ford; petrosus vadum] STANFORD, Lincoln-shire; oppidum in agro Lin-colniensi, Chr. 656.

Stán-gaderung stone-gathering, a heap of stones, T. Ps. 61, 3.

Stán-getimbru stone buildings, walls, Cot. 128.

Stán-geweorc stone-work, Bd. S. p. 642, 43.

Stan-gillan to a pelican; peli-cano, V. C. M. Ps. 101, 7.

*Stán-hege stone-hedge, a wall, L. Ps. 79, 13.

Stán-henge [stan a stone, heng hung; p. of hon to hang, sus-pended stone] STONEHENGE; Saxum pendulum, saxa pen-dula. Stupendum Britanni-cæ antiquitatis monumentum, in planitie Sarisburiensi ho-die etiam visendum, prop-ter singularem ejus structu-ram, a Saxonibus nostris ma-joribus ita nominatum, Lye.

Stán-hlið a stony cliff, ascent, covering, Cd. 174: Beo. 24.

Stán-hrocca a stone-rock, a rock, Som.

Stán-hywet A stone-quarry; la-picidina, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.

Stánig, stániht, stæniht; adj. STONY, rocky; lapideus, sax-osus, petrosus:—Wæs seo eorðe to þæs stanihte erat adeo saxosa, Bd. S. p. 605, 27. On stænihte in saxoso, Mt. 13, 5.

Stán-lesung stone-leasing or ga-thering, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58 b.

Stán-lim stone-lime, mortar, Cot. 209.

Stán-merce petroselinum herba, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.

Stán-rocce a stone-rock, a rock, an obelisk, Cot. 143.

Stán-scylf a stony-shelf, a rock.

Stán-scylic, stán-scylice stone-shelly, stony, Mk. 4, 5.

^r Stán-sticce fragments of stone; Som. says, pargeting stuff to plaster walls; crustum, Cot. 50.

Stán-torr a stone tower, Cd. 82.

Stán-weall a stone wall, C. Ps. 61, 3.

Stán - wyrhta a stone - worker, stone-mason, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.

Stap; pl. stapas, a step, L. Ps. 72, 2: Mt. 5, 41, v. stæp.

Stapa, an; m. [stap, stæp a step] A stepper, creeper, reptile; reptilis:—Mære mearc-stapa a great creeper (reptile) of the marshes or borders, applied to the monster Grændel. Conybear translates it magnus limitum accola, Beo. 1, 101. Gærs-stapa a locust, grasshopper; locusta, cicada, Cot. 123.

STAPEL, stapol, stapul, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. stapel m: Dan. stabel c: Fr. etape f: Old Fr. estape: It. stapola f: Lat. mid. estabula] 1. A STAPLE, a prop, support; fulcrum, basis. 2. A post or log set in the ground, a trestle, table; stipes, mensa:—1. Off. Reg. 3: Cot. 28. Patronus, scilicet pars domus vel ædificii ita dicta, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61. 2. For wegferendra gecelnysse stapulas asettan ob viantium refrigerium stipites erigere, Bd. S. p. 520, 5. Uppan þam stapelan super stipitibus, L. In. 78. Staplas tables, Col. Monas. 21, 12.

^a Starc stark, hard, cold, v. stearc.

STARE, stær, stearn, stærn, es; m. [Ger. staar, stahr m: Al. spra: Dan. stær c: Swed. stare m: It. storno, stornello m: Sp. estornino m: Port. estorninho m.] A thrush, stare, starling, sparrow; turdus, sturnus, passer, R. 37. Staras sparrows, C. Mt. 10, 29.

Stare-blind giddy-headed; cœcutiens, Solil. 10.

STARIAN; p. ode, ude [Plat. stáren, stieren: Dut. stáren, staroogen: Old. Dut. staaren, staarorgen: Ger. starren: Dan. stirre: Swed. stirra: Icel. stara] To STARE, look, gaze; aspectare, fixis oculis intueri:—Eagum starian to gaze with eyes, Cd. 216. Þær he to starude, egeslic for eorlum there he stared, fearful before earls, Cd. 210.

Stað a bank, shore, margin, a place, Bd. S. p. 553, 8, v. stæð.

Staðel, staðol, staðul, es; m. A foundation, basis, firm seat; fundamentum, basis, firma

sedes. 2. The firmament; firmamentum. 3. A situation, station, position, state; status, situs, positio:—1. He is stemn and staðol ealra goda he is the stem and foundation of all good, Bt. 34, 5. Se fruma and se staðol ealra goda the origin and foundation of all good, id. Duna staðelas montium fundamenta, Deut. 32, 22. 2. Ps. 18, 1. Steorra on staðole, Chr. 975. 3. Staðol þære stowe situation of the place, R. Ben. 55. To staðole beteran lifes to a state of a better life, Lye.

^a Staðel-fæst, staðol-fæst, staðul-fæst of a firm foundation, stable, firm, Bt. 35, 3: Deut. 31, 6, 7. Staðel-fehð, staðol-fehð of a firm mind, brave.

Staðelian, staðolian, gestaðelian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [staðol a foundation] To found, settle, establish, erect; fundare, stabilare:—Þu eorðan staðelodest tu terram fundasti, Ps. 101, 26: 103, 6, 9. Þa he æt Rome ærest Cristes cyricean staðelode quum ille apud Romam primus Christi ecclesiam fundavit, Bd. S. p. 505, 13. Ham staðeledon established a home; domum fundarunt, Cd. 213. Staðola þu þa oðra on hira hamon stabilito tu cæteros in eorum possessionibus, Gen. 48, 6.

Staðeliend, es; m. A founder; fundator, L. Ps. 37, 2.

Staðol a foundation, v. staðel.

Staðol-fæst a firm foundation, v. staðel-fæst.

^b Staðol-fæstan to establish, settle, v. staðelian.

Staðol-fæstlice firmly, L. Eccl. 42.

Staðol-fæstnung a foundation, L. Ps. 136, 10.

Staðol-fæstnys, stability, firmness, firmament, Ps. 103, 6: L. Ps. 18, 1.

Staðolian to establish, v. staðelian.

Staðolnes, se; f. Stability, steadfastness, constancy; stabilitas, Som.

Staðolung, e; f. Ground, foundation; fundamentum, T. Ps. 136, 10.

Staðol-wang, staðol-wong, es; m. [wong a field, plain] a plain to dwell in, an abiding place, station, Cod. Exon. p. 109 a: Cd. 91.

Staðul a foundation, v. staðel.

Staðul-fæst of a fast foundation, stable, v. staðel-fæst.

Staub vas futile, quod non potest stare, Cot. 213, Lye.

Stauesagrie stavesacre, lousewort, v. stafes-acre.

^c Steaf a staff, v. stæf.

STEAL, steall, stal, stæl, es; m.

[Dut. stal m. a stable, stall:

Frs. stal m. place: Plat. Ger.

Swed. stall m. stable: Not.

Mons. stal place, stead: Dan.

stald e: Icel. stallr m. sta-

bulum: It. stalla m. stable:

Sp. establo m. a stable: Wel.

ystal: Fr. stalle f. a stall,

étable f. a stable: Old Fr.

estable: Lat. mid. estabu-

lum: Grk. σταλη a stall for

oxen: Sans. stala a place]

1. A stall, place, stead, seat,

room; locus, sedes. 2. State,

condition; status:—1. Gehal-

gode on his steal or stealle con-

secrated in his place or stead:

consecravit in ejus loco vel

sede, Chr. 693: 803. Horsa

steal a stall of horses, a stable;

equorum locus. On leofes

stæl in place of (the) beloved,

Cd. 55. On nanum stæle beon

to stand in no stead, Ors. 5, 8.

2. Se steall swa niwre cyri-

cean the state of the new church,

Bd. S. p. 505, 11. On fræ-

cennesse heora stealles in

danger of their condition, Bd.

S. p. 601, 17. On þone ær-

ran steall geedniwode wæron

were renewed to their former

state, Bd. S. p. 642, 10.

Stealde leaped, v. stellan.

Stealian, steallian to have a

place, v. stellan.

^d Steallere [On the western coast of the Duchy of Schleswig some of the chief magistrates or governors have still the title of staller; as, for instance, staller and ober: Staller of Eiderstädt, of Nordstrand, places where, to this day, the old Friesian language is spoken among the farmers, descended from an old Friesian colony in this part of Schleswig. The Frs. staller, stalling m. signifies dignity, quality, a principal officer or magistrate, a captain, leader, director, a locum tenens. The Old Swed. stallar m. the Icel. stallari m. magister aulæ, mareschalcus imperii, are visibly derived from the Ger. stall stable. The Lat. mid. constabularius or constabulus is only a bad translation or mutilation of the A.-S. steallere; the Ger. and Frs. staller] A governor of a place, a steward; loci, domus, aulæ præfectus, æconomus, Convent. int. Apum. et Conv. Bath. Wanl. Cat. p. 150.

Steam steam, vapour, v. stem.

Steap a cup, pot, Bt. R. 158, v. stoppa.

Steap a step, v. stæp.

^cSTEAP; *adj.* STEEP, *high, lofty*; arduus, acclivis, præceps, excelsus: — On weall - steape burg on a lofty-walled city, *Cd.* 109. Þu gestigest steape dune after thou mountest steep downs, *Cd.* 137. Steape burh high city, *Cd.* 82. Worhton mid stanum anne steapne beorh him ofer *extruxerunt cum lapidibus excelsum tumulum eum super*, *Jos.* 7, 26.

Steapes; *adv.* [*g. of steep steep*] On high, up; in altum, sursum: — Steapes and geapes up and around, *Cd.* 119.

Stearas Spies; *insidiatores*, *R.* Lk. 20, 20.

STEARC, *sterc*; *def.* se stearca; seo, het stearce; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* sterk: *Frs.* sterik: *Ger.* stark: *Old Ger.* starh, starah, starch: *Dan.* stærk: *Swed.* stark: *Icel.* sterkr, styrkr *robustus, fortis*. Stearc is related to the *Ger.* starr *rigid*: *Lat.* sterilis: *Grk.* στερεος: *Slav.* star *great*] STARK, *severe, hard, rough, sharp*; asper, rigidus: — Se stearca wind cymð norðan eastan the sharp north-east wind cometh, *Bt.* 9. Stearce stormas rough storms, *Bt.* 23. Wið þa stearkan stormas against severe storms, *Bt.* 34, 10.

^fStearc-heort *brave or bold of heart*, *Beo.* 25.

Stearfian *to starve*; fame vel frigore perire, *v. steorfan*.

Stearlice; *adv.* *Violently, rigorously, hardly*; rigide, violenter, *Som.*

Stearm *a storm*, *C. Mt.* 16, 3, *v. storm*.

STEARN *The STERN*; clavus, gubernaculum, *Som.*

Stearn *a starling*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62, *v. stare*.

Stear-setl *the stern of a ship*; puppis, *Som.*

Stearu balista, *Cot.* 23.

STEB *A boll, trunk*; stipes, truncus: — Treowes steb *a trunk of a tree*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

Steda, an; *m.* A STEED, *horse, stallion*; equus, equus emissarius, *Æthelst. Test.*

STE'DE, *styde, es*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* stede, stee *f. locus, situs, statio, spatium*; *Frs.* stede *f*: *Ger.* statt *f*: *Isd. Ot. Wil.* Ker. stat, steti: *Moes.* staths, stads *locus*: *Dan.* sted, staed *n*: *Swed.* stad *m*: *Icel.* stadr *m. locus*. The *Ger.* statt *f.* is originally the same word as stadt *f.* a town. In later times they were separated in their signification, and distinguished by their orthography] *A place, STEAD, station*;

locus, situs, statio, spatium: — Þis ænga stede *this narrow place*, *Cd.* 18. Se stede is halig *hic locus est sanctus*, *Jos.* 5. 15. In þone stede þe is gecweden Cerdices-ora in a place that is called Cerdicsore, *Chr.* 495. Ne stira þu Sunne of þam stede furðor ne moveto tu *Sol de loco longius*, *Jos.* 10, 12. On þam twam stedum in the two stations, *Chr.* 887. ¶ In stede, on stede in the place, instead, *Lye.*

^gStede stranguria, *Med. ex Quadr.* 2, 12: 8, 11.

Sted-fæst *steadfast, firm*, *Lye.*

Stedig barren, *v. stædig*.

Stedignys, se; *f.* 1. STEADINESS; stabilitas. 2. Barrenness; sterilitas: — 1. *Lye.* 2. *Ps.* 34, 4.

Stef *a staff*, *Ps.* 22, 5, *v. stæf*.

STEFEN, stefn, stæfen, stæfn; *g.* stefne; *f.* [*Plat. Dan.* stemme *f*: *Dut.* stem *f*: *Ger.* stimme *f*: *Ker.* stimma: *Tat.* stemmi: *Not.* without the hissing sound of s, timmo: *Moes.* stibna vox: *Swed.* stemma *f.* Nearly related to the *A.-S.* stefen are the *Dan.* stave *to spell*: *Swed.* stafwa *to spell*, and the *Icel.* stafa *to spell, read*, considering that the *Moes.* stibna vox, appears to be derived from stab or staf *a letter or stick*] *A voice, sound, tone, noise, a union in sound, concert, agreement*; vox: — Com stefen of heofenum or heofene venit vox de cœlis, *Mt.* 3, 17. Wæs stefn of heofonum geworden erat vox de cœlo facta, *Mk.* 1, 11: *Lk.* 3, 22. Seo stefen heom andswarode the voice answered them, *Nic.* 24. Gif þu sanges stæfne gehyrdest si tu carminis vocem audivisti, *Bd. S.* p. 568, 30. Hig gecnawað hys stefne illi norunt ejus vocem, *Jn.* 10, 4. Clypode mycelre stefne clamavit magna voce, *Lk.* 1, 42. Cuðre stæfne wæs to me sprecende familiari voce me alloquutus est, *Bd. S.* p. 600, 43. Se stemn ys Iacobes stefn the voice is Jacob's voice (tone), *Gen.* 27, 22. Hyra stefna swiðredon eorum voces inval- escebant, *Lk.* 23, 23. Herigað halgum stefnum praise with holy voices, *Cd.* 228. Niwan stefne anew in concert, *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 94, 2, *v. stemn*.

^hStefn *The prow of a ship*; pro- ra, *Bt.* 3.

Stefne in concert, agreement, *Cd.* 75, *v. stefen*.

Stefnian; *p.* ode, gestefnde;

pp. od; *v. a.* [*Dan.* stævne *to cite, appeal*: *Swed.* stäfwna: *Icel.* stefna in jus vocare. — stæfn, stefn *a voice*] *To call, cite, proclaim, publish, institute, begin*; vocare, citare, indicare, instituere: — To lides stefne ad navem indixit, *Chr.* 938. Stefnode Godwine eorle to þon gemote cited Earl Godwin to the council, *Chr.* 1094. Stefniende citing, *Cot.* 12. Stefned, stefnen convocatus, institutus, *L. Lund. W. p.* 71.

ⁱStefning, limb-stefning *Tapes- try*; peripetasma, peristro- ma, limbus, *R.* 116, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.

Stegher *a stair, step*, *v. stæger*.

STEL, stele. [*Plat. Dut.* steel *m.* stalk, stem, handle: *Ger.* stiel *m*: *Dan.* stilk *c*: *Swed.* stjelk, stjelke *m.* stalk: *Icel.* stilk *m.* caulis. Nearly related to this word are the *Grk.* στύλος *a column*, and στελεχος *a stem, a trunk*, and the *Ger.* stellen *to place, and stehen to stand*] *A stalk, stock, STAIL, handle*; caudex, caulis, scapus, manubrium, *Cot.* 31: *Herb.* 51, 1, *Som.*

Stel, stele *A column*; columna: — On þisum þrim stelum stynt se cyne-stol on these three pillars stands the throne, *Elf. T.* p. 40, 50.

^jSTELAN; ic stele, he stylð; *p.* stæl, we stælon; *sub.* stæl; *pp.* stolen, gestolen; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* stelen: *Ger.* stehlen: *Not.* Ot. stelan, stilan: *Moes.* stilan: *Dan.* stjæle: *Swed.* stjåla: *Icel.* stela] 1. *To STEAL*; furari, surripere. 2. *With the preposition on*; *To steal on, to come unawares*; with ut, or a-, be-, prefixed, *to steal out or away, go away secretly*; obrepere, irrepere, subrepere, clam se subducere: — 1. Ne stel þu ne furator tu, *Ex.* 20, 15: *Mt.* 19, 18. Þeof ne cymð buton þæt he stele, *Jn.* 10, 10. Wenst þu þæt we þines hlafordes gold oððe his seolfor stælon, *Gen.* 44, 8. 2. Stæleð fæhðe vengeance steals on, *Cd.* 227. Ic wille on weras stælan I will steal on men, *Cd.* 67, *Th.* p. 81, 27. On oðre scire besteale steal away into another shire, *L. In.* 39, *W.* p. 21, 8. Þonne bestelan on þeodosius hindan then to steal on Theodosius behind, *Ors.* 6, 36, *Bar.* p. 239, 6, *v. stalian*.

Stell *a place*, *v. steal*.

STELLAN; *p.* stealde; *pp.* ges- teald. *To leap, dance*; saltare:

—Stelldon hi eft leaped they again, *Bd.* 5, 12, *S.* p. 628, 1. Stellende dancing, *Ors.* 2, 2.

^kSTEM [*Dut.* stoom *m*: *Frs.* *G. Japix.* stoame *m*: *Old Dut.* Kil. dom, doom, domp, damp vapour: *Ger.* dampf *m*: *Old Ger.* toum perspiration or sweat: *South Ger.* teum, deim sweat; täumen to perspire, sweat] STEAM, vapour, smoke, smell; vapor, odor, fumus, *Scint.* 10, *Som.*

Steman, besteman; *pp.* bestemed. To STEAM, smoke, fume, smell; olere, redolere, fumare: —*Elf. gr.* 26. Stemende redolens, *Hymn.* Blode bestemed with blood bestemed. *Cd.* 166.

STEMN [*Plat. Dut. Swed.* stam *m*: *Ger.* stamm *m.* *Old Ger.* stam: *Dan.* stamme *c*: *Lat.* stemma: *Sans.* stamma stem, race] A STEM, trunk; stirps, truncus:—Upwardes grewð oð þone stemn groweth upwards to the trunk, *Bt.* 34, 10. Se is stemn and staðol ealra goda he is the stem and foundation of all good, *Bt.* 34, 5.

¹STEMN, *e*; *f.* [*Plat. Dan.* stemme *f*: *Dut.* stem *f*: *Ger.* stimme *f*: *Isd. Ker.* stimma: *Tat.* stemmi: *Not.* without the hissing *s*, timmo: *Moes.* stibna: *Lap.* stiubne: *Swed.* stämna *f*: *Grk.* στομα *a* voice] 1. *A* voice, a sound emitted by the mouth; vox. 2. *A* command or a fixed appointment, a set time; mandatum, tempus præstitutum:—1. Se stemn ys Iacobes stefn the voice is Jacob's voice (tone), *Gen.* 27, 22. Stemn is geslagen lyft. Ic secge nu gewislicor þæt ælc stemn bið geworden of þæs muðes clypunge. Seo lyft byð geslagen mid þære clypunge, and gewyrð to stemn, *Elf. gr.* 2, *Som.* p. 2, 31—36. Gehyrað myne stemne audite meam vocem, *Gen.* 4, 23. Mid leasre stemne with false voice, *Bt.* 30, 1. Cleopode to drihtne geomran stemne called upon the Lord with sorrowful voice, *Bt. R.* p. 152. On stemne byman in vocæ tubæ, *Ps.* 97, 6. 2. Hie hæfdon hiora stemn gesetenne they had their time set; illi habuerunt eorum præstitutum tempus fixum, *Chr.* 894, *Ing.* p. 116, 2.

Stemnettan; *q.* To meet, *Th. An.*

Stemning. 1. *A* fixed time; præstitutum tempus. 2. Tapestry; limbus:—1. *Chr.* 894, *Ing.* p. 116, note b. 2. *R.* 28.

^mStem-wise *A* round place; cyclus, *Cot.* 210, *Som.*

STENC, stencg, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed.* stank *m*: *Ger.* gestank, stank *m*: *Not.* stench: *Wil. Ot.* stanc. In earlier times it signified a scent in general, and also a sweet scent: *Not. Ker. Ps.* 10, 6.] STINK, a smell, odour in general, good or bad; odor, fragrantia, foetor:—Nu ys mines suna stene swilce þæs landes stenc jam est mei filii odor sicut agri odor, *Gen.* 27, 27. Se wolberenda stenc þære lyfte the deadly smell of the air, *Bd. S.* p. 482, 8. Blostman stences blossoms of fragrance, *Cd.* 221.

Stencan To smell or savour, to cast a sweet smell; olere, odorare, *Som.*

Stencednys, *se*; *f.* *A* dispersing, scattering, destroying; dispersio, *Som.*

Stencg a smell, *v.* stenc.

Stencg a bar of wood, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28, *v.* steng.

Stencian To scatter; spargere, *R. Mt.* 12, 30.

Stenen stony, *v.* stænen.

ⁿSTENG, stengc, styng. *A* bar of wood, leaver, club, stake, pole, STANG, a word used in Derbyshire to denote a long pole employed in removing new made hay; vectis, fustis, sudes, stipēs:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61: *C. Mt.* 26, 47. Het se cyning his heafod on steng aset-tan the king commanded to put his head on a pole, *Bd.* 537, 33.

Stengc a smell, *R.* 70, *v.* stenc.

Stenst standest, *v.* standan.

Stent stands; stat, *v.* standan.

Sten - wurðing stone - worship, idolatry, *Som.*

Stenys Quarries of stone; lautuminae, *Som.*

Stead a place, *Chr.* 656, *v.* stede.

Steofnian; *p.* steofnode to call, cite, *Chr.* 1093, *v.* stefnian.

Steop *A* drinking cup: the north of England stoup, *L. Hloth.* 12, *v.* stoppa.

Steopan to bereave, *v.* stepan.

Steop-bearn a step-child, orphan, *V. Ps.* 81, 3.

Steop-cild [*Plat.* steef: *Dut.* *Ger.* stief: *Frs.* sliap: *Rab.* stuph: *Poem on St. Anno,* stif: *Schw.* stiuf: *Dan.* stif, stiv, sted: *Swed.* stiuf, styf: *Old Swed.* stiup, stiuph: *Icel.* stiúp. It is generally found in composition, even in the most ancient writings. In *A.-S.* astepte is met with. About the derivation etymologists differ very much. *Frisch.* refers it to the *Bohm.* stipeni ingraft-

ing; stipiti to plant; and, according to him, stief signifies a person giving assistance to another. The *Zittavian* chronicles call churchwardens stiefväter step-fathers; and the *bridemaids* stiefschwestern der braut step-sisters of the bride, which favours the opinion of *Frisch.* *Adelung* thinks that stief signifies something not genuine, in opposition to the genuine and true; but he confesses that, from the great antiquity of this word, its derivation is very difficult. *Junius*, with whom *Ihre* agrees, refers this word in the most reasonable manner to the *A.-S.* steopan; and the *Old Ger.* stiufan or bare; to which the *Icel.* styfa amputare, privare; may perhaps be added.—*A.-S.* cild a child] A STEP-CHILD, an orphan; orbatus parente, orphanus, pupillus, *Ex.* 22, 22: *Deut.* 10, 18.

^oSteop-dochter a step-daughter, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 75.

Steop-fæder a step-father, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 75.

Steopl a steeple, *v.* stypel.

Steop-modor a step-mother, *Bd.* 1, 27: *Int.* 5.

Steop-sunu a step-son, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 75.

STEOR, steor-oxa [*Dut. Ger.* stier *m.* a bull: *Moes.* stiurs a steer; juvenus, vitulus *m*: *Wel.* tarw: *Celt. Bret.* tarv or tarô *m*: *Gael.* tarbh, tairbh *m*: *Ir.* tarbh: *Pol.* tur: *Fr.* tau-reau *m*: *It. Sp.* toro, tauro *m*: *Port.* touro *m.* In its first and most extended signification steor is one of the oldest words. In *Dan.* and *Icel.* tyr: *Swed.* tjur: *Grk.* ταυρος: *Lat.* taurus: *Heb.* שׁוֹר sur: *Chl.*

תורה tura: *Arab.* ثور

thur. The prefixed hissing letter *s* in steor, *Ger.* stier (*v.* *Grimm's gram.* vol. iii. p. 325) does not change the sense of the word, and can be considered only as having an intensive effect. The *Moes.* stiur is the oldest instance where the hissing letter *s* is prefixed to this word] A STEER, bullock; juvenus, anniculus, *Cot.* 21, 112: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59: *R.* 21.

Steor history, *v.* stæar.

Steora, an; *m.* [*styr*an to steer] A STEERER, guide, pilot; gubernator:—He is ana staðolfæst wealdend and steora he is the only stable governor and guider, *Bt.* 35, 3. God steora

a good pilot, *Bt.* 35, 3. Steorra, *Past.* 56, 5.

^P Steoran to steer, rule, govern, *Bt.* *R.* p. 154, v. styran.

Steor-bord *steer-board, star-board, the right side of a ship, Ors.* 1, 1.

STEORE, styre [*Plat.* *stur* *n*: *Dut.* *stuur* *n*: *Frs.* *stiarne*, *stiore* *n.* the steer, the rudder of a vessel; *Ger.* *steuer* *n.* gubernaculum, the rudder; *steuer* *f.* moderatio, disciplina. Other Old *Ger.* writers *stiuro*, *stiure*, *stewr* assistance, aid: *Dan.* *Swed.* *styre* *n.* the rudder of a vessel: *Icel.* *styri* *n.* gubernaculum: *Lat.* *mid.* *steura* collecta, donum, vectigal, contributio. Wachter says, "a *Grk.* δῶρον donum, præposito sibilo, inde *Ger.* steuren"] 1. A rule, direction, government; gubernaculum, directio. 2. Discipline, correction, punishment; disciplina, castigatio, correctio: — 1. Agyfe steores mon þa ehta det directionis homo bona, *L. Ethelb. Anlf.* 4, *W.* p. 105, 1. Steore on-feng gubernacula suscepit, *Bd.* *S.* p. 643, 41. 2. Steore gefremede framed a punishment, *Cd.* 80. Geræde man friðlice steore constituat homo pacifice disciplinam, *L. Cnut. pol.* 2. On woroldcundan steoran in sæcularibus disciplinis, *L. Ænh.* 32. Mid woroldcundre steore per sæcularem disciplinam, *L. Ænh.* 31. On steorum in increpationibus, *Ps.* 38, 14.

Steor-ern the steering-place, the STERN; gubernaculi locus, *Som.*

Steorfa A plague, pestilence, murrain, slaughter; lues, pestis, *Lup.* 1, 7, *Som.*

^q STEORFAN; ic steorfe, he styrfð; *p.* stærf, we sturfon; *pp.* storfen. To die, STARVE, perish; perire, occidere:—Stærf of hungor starved with hunger, *Chr.* 1124.

Steor-leás, steor-læs without a guide, irregular, outrageous, incorrigible, *Bt.* 5, 3.

Steorm a storm, *C. T. Ps.* 49, 4, v. storm.

Steor-man steersman, a pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.

Steornede Bold; frontosus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.

Steorra a guide, v. steora.

STEORRA, an; *m.* [*Plat.* *steern* *c*: *Dut.* *ster*, *starr* *f*: *Ger.* *stern* *m*: *Ot.* *Wil.* *sterro*, *sterno*: *Moes.* *stairno* *stella*: *Dan.* *stierne* *c*: *Swed.* *stjerna* *f*: *Icel.* *stiarna* *f.* *stella*: *Bret.* *stere* *f*: *Gael.* *steorn* *m*:

Lat. *astrum* *m*: *Grk.* ἀστὴρ: *Fr.* *astre* *m.* étoile *f*: *It.* *astro* *m.* stella *f*: *Sp.* *Port.* *astro* *m.* estrella *f*: *Wel.* *ser*, *syr*, *seren* a star: *Pers.* ستاره

stareh] A STAR; stella:—Se steorra þone wise men Ursa nemnað the star which wise men call Ursa, *Bt.* *R.* p. 194. Beorhtnes scinendes steorran brightness of a glittering star, *Bd.* *S.* p. 629, 5. Þa þa tungel-witegan þone steorran gesawon quando astrologi stellam viderunt, *Mt.* 2, 10. Þone beorhtan steorran þe we hatað morgen-steorra, þone ilcan we hatað oðre naman æfen-steorra the bright star which we call morning-star, the same we call by another name, evening-star, *Bt.* 4. Beoð tacna on steorrum erunt signa in stellis, *Lk.* 21, 25. Niwe steorra se is cweden commeta a new star which is called a comet, *Bd.* *S.* p. 581, 13.

Steorrede bold, *Cot.* 91, v. steornede.

^r Steor-roðer, stior-ræðer, stior-roðor [reðra an oar] the steering-oar, the rudder, *Bt.* 35, 3.

Steor-sceawere [sceawere a beholder] a stargazer, an astronomer, *Cot.* 77.

Steor-sceofl [scofl a shovel] the rudder, *R.* 104.

Steor-setl the steering-seat, the stern, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 78.

Steor-stefn the hinder part of a ship, the stern, a ship, *Som.*

STEORT, es; *m.* [North Country, start the stail or handle of any thing: *Plat.* *steerd* *m.* cauda, podex: *Dut.* *staart* *m*: *Kil.* *steert* *m*: *Frs.* *stert* *m*: *Ger.* *sterz* *m.* tail, rump; *pflugsterz* plough tail or handle: *Dan.* *stiert* *c.* tail, handle: *Swed.* *stjert* *m*: *Icel.* *stertr* *m.* cauda equi; *stiölr* *m.* cauda avis] A tail, an extremity, a promontory; cauda, promontorium:—Nym hyre steort prehende ejus caudam, *Ex.* 4, 4. Mid his steorte with his tail, *Bt.* 35, 6.

STEPAN; *pp.* asteped. [Old *Ger.* *stiufan* orbare; *Icel.* *styfa* amputare] To bereave, deprive; orbare, *V. Ps.* 108, 9.

STE'PAN; *p.* stepte, gesteppte, we stepton; *v. a.* [stæp a step] To raise, exalt, honour, praise; erigere, honorare:—Stengum stepton vigorously raised, *Cd.* 80, *Th.* p. 101, 2. Ic þe duguðum stepe I thee with honours will raise, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 7. Heht stepan I commanded to exalt, *Cd.* 89,

Th. p. 111, 20. His diorlingas duguðum steppe his darlings with honours raised; ejus dilectos honoribus excoluit, *Bt.* *R.* p. 170, 34. Isace wille swiðor stepan Isaac will much more honour, *Cd.* 107, *Th.* p. 142, 20.

^s Stepe a step, v. stæp.

Stepel a steeple, *L. Ps.* 60, 3, v. stypel.

Stepnes, se; *f.* A going in the way; tritæ viæ calcatio, *Som.*

STEPPAN; ic steppe, he stepð; *p.* stóp, gestóp, we stópon; *pp.* gestept [stæp a step] To STEP, go, raise; used frequently with on, and other prepositions, preceding or following the verb, and also be-, and ge-; as gesteppean to go, raise, *L. Ps.* 41, 13: bestæppan to proceed, *Elf. gr.* 28; gradi, proficisci, vestigia ponere, surgere:—On leaf-treowes steppan on tree leaves to step; in fronde arboris pedem ponere, *Cd.* 72. Adam stop on grene græs Adam stept on green grass, *Cd.* 56. He stæpð beforan þison folce ille ibit ante hunc populum, *Deut.* 3, 28. Stop inn digollice introivit clanculum, *Jud.* 4, 21. Stopon ut of þam inne went out of the chamber, *Jdth.* 22, 21. Ongan ic þa steppan forð then began I to step forth, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 35.

^t Steppe-sco a slipper, sock, v. stæppe-sco.

Steppl a steeple, *L. Ps.* 121, 7, v. stepel.

Steppe, stepton honoured, raised, v. stepan.

Ster a history, v. stær.

-ster [steore direction] as a termination to nouns, denotes Direction, guidance; directio, magisterium.

STERAN; *p.* sterde. To make perfume, to burn incense; thurificare, suffitum indere:—Stere ætforan Gode thurificate coram Deo, *Num.* 16, 7, 47.

Sterc, sterced stark, rough, rigid, *Jdth.* 22, 9, v. stearc.

Sterced-ferhð stern-minded, rugged, *Jdth.* 22, 9.

Ster-melda an officer in a court of justice, somewhat like a sheriff; literally, delator fiscalis, *L. Hloth.* 5.

Stern stern, *Cot.* 85, v. styrne.

Stert a tail, v. steort.

Sterung motion, stirring, v. styrung.

Steða q. a steed, stallion, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59, v. steda.

Steðe Stable, firm; stabilis, firmus, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 2.

^u **Stic**, *styc*, *es*; *m.* [*sticce a fragment*] *The small piece of copper money, value the half of a farthing*; *æreæ*, *monetæ*, *apud A.-S. species*. Inde nomen habuit quod monetarum omnium minutissima esset, non enim valebat nisi dimidiam partem quadrantis:—*Twegen stycas, þæt is, feorðung peninges duæ sticæ, id est quadrans denarii, Mk. 12, 42.*

Stic-*adl* *A stitch in the side*; *telum, i. e. dolor lateris, R. 10: Elf. gl. p. 57.*

Sticað *stick*, *v. stician*.

STICCA, *an*; *m.* [*Plat. stokk m: Dut. Dan. stok m: Frs. stef m: Ger. stecken, stab, stock m. a stick, stock: Swed. staf, stake, stock m. sticka f: Icel. stiki m. virga, baculus: Gael. stic f. a pole or stake; stoc, stuic a stock, a trunk of a tree: Ir. stoc the same: It. stecca f. a stick*] 1. *A stick, staff; baculus.* 2. *A stake, spike, nail; paxillus, clavus:—* 1. *Cot. 97, 167.* 2. *Se sticca him eode ut þurh þæt heafod into þære eorðan, Jud. 4, 21, 22.*

Sticca cochlear, *Herb. 18, 4, Lye.*

^v **STICCE**, *stycce* [*Plat. stukk, stükk n: Dut. stuk n: Ger. stück n. a piece, part: Old Ger. stucchiu, stuchi: Dan. stykke n. a piece, part: Swed. stycke n. a piece: Icel. stycki n. frustum: Pol. sztuka*] *A part, portion, piece, STEAK; offa, frustum, minuta pars:—* *Pu ymbe sticce fehst tu circa minutam partem versaris, Bt. 35, 5.* *Pu snitst to sticcon tu divides in membra, Ex. 29, 17.* *To-bræd hi to sticcum discidit eum membratim, Jud. 14, 6.* *Tobræce to sticcum divided into pieces, Bd. S. p. 528, 21.* *Don fyr innan þæt weofod uppan þa sticceon ponant ignem in altare super membris, Lev. 1, 7.*

Sticce-mælum, *stycce-mælum* [*mælum in parts; d. of mæl*] *Piece by piece, by little and little, by degrees; frustatim, membratim, paulatim, gradatim:—* *Ors. 1, 1: Bd. S. p. 477, 3: 484, 15.*

STICE [*Plat. steek, steke, stik m: Dut. steek m: Ger. stich m: Moes. stik or stiks punctum; from stiggan pungere: Dan. stik, sting n: Swed. stick n. styng n: Icel. stingr m. punctura*] *STITCH, pricking, orifice; punctio, incisio:—* *L. Ethelb. 66. Stice eagenæ punctio oculorum, Med. ex. Quadr.*

5. *Stice adl punitionis dolor, dolor lateris, R. 10.*

^w **Sticel** [*Plat. Dut. stekel m: Ger. stachel m: Dan. stikkel c. generally used in compound words: Swed. stickel m. like the Dan.*] *A prick, sting; aculeus, stimulus:—* *Þa gnættas mid swiðe lytlum sticelum him deriað the gnats with very little stings hurt it, Bt. 16, 2.*

Sticele; *adj. Steep, high, inaccessible; arduus, acclivis, præceps, Som.*

Sticelnys, *se*; *f. A precipice, difficulty; præcipitium, Hymn.*

Sticels, *es*; *m. A prick, sting; aculeus, stimulus:—* *Sticelsas, Ps. 57, 9.*

STICIAN; *p. ode; pp. sticod, gesticod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. steken to sting, prick: Ot. stéchan: Tat. stahan, stingen, stehan, stecchan: Moes. staggan, stiggan pungere: Dan. stikke, stinge to sting, gore: Swed. sticka, stinga to sting, prick: Icel. stinga pungere, configere: Old Lat. stigare, which is still found in instigare: Grk. στίγειν, στιζειν to sting: Wel. ystigaw: Ir. steacham to stick: Gael. stic to stick]* *To STICK, stab, pierce, to stick in; pungere, jugulare, transfigere, inhærere:—* *Ge hyne ahengon, and mid spere sticodon ye have hung him, and stuck him with a spear, Nicod. 13.* *Beornas sticedon garum soldiers pierced with spears, Cd. 224.* *He forlet þa þæt swurd stician on him permisit autem gladium hærere in illo, Jud. 3, 22.* *Deofol þe sticað on diabolus tibi inhæret, i. e. inest, Jn. 7, 20.* *Þæs spacan sticað oðer ende on þære felge, oðer on þære nafe the spokes stick one end in the felloe, (the) other in the nave, Bt. 39, 7.* *Sticode beoð jugulati erimus, Bd. S. p. 482, 1.*

Sticol *Difficult, steep; arduus, acclivis, præceps, R. Ben. interl. 2.*

Sticung, *e*; *f. STICKING; adhæsio, inhæsio, Ors. 4, 1.*

Stic-wærc [*wærc pain*] *a pricking pain, a pain in the side.*

Stic-wyrt *the herb agrimony; agrimonia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

Stide *Firm, fast; fixus, Lye.*

Stiell *A dancing, leaping; saltus, saltatio, Cod. Exon. 18 b, 1. 4, 7.*

Stiep *a step, Cd. 4, v. stæp.*

Stieran *to steer, rule, Past. 9, 2, v. steoran.*

Stiernes, *se*; *f. Discipline. in-*

struction; disciplina, T. Ps. 2, 12.

^y **Stif**; *adj. [Plat. stief: Frs. stef: Dut. Swed. styf: Ger. steif: Dan. stiv, stiiv: Icel. styfr durus: Grk. στυφρος]* *STIFF, hard; durus, rigidus, inflexibilis, Som.*

Stifenes, *se*; *f. STIFFNESS, hardness; durities, rigor, Som.*

Sti-ferh *a little hog, a young pig, v. stige-ferh.*

STIFIAN *To STIFFEN; rigere, rigescere, R. 18.*

STIG, *e*; *f. [Plat. stieg m. semita: Dut. steeg f. a lane, alley: Frs. steghe f. a path, a small road: Ger. steig m. a path: Moes. staiga via, semita: Dan. stie, sti c. fodsti c. a path, a footpath: Swed. stig m. a path, footpath: Icel. stigr m. semita]* *A way, path; semita, via, callis, trames:—* *To rihtre stige geteon to draw to the right path, Bd. S. p. 623, 13.* *Stiga þine semitæ tuæ, Ps. 76, 19.* *Þa þe þurhgað stiga sæs qui perambulant semitas maris, T. Ps. 8, 8.*

^z **STIGAN**, *gestigan*, *he stibð*; *p. stáh, gestáh, we stigon; pp. stigen, gestigen [Plat. stigen: Dut. stygen: Frs. stiga: Ger. steigen: Ker. Ot. stigan: Moes. steigan, gasteigan vādere, ire: Dan. stige: Swed. stiga: Icel. stiga gradi: Lett. staigath: Grk. στειχειν to go, walk]* *To ascend, rise, climb, go, depart; generally used with the prepositions of, on, ofer, nyðer, &c.; ascendere, ire:—* *Stigon þa þornas ascenderunt spinæ, Mk. 4, 7.* *Þonne sweart racu stigan onginneð when a swart flood shall begin to rise, Cd. 67.* *Stah he on scip went into a ship, Bd. S. p. 623, 27.* *Stah up on an treow ascendit in arborem, Lk. 19, 4.* *Ne stige he on hys hus ne descendat in ejus domum, Mk. 13, 15.*

STIGE [*Dan. stie, sti c: Swed. stia f: Icel. stía f. capsá*] *A sty; hara, porcile, Som.*

Stigean *To STY; in porcili includere, Lye.*

Stigel [*Plat. stegel m. a passage with steps: Dut. steiger m. stairs at the water side: Frs. steghe f: Ger. steige f: Dan. stie, stige c: Swed. stege m: Icel. stigi m. scala*] *A STILE; gradus, scala, Som.*

Stigend, *es*; *m. A STIAN; apostema in extremitate palpebrarum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Stige-rap *a stirrup, v. sti-rap.*

Stighel *a stile, v. stigel.*

Stigo, *stigu a sty, v. stige.*

^aStigul *Very little, young; paxillus, R. 44.*

Stig-witum in path-ways, *Cd. 95.*

Stigynde for stigende rising, *C. Ps. 118, 118, v. stigan.*

Stihtere *A steward; dispensator, Past. 50, 4.*

Stihð ascends, v. stigan.

STIHTIAN, gestihtian; ic stih-tige; p. ode, ade; pp. stih-te, gestihtod; v. a. *To dispose, order, determine; disponere:—Upplican dome stih-tigende high doom determining, Bd. 4, 3, S. p. 567, 7. Wil- helm weolde and stih-te En- gle-land William ruled and directed England, Chr. 1087.*

Stih-tung, gestih-tung, e; f. *A disposing, dispensation, order- ing, arrangement, providence; dispositio, providentia:—Wæs þæt wundorlico stih-tunge þære godcundan fore- seoness that was a wonderful dispensation of divine provi- dence, Bd. S. p. 644, 36. Þurh godcundne stih-tunge through divine providence, Vit. Guthl. 1. Mid wundorlicre stih-tunge þære godcundan arfæstnesse with a wonderful arrangement of the divine goodness, Bd. S. p. 644, 11.*

^bStillan to still, *Elf. gr. 24, v. ge- stillan.*

STILLE, styllle; adv. [*Dut. stil: Plat. Ger. Ot. Ker. still, stille: Dan. stil, stille: Swed. stilla: Icel. stilltr modestus, mitis*] STILL, quietly; tacite, quiete:—*Se fæder hit gemænde stille pater id tacite observavit, Gen. 37, 11. Þæt hi stille wun- don that they remained still, Bd. S. p. 564, 39. He het þa Saduceiscan styllle beon jussit Sadduceos tacitos esse, Mt. 22, 34. Se monlica stille wunode the human image still remained, Cd. 119. Se wyrtruma stille wæs on staðole the root still be in (its) station, Cd. 203.*

Stille; adj. STILL, quiet, fixed, firm; quietus, fixus:—*Stanas sint stilre gecynde stones are of a fixed nature, Bt. 34, 11. Ofer þa stillan eorðan over the still earth, Bt. 21.*

Stille-boren still-born; aborti- vus, *Som.*

Stille-drenc a composing draught, *Som.*

Stillice STILLY, quietly; tacite, tranquille, *Fulg. 4.*

Stilnes, stillnes, se; f. STILL- NESS, quietness, tranquillity, rest; quies, serenitas, silen- tium:—*On þisse tide niht- licre stillnesse in this time of night quietness, Bd. S. p. 601,*

1. Of þinre stilnesse ah- worfen removed from thy tran- quillity, *Bt. 7, 1. On þære gewunelican stilnesse in the usual rest, Bd. S. p. 623, 31.*

^cStinc a smell, v. stenc.

Stincan, he stincð; p. stanc, we stuncon; pp. stuncen. To have a smell good or bad; as, 1. *To perfume, to give a fragrance, smell; odorare. 2. To smell, stink; foetere:—1. Ic stince swot I smell sweet, Elf. gr. 37: V. Ps. 134, 17. 2. Nu he stincð, he wæs for feowur dagon dead, Jn. 11, 39: Ors. 6, 32.*

Stincende Smelling, stinking; olens:—*Stincendist grave olentissimus, Nicod. 27, Thw. p. 16, 3.*

Stincg, sting. A STING, prick; aculeus, stimulus, *Som.*

STINGAN, styngan, he stingð; p. stang, we stungon; pp. stungen, bestungen, gestun- gen [v. stician] 1. *To thrust in, rush in, lay up, obtain; ruere in, immittere. 2. To STING, prick, stab, pierce with any weapon; pungere, quovis telo irruere in:—1. Nan læ- wede man nah mid rihte to stingan hine an anre cirican nullus laicus homo non habet cum jure immittere se in quam- vis ecclesiam, Chr. 694. Crist het stingan sweord in scæðe Christ commanded to thrust (the) sword into sheath, Chart. temp. Edw. Conf. 2. Seo beo sceal losian þonne heo hwæt yrringa stingð the bee shall perish when she stings in anger, Bt. 31, 2: Bt. R. p. 172. He wæs mid spere on his sydan gestungen he was pierced in his side with a spear, L. Eccl. 21, W. p. 183, 28.*

^dSTINTAN To stint, stunt; hebe- tare.

Stiora a guide, pilot, *Past. 56, 3, v. steora.*

Stioran, steoran; p. stiorde, steorde; pp. gestiorde to steer, rule, govern, punish, *Bt. 17, v. styran.*

Stiorc a cow between one and two years old, *Prov. 15, v. stirc.*

Stiorra a star, *Bt. 36, 2, v. steorra.* Stior-roder, stior-rodor, stior-rodur a steering-oar, a rudder, v. steor-ræðer.

Stipel a steeple, tower, *Gen. 11, 5, v. stypel.*

Stipere A supporter, pillar; des- tina, postis, fulcimen, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*

STIRAN to steer, control, rule, *Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 13, v. styran.*

Sti-rap, es; m. [rap a rope;

scansilis funis] STI-ROPE, contracted STIRRUP; scansile:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Stira- pas scansilia, R. 66.*

^eSTIRC, stiorc, styrc [*Dut. Kil. stierick f: Plat. starke, sterke f. a heifer: Ger. starke f. a heifer: Moes. stiurs juvenus. The Plat. and Ger. sterke and starke seem to be the f. of stier a bull; Scot. stirk, sterk a bullock or heifer between one and two years old*] A calf, a STIRK, a cow between one and two years old; vitulus, juven- cus, *Cot. 27, v. styric.*

Stireng, stiring, stirung a stir- ring, v. styrung.

Stiria, an; m. A sturgeon; aci- penser, *Th. An.*

Stirian; ic stirige to stir, *Gen. 1, 30, v. styran.*

Stirigendlic; adj. Moving, creep- ing; motabilis, reptilis:—*Eall libbende fisc-cinn and stiri- gendlice omne vivens piscium genus, et reptile, Gen. 1, 21.*

Stirung a stirring, v. styrung.

^fSTIÐ, styð; adj. [*Old Eng. stith, stithe strong, hard, stiff: Scot. stith, styth firm, stiff: Plat. stedig, stätsch restive, obstinate: Old Dut. Kil. ste- digh, steegh pertinax: Frs. steithe directly, punctual: Ger. stätig restive: Ker. sta- tig stabilis: Dan. stædig stub- born: Dan. Swed. stadig steady, solid, fixed*] Stern, au- stere, severe; durus, severus, asper:—*Stið man austerus homo, Lk. 19, 21, 22. Stið winter severe winter, Chr. 1086. Stiðum wordum spræc him to with austere words spoke to him, Cd. 137.*

Stiðe, styðe; adv. Sternly, se- verely; acerbe, dure, rigide, *Gen. 42, 30.*

Stiðelic, stiðlic; adj. Hard, severe, rigid, rough, rugged; durus, severus, acerbus:—*Stiðlice dædbot rigid penance, Can. Edg. pn. 3. Stiðlic stan torr a rugged stone tower, Cd. 83. Mid stiðlicum ge- feohte cum acerba pugna, Jud. 7, 22.*

Stið-ferhð rigid or firm-minded, *Cd. 13.*

Stið-frilhð firm-minded, *Cd. 5.*

Stið-hydig rigid-minded, inflexi- ble, *Cd. 140.*

Stiðlic severe, v. stiðelic.

Stiðlice; comp. or; adv. Severe- ly, sternly, austere; severe, rigide, strenue, *L. pol. Cnut. 50.*

Stið-mod stern-minded, severe, *Cd. 111.*

Stiðnes, se; f. Severity, auste- rity; severitas:—*Scint. 9.*

- Violentia, *R. Ben.* 58. Duri-
ties, *C. R. Mk.* 16, 14.
- ^z **STIWAN** *To appear; apparere:*
— *Stiwdon wyllas apparu-*
erunt fontes, T. Ps. 17, 17.
- Stiward**, es; m. [*Icel. stia work,*
weard a guard, protector, v.
stow] **A STEWARD**; dispensa-
tor, œconomus, procurator:
— *Pæs eorles stiward the earl's*
steward; comitis procurator,
Chr. 1093.
- Stlidornis**, se; f. *Slipperiness;*
lubricitas, lubricum, T. Ps.
34, 7.
- STOC** *A place; hence STOKE, a ter-*
mination of the names of places;
locus:—Wude stoc sylvarum
locus, Sim. Dunelm. anno
1123.
- STOC**, stocce. **A STOCK**, trunk,
block, stick; stipes, truncus,
Elf. gl. Som. p. 64:—*Ge þeo-*
wiað stoccum and stanum vos
servietis stipitibus et saxis,
Deut. 28, 36, 64, v. sticca.
- Stocc** *A trumpet; tuba, C. Mt.*
6, 2.
- Stod** [*Ger. stute f: Old Ger.*
stout f: Dan. stodhest c. a
stallion: Swed. sto, stod n. a
mare: Icel. stedda f. a mare:
Gael. steud, steuda m. a race,
a steed] **A STUD**; armentum
equorum, *Ælfhelm. Test.*
- ^h **Stód** stood; stetit, v. standan.
Stod *a post, stud, Cot.* 157, v.
studu.
- Stod-fold** *a fold or field fenced in*
to keep stallions, Mon. Angl. I.
260, 59.
- Stod-hors** stotarius. *Chau. uses*
stot for a young horse, v. steda.
- Stodlan** *An implement for the*
house; quoddam supellectilis
instrumentum, Som. ex Vocab.
Noël.
- Stod-myre** *a brood-mare, L. pol.*
Elf. 16.
- Stod-þeof** *a stealer of a stallion,*
L. pol. Elf. 9.
- Stof** *a club, v. stofn.*
- STOFA** [*Plat. stuve, stave, stau-*
ve f: Dut. stoof, stove f: Ger.
stube f: Old Ger. stuve: Dan.
stue c: Swed. stufwa, stuga f:
Icel. stofa f. canaculum: Fr.
etuve: Old Fr. estuve f: It.
stufa f. a stove, hot-house: Sp.
Port. estufa f. a stove: Wend.
stiva: Lat. mid. stuba. Pal-
ladius uses stufia to designate a
bathing-room] **A STOVE**, bath;
sudatorium, balneum, *Som.*
- Stofn** *The trunk or stem of a tree,*
a stake; hence the Leicester-
shire word STOVIN. A ditch
is said to be three feet wide
from the stovins, that is, from
the stems or stakes of the
hedge, Card.; stipes:—Elf. gl.
Som. p. 64.

- ⁱ **Stól**, es; m. [*Plat. stool m:*
Dut. stoel m: Frs. Swed. stol
f: Ger. stuhl m: Ot. stual:
Not. stuol: Moes. stols sedes,
thronus: Dan. stoel, stol c:
Icel. stóll n. sedes: Wel. ystol
a seat: Ir. sdol, stol: Gael.
stol, stoilm: Grk. στυλος aperch:
Slav. stolek: Lat. mid. stolium]
A STOOL, seat, chair, throne;
sedes, cathedra, thronus:—
Hu he him strenglicran stol
geworhte how he for himself
a stronger seat might make,
Cd. 15. *He siteð on þam*
halgan stole he sitteth in the
holy seat, Cd. 14. *Wearp*
hine of þan hean stole cast
him from the high seat, Cd. 16.
Heofen-stolas heavenly thrones,
Cd. Th. p. 1, 15.
- Stol** *A garment; stola, Chr.* 963.
- Stolt-ferhð** firm-minded, brave,
v. stal-ferhð.
- Stomer**, stomm *a stammerer, v.*
stamer.
- Stommattan** [*Plat. stammern:*
Dut. stameren: Ger. stot-
tern: Old Ger. stamalon:
Dan. stamme: Swed. stamma:
Icel. stama lingua hesitare.—
stamer a stammerer] *To stam-*
mer, stutter, mutter; balbutire,
Cot. 134.
- ^j **Stomm-wlisp** *A lisp, stammer-*
ing; blæsus, balbus, Cot. 23.
- Stond** *a space, time, R. Mk.* 6,
35, v. stund.
- Stondan**, we stondað; part.
stondende *to stand, Cd.* 227:
Bt. 9, v. standan.
- Ston-suc** Parsley, *a sort growing*
among stones; petroselinum,
Som.
- STOOD** [*Dut. stoetery f: Ger.*
gestüt f: Dan. stuteric n.
Swed. stuteri n: Icel. stód n.
polia, grex equarius] **A STUD**;
equaria, equorum grex, *Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 59.
- Stop**, stopon, stepped, gone, p.
of steppan.
- STOPPA**, steap, stop [*Plat. stoop*
m. a large drinking-cup con-
taining a gallon: Dut. stoop
f. a measure of four pints: Ger.
stauf m. a large drinking-cup:
Not. stuof, stouph: Dan. stob
a beaker: Swed. stop n. a
liquid measure containing a-
bout three pints: Icel. staup n.
poculum: Lat. mid. stopa,
stupa] **A STOOP**, pot, vessel,
cup; poculum majus, cantha-
rus, batiolus, situla:—*Elf. gl.*
Som. p. 60. *Butter-stoppa a*
butter-vessel, Cot. 168.
- STOR**, es; m. *Frankincense;*
thus, ladanum:—*Nime ane*
handfulle stores sume manipu-
lum thuris, Lev. 2, 2. *Þe of-*
frodon þone stor qui offerebant

- thus, Num.* 16, 35: *Gen.* 43,
11.
- ^k **STOR** [*Plat. stuur great, strong:*
Frs. stor strong, great: Dan.
Swed. Icel. stor great] **Great,**
vast; magnus, ingens:—*Stor*
þunring a great thundering,
Chr. 1085.
- STORC** [*Plat. stork m: Dut.*
stork, oyevaar m: Ger. storch
m: Old Ger. storah: Dan.
Swed. stork m: Icel. storkr
m.] **A STORK**; ciconia, *Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 62.
- Stor-cille**, stor-cylle, an; *a per-*
fume or frankincense-pan, Num.
16, 6: *Lev.* 10, 1.
- Storeð** rules, *Bt. R. p.* 185, v.
styrán.
- Storfen** starved; pp. of steorfan.
- STORM**, stearm, steorm, es; m.
[*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. storm*
m: Ger. sturm m: Old Ger.
stuer, sturm: Icel. stormr
m: Bret. storm, stourm m:
Gael. Ir. stoirm f: Wel.
ystorm] **A STORM**, tempest;
procella, tempestas:—*Se*
swearta storm the black storm,
Bt. R. p. 154. *Gast stormes*
spiritus procellæ, Ps. 106, 25.
Seo reðnes þæs stormes the
fierceness of the storm, Bd. S.
p. 614, 9. *Þone storm to-*
wardne foreseah foresaw the
approaching storm, Bd. S. p.
542, 4. *He ofsloh on storme*
wingearðas heora pefcussit
tempestate vineas eorum, Ps.
77, 52. *Wið þa stearcán*
stormas with the severe storms,
Bt. 34, 10.
- ^l **Stormig**; adj. *Stormy, tempe-*
stuous; procellosus, nimbosus,
Som.
- Storm-sæ** *a stormy sea, Bt.* 38,
1.
- Stor-sticca** *a frankincense-stick*
or rod; thurea virgula, Mon.
Angl. I, 221: e Cod. Exon.
1 b.
- Stotte** *A hack, jade, a worthless*
horse; equus vilis, Chart.
calc. C. R. Ben.
- STOW**, e; f. [*Frs. sto m. a prin-*
cipal place: Icel. stó f. focus,
certus locus] 1. *A place, dwel-*
ling-place, habitation; locus,
mansio, habitaculum: hence
the termination of many names
of places, as Ceap-stow a
place for a sale or market, &c.
Hence, as some think, our
STEWARD. *Stow-weard, stowe-*
weard a keeper of a place, man-
sion or dwelling:—Seo stow
wæs gehende þære ceastre lo-
cus erat propinquus urbi, Jn. 19,
20. *On þære stowe dura in*
loci porta, Num. 12, 5. *To*
þære leofan stowe to the be-
loved place, Bd. S. p. 623, 30.

To þam stowe þær *ad locum ubi*, *Ex.* 3, 8. Geseoð þa stowe *aspicite locum*, *Mt.* 28, 6. Ðurh unwæterige stowa *per inaquosa loca*, *Lk.* 11, 24. Geond drige stowa *per arida loca*, *Mt.* 12, 43. On westum stowum *in desertis locis*, *Mk.* 1, 45. Stowe his hi forleton *locum*, i. e. *habitaculum*, *ejus illi desolaverunt*, *Ps.* 78, 7. Sio wyrd dælð eallum gesceaftum andwlitan, and stowa, and tida, and gemetgunga the destiny dealeth to all creatures, forms, and stations, and times, and measures, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 336, 12.

^mStowlic *Local*, relating to a place; *localis*: — *Stowlice* naman *localia nomina*, *Elf. gr.* 5.

Strac, stræc *straight, rigid, violent*, *Gr. Dial.* 1, 9, v. *strec*.

Stracan, stracian [*Plat. straken*, *strakeln*: *Dut. stryken*: *Ger. streicheln*: *Dan. stryge*: *Swed. stryka*: *Icel. strýka* *palpare*] To *STROKE*; *demulcere*, *palpare*, *Past.* 41, 4.

Stracung, e; f. *A mitigating, assuaging*; *delinimentum*, *R.* 99, *Lye*.

Stræc *straight, rigid, stubborn*, v. *strec*.

Stræcled-wealas, Strætled-wealas, Strætclýd-wealas [*Asser. Stratduttenses. Flor. streatgledwalli, Stratdutenses. — stræt a tract, Cluyd of the Clyde, near the river Clyde, wealas the Welch*] The STRATH-CLYDE Britons. The old Britons, who once inhabited Galway in Scotland, were driven thence by the Picts, and then settled on the banks of the river Clyde; *Britanni quidam, Gallovidiæ apud Scotos olim incolæ; sed qui, frequentibus Scotorum et Pictorum incursionibus lacessiti, in Cambriam concesserunt; regioneque omni inter Conovium et Devam fluvium occupata, constituerunt ibi regnum, quod, a flumine Clyda, cujus ripis circumjecit, Strætcluyd dicebatur*:—*Chr.* 875, 924, *Lye*.

ⁿStræclice; *adv. Strictly, rigorously*; *districte*, *Som.*

Strædan to *strew, spread*, v. *stredan*.

STRÆDE A *STRIDE*; *passus, gressus*, *Som.*

Strægan; p. *strægde to spread*, *Bd. S.* p. 509, 28, v. *stredan*.

Strægdnes, se; f. *A spreading, casting, dispersing, sprinkling*; *sparsio, aspersio, dispersio*:—*Mid byrignesne oððe strægdnesse þæs wæteres per gustum*

sive aspersionem aquæ, Bd. S. p. 635, 29.

^oSTRÆL, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. straal m. a ray, beam, an arrow, javelin, a sting*; so the sting of a bee is called *straal*, and to sting, *straalen*. *C. Tuinman, Takkel der Nederdeutsche, Taale sub. straal*; *Kilian* has *stræle radius*, but also *strael sagitta*; and in the idiom of Flanders, *stræle stimulus, aculeus*: *Ger. strahl m. ray, beam*: *Not. strala an arrow*: *Dan. stræle c. ray*: *Swed. stråle m. ray, beam*: *Icel. stríali m. radius luminis*: *It. strale m. an arrow*: *Wend. strela an arrow*: *Russ. striela an arrow, hence streliz a shooter, the famous old Russian life-guards*] *An arrow, dart, missile, an engine of war*; *sagitta, telum, tormentum quodvis bellicum*:—*Onsendeð of his brægd bogan biterne stræl sends from his bent bow a bitter arrow, Cod. Exon.* 19 a. *Strælas arrows, Ps.* 63, 8. *Strælas stede hearde styrm-don tormenta locum valida concusserunt, Jdth.* 24, 34.

STRÆL, stræla, stræle. *Tapestry, a bed, straw*; *aulæa, stratum, stramentum, Ps.* 6, 6.

Stræl-bora an *arrow-bearer, a shooter, Cot.* 14.

^pStrælian To *shoot an arrow, to cast a dart*; *sagittare*:—*Hi stræliað illi sagittabunt, Ps.* 63, 4.

Stræl-wyrt *Maiden-hair*; *callitrichon herba, Som.*

Stræng a *string*, *R. Ben. interl.* 22, v. *streng*.

Stræng strong, *Bt.* 24, 3, v. *strang*.

Strængð strength, v. *strengð*.

Stræpas bases, *R.* 16.

STRÆT, e; f. [*Plat. strat, strate f. a street*: *Dut. straat f.*: *Frs. strete f. a street*: *Ger. strasse f.*: *Ot. strazza*: *Schw. strauz*: *Dan. stræde n. a small narrow lane*: *Swed. stråt m. a great road*: *Icel. stræti n. platea*: *Bret. streat, stread f. a narrow road, a street*: *Wel. ystrad a street, ystryd the street of a city, town*: *Ir. Gael. sraid, sraide f. a street, lane*: *Fr. estrade f.*: *It. strada f. a street, road*: *Sp. Port. estrada f. a causeway*] The STREET, a way, course, a public place, market; *strata via, platea, forum*:—*Ðæt wæter stod on twa healfa þære stræte aqua stetit in duas partes ipsius viæ*; *Aqua diffidit se, Ex.* 14, 22. On þære stræt in ipsa platea, *Gen.* 19, 2. On stræta

hyrnum in platearum angulis, Mt. 6, 5.

^qStræte What is spread, a bed; *stratum, lectus*:—*C. Ps.* 6, 6: 62, 7: *Ps.* 131, 3.

STRAND, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. n.*: *Ger. Dan. c.*: *Swed. m. strand*: *Icel. strönd, strind f. strindi n. ora, littus*: *Fin. randa the shore. The Slav. stran, strana and strona signify the side. It is most probable that the Ger. rand m. extremity, border, is the radical word from which strand is formed, by prefixing st. Hence the STRAND in London, because lying on the banks of the Thames, Chr. 1052.*] A STRAND; *ripa, littus*:—*Be þam strande juxta littus, Mt.* 13, 48. On þam strande in littore, *Jn.* 21, 4.

STRANG, strong, streng, stræng; *def. se stranga; seo, þæt strange; comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan. streng severe, sharp*: *Frs. G. Japix. strang*: *Ger. strenge*: *Ot. Wil. streng*: *Swed. sträng*: *Icel. stránger severus, inclemens*] STRONG, powerful, valiant, severe, rigid; robustus, fortis, strenuus, efficax:—*Beo strang esto fortis, Deut.* 31, 7, 23. *Wæs þæt wite to strang that affliction was too strong, Cd.* 86. On stranges hus in domum potentis, *Mt.* 12, 29. Buton he gebinde ærest þone strangan nisi ille vinxerit prius istum potentem, *Mt.* 12, 29: *Mk.* 3, 27. Se strengsta God fortissimus Deus, *Gen.* 46, 3: *Deut.* 3, 24. He is strengra þonne ic, *Mt.* 3, 11. Comon hi of þrim folcum þam strangestan advenerant illi de tribus populis fortissimis, *Bd. S.* p. 483, 20.

^rStrang-hynde strong-handed champion, *Elf. T.* p. 13, 25.

Strangian To flourish, to become strong, to strengthen; *vigere*:—*Elf. gr.* 26, 2, v. *gestrangian*.

Stranglic, stronglic; *adj. Strong, robust, brave*; *validus, fortis*:—*Stranglic on wæstme strong in constitution, Elf. T.* p. 33, 16. To gefeoht stranglic ad pugnam fortis, *Num.* 13, 20.

Stranglice; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Strongly, firmly, vehemently*; *fortiter, firmiter, vehementer*:—*Stranglice spræce fortiter loquutus est, Bd. S.* p. 632, 25, *Elf. gr.* 38.

Strang-mod a strong or brave mind, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 54.

Strangnys, se; f. STRONGNESS, strength, power, might; *vis, robur, fortitudo, Ps.* 58, 10.

Ealle on þæt strangnysse
wyrcað, *Lk.* 16, 16.

*Strangung, e; f. *A strengthening, stay, ground; firmamentum, Hexaem.* 4.

Strapulas braccæ, *R.* 27.

Strat a street, v. stræt.

Straw-berie, streow-berie, streaw-berie, streaw-berie, straw-berie. STRAWBERRY; fraga, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64: *Herb.* 38.

Stre a straw, splint, *C. Mt.* 7, 3, v. streow.

Strea - berige a strawberry, v. straw-berie.

Streale an arrow, *Guthl. vit.* 4, v. stræl.

STREA'M, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* stroom m: *Frs.* strame f: *Ger.* strom m: *Dan.* c: *Swed.* ström m: *Icel.* straumr m. *cursus vel fluxus aquarum: Wel.* ystrym a stream: *Ir.* sreamh or sreav] A STREAM, river; fluentum, flumen, fluvius, alveus: — *Adrugode se stream siccatus est alveus, Bd.* S. p. 478, 13. *Humbre stream the Humber's stream, Bd.* S. p. 486, 17. *Trentan stream Trent's stream, Bd.* S. p. 519, 31. On þæs streames brycege on a bridge of the river, *Bd.* S. p. 478, 8. On ofre þæs streames on a bank of the river, *Bd.* S. p. 631, 18. On þone stream eode went into the river, *Bd.* S. p. 631, 20. Ongean streame against the stream, *Bd.* S. p. 774, 8: 780, 31. Se agend uparærde reade streamas the Lord raised red streams, *Cd.* 158.

*Streamian To STREAM, flow; fluere, *Som.*

Stream-racu [racu a flood] the stream of the flood, the channel, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Stream-stað the stream-shore, the bank, *Cd.* 71.

Stream-weall stream-wall, bank, *Cd.* 73.

Streap-smeung argumentum, *Lye.*

Streaw straw, v. streow.

Streaw - berie strawberry, v. straw-berie.

Streawian to strew, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 38, v. streowian.

STREC, strac; adj. *Brave, powerful, mighty, violent; fortis, magnanimus, violentus: — Strec man a powerful man, L. pol. Cnut.* 19. *Strece nimað violenti rapiunt, Mt.* 11, 12.

STREC, strece. A STRETCH, violence; districtio, extensio: — *Strec regoles districtio regulæ, R. Ben.* 37.

Streccan; p. strehte, we strehton; pp. gestreht; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* strekken: *Ger.* strecken: *Ker. Not.* streccan: *Dan.*

strække, strekke: *Swed.* sträcka, strecka. This word is related to the *Lat.* stricté, the *Plat.* trecken to pull, and the *Plat.* recken to reach; in the former only s is wanted, and in the latter st. *Wachter* says, "Sibilus, vel ex libidine sibilandi, vel vehementiæ causa, præpositus est, ut vis intendendi fortius exprimatur. Verbum Gothicum et Francicum, v. recken." — *strec a stretch] To STRETCH, stretch over, spread; extendere, prosternere: — Þu strecest þine handa extends tuas manus, Jn.* 21, 18. *Strehton hyra reaf straverunt eorum vestimenta, Mt.* 21, 8: *Mk.* 11, 8: *Lk.* 19, 36. *Wel gestreht bed a well covered (spread) bed, Somn.* 165.

*Streclice; adv. *Violently, sharply; violenter, districte, Scint.* 111: *Past.* 5, 3.

Strecnys, se; f. *Force, violence; vis, violentia, Lye.*

STREDAN, stregan; p. stredde, stregde, we streddon. To spread, disperse, sprinkle; spargere, aspergere: — *Þu stredest me mid hysopon tu asperges me cum hyssopo, Ps.* 50, 8. *Þær ic ne stredde ubi non dispersi, Mt.* 25, 26.

Stregdnes a spreading, v. strægdnes.

Strel an arrow, v. stræl.

Strel-bora an arrow-bearer, v. stræl-bora.

Strem STREAMING, flowing; fluens: — *Þa com he to swið stremre ea then came he to a (powerfully flowing river) rapid river, Bd.* S. p. 478, 4.

*Strengcð, strencð strength, *Jn.* 12, 38, v. strengð.

Strencra, *Bt.* 24, 3, *C.* for strengra stronger, v. streng.

Strene a bed, watch-tower, *V. Ps.* 6, 6: 62, 7, v. streone.

STRENG, string, stræng, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* streng f: *Ger.* strang m: *Dan.* stræng, streng c: *Swed.* sträng m: *Icel.* strengr m. *funis, chorda: Ir.* srang: *Gael.* sreang, sreing a string: *Hung.* istrang: *Slav.* strona, struna: *It.* stringa f. a lace, a tie. Related to the *Lat.* stringere, strangulare, and the *Grk.* στραγγαλειν to strangle] A STRING, cord, rope, line, race; chorda, funiculus, stirps: — *Strengas hearpan harp-strings, Past.* 23. *Saltere tyn strenga psalterium decem chordarum, Ps.* 32, 2: 91, 3: 143, 11. He worhte swipan of strengon fecit flagellum e funiculis, *Jn.* 2, 15.

Of þam strenge com de qua stirpe descendit, *Elf. T. p.* 6, 3.

*Streng strong, powerful, *Lk.* 11, 22: *Gen.* 46, 3, v. strang.

STRENG, strengeo, strengo. *Strength, vigour; fortitudo, robur, vigor: — Hæfde gist stiðe strengeo (the) guest had rigid strength, Cd.* 115. He mæste hæfde mægen and strengo he had most power and strength, *Cd.* 79. On strengo þeodscipes in vigore disciplinæ, *Bd.* 492, 18.

Strengcð strength, *Ps.* 17, 1, v. strengð.

Strenglic; comp. ra, re; adj. *Strong, firm; stabilis: — Hu he him strenglicran stol geworhte how he for himself a stronger seat might make, Cd.* 15.

Strengð, strengcð, strencð, e; f. and strengðu, strengðo, e; f. STRENGTH, power, might; fortitudo, robur, potentia: — *Ic synge strengðe þine cantabo fortitudinem tuam, Ps.* 58, 18. *Hafað miht and strengðo has might and strength, Cd.* 45: *Deut.* 3, 24: *Ps.* 38, 14. On strengðe horses in fortitudine equi, *Ps.* 146, 11.

*Streo - berige a strawberry, v. straw-berie.

Streom a stream, v. stream.

STREON, es; n. *Strength; robur: — Þæs lichoman fæger and his streon the body's beauty and its strength, Bt.* 32, 2, v. gestreon.

Streonan to beget, *Bd.* 1, 27, 495, 33, note, v. strynan.

Streo-nama A surname; cognomen, *Som.*

Streone [*Plat. Ger.* streu f. a pad of straw for travellers to repose on, litter, the straw laid under beasts: *Ker.* kastreuui: *Dan.* straaleie, ströelse c: *Swed.* strö n.] A bed, watch-tower; stratum, lectus, pharus, *V. Ps.* 40, 3.

Streones-halh, Streones-heale, Streones-healh [*Flor.* Streonesalh, Streoneshealh: *Malm.* Streaneshalh: *Hunt.* Streneshal. — *Lye* says, Ita dicebatur, quasi Phari sinus] *WHITBY, Yorkshire; nomen loci in agro Eboracensi, ad ostium Iscæ fl. (hodie dicti Whitby, i. e. candidus vicus,) Bd.* S. p. 557, 2: 592, 37: *Chr.* 680. Ibi monasterium construxit, anno 658, *Hilda Abbatisa, Bd.* 4, 23; ibi denique obiit, anno 680.

STREOW, stre, streaw [*Brock.* stree, strey: *Scot.* strae: *Wil.* strea: *Plat.* stro n: *Dut.* stroo n: *Frs.* stre n: *Ger.*

stroh *n*; in the vulgar dialect, strau *n*: Old Ger. stro: Dan. straa *n*: Swed. strå *n*: Icel. strá *n*. culmus graminis: Gael. sraibh, sraibh *f*. a straw, plenty] STRAW, hay, what is spread, a bed; stramentum, stratum quodvis, lectus:—Elf. gr. 4, 13. Heht he him streowne gegearwian he ordered to prepare a bed for him, Bd. S. p. 508, 6—8.

¹ Streow-berie, streow-berge a strawberry, Cot. 87, v. straw-berie.

Streowian; *p*. ode; *pp*. od; *v. a.* [Plat. strouwen: Dut. strooijen: Frs. strewa to throw down, tear off: Ger. streuen to strew. Luther, in Mt. 21, 8, has strewen: Ot. streuuan, Krist. lib. 4, 31. Sie stréuuitun: Tat. streuan: Isd. uses it in the sense of to destroy; Titus zistrudida dhea burc Titus destruxit urbem: Moes. Meidinger. stravan, straujan, strawjan: Dan. strøe to strew: Swed. strö to strew; Icel. strá: Old Lat. strao, as is evident from stravi, stratum: Old Grk. στρωω, from which is formed στρωωννυμι. Adelung says, This word expresses the rustling produced by the action of strewing or spreading straw] To STREW; sternere:—Treowa bogas streowodon arborum ramos sternebant, Mt. 21, 8: Mk. 11, 8.

Stret a street, *v*. stræt.

² Stret-ford [stræt a street, ford a ford] Old STRATFORD, Northamptonshire; nomen terræ ecclesiæ de Medeshamsted concessæ ab Æthelredo rege, Chr. 675. Nec non plurium in Anglia locorum.

Streu straw, R. Mt. 7, 3, *v*. streow.

Strewen Of straw; stramineus, Som.

Strewian to strew, *v*. streowian.

Strewu straw, *v*. streow.

Strewung, *e*; *f*. A bed, what is spread; stratum, L. Ps. 131, 3.

STRIC [In Plat. strik *m*; it has, besides the general signification of a string, cord, also that of a rake, a villain, rogue: Dut. strik *m*. a snare: Ger. galgenstrick *m*. nebulo, furcifer, verbero: Icel. strákr *m*. nequam: Brock. strike, stick a stand or combination among workmen, generally in regard to wages. This corresponds with the A.-S. gestric mutiny] Plague, pest, sedition; plaga, pestis, Lup. 7, 7.

STRICA, strice [Plat. streek, streke *f*: Dut. streek *f*: Ger.

strich *m*. in all the significations of the A.-S.: Moes. striks apex: Dan. streeg, streg, stræg *c*. a stroke, line, artifice: Swed. strek *n*. like the Dan: Icel. strik *n*. comma: Ir. Gael. strioc a streak, stripe: Lat. It. stria. The Lat. tractus and the Sp. traca, without the *s*, belong to this word, and are derived from strican] A stroke, line, point; linea, apex:—Se hælenð sæde on his halgan godspelle þæt an stæf ne bið ne an strica awæged of þære ealdan gesetnisse salvator dixit in ejus sancto evangelio quod una litera non esset, neque unus apex ablatus e veteri lege, Jud. 15: Æqu. vern. 4.

³ STRICAN [Plat. striken: Dut. stryken to stroke, strike, rub, iron, to go away: Frs. strica, like the Plat. and Dut.; also, to walk in a tottering manner: Ger. streichen the swift flight of birds, to go swiftly: Dan. stryge to stroke, to iron linen, to roam about: Swed. stryka, like the Dan. Icel. stríuka au-fugere] To go, to continue a course; ire, cursum tenere:—Striceð ymbutan cursum tenet circum, Bt. R. p. 177.

Stridan to spread, sprinkle, M. Ps. 88, 33, *v*. stredan.

Strienan to beget, Cd. 55, Th. p. 68, 17, *v*. strynan.

Strinan to beget, *v*. strynan.

Strind A stock, race, offspring; stirps, Som.

String a string, Somn. 73, *v*. streng.

Strion a treasure, C. Mt. 6, 20, *v*. gestreon.

Strionan to treasure up, C. Mt. 6, 20, *v*. strynan.

⁴ STRI'D, es; *m*. [Plat. Frs. Dan. Swed. strid *m*: Dut. stryd *m*: Ger. streit *m*: Ot. strit: Icel. strid *n*. bellum, angor animi: Gael. stri, strigh *f*. contest, strife] STRIFE, contest, battle; certamen, pugna, prælium, bellum:—He þone laðan strið anforlæteð he the evil strife will abandon, Cd. 27. Æt þam striðe in the strife, Cd. 15.

Striðlice; *adv*. Sharply, contentiously; districtæ, Scint. 34.

Strodu deceits, *v*. gestrodu.

Strodyn Dispersed; dispersus, Lye.

Strong strong, brave, powerful, severe, Ors. 3, 7, *v*. strang.

Strong-hynd strong hand, champion, *v*. strang-hynde.

Stronglic strong, powerful, firm, durable, Bt. 16, 3, *v*. strang.

⁵ Stronglice strongly, bravely, Bd. S. p. 491, 37, *v*. stranglice.

STROPP [Plat. strippe, strüp, strap *f*: Dut. strop *m*. a halter, rope: Ger. strippe, striepe, strüppe *f*. a strap: Dan. strop, stroppe *c*: Swed. stropp *n*: It. stroppla: Lat. mid. strepus, struppis: Isd. stroppu. Livy uses strupus for the strap by which the oars in a vessel were fastened, Adelung] A STROP; struppis, R. 103: Elf. gl. Som. p. 77, inter navalia.

STRUDAN; *p*. strude, gestrude, we strudon, gestrudan; *v. a.* [Perhaps related to the Plat. striden: Dut. stryden to quarrel, fight: Ger. streiten: Old Ger. stritan, striten, stritten: Dan. stride: Swed. strida: Icel. strida bellum gerere, angere. Without the *s*, the Dan. trätte, and the Swed. tråta to quarrel, to contend, dispute: Grk. στρατεύειν militare. The proper sense of this word is, to employ bodily power or strength, to endeavour, to take pains by exercise of bodily power or strength, and is formed from the noise made by these exertions, Adelung] To spoil, rob, plunder, ravage, destroy; spoliare, vastare, diripere:—We earme menn reafiað and strudað nos infirmos homines spoliaraus et eis fraudem facimus, Bd. S. p. 548, 19. Fynd gold strudon foes pillaged gold, Cd. 93, Th. p. 121, 7. Tempel strudon the temple spoiled, Cd. 210, Th. p. 260, 18. Strudende fyr destroying fire, Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 15.

⁶ Strudere A robber, extortioner, prodigal; spoliator, raptor, prodigus, Cot. 206: Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

Strudung, *e*; *f*. Rapine, spoil; spoliatio, rapina:—On stalan and on strudungan in furtis et in rapinis, L. Const. W. p. 109, 7.

STRUTA [Plat. strus, fagel strus *m*: Dut. struis, struisvogel, vogel struis *m*: Ger. strauss *m*: Dan. struds, struds fugl *c*: Swed. struts or struss *m*: Icel. strúts-fugl *m*: It. struzzo *m*: Fr. autriche *f*: Old Fr. austriche *f*. Span. avestruz *n*: Port. abestruz *m*: Pol. strus: Grk. στρουθός a sparrow, and also an ostrich; struthio, struthius, struthiocamelus, is a very old word used by Pliny] An ostrich; struthio, Cot. 159, Som. Strutium The fuller's herb; struthium, saponari herba, Herb. 145.

- ^eStrutung *spoil*, *Wulfst. Par.* 4, v. strudung.
 Strycele *The nipple, breast*; *papilla, Lye.*
 Strydere *a spendthrift*, *Cot.* 157, v. strudere.
 STRYNAN, streonan, strienan, astrienan, gestrynan, gestreonan; *p. de*; *pp. gestryned*; *v. a.* 1. *To acquire, get, gain, by hire or usury, lay or treasure up*; *acquirere.* 2. *To beget, procreate, breed*; *gignere*: — 1. *Hi stryndon welan and wiste they acquired wealth and food*, *Cd.* 46, *Th.* p. 59, 28. *Ic hæbbe gestryned oðre twa*, *Mt.* 25, 22. *We mægen gestreonan we may obtain*, *Cd.* 226, *Th.* p. 302, 11. *Se þe him sylfum strynð qui sibi ipsi thesaurum recondit*, *Lk.* 12, 21. 2. *He be wife ongann bearna strynan he by his wife began to beget children*, *Cd.* 58, *Th.* p. 74, 14: 29, 4. *Strynde suna and dohtra begat sons and daughters*, *Cd.* 56, *Th.* p. 69, 20. *Abraham gestrynde Isaac*, *Mt.* 1, 2. *Styrne him bearn*, *Mt.* 22, 24. *Ge strinað suna and dohtra*, *Deut.* 28, 41.
^fStrynd *Stock, race, generation, breed, tribe*; *stirps, genus, propago*: — *Of þæs strynde de cuius stirpe*, *Bd. S.* p. 483, 30. *He wæs æðelre strynde ille erat (de) nobili stirpe*, *Bd. S.* p. 591, 34. *Se wæs of þære cynelican strynde qui fuit de regia stirpe*, *Bd.* 621, 8.
 Stryta *an ostrich*, v. struta.
 STUDU, *e*; *f.* [*Plat. stüd, stude f*: *Dut. stut, stutsel m. a prop, a support*: *Ger. stütze f*: *Dan. stötte, stytte c*: *Swed. stöd n. stötta f*: *Icel. styttu f. fulcrum*: *Ir. stid a prop*] *A stud, post, pillar, prop*; *positis, destina, clavus, columna*: — *Þære stude no ne onhran istam destinam non tetigit*, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 33. *He genom þa studu amplexus est destinam*, *Bd. S.* p. 543, 31. *Hi þa no þa studu uton ne setton illi tunc non istam destinam deforis apposuerunt*, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 35. *Aheng he on ane studu þæs wages suspendit ille in quadam destina parietis*, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 28, 29. *Hine onhylde to anre þære studa sese inclinauit cuidam destinarum*, *Bd. S.* p. 543, 38.
 Stulor, stulur *Thievish, secret*; *furtivus, Som.*
 Stulorlice *By stealth*; *furtim, Elf. gr.* 38.
 STUND, stond, *e*; *f.* [*Dut. stond f*: *Dan. c*: *Swed. f*: *Icel.*

- stund n*: *Ger. stunde f*: *Ker. stunt*: *Ot. stunda, stunta.* *Ihre derives this word from the Swed. stunta to shorten, cut off, to lessen*; *so that stund, according to him, would signify a separated part*; *stuf in Swed. is a remnant*] 1. *A stound, space of time*; *spatium temporis.* 2. *A standard*; *signum*: — 1. *Ænige stunde at any time*, *Bt. R.* p. 188. *Ane winter - stunde one winter's space*, *Cd.* 19. 2. *R. Conc.* 1.
^gStund - mælum *by little times, spare times, degrees*, *Elf. gr.* 38.
 Stungen *stung*, v. stingan.
 STUNIAN; *p. de*; *pp. od*; *v. a.* [*Scot. to stunay, stonay to astonish, to stound*: *Ger. staunen to be astonished, surprised*: *Fr. étonner*: *Lat. attono to astonish*] 1. *To beat, strike against, to stun*; *impingere, obtundere.* 2. *To stun, to make stupid with a noise*; *obtundere aures alicui, obstupescere*: — 1. *Stunede sio brune yð wið oðre impingebat furvus fluctus (quisque) in alterum*, *Bt. R.* p. 189. 2. *Stunað eal geador obtundunt aures cunctæ simul*, *Bt. R.* p. 168.
 STUNT; *def. se stunta*; *seo, het stunte*; *adj. Foolish, stupid*; *stultus, fatuus*: — *Stunt wif stulta mulier*, *Job.* p. 166. *Pu stunta tu fatue*, *Mt.* 5, 22. *Stunte nytenu stupid cattle*, *Col. Monas.*
^hStuntlic; *adj. Like a fool, foolish*; *stulto similis, stultus, Abus.* 2.
 Stuntlice; *comp. or*; *adv. Foolishly, stupidly*; *stulte, fatue, Quadr.* 3.
 Stunt-mælum *at times, by periods*, *R. Ben. interl.* 9, v. stund-mælum.
 Stuntlys, *se*; *f. Folly, foolishness*; *stultitia, Abus.* 11.
 Stuntsceipe, *es*; *m. Folly, madness*; *stultitia, amentia, Mk.* 7, 22.
 Stunt-spæc *foolish talk.*
 Stunt-spæca *a foolish talker, Som.*
 Stunt-wita *The stupidly wise, the foolish*; *insipiens, L. Ps.* 13, 1.
 Stunt-wyrde *a foolish talker, Som.*
 STUPIAN *To stoop*; *humi se inclinare, Ors.* 6, 24.
 STUR, STOUR. *The name of many rivers*; *plurimorum in Anglia fluviorum nomen.*
 Sture-muð *the mouth of the Stour*, *Chr.* 885.
 Sturfon *starved*, v. steorfan.
 STUT [*In Somersetshire STUT is still used*] *A gnat, fly*; *culex, Cot.* 208: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

- ⁱStuð, stuðo *a stud, post, Bd.* 544, 32, v. studu.
 Stutteuile [*Flor. Stutavilla, Scutyvill*] STUTESBURY, *Northamptonshire, Chr.* 1106.
 STYB, stybb [*Plat. Swed. stubbe m*: *Frs. stobbe*: *Dan. stub c*: *Icel. stubbr, stubbi m. truncus*. — *Related to the Lat. stipes, stipula*: *Ger. stoppel*: *Eng. stubble, and may be derived from the Plat. stuuf mutilated, Brem. Dict.*] *A stock, trunk*; *stirps, truncus, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.
 Styca *an Anglo-Saxon coin*, v. stic.
 Styce, styce-mælum *in pieces*, v. sticce.
 Stycege *a mite, a small coin, C. Mk.* 12, 42, v. stic.
 Styde *a place*, *Cd.* 86: *R. Mt.* 21, 19, v. stede.
 Styde *a stud, post, Bd. S.* p. 544, 42, v. studu.
 Styde *Obstinate stubborn*; *obstinatus, pertinax, Off. Episc.* 1.
 Stygan *to go, proceed*, v. stigan.
 STYLAN, styllan; *p. de.* *To mount, climb*; *scandere, superare, transilire*: — *Godes ece bearn ofer heah hleoðu hlypum stylde modig, æfter muntum*; *swa we men sculon heortan gehygdum hlypum styllan of mægne in mægen Dei æternus filius supra alta juga saltibus transiliit animosus (relictis) a tergo montibus: ita nos homines debemus, animorum cogitationibus, saltibus scandere de virtute in virtutem, Cod. Exon.* 18 b. 17.
 STYLE [*Plat. Dut. Dan. stahl n*: *Ger. stahl m*: *Upper Ger. stahel, stachel m*: *Swed. stål n*: *Icel. stál n. chalybs*: *Pol. stal.* *Some derive stahl from Ger. stachel m. aculeus, and stechen to sting, the point and edge of sharp instruments being generally made of steel. The Upper Ger. stachel a sting, instead of stahl steel, and the Lat. mid. acer, the Fr. acier, the It. acciajo, the Sp. acero, all signifying steel, and also sharp, stiff, sting, are in favour of this derivation. In Bavaria, stachel a sting, is even called stahl steel. The Swed. stel, the Icel. staeltr acer durus, induratus, lead also to a root, with which the Ger. stolz proud, in its original signification of stiffness, and the Lat. mid. acer and all its derivatives correspond. The Bohm. staly signifies constant, firm, and stalost stiffness, Adelung*] STEEL; *chalybs, acia-*

rium, i. e. indurata ferri acies, *Lye.*

^k **Styled STEELED**; chalybe temperatus:—Styled sweord chalybe temperatus ensis, *Cod. Exon.* 17 b, 17.

STYLL *A leap, a climbing up; saltus, scansio, Cod. Exon.* 18 b, 1.

Styllan to climb, also to put in a stall or stable, v. stylan.

STYLTAN; p. higestyldton. To hesitate, astonish, amaze, to stammer; hæsitare, obstupescere, *C. R. Mk.* 1, 22: 10, 32.

Stylð steals, *Ex.* 22, 1, v. stelan.

Styman to steam, smoke, *Cod. Exon.* 59 a, 3: *Cot.* 94, v. steman.

Stynd for stynt stands; stat, manet, v. standan.

Styng a club, stake, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 23, v. steng.

Styngan to sting, v. stingan.

Stynt stands; stat, v. standan.

STYPEL, stypl, stepel, stipel, es; m. [*Plat.* stipel, stiper m. a pillar, supporter, a prop, a pillar attached to a great building: *Dut.* stippel m. a point] **A STEEPLE**, tower; turris:—Stypel strangnysse turris fortitudinis, *Ps.* 60, 3. Ofer þa feoll se stypell on Syloa supra quos cecidit turris in Siloa, *Lk.* 13, 4. Timbrian anne stypel ædificare turrem, *Lk.* 14, 28: *Mt.* 21, 33: *Mk.* 12, 1. On stypelum his in turribus ejus, *Ps.* 47, 11.

^l **STYRAN**, stiran, stirian, styrian, astyrian, gestyran; ic stirige, þu styrest, he styreð, styrað, we styriað; p. styrode, styrede, gestirde; pp. styred; v. a. and n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* storen: *Ger.* stören: *Not.* sturan, storan: *Moes.* stauran: *Dan.* forstyrre to trouble, destroy: *Swed.* störa to trouble: *Icel.* styrr, styr m. bellum] 1. To STIR, move, excite, trouble; movere, excitare, agitare. 2. To STEER, rule, govern, control; regere. 3. To restrain, correct, seize; corrigere, corripere:—1. Hit ne mihte þæt hus astyrian, *Lk.* 6, 48. Styran cwom came to stir, *Cd.* 162. Ic stirige ego moveo, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5: 28, 5. He styreð þone rodor he moves the sky, *Bt.* 39, 8. Ne stira þu Sunne ne move tu Sol, *Jos.* 10, 12. Eall þæt þe styrað and leofað omne id quod movet et vivit, *Gen.* 9, 3. Eall flæsc þe ofer eorðan styrode omnis caro quæ super terram movebat, *Gen.* 7, 21. Geond styred per-motus, penitus agitatus, *Bt. R.* p. 156. 2. Os-wic þat rice XI gear styrd,

Bd. 5, 23, *S.* p. 645, 38: *Bd.* 5, 21, *S.* p. 639, 13. Þu heore nelt stiran thou wilt not control her, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 13. 3. Þæt þa witu gestir-don oðrum that the punishments might restrain others, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* p. 350, 28. Ic styre corripio, *Elf. gr.* 28. Styr him corripe eum, *Mt.* 18, 15.

^m **Styrc** a cow between one and two years old, v. stirc.

Styre a steer, v. steor.

Styre a governing, *Bd. S.* p. 572, 33, v. steore.

Styrenes, styrennes, se; f. Motion, commotion; motus, commotio, agitatio, volutatio:—Ealle mine styrenesse forleas omnem meum motum perdidit, *Bd. S.* p. 619, 19. Mid his oðra lima styrenessa per ejus aliorum membrorum motum, *Bd. S.* p. 579, 27. Swa monigum and swa myclum styrenesse wiðerweardra þinga tam multa et tam magna commotione adversantium rerum, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 4.

Styrfð starves, perishes, v. steorfan.

Styria, styriga. *A porpoise, sea-hog; rombus piscis, porcopiscis, porcus marinus, cragacus, tursio, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77: *R.* 101.

Styrian to stir, excite, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5, v. styran.

ⁿ **Styric** *A cow in the second year, a calf; juvencus, vitulus:—An fætt styric pinguis vitulus, Lk.* 15, 23, v. stirc.

Styriendlic Moveable; mobilis, *Gr. Dial.* 2, 22.

Styring a stirring, v. styrunge.

Styrman; p. de [storm a storm] 1. To STORM, shake; concutere, agitare. 2. To assail, vociferate; debacchari, sævire. 3. To be stormy, to rage; procellosus esse, sævire:—1. Strælas stede hearde styrmðon tormenta locum valida concusserunt, *Jdth.* 24, 35. 2. Se stiðmoda styrmðe and gylede ille animosus sæviit et fremuit, *Jdth.* 10, 8. 3. Hit rine, and sniwe, and styreme ute pluit, et ningit, et sævit foras, *Bd.* 516, 17. Styrmendum wederum in storming weather, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Styrnde restrained, corrected, *Cd.* 115, v. styran.

STYRNE; adj. [*Plat.* stuur, stur-rig: *Dut.* stuursch stern, stern-ly: *Ger.* störrig stern, grim, rough: *Dan.* stur stiff, stern: *Swed.* stursk refractory: *Icel.* styrdur rigidus, asper: *Grk.* ἀστροφος, 2 *Tim.* 3, 3, without

natural affection, is translated by Luther störrig, and in the *Plat. Bible*, störrich] **STERN**, severe, hard; severus, asper, durus, rigidus:—Swyðe styrne man a very stern man, *Chr.* 1070. Hæfde styrne mod had a stern mind, *Cd.* 4.

^o **Styrnlic**; adj. Stern, severe; severus, asper:—Warna þæt þu nan þing styrynlices ne sprece cave ut tu nihil duri loquaris, *Gen.* 31, 29.

Styrnlice; adv. STERNLY, severely; severe, rigide, dure:—*Scint.* 16. Alacriter, animose, *Off. Reg.* 1.

Styrn-mod stern of mood, *Jdth.* p. 24, 37.

Styrung, styring, astyrung, e; f. A STIRRING, motion, agitation, tumult; commotio, agitatio, tumultus, confusio:—Þæs wæteres styrunge aquæ agitatio, *Jn.* 5, 3. Micel styrunge magna concussio, *Mt.* 8, 24; magnus tumultus, *Mt.* 26, 5. Na ne sealde on styrunge non dedit in commotionem, *Ps.* 65, 8.

Styð *A post, pillar, support; postis, columna:—On þære styðe stendende ad istam columnam stans, Bd. S.* p. 543, 33. Of þære ilcan styðe ab ista eadem destina, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 44, v. studu.

^p **Styð-fæst** fast as a post, constant, firm.

Styðnys severity, austerity, v. stiðnes.

Suæ so, as, as if, *Lk.* 18, 9, v. swa.

Suæc a smell, v. swæc.

Suæð a path, v. swæð.

Suæðil *A SWATHE, SWATHLE, a swaddling-band; fascia, Som.*

Sualwe a swallow, v. swalewa.

Suan a swan, v. swan.

Suan-gerefa a land-steward or bailiff, *Bd. S.* p. 768, 28, v. swan-gerefa.

SUCAN, sycan; ic sūce, he sycð; p. seác, we sucon, sictun; pp. socen; v. a. [*Plat.* sugen to suckle, nurse: *Dut.* zuigen to suck: *Ger.* saugen to suck; säugen to suckle, to give suck: *Isd.* saughan: *Tat. Not. Ot.* sugan to suck: *Tat. Ot.* sougen, sougan to suckle, to give suck: *Dan.* sue, suge to suck, to suckle: *Swed.* suga to suck: *Icel.* siúga lactare: *Wel.* sugno to suck: *Ir.* sagham: *Gael.* suig, suigh to suck, imbibe: *Fr.* sucer: *It.* succiare, succhiare to suck: *Sp. Port.* chupar to suck: *Boh.* sucati: *Pol.* ssack. This word may be formed by the sound or noise produced by the action of suck-

ing, and is related to the Ger. ziehen to pull] To SUCK; sugere, lactere:—*Pa breost þe þu suce ubera quæ tu suxisti, Lk. 11, 27. Þæt hig sucon hunig of stane ut illi sugerent melle petra, Deut. 32, 13. Sucende sucking, Deut. 32, 25: Mt. 21, 16.*

^aSucenge A SUCKLING; quodvis animal lactens:—Of muðe cildra and sucengra ex ore infantium et lactentium, Ps. 8, 3.

Sucga, sucge. A fig-pecker, a sort of bird; ficedula, Som.

Sudon boiled; coxerunt, Num. 11, 8, v. seoðan.

Suefl sulphur, v. swefel.

Sueg a sound, v. sweg.

Suegir, suegir a mother-in-law, C. Lk. 12, 53, v. swæger.

Suencan to afflict, Chr. 1137, v. swencan.

Sueor a father-in-law, v. sweor.

Sueord a sword, v. sweord.

Sueotol evident, v. sweotol.

Sueðe a swathe, v. suæðil.

Sueðrian to faint, v. sweðerian.

SUFEL, sufl, sufoll, suful [Icel. sufl n. sorbillum lacticinia] Food, provision, pottage; pulmentarium, opsonium:—Hæbbe ge sufoll? habetis vos opsonium? Jn. 21, 5. Silé him for mete on hlaf and on sufle date ei in cibum de pane et de pulmentario, Deut. 15, 14, v. syflia.

^rSufon, sufun seven, v. seofon.

Sufoða the seventh, v. sefoða.

Sugan to suck, Past. 17, 10, v. súcan.

SUGU [Plat. söge f. a sow: Dut. zeug, zog f: Frs. siugge f: Ger. sau f. a sow, a slovenly or sluttish person: Poem on St. Anno, su: Dan. soe, so c: Swed. so, sugga f. a sow: Fin. sica: Estnish. siga. The Lat. sus is derived from the Grk. ús, the letters s and h often interchanging. This proves the connexion with the Wel. hwch a sow: Bret. houc'h m. a boar: Ger. hacksch: Eng. hog a swine, Adelung] A sow; scrofa, sus:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Sugés swéard swéard or skin of pork, Som.

UHT [Dut. zucht f. a disease; zucht m. a sigh, groan: Plat. Ger. Ot. sucht f. like the Dut: Old Ger. suht: Moes. sauhts morbus: Dan. c: Swed. sot f. a disease: Icel. sott f. morbus. In the Gloss. of Lipsius, is sufte pestilentia. The relationship of suht with the A.-S. sican and siccettan, the Eng. sigh, Plat. suchten, Dut. zuchten,

&c. is visible] Disease, weakness, sickness; morbus, infirmitas:—Ne suht sware nor grievous sickness, Cd. 23.

^aSuhterga, suhtriga, suhtyrga, suhtria, an; m. A brother's son; fratrueis, i. e. fratris filius:—Þu min suhterga thou my brother's son, Cd. 91: 85.

Suift swift, v. swift.

Suigan to be silent, v. swigan.

Suigo astonishment, C. Mk. 5, 42, v. swigo.

Suigung silence, C. Jn. 11, 28, v. swigung.

Suika, suike a deceiver, Chr. 1137, v. swica.

Suile such, of this sort, Chr. 1137, v. swile.

Suine labour, difficulty, Chr. 1137, v. swinc.

Suinsung harmony, music, v. swinsung.

Suiop a whip, C. Mk. 15, 15, v. swip.

Suiðe, suyðe very, Chr. 1137, v. swiðe.

SUL, sulh, syll, sylg, sylh, es; n. [Bailey gives as a West Country word sull a plough, paddle, a tool to cleanse the plough from the clods of earth: Dan. syl, syel c. an awl, a pointed instrument, a spit: Swed. syl m. like the Dan: Icel. síla to plough, to make incisions] A plough, ploughshare; aratrum:—Sules reost the wood on which the share or coulter of the plough is fastened, Cot. 61. Þe hys hand asett on hys sulh qui ejus manum imposuit aratro, Lk. 9, 62. Peah he erige his land mid þusend sula though he till his land with a thousand of ploughs, Bt. 26, 3.

Sul - ælmesse, sulh - ælmesse. Plough-alms, or the penny which was given to the poor for every plough, and for every such portion of land as would employ one plough; arationis eleemosyna, scilicet denarius in singula aratra, sive carucas, impositus, pauperibus, eleemosynæ nomine erogandus, et ab Ethelredo Rege, (ut quidam existimarunt) institutus, Ethel. Constit. W. p. 108, 5: W. p. 114, 5: L. Can. Edg. 54: L. Eccl. Cnut. 8.

Sul-æx, sulh-æx a plough-axe, the coulter, Cot. 54.

Sul-beam, sulh-beam a plough-beam, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.

Sul-gang-penig, sulh-gang-penig the plough-going penny, or the penny paid to the poor for the use of each plough, v. sul-ælmesse.

^aSul - geworc, sulh - geweorc plough-work, Cd. 52.

Sul-hæbbere, sulh-hæbbere a plough-holder, Cot. 171.

Sul-handla, sulh-handla a plough handle, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.

Sulh-geteog ploughing instruments, Th. An.

Sulincela Ploughed land; aratiuncula, Cot. 11.

Sul-reost, sulh-reost the plough-share rest, the wood on which the ploughshare is fastened, Cot. 61.

Suluh a plough, R. Lk. 9, 62, v. sulh.

Sulung, e; f. A ploughing, a plough land, as much land as could be tilled by one plough; aratio, tanta fundi portio quanta unico per annum aratro coli potuisset; carucata terræ, Som.

^vSUM, som; g. m. n. sumes; g. f. sumre; pron. [Plat. sum some: Frs. sume some. It is antiquated, but still found in summig, summig something; sumtieds, (contracted) sums, and sumwilen sometimes: Dut. sommig; adj. some; soms, somtyds, somwylen sometimes: Dan. somme some: Swed. somlige some: Icel. sumr aliquis, nonnullus, quidam; sumtíds interdum: Old Ger. sum, sume, sumo, sumer some, something: Moes. sums unus, alius, quidam; ains sums unus aliquis; manne sums homo quidam] SOME, some one, a certain one, any; quidam, aliquis:—Sum feoll with þone weg, Mk. 4, 4, 5, 7, 8. Sum witega quidam propheta, Lk. 9, 19. Sum ægleaw man quidam juris-peritus vir, Lk. 10, 25. Sume wurdon to wulfan some became wolves, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 11, &c. Sumes þinges wana a want of something, Bt. 34, 9. Sumes hundredmannes þeowa cujusdam centurionis servus, Lk. 7, 2. To sumre stowe ad quendam locum, Gen. 28, 11. To sumere þara stowa to some of those places, Bt. 34, 7. Forhwerfed to sumum diore changed into some beast, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 15. On sumre his boca in some of his books, Bt. 18, 2. For sumere twyrædnesse pro quadam seditione, Lk. 23, 19. Sume þa boceras and sundor-halgan quidam Scribæ et Pharisei, Mt. 12, 38. Anlic sumum like some; similis quibusdam, Bt. 37, 1. ¶ Sum . . . sum one, some, unus, hic alii . . . some other, another, alter, ille

alii. Lufað sum þæt, sum elles hwæt *one loves that, another somewhat else*; amat unus istud, alter aliud quodvis, *Bt. 33, 2.* Gaderodon sum mare, sum læsse college-runt alii plus, alii minus, *Ex. 16, 17.* Sume Iohannem, sume Heliam, sume Hieremiam alii Iohannem, alii Eliam, alii Jeremiam, *Mt. 16, 14: Mk. 8, 28.* Sume hi beoton, sume hi ofslogon hos illi cædebant, illos trucidarunt, *Mk. 12, 5.*—Hit sume some of it; id aliquid, *i. e. ejus aliquid, Ex. 16, 20.* Sume ge some of you; quidam vos, *i. e. quidam vestrum, Jn. 6, 64.* Sume hig quædam illa, *i. e. quædam illorum, Mt. 13, 4.*—Some is often combined with cardinal numbers, especially in the *g. pl.*, and signifies about, some; circiter, plus, minus. Hund-seofontigra sum septuaginta circiter, *Gen. 46, 27.* Ða wæron hi sume ten gear on þam gewinne then were they (some) about ten years in the war, *Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 5.*

-sum [*Icel. -samt: Ger. -sam: Eng. -some*] an adjective termination; terminatio adjectivorum quorundam in lingua Anglo-Sax. originem duxisse videtur ab ipso pronomine sum aliquid, aliquantum, additoque diminutionis, gratia: — Lang-sum long-some, lasting; diuturnus aliquantum. Win-sum sweet, pleasant. We still retain this termination in lonesome, handsome.

*Sumær - sætas, Sumer - sætas, Sumor-sætas, Sumur-sætas, Somer-sæte. The inhabitants of Somersetshire; Sumerseten-ses, *Chr. 845: 878.*

SUMER, sumor, es; *d. a, e; m.* [*Dut. zomer m: Frs. summer m: Plat. Ger. Dan. c. sommer m: Old Ger. sumer: Ker. sumar: Swed. sommar m: Icel. sumar n: Ir. Gael. samhradh m. summer: Ir. Gael. samh, saimh m. rest, ease, pleasure, quietness; sometimes it also signifies the sun. Adelung refers the derivation to the Ger. verb sommern to sun, to set in the sun, to expose to the sun, as a certain proof that sumer is nearly related to sun the sun*] SUMMER; æstas:—Sumor is gehende æstas est propinqua, *Mt. 24, 32: Mt. 13, 28: Lk. 21, 30.* Ðæs sumeres in this summer; hac æstate, *Chr. 1067.* Ðæs sumeres dahum

to the days of summer, *Bt. 4.* To sumere in summer, *Chr. 1045.* On sumera in summer, *Bt. 21: 29, 3.* On sumere in summer, *Bt. 34. 10.* Ofer þone midne sumor over the midsummer, *Chr. 1006.*

*Sumer-lic, sumor-lic summer-like, belonging to summer, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

Sumer-lida, sumor-lida the summer months, *Chr. 871, v. liða.*

Sumer-seld a summer-hall, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Sumer-sete-scir, *e; f.* SOMER-SETSHIRE; ager Sumersensis, quem olim incolebant Belgæ, postea West-Saxones, *Chr. 1122, Lye.*

Sumer-tun, Sumur-tun [*Hunt. Sumerton: Brom. Kni. Somerton: West. Somertone summer-town. Som. says, æstivam villam nomen sonat; an autem ab auræ lenitate; an a soli fertilitate; an ab utraque, nondum mihi liquet*] SOMERTON, Somerset; agri Sumersensis oppidum, *Chr. 733.*

Sumor summer, *v. sumer.*

Sumor-læcan to approach to summer.—Sumor-læcð summer approaches.

† Sumur summer, *v. sumer.*

Sun the sun, *v. sunne.*

Suna soon, *Ps. 72, 19, v. sona.*

Suna a son, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75, v. sunu.*

Sun-beám a sun-beam.

Sun-bryne a sun burning, heat of the sun.

SUND [*Dut. gezond, zond: Kil. ghesond: Ost. Frs. sonda sanus, sanitas: Frs. sunt, sund: Plat. Dan. Swed. Old Ger. sund: Ger. gesund: Ot. gi-sunt: Fr. sain: It. Sp. sano. Ihre supposes that the original signification of sund is entire, whole, in the same manner as the Ger. heil signifies both sound, healthy, and also entire, whole, not broken. The Eng. sound agrees with this. Ot. uses in some instances ganzida integrity, what is whole, instead of health, wholesomeness. Adelung.*] SOUND, healthy; integer, *Jam. 1, 4, v. gesund.*

SUND. 1. A swimming, floating; natatio. 2. The sea, a narrow or shallow sea; mare, vadum:—1. He mid sunde þas ea ofer-faran wolde he by swimming would pass over the river, *Ors. 2, 4.* Flod on sund ahof earce the flood raised afloat the ark, *Cd. 69.* 2. Ða hie on sund stigon when they into the sea marched, *Cd. 160.*

Sund-buend one employed on the

sea, a sailor; nauta, *Bt. R. p. 185.*—an inhabitant of land; terricola, *Cod. Exon. p. 9 a, 3.*

* Sund-corn the herb saxifrage, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*

SUNDER, sundor, sundr; *adj.* [*Plat. sunder singularis, privus: Dut. byzonder: Old Dut. sonder, besonder: Old Ger. sonder: Modern Ger. besonder: Moes. sundro segregatim, seorsum: Dan. synderlig peculiar, special, singular: Swed. synnerlig singular, particular, special*] SUNDER, separate, different; diversus, separatus; generally used with prepositions, as, on sundran, on sundron in a separate part; in divisio, in separato (loco); hence, separately, apart, asunder; separatim, seorsim, privatim:—Ferde on sundron secessit privatim, *Mt. 14, 13.* Lædde hig on sundron subduxit eos privatim, *Mt. 17, 1: Mk. 9, 2.* Hæfð his agenne eard on sundron or sundran has his own place apart, *Bt. 33, 4.*

* Sunder, sundor; *adv.* Asunder, apart; seorsim, separatim:—Sundor anra gehwile each one separately, *Cd. 192.* Sundor stondon seorsim stare, *Bd. S. p. 503, 38.*—Sunder-cræft, sundor-cræft a prerogative, a special privilege, *Bt. R. p. 179.*—Sunder-folgoða a separate follower, a disciple, *Ors. 6, 31.*—Sunder-freols, sundor-freodóm a particular liberty, a privilege, *Æthelr. privileg.*—Sunder-geref-land peculiar tributary land, *Cot. 106.*—Sunder-gifu a singular gift, a privilege, honour, *Bt. 27, 2: Cd. 205.*—Sunder-halga one sundered or separated from others by holiness, a Pharisee, *Mt. 9, 11, 14.*—Sunder-land, Sundor-land separate or privileged land, territory, freehold land, *Bd. S. p. 647, 21.* Pluribus inde hoc nomen in Anglia locis, propter singularia quædam quibus donati fuerant privilegia.—Sunder-lif, sundor-lif a private life, *Bd. 579, 7.*—Sunder-mælum, sundor-mælum in separate parts, separately.—Sunder-not a distinct office, dignity or service.—Sunder-spræc private conversation, *Mt. 2, 7.*—Sunderstow a separate or distinct place, a secret place, *Bt. 33, 4.*—Sunder-weorðung a particular gift, a privilege, *Cot. 149.*—Sunder-wic, sundor-wic, sundur-wic a private dwelling; privata, secreta,

- remota mansio, *Bd. S.* p. 567,
2.—Sunder-yrf a peculiar or
proper inheritance, *Jdth.* 26,
22.
- ^b Sund-full healthful.
Sund-fullian to be in health, to be
prosperous.
Sund-fullice prosperously.
Sund-fullnys soundness, healthi-
ness, happiness, prosperity.
Sund-gyrd a sounding-yard or
pole, a sounding-line to discover
the depth of the sea, *Elf. gl.*
Som. p. 78.
Sund-hengest, es; m. a sea-
horse, a ship, *Cod. Exon.* 20 b,
4: 20 a, 19.
Sund-liden sea sailing, a voyage,
Beo. 3.
Sund-line a sounding-line; nau-
tica linea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.
Sund-mere [mere a meer, lake]
a place for swimming, *Cot.*
110.
Sundor, sundr, sundur separate,
v. sunder.
Sund-reced a sea dwelling, the
ark, *Cd.* 67.
Sundrian to sunder, separate, v.
syndrian.
Sundrig sundry, separate, v.
syndrig.
Sund-wudu sea-wood, a ship,
Beo. 3.
^c Sune a son, *C. R. Mt.* 3, 17, v.
sunu.
Suner, sunor. A herd; grex,
C. R. Mt. 8, 32.
Sun-feld a sun-field, *Elysian*
fields, Cot. 77.
Sun-folgend a sun-follower, sun-
flower; solsequium, *Som.*
Sungen sung; pp. of singan.
Sun-giht [giht a station] the sol-
stice, *Martyrol*, 24, *Jun.*
Sun-gong [gong a journey] the
sun's course.
Sunlic Like the sun, solar; sola-
ris, *Æqu. Vern.* 10.
Sunna the sun, *Gen.* 32, 31, v.
sunne.
Sunnan-dæg, Sunday, *C. Mk.*
6, 2, v. sunne.
SUNNE; g. d. ac. an; pl. nom. ac.
an; g. ena; d. um; f. [Plat.
sunne f: *Dut.* zon f: *Frs.*
sunne f: *Ger.* sonne f: *Isd.*
Ker. sunnu f: *Ot.* sunna f.
Some old Swabian poets use it
in the m. ther sunne m: *Moes.*
sunno: *Dan.* soel, sol c:
Swed. sol f: *Icel.* sól, sunna
f. This word is related to the
Ger. scheinen to shine, and
the *Ger.* sehen to see, light
being the most essential cha-
racter of the sun. The Old
Ger. sun signified sehen to
see: Not has anasune instead
of the face: *Ger.* angesicht,
gesicht view, *Adelung.*] The
SUN; sol:—Ær sunne to setle

- code antequam sol ad occasum
vergebat, *Ex.* 17, 12. Seo
sunne scan sol splendebat, *Ex.*
16, 21. Seo sunne byð fors-
worcen, *Mt.* 24, 29. Sunnan
dæg Sun's day, SUNDAY; so-
lis dies, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 30:
646, 15. Sunnan setl-gang
solis occasus, *Gen.* 28, 11: *Ex.*
22, 26. Fore-eode þa sunnan
went before the sun, *Bd.* 645,
24.
^d Sunne-beam a sun-beam, *Bd. S.*
p. 535, 24.
Sunnan represented, *Cd.* 89, *Th.*
p. 111, 10.
Sunn-stede [stede a station] the
solstice, *Æqu. Vern.* 12.
Sunnu the sun, *Cd.* 221, v. sun-
ne.
Suno sons, *Cd.* 79, v. sunu.
Sunor a flock, *C. Lk.* 8, 32, v.
suner.
Sun-scin sun-shine, looking-glass,
Cot. 170.
Sun-set, sun-setl sun-set, *C.*
Mt. 24, 27.
Sun-stede the solstice, v. sunn-
stede.
Sunð the sea, v. sund.
Sun-treow the orange-tree; so-
lis arbor, origia, *Cot.* 175,
Som.
^e SUNU; g. d. a; pl. nom. ac. su-
na; g. sunena, suna; d. su-
num; m. [Plat. sone, söne
m: *Dut.* zoon m: *Frs.* sun,
sune, soon m: *Ger.* sohn m:
Isd. sunu: *Ker.* Ot. sun, suni,
gisun, gisuni: *Moes.* sunus:
Dan. sön m: *Swed.* son m:
Icel. sonr m. In all the Sla-
vonian dialects, namely the
Bohm. *Pol.* *Russ.* &c., syn or
sin: *Sans.* sunu] A son; fili-
us:—Se gingra sunu junior
filius, *Lk.* 15, 13. Se ancen-
neda sunu unigenitus filius, *Jn.*
1, 18: 3, 16. Min se gecor-
ena sunu meus dilectus filius,
Mt. 3, 17. Is þys eower
sunu est hic vester filius. *Jn.*
9, 19. Hys suna gyfta ejus
filii nuptiæ, *Mt.* 22, 2. Mine
twegen suna mei duo filii, *Mt.*
20, 21. Ægðer minra su-
nena uterque meorum filiorum,
Gen. 27, 45. Sum man hæfde
twegen suna quidam homo
habuit duos filios, *Mt.* 21, 28.
Worn suna and dohtra several
of sons and daughters, *Cd.* 62.
Suoeg-cirm a noise, cracking, v.
sweg-cirm.
Suoegir a mother-in-law, *C. Lk.*
12, 53, v. sweger.
Suoence temptation, condemna-
tion, *C. Lk.* 22, 28, v. swence.
Suoepe Sweepings; peripsema,
Ben.
Suole heat, v. swole.
Suom a mushroom, v. swam.

- ^f Suon a swan, v. swan.
Suoren for sworn sworn, from
swerian.
SUPAN [Plat. supan: *Dut.* zui-
pen: *Ger.* saufen; all three
in the sense of to drink, to
drink immoderately: *Ker.* su-
uffen to drink: *Not.* soufen to
drink, to drown; other Old *Ger.*
writers use sufan, suphan to
drink, sip: *Moes.* supan, ga-
supan condire, to season: *Dan.*
söbe to sip, to sup up: *Swed.*
supa to drink, to drink to ex-
cess: *Icel.* súpa sorbere: *Bret.*
souba to dip, soak, sop: *Wel.*
sippian to sup, to sup often;
sip a sup: *Ir. Gael.* sugh,
sugha m. broth, juice, sap: *Fr.*
souper to sup: *Heb.* שָׁן
sap, to sup up. This word is
formed from the sound made by
sucking up liquids, *Adelung.*] To
SUP, sip, taste; sorbere,
gustare, *Past.* 58, 9, *C. Mt.*
16, 28.
^g SUR [Plat. *Dan.* suur: *Dut.* zu-
ur: *Ger.* sauer: Old *Ger.*
sur, suar, suor: *Dan.* *Swed.*
Icel. *Wel.* *Bret.* *Gael.* *Fr.*
sur: *Pol.* surowy: *Slavon.*
serou: *Armenian.* xaur: Old
Brit. according to *Boxhorn*, sar,
sor, sur, searo: *Heb.* שָׂר
sar: *Chl.* שָׂר shar leaven, or
Heb. שִׁיר shir, effervescere:
Arab. سار sar, assilivit, effer-
buit vinum, but rather שָׂר
sar efferbuit, fermentavit]
SOUR; acidus:—Sur meole
sour milk, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.
Sur-eaged, sur-eged blear-eyed,
Elf. gr. 30, 5.
Surelice SOURLY; acerbe, *Som.*
Surfe The Servians; Servii po-
pulus, *Ors.* 1, 1.
Surian To SOUR, to become sour;
acescere, *Som.*
Surig; adj. Sour, cross; acidus,
acerbus:—Þa surige eagan
lippi oculi, *Cot.* 124, 180.
Surmelst-apulder a souring ap-
ple-tree; malus matiana, sci-
licet arbor, *Elf. gl. Som.* p.
64.
Surnes, se; f. SOURNESS; aci-
ditas, *Cot.* 10.
SUSL, es; n. 1. Sulphur, brim-
stone; sulphur, v. swefel. 2.
Torment, punishment; crucia-
tus, supplicium:—1. Susle
geinnod with sulphur charged,
Cd. 2. Cwic susl natural
brimstone, *Som.* 2. Ece susl
æternum supplicium, *Mt.* 25,
46. Helle susl hell's torment,
Elf. gr. 13. On susle gefeol
into torment fell, *Cd.* 229.

pa ungeendodan suslo infiniti cruciatus, Nic. 29.

^b Susl-bonan inhabitants of torment or hell, Cd. 227.

Suster a sister, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75, v. swuster.

Sutelian to notice, make known, Elf. T., v. geswutelian.

Sutere [Lanc. sowter] A shoemaker; sutor:—Elf. gl. Sutura hus sutorum domus, R. 110.

SUD [Plat. suid, süd n: Dut. zuid, zuiden n: Frs. suda: Plat. Ger. sud m. meridies: Old Ger. sund, sunt: Dan. syd, sönden c: Swed. syd, söder m. meridies: Icel. sudr n. meridies, auster; sunnr auster, notus: Fr. It. sud m: Sp. sud f.] SOUTH; meridies, auster:—Suð healf south half or part, Num. 3, 29: Deut. 1, 7. Suð land australis terra, Gen. 24, 62. Suð folc south folk, Bd. S. p. 486, 17: Cd. 93. Suð monna sinc southmens' treasure, Cd. 94. Be suðan ab australi parte, Bd. S. p. 555, 14. ¶ Suð ymbuton south about, Chr. 894. Suð and norð a meridie ad septentrionem, Bd. S. p. 475, 19.

ⁱ Suðan; adv. South, from the south; ab austro, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 9.

Suðan-weard south-ward, Chr. Ing. p. 2, 9.

Suð-berh [suð south, burh a town] SUDBURY, Suffolk, Chr. 799, also Staffordshire, &c.

Suð-dæl [dæl a part] on the south part, Mt. 12, 42: Gen. 13, 1, 14.

Suð-east, suð-eastern south-east, Bt. 29, 3.

Suðerige satyrion herba, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.

Suðern; def. se suðerna; adj. SOUTHERN; australis, meridionalis:—Se suðerna wind the southern wind, Bt. 6: Ps. 77, 30. Fram deofle suðernum a dæmonio meridiano, Ps. 90, 6.

Suðerne-wudu, suðer-wudu. SOUTHERNWOOD; abrotonum, R. 39.

Suðerne-wyrt southernwood, v. suðerne-wudu.

Suð-folc [Kni. South-folc.—suð south, folc people] SUFFOLK; pars australis East-Angliæ, comitatus Suffolciensis, Chr. 1075.

Suð-geweorc [geweorc a work, fortress] SOUTHWARK; pomærium illud Londinense ad austrum urbis in ripa Thamesis situm, eoque sic dictum:—To Suðgeweorc to Southwark, Chr. 1052.

^j Suð-Gyrwas [gyrwa a fen marsh] Australes Gyrvi:—Suð-Gyrwa ealdormon australium Gyrviorum princeps, Bd. S. p. 587, 21.

Suð-hamton SOUTHAMPTON, Hants; urbecula quædam ad austrum fluminis Anton. So Som. says, but v. Ham-tun.

Suð-hymbras, Suðan-humbre. The SOUTHUMBRIANS; Suthymbri regionis ad australem partem Humbri fluminis, uti Northymbri ad borealem, Chr. 642: 697.

Suðmæst southmost, most to the south, Ors. 1, 7.

Suð-Myrcne South Mercians; australes Mercii, Bd. S. p. 557, 36.

Suð-Pihtas The South Picts; australes Picti, Chr. 560.

Suðr-ea, Suð-ie [Bd. Suðriona: Thorn. Suthereia: West. Suthrige: Flor. Suthregia: Hunt. Suthrie, Sudrei: Hovd. Surrie: Brom. Suthereye.—sive australis insula vel forsan, etiam Suð-rice australe regnum] SURREY; comitatus Surreiensis, quem una cum Sussexiensî olim incolebant Regni, deinde vero Australes Saxones, Chr. 722.

^k Suð-rige; g. Suð-rigea, Suð-rigena; d. um, an; pl. Surrey men, men of Surrey; Surreiensis, Chr. 823: 853: 921: Bd. S. p. 574, 14.

Suð-rihte directly or right south, Ors. 1, 1.

Suð-Seaxan; g. Suð-Seaxna; pl.: Suð-Seaxe; g. a; d. um; pl. The South Saxons, inhabiting Sussex and part of Surrey; Australes Saxones:—Suð-Seaxna cyning king of South Saxons, Chr. 661: Bd. S. p. 483, 24. Wið Suð-Seaxum with South Saxons, Chr. 607. Of Suð-Seaxum from South Saxons or Sussex, Chr. 998.

Suð-Seaxsisc, Suð-Seaxcis. South-Saxonish, belonging to the South Saxons, Chr. 1009.

Suð-weard, suðe-weard southward, Bt. 16, 4.

Suð-weardes ad meridiem, Bt. p. 150.

Suð-west south-west, Bt. 9.

Sutol manifest, Cd. 215, v. sweotol.

Suwan to sew, Cot. 293, v. siwian.

Suwian; ic suwige; p. ode; pp. od. To be silent, mute; silere:—Pe læs þu suwige ne quando taceas, Ps. 27, 1. He suwode silebat, Mt. 26, 63. Hi suwodon, suwudon, suwudun ipsi silebant, Mk. 3, 4: 9, 34. Þu bist suwigende

tu eris mutus, silebis, Lk. 1, 20, v. swigian.

^l Suyken to betray, Chr. 1140, v. swican.

SWA; adv. [Plat. sus, alsus: Dut. zoo, alzo: Ger. so, also: Old Ger. sus, swa: Moes. swa, swah sic, ita: Dan. saa: Swed. så: Icel. so, svá, svo sic, ita] So, thus; sic, ita, adeo, tam:—Hit is swa it is so, Bt. 36, 6. Hit wæs þa swa gedon erat autem ita factum, Gen. 1, 7, 9, 11, 15, 24, 30. Nis hit na swa non est ita, Gen. 18, 15. Hit ne mæg na swa beon non potest ita fieri, Ex. 10, 11. Swa mænige so many, Bt. 33, 2. Swa micle tam magnus, tantus, Mt. 8, 10. Swa hwite tam candidus, Mk. 9, 3. Swa wel so well, Bt. 22, 1. Swa openlice so openly, Bt. 35, 3: 32, 3. Swa eft so oft. ¶ Swa forð so forth, Bt. 38, 5. Swa efne, efne swa even so, Bd. S. p. 499, 20. Swa forð oððe thenceforth, until, Bt. 38, 5. Swa gerade in such manner, such like. Swa swiðe so long as, in the mean time.—Swa is used in the same manner as, -so, -soever, in whoso, whosoever, and the Lat. -cunque. Swa hwa swa whosoever, Gen. 9, 6: Mt. 10, 14. Swa hwilc swa which (one) soever that. Swa hwæt swa whatsoever; quodcunque, Mt. 16, 19. Swa hwæðer swa which one soever (of two) that, Bt. 34, 10. Swa hwær swa, swa hwider swa wheresoever; ubicunque, Mt. 24, 28: Mk. 14, 14.

^m Swa, swa swa; conj. As, so as, as if; ut, sicut, tanquam:—Beoð mild-heorte, swa eower Fæder is mild-heort, Lk. 6, 36. Gewurðe þin willa on eorðan, swa swa on heofenum, Mt. 6, 10. Swa swa he ær dyde as he before did, Bt. 16, 1. ¶ Swa same, swa some so, also, Cd. 214. Eal swa, eall swa also, Mt. 21, 30: 25, 17. Swa eac so as, also. Swa þeah yet, but for all that, nevertheless, however, Gen. 8, 12: 15, 14.—Swa... swa; swa... swa swa so... as, that; ita... ut; tam... quam; quanto... tanto; quo... eo:—Swa hit is swa þu segst so it is as thou sayest, Bt. 26, 2: 35, 3. Swa lange swa tam diu quam, Mk. 2, 19. Swa gelic swa so like as, such as; tam similis quam, talis qualis, pariter ac, Bd. S. p. 516, 15: Bt. 21: 35, 3. Swa up swa so up as; tam alte quam, Bt. 25. Swa wel swa

so well as, *Bt.* 27, 2. Swa leng, swa swiðor *quo diutius, eo validius, Ex.* 19, 19.
ⁿ Swac deceived, v. swican.
 Swacenlic Very meet or convenient; percommodus, *Som.*
 Swador where, wherever, *Chr.* 942, v. swæðer.
 Swæ so, so as, *Past.* 40, v. swa.
 SWÆC; g. swæcc, es. Odour, smell, savour, taste, seasoning; odor, sapor:—Seo wundriende swetnes þæs miclan swæcces *admiranda suavis hujus magni odoris, Bd. S. p.* 629, 20. Hus wæs gefylled of þære sealfe swæcce *domus erat impleta unguenti odore, Jn.* 12, 3. Sele stymeð swetum swæccum *the hall steams with sweet odours, Cod. Ex.* 59 a, 3: *Ex.* 16, 31.
 Swæf slept; p. of swefan.
 Swæfas The Swavians; Suevi, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Swæfel, swæfl brimstone, v. swæfel.
 Swæfung, e; f. A sound or deep sleep; sopor, *Som.*
 Swæg a sound, v. sweg.
 Swægel heaven, *Cd.* 215, v. swægel.
^o Swæger a wife's or husband's mother, v. sweger.
 Swægr for swa fæger so fair, *Bt.* 42.
 Swælan To set on fire, to kindle; inflammare, *Som.*, v. swelan.
 Swælc such, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. swilc.
 Swæncan to labour, exercise, vex, *L. Can. Edg. pn.* 17, v. swencan.
 Swæp Persuasion, counselling; suasio, *W. Bd.* p. 432.
 Swæpð sweeps, v. swapan.
 Swæpyls Clothing, attire; amictus, *C. Ps.* 103, 7.
 SWÆR, swar, swer; comp. ra, re; adj. 1. Heavy, burdensome; gravis. 2. Slothful, inactive; piger, deses. 3. Sad, sorrowful; tristis:—1. Swære gioc a heavy yoke, *Bt. R. p.* 161. 2. *R. Mt.* 25, 26: *Cot.* 61. 3. *Ps.* 4, 3: *Cot.* 184.
 Swærnes, swærnys, swarnys, se; f. 1. A weight, burthen; gravitas, onus. 2. Dulness, drowsiness; torpor, hebetudo:—1. *Num.* 11, 11: *Deut.* 1, 12. 2. Sio swærnes þæs lichoman the dulness of the body, *Bt.* 35, 1.
 SWÆS, swas. Sweet, pleasant, dear; dulcis, suavis:—Min swæs frea my dear lord, *Cd.* 133. Gif þu age swæsne mæg if thou have a dear relative, *Cd.* 116. His swæsne sunu his dear son, *Cd.* 162.
 SWÆSEND, es; n. Food, provisions, meat, feasting, ban-

quet; cibus, esca, epulæ:—Niman þa swæsendo þe him to aseted wæs accipere cibum qui ei appositus erat, *Bd. S. p.* 528, 20. Þa eode we in to swæsendum tum intravimus nos ad cibum, *Bd. S. p.* 617, 18. Sittan to swæsendum sedere ad cibum, *Bd. S. p.* 540, 42. Hi æt swæsendum sæton they sat at meat, *Cd.* 133. Swæsende or swæsendo þeah cibo vescebatur, *Cd.* 553, 30.
^p Swæsend-dagas, swæsing-dagas feasting days, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 76.
 Swæslæcan, geswæslæcan. To flatter, fawn, delight; blandiri, *Prov.* 7, *Som.*
 Swæsllice; adv. [swæs sweet] Sweetly, kindly, generously; blande, benigne:—Swiðe swæsllice very kindly, *Bt.* 16, 2: *Bd. S. p.* 585, 36.
 Swæsnes, se; f. Kindness, a feasting, dainty; benignitas, epulæ, *Som.*
 Swæs-spræc fair speech, flattery.
 Swæs-wyrde pleasant speaking, merry, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 80.
 SWÆTAN To SWEAT; sudare:—He swa swiðe swætte swa he in swoloðan middes sumeres wære ille in tantum sudavit quasi ille in æstu mediæ æstatis esset, *Bd.* 549, 29: *Ors.* 4, 8: *Elf. gr.* 24.
 Swæte sweet, v. swet.
 Swæð a path, way, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. swaðe.
^q Swæðer, swæðor, swaðor [swa, hwæðer which of the two] Whether, which of the two, whichever; uter duorum, utercunque:—Swæðer he hæbbe whichever he may have, *Bt.* 36, 7. Swæðor hi woldon whichever they would, *Bt.* 41, 2. Swaðor mon mæge whichever man may, *L. Edg. pol.* 7.
 Swæðil a swathing or swaddling-band, v. sweðel.
 Swætt sweat, v. swat.
 Swætung, e; f. SWEATING; sudatio, *Som.*
 Swa-hwæðer which one soever, v. swa; adv.
 SWALEWE, an. [Plat. swaalke f: Dut. zwaluw f: Ger. schwalbe f: Old Ger. sualawa, sualew: Not. sualeuu: Dan. svale c: Swed. swala f: Icel. svala f.] A SWALLOW; hirundo:—*Elf. gl. Som. p.* 63. Twa swalewan two swallows, *Guthl. vit.* 8.
 Swaloð heat, fever, v. swolað.
 Swam Swam; nabat, v. swimman.
 SWAM; g. swammes; d. swamme; m. [Plat. swam, swamp m: Dut. zwam f: Ger. schwamm:

Old Ger. swam, suam: Moes. swamms spongia: Dan. svamp c: Swed. swamp m: Icel. svampr m. spongia] A mushroom, toadstool; tuber, fungus:—Mette-swam, mete-swam an eatable mushroom, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 64. Sinwealte swammas a round root composed of many laminæ; rotunda tubera, volvi, *R.* 19: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 66.
^r SWAN [Plat. swaan m: Dut. zwaan c: Ger. schwan m: Old Ger. swan: Dan. svane Swed. swan m: Icel. svanr m.] A SWAN; olor, cygnus:—*Elf. gl. Som. p.* 62. Swan-rad the road or way of the swan, the sea, *Beo.* 3.
 SWAN [Scot. swane, swayn a young man of inferior rank: Ger. sween m. a swineherd; a provincialism of Westphalia: Dan. svend m. a youth, a swain: Swed. swen, swän m: Icel. sveinn m. puer castus, famulus: Scot. suwen to attend, wait on: Fr. suivant m. a follower, a servant, from the Fr. suivre to follow, to wait upon: Old Goth. suein a boy, a youth] A SWAIN, a herdsman, servant; bubulcus, subulcus:—*Chr.* 755. Bat-swana a boatswain. Swana steorra the shepherds' or the evening star, *Som.*
 Swana-wic, Swane-wic. SWANWICH, Dorset; nomen loci in agro Dorsetensi non longe a Pool, ubi sinus maris, quo perierunt 120 naves Danorum, *Chr.* 877.
^s Swanc laboured; p. of swincan.
 Swand consumed; p. of swindan.
 Swane-wyrt herba quædam contra schirrum, *L. M.* 1, 31, *Som.*
 Swang dashed, beat, scourged; p. of swingan.
 Swan-gerefa [swan a swain, gerefa a bailiff] A bailiff or landsteward, a person who superintended rural affairs, regulated the agistment of cattle, &c.; officiarius scilicet nostro agistatori in forestis analogus; cujus erat sylvas regias, tempore pasnagii, elocare; numerum pecoris agistandi, et limites terræ depascendæ, assignare, &c., *Bd. S. App. p.* 768: *Hickes's Ep. Diss. p.* 80, *Lye.*
 Swangettan To waver, wag, palpitate; vacillare, fluctuare, palpitare, *Cot.* 158, *Som.*
 Swangetung, e; f. A floating, wavering; fluctuatio, *Som.*
 SWA'PAN, he swæpð, swápeð; p. sweop, we sweopon; pp. swápen [Plat. swepen, swipen

to sweep: Ger. schweifen in its sense, to sweep: Swed. so-pa to sweep: Icel. sópa ver-rere] To SWEEP, brush; ver-rere:—Swift wind swapeð a swift wind sweeps, *Bt. R. p. 157.* Ic sweop verrebam, *Ps. 76, 6.* Swapendum windum with sweeping winds, *Bd. S. p. 542, 37.*

^t Swapyn Embroidered; acupic-tus, vermiculatus, segmenta-tus, *Som.*

Swar heavy, v. swær.

SWARAN [Plat. anteren: *Dut.* antwoorden to answer: *Frs.* antwordia to answer: *Ger.* antworten to answer: *Ker. Isd. Ot. Not.* antuurti, antuurtien: *Moes.* andawuurd responsum: *Dan.* svare to answer: *Swed.* swara to answer: *Icel.* svara to answer] To answer; respondere, *Orm. 219,* for andswaran.

Swarlice heavily, severely, *Vit. Swith., v. sarlice.*

Swarmodnes, se; f. Slowness, slackness, dulness, timidity; languor, pusillanimitas, *Past. 20: L. Ps. 54, 8.*

Swarnys a weight, v. swærnes.

Swartung, e; f. Darkness; caligo, tenebræ, *T. Ps. 17, 30.*

Swase proper, dear, *Cod. Exon. 112 b, v. swæs.*

^uSWA'T [Plat. sweet n. sweat, blood: *Dut.* zweet n: *Frs.* swet n: *Ger.* schweiss m. sweat, blood: *Old. Ger.* sueiz, sweitz, sweiz, sueits: *Dan.* swed, sweed c. sweat: *Swed.* swett m. sweat: *Icel.* sveiti, sviti m. sudor. Its earlier signification was also blood: *Pol.* svad: *Sans.* suedam. *Adelung*, in accordance with *Junius*, says that moisture or wetness is the original meaning of this word] 1. Sweat; sudor. 2. Blood; sanguis, cruor:—1. On swate pines andwlitan in sudore vultus tui, *Gen. 3, 19: Lk. 22, 44.* Mid swate with sweat, *Cd. 24.* Monnes swate with man's blood, *Cd. 47.* Swat forletan to let blood, *Cod. Exon. 24 a.* His swat forlet his blood gave out, *Cd. 225.*

Swatan Beer, ale; cerevisia, cælia:—*Cot. 42, 168.* Swate, *Som.*

Swat-clað SWEAT-CLOTH, handkerchief; sudarium, *Som.*

SWAÐE, swæð, es; n. [Plat. swad, swatt f. a row of mown grass or corn: *Dut.* zwad, zwade f: *Ger.* schwaden m. a swath: *Frs.* swete f. a border, boundary, limit, frontier] A trace, vestige, footstep, way.

path, SWATHE, a track or row in mown grass; vestigium. *Som.* gives, a cutting, shaving; scissio, rasura, fimbria, tænia:—Nænige swaðe his owhwær ætywde nullum vestigium ejus uspiam apparuit, *Bd. S. p. 595, 3.* On swaðe in a way, *Cd. 95.* Ða swaðe awuniað reogollices lifes vestigia permanent regularis vitæ. Swaðu; *pl. C. T. Ps. 76, 19.*

^vSwaðeode Swethland, Sweedland, Sweden; Suecica gens, Suevi, *Chr. 1025.*

Swaðor which of the two, v. swæð-er.

Swatig; adj. SWEATY, bloody; sudans:—*Ors. 3, 9.* Swatig hleor a sweaty countenance, *Cd. 43: Jdth. p. 26, 20.*

Swat-lin sweat-linen, a napkin, *Lk. 19, 20.*

Swat-þyrl a sweat-hole, a pore, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.*

Swealg, swealh swallowed, v. swelgan.

Swealt died, v. sweltan.

Swealwe a swallow, v. swalewe.

SWEARD [Plat. swaard, swarde, sware, grön swaard green sword f: *Dut.* zwoord n: *Frs.* swarde f. skin: *Ger.* schwarte f. a sword, the thick hard skin of persons and animals, a green sod or turf, the green sword: *Dan.* svær c. sword; grönsvær c. green sod or turf: *Swed.* swäl m. hard skin] SWEARD, the skin of bacon, grass; cutis, *Cot. 40, 163.*

^wSWEARM [Plat. swarm, swerm m: *Dut.* zwerm m: *Old Dut.* swerm: *Ger.* schwarm m. in an old poem on Charlemagne geswarme: *Dan.* swærm c: *Swed.* swärm m: *Icel.* svermr m. turba. This word is formed from imitating the humming (*Ger.* summen) noise of a crowd, *Adelung*] A SWARM; examen, grex, *Elf. gr. 9, 12: Cot. 78.*

Swearmian To SWARM; in examen concurrere, *Som.*

SWEART, swart, sweort, swert; def. se swearta; seo, þæt swearte; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. *Frs.* *Swed.* swart: *Dut.* zwart: *Ger.* schwarz: *Not. Tat.* suarz: *Moes.* swarts: *Dan.* sort: *Icel.* svartr: *Finland* sorten to blacken. The *Old Lat.* suasus dark, differs only in the final syllable] SWART, swarthy, black, gloomy; niger, ater, fuscus, deformis, horridus:—Seo sunne þa þeostre adwæscð þære sweartan nihte the sun dispels the darkness of the swarthy night, *Bt. 4.* Ðonne wæs se oðer eallenga sweart then was

the other utterly black, *Cd. 24.* Secan þonne landa sweartost then seek of lands (the) swarthest, *Cd. 24.* Sweartan wolcnu dark clouds, *Bt. 6.* Menigeo sweartra gasta multitudo deformium spirituum, *Bd. S. p. 628, 4.* Sweartum stafum awritene in black letters written, *Bd. S. p. 633, 8.*

^xSweart-galg black choler, melancholy.

Sweart-hæwen, sweart-hæwyða of a dark colour, sky colour, *Cot. 50, Som.*

Sweartian; p. ode, ade; pp. od. To blacken, grow black; nigrescere:—He sweartade he blackened, *Cd. 214.*

Sweartnys, se; f. Blackness; nigredo, *Som.*

SWEBBAN [Dut. zwabberen to dabble: *Dan.* svabre to clean a vessel with a swab: *Swed.* swabba, swabla, like the *Dan.*] To SWAB, SWABBER, used by sailors, to sweep, cleanse; ver-rere, purgare, scopis amovere, *Cd. 177.*

Swecc a smell, v. swæc.

Sweccan To smell; odorari, *Lye.*

Swediende molaricus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.*

Swefan, he swefð; p. swæf, we swæfon; pp. swefen; v. n. To sleep; dormire:—He softe swæf he softly slept, *Cd. 9: 76: Cod. Exon. 92 a, 3.* Drihte swæfon people slept, *Cd. 167: 144.*

^ySwefas Suevi, v. Swæfas.

Swefeced Rooted up; extirpatus, *Som.*

SWEFEL, swefl, swefyl, es; m. [Plat. swefel, sweevel m: *Dut.* zwavel f. sulfer, solfer n: *Ger.* shwefel m. commonly also schwebel m: *Isd.* suuebul: *Not.* suebel: *Schw.* swebel n: *Moes.* swiba, swibla: *Dan.* svovol n: *Swed.* swafwel n: *Fr.* souphre m: *It.* solfo. The combustible quality of sulphur has most likely given origin to its appellation, and therefore it is related to the Plat. swälen: *Ger.* shwälen: *A.-S.* swelan to burn: *Icel.* svæla fumigare, and ufel, uwel fire. In the *Mons. Gloss.* sulphur is called erdfiur earth-fire, which approaches the *Eng.* brimstone, a flaming or burning stone, from the *Icel.* brimi m. a flame] Sulphur, brimstone; sulphur:—Se byrnenda swefl the burning sulphur, *Bt. 16, 1: Cd. 110.* Sendan swefl of heofonum to send sulphur from heaven, *Cd. 119.* Hit riude fyr and swefl

pluit igni et sulphure, *Lk.* 17, 29. Ren-scur mid swefle gemencged imber cum sulphure mixtus, *Gen.* 19, 24.

^aSwefel-þrosm, swefl-þrosm the vapour or smoke of brimstone, *Ps.* 10, 7.

SWEFEN, swefn, sæfn, es; n. [*Dan.* sövn c: *Swed.* sömn m: *Icel.* svefn m. somnus, sopor, quies: *Ir.* suan sleep: *Gael.* suain, suaine, sleep, profound sleep] *A dream*; somnium:—Hwæt þæt swefen beheold quid istud somnium significaret, *Gen.* 41, 8. He ne wisse word swefnes sines he knew not a word of his dream, *Cd.* 178. Ic geseah on swefne vidi in somnio, *Gen.* 37, 9. Hi afengon andsware on swefnum acceperunt responsum in somnio, *Mt.* 2, 12. Æfter swefne according to a dream, *Cd.* 127.

Sweflen Sulphureous, belonging to brimstone; sulphureus, *Alb. resp.* 66: *Ors.* 1, 3.

Swefnian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. [*Dut.* suffen to dote, to dream: *Ot.* swebjan, suebjan sopio, v. *Otfrids.* *Krist. Graff's edit.* 1. 1. c. xi. 42, and *Pref.* p. xi: *Dan.* sove to sleep: *Swed.* sofwa to sleep: *Icel.* svæfa sopire; sofna indormire; sofa dormire, (sef, svaf, hefi sofid, at sofa)] To dream; somniare:—Hu þe swefnede how thou hast dreamed, *Cd.* 178, *Th.* p. 224, 5.

^aSwefnigend, es; m. *A dreamer*; somniator, *Gen.* 37, 19.

Swefn-reccere an interpreter of dreams, *Cot.* 37.

SWEG, es; m. [*Old Eng.* in *Chau.* a swouch a swoon, swooning, also, sound: *Scot.* swesch a trumpet: *Plat.* geswög n. a lamenting tiresome talk: *Old Ger.* schwiegel, schwegel f. calamus, tibia: *Moes.* swiglja tibicen; swegnitha exultatio: *Scot.* souch, sowch, sugh, swouch a rushing whistling sound, the sound emitted by one during sleep: *Icel.* svak n. flatus; svack n. turba, motus] 1. *A sound, noise*; sonus, sonitus, strepitus. 2. *The noise of a bell, the striking of a bell, an hour*; hora. 3. *The sound of music*; hence, a musical instrument; musicum quodvis instrumentum. 4. *One making a noise, a person*; persona. 5. *Mr. Thorpe says, heat*; calor:—1. Leafes sweg folii strepitus, *Lev.* 26, 36. Se sweg me nyr wæs the noise was near me, *Bd. S. p.* 628, 31. Byman sweg tubæ

clangor, *Ex.* 19, 19: *Ps.* 150, 3. Twyfeald sweg a two-fold sound, a diphthong, *Elf. gr.* 4. For gedrefednesse sæs sweges propter tribulationem maris strepitus, *Lk.* 21, 25. Swegas wætera sonitus aquarum, *Ps.* 76, 16. 2. *Cot.* 101. 3. Swege herelic instrumentum militare, classicum, *Cot.* 47. On swege in tympano, *T. Ps.* 149, 3. Swegas organa, *T. Ps.* 136, 2. 4. Swegea onfangennys respect of persons, partiality, *Scint.* 59. 5. Næs him se sweg to sorge nor was heat to them a trouble, *Cd.* 187, *Th.* p. 232, 22.

Swegan; p. swegde, swegdon, swogan; pp. sweged [sweg a sound] To sound, make a noise; sonare, tinnire, cum sono irruere:—Hit swegð it sounds, *Elf. gr.* 22. Swegde swiðlic wind cum strepitu irruit vehemens ventus, *Job.* 165. Swegdon wætera sonuerunt aquæ, *Ps.* 45, 3: *Ps.* 150, 5. Egor-streamas swearte swogan torrent-streams dark sounded, *Cd.* 69. Si sweged sonetur, *R. Conc.* 1.

Sweg-cirm *A noise, cracking*; fragor, *Som.*

^bSWEGEL, swægel; g. swegeles, swegles; d. swegele, swegle; m. [Perhaps related to the *Icel.* svig n. curvatura; svigna incurvescere, from the apparent vault or curvature of the heavens] Air, firmament, sky, heaven; æther, cælum, aër:—Swegles aldor heaven's prince, prince of heaven, *Cd.* 119. Swegles leoht light of (the) firmament, *Cd.* 213. Onhæted þurh hador swegl calefactus per serenum aëra, *Cod. Exon.* 50 a. Ða þe swegl huan those who inhabit (the) firmament, *Cd.* 5. On swegle in the firmament, *Cd.* 214. Mid swegle with heaven, *Cd.* 227. Ofer ealle swegle over all heaven, *Cod. Exon.* 24 a.

Swegel-bosm, swegl-bosm heavenly concave or dwelling, *Cd.* *Th.* p. 1, 18.

Swegel-cyning, swegl-cyning heaven's king, *Cd.* 126.

Swegel-torht, swegl-torht heavenly-bright, *Bt. R.* p. 195.

SWEGER, swegr, suegir, e; f. [*Ger.* schwieger, schwiegermutter f: *Tat. Ot.* suigar: *Moes.* swaihro socrus: *Dan.* swigermøder f: *Swed.* swära f: *Icel.* svara f. socrus, mariti vel maritæ mater; vermódir f. socrus, mater mariti. According to *Adelung*, this word is originally the same word as

the *Ger.* schwager or schwäher socer, brother-in-law] *A wife's or husband's mother*; socrus:—Geseah he his swegre vidit ille ejus socrum, *Mt.* 8, 14. Ongen hyre swegre adversus ejus socrum, *Mt.* 10, 35: *Deut.* 27, 23.

^cSwegian; p. ode; pp. od. To prevail, overcome; prævalere:—Swegedon ofer us prævaluerunt super nos, *Ps.* 64, 3. Sweogode prævaluit, *Ps.* 51, 7. Sweging, swegung, swegincg. *A sound, noise*; sonitus, *Som.*

Swegl-behealden heaven-sustained, *Cd.* 226.

Sweig a noise; sweigan to make a noise, v. sweg, swegan.

SWEIN a swain, v. swan.

Sweir a mother-in-law, v. sweger.

Sweið sounded; sonuit, sonuerit, v. sweigan.

SWELAN; pp. geswæled [*Plat.* swelen: *Dut.* zwelen to turn and rake the swaths of hay together and dry it in the heat of the sun, as if swealing: *Ger.* schwälen or schwelen to burn slowly, to make charcoal: *Old Ger.* suilizon to perish by heat, *Not. ps.* 101, 3; suilizunga, suilizzo cauma, calor, *gl. a.* 187, 389, v. *Muspili*, by *T. A. Schmetler*, 1832, p. 21, 57: *Dan.* svie or svide to singe, burn, to give pain: *Swed.* swea or swe-
πυρ, πυρρον incendere, and the da to singe, to burn: *Icel.* svæla fumigare, suffocare; svæla f. fumus. In the same manner as the Greeks formed from Romans, from ignis, ignescere, the *A.-S.* ald fire, formed ælan to light, to set on fire, to which only sw were added to make swaelan or swelan] To SWEAL, burn; urere, ustulare, *Cod. Exon.* 22 b, v. swælan.

^dSwelc such, *Bt.* 24, 3, v. swilc.

Swelca *A wheal, pock*; pustula, *R.* 9.

SWELGAN, swilgan, he swylgð, swelgð, swilgð; p. swealg, swealh, we swulgon; pp. swolgen; v. a. [*Plat.* swalgen, swelgen: *Dut.* zwelgen to swallow: *Old Dut.* swelghen vorare, devorare: *Frs.* swila to be merry: *Ger.* schwelgen to swill, carouse, to eat and drink to excess: *Ot.* suelgan, v. *Ot.* *Krist. Graff's edit. Pref.* xi. lib. v. 23, v. 2 bb. díofu fir-suólgan the depth swallowed, *Muspili*, p. 21, v. 56 a. 57, uarsuelhan absorbere: *Dan.* svælge to swallow, to swill, carouse: *Swed.* swälja to swallow: *Icel.* svelgia devorare: *Ir.* slug to swallow: *Gael.* sluig to swallow. This word is

related to the *Plat. Swed.* swalg
n: *Old Dut.* swelgh; *Ger.*
schwalg m: *Old Ger.* swalk:
Dan. svælg n: *Icel.* svelgr m.
all signifying the throat, gullet,
jaws, an abyss: *Ir. Gael.* slug
a gulp] 1. To SWALLOW, swill,
drink, absorb, devour; deglu-
tire, devorare, imbibere. 2.
To swell; tumere, v. swellan:
—1. Se þe swelgað folc qui
devorat plebem, *Ps.* 52, 5. Swa
swa sigend sond þonne ren
swylgð, swa swylgð seo git-
sung, &c. as thirsty sand
swallows the rain, so avarice
swallows, &c. *Bt.* 12. Hit seo
eorðe swilgð or swelgeð the
earth swallows it, *Bt.* 33, 4.
Heo wæl-dreore swealh she
drank (the) blood of slaughter,
Cd. 48, *Th.* p. 62, 19. Swealg
eorðe Abeles blode earth ab-
sorbed Abel's blood, *Cod. Exon.*
92 a. 2. Wæl-streamas we-
rodum swelgað death-streams
swell, *Cd.* 65. Cwealm-dreore
swealh þes middan-geard with
slaughter-blood swelled this
mid earth, *Cd.* 47.

*Swelgend, es; f. What devours,
a gulf, glutton; abyssus, edax:
—Seo grundlease swelgend
this unfathomable gulf, *Bt.*
7, 4. Þes man is swelgend
hic homo est vorax, *Lk.* 7, 34.

Swelgendnes, se; f. Greediness,
gluttony, a whirlpool, gulf;
deglutitio, vorago, barath-
rum, *Cot.* 46.

Swelgere, es; m. A SWILLER,
devourer; edax, vorax, *Som.*

Swelgnys a gulf, v. swelgendnes.

Swell [*Plat.* swill tumor, apostema]
A pestilence, burning, heat;
ustio, pestis, *Som.*

SWELLAN, aswellan; he swilð;
p. sweoll, we swullon; pp.
swollen [*Plat. Old Dut.* swell-
len, swillen: *Dut.* zwellen:
Frs. swila: *Ger.* schwellen:
Old Ger. swillan, swellan:
Ot. Krist. L. iii. 3, 26. Thu-
ruh úbarmuati in uuár, so
suíllit uns thaz múat sar per
superbiam certe intumescit no-
bis animus. Go durch über-
muth in wahrheit, so schwills
uns der muth sehr: *Dan.*
svolme, svolne, or svulne to
swell, to rise: *Swed.* swälla to
swell, to grow turgid: *Icel.*
svella tumescere] To SWELL;
tumere, turgere, *Ex.* 9, 9, 10.

SWELTAN, asweltan, forsweltan,
gesweltan, he swylt, we swel-
tað; p. swealt, sweolt, we swul-
ton; sub. ic, he swelte, we
swelton; p. swulte, we swul-
ton; pp. swolten, geswolten;
v. n. [*Old Fland. Kil.* swelten
deficere, languescere: *Old Ger.*

suilizon to perish by heat, v.
Muspili, p. 21. Though the
publisher of this *Old Ger-*
man poetical fragment, Mr.
Schmeller, refers to the A.-S.
swelan, I think it better to re-
fer to sweltan, the letter t con-
stantly changing into z, and
vice versa: *Moes.* swiltan,
gaswiltan mori: *Dan.* sulte
to hunger, to starve, to famish:
Swed. swälta to hunger, &c.
like the *Dan.*: *Icel.* svelta je-
junare, esurire] To die, perish;
mori, occidere, interire, perire
(plerumque vero, fortuito,
immature, violenter): — Ic
mæg sweltan bliðlice possum
mori alacriter, *Gen.* 46, 30:
Mt. 26, 35. Þu sweltan
scealt thou shalt die, *Cd.* 45:
Ex. 10, 28. Swelte ic her
moriar ego hic, *Deut.* 4, 22.
Þæt ne swelte ut non intereat,
Jn. 6, 50. Betere þæt an man
swelte melius ut unus homo in-
teriret, *Jn.* 11, 50: 18, 14.
Þæt se ne swylt quod non mo-
reretur, 21, 23. Swealt obiit,
mortuus est, *Cd.* 57. Sweolt
obiit, *Num.* 20, 1. Þæt we
swulton ut moreremur, *Num.*
21, 5. Ge sweltað vos mori-
emini, *Ps.* 81, 6: *Jn.* 8, 21, 24.
Ealle men sweltað all men
shall die, *Bt.* 18, 4. Þæt hi
ne swelton ut illi non morian-
tur, *Num.* 17, 10. ¶ Some-
times deað is added, as, Þu
scealt deaðe sweltan tu futurus
es morte perire, *Gen.* 2, 17.

f Sweltendlic Ready to die; mori-
turus, moribundus, *Lk.* 7, 2.

SWENC, swench Temptation, con-
demnation; tentatio:—*R. Lk.*
22, 28. Condemnatio, 24, 20.

SWENCAN, geswencan; p. swenc-
te, geswente; pp. swenced,
geswenced, geswencet; v. a.
[*Plat. Old Dut.* swancken,
swenken librare, vibrare, titu-
bare: *Ger.* schwenken rotare,
vibrare: the *Plat. Dut. Ger.*
metaphorice pro vexare] To
disturb, vex, afflict, fatigue,
trouble; turbare, vexare, affli-
gere, fatigare:—Ne sceal nan
mon siocne monnan swencan
no one ought to afflict a sick
man, *Bt.* 38, 7. Hwi swencst
þu þis folc quare malo afficis
hunc populum? *Ex.* 5, 22. Hwi
swencstest þu þinne þeow
quare malo afficisti tu tuum
servum? *Num.* 11, 11. Swenc
hine selfne vexeth himself, *Bt.*
24, 1. Þa þe swencað qui
tribulant, *C. Ps.* 3, 1. Swen-
ced fatigatus, *Bd. S.* p. 518,
23. Swencte fatigatus, *Bd. S.*
p. 481, 4. Hig eow to deaðe
geswencað, *Lk.* 21, 16.

g Swencednes, se; f. Trouble, af-
fliction; vexatio, afflictio, mo-
lestia, *Som.*

Sweng idle, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 38
b, v. swong.

Sweng A stroke, blow; ictus,
flagrum, castigatio:—Weras
ondredon sweng men dreaded
a stroke, *Cd.* 127: *Elf. gr.* 11,
43: *Cd.* 128.

SWENGAN; p. aswengde. To
SWING, to shake; vibrare,
quassare, jactare, *V. Ps.* 135,
15.

Sweogode prevailed, *Ps.* 51, 7, v.
swegian.

Sweo-land, Sweod-land. SWEDE-
LAND, Sweden; Suecia, *Ors.*
1, 1.

Sweoll swelled, v. swellan.

Sweolt died, *Num.* 20, 1, v. swel-
tan.

Sweon the Swedes; Suiones,
Suedi, *Chr.* 1025.

Sweop a whip, v. swip.

Sweop swept, *Ps.* 76, 6; p. of
swápan.

Sweopung, e; f. SWEEPING;
purgatio, *Som.*

h SWEOR, swer, swior; m. [*Plat.*
swager m: *Dut.* zwager m:
Frs. suager, swaring m: *Ger.*
schwager or schwäher m: *Ot.*
Tat. suehur, suer: *Moes.*
swaihra, socer: *Dan.* swoger
m: *Swed.* swäger: *Pol.* szwa-
gier m: *Bohm.* szwagr m.]
A father-in-law; socer:—Sen-
de heo to hire sweore misit
ipsa ad ejus socerum, *Gen.* 38,
25. Bæd Jacob his sweor
orabat Jacobus ejus socerum,
Gen. 30, 25: 38, 13: *Jn.* 18,
13: *Bt.* 10.

Sweor, es; m. a column, pillar,
Past. 41, 5, v. swer.

Sweora, an; m. a neck, *Bd. S.* p.
588, 43: 589, 23, 25, v. swura.

Sweor-ban a neck-bone, v. *Ps.*
128, 4.

Sweor-beag, sweor-beah a chain
or ornament for the neck, *Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 69.

Sweorc a cloud, darkness, v. ge-
sweore.

SWEORCAN; p. gesweorc; pp.
sworcen, gesworcen [*Plat.*
swarten: *Dut.* zwarten: *Ger.*
schwärzen] To dim, darken, ob-
scure; caligare:—Sweorcende
mod caligans animus, *Bt. R.* p.
153. Sweorcende, *Jdth.* 12,
19. Sworcen, v. gesweorcan.

Sweor-cops neck-fetters, stocks
or yokes of wood for the necks
of animals.

Sweor-coða the neck-disease, the
quinsy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

Sweord a sword, *Ps.* 36, 16: 43,
6: 58, 7: 56, 6: 77, 68, 69;
Bt. 37, 1, &c. v. swurd.—
Sweord-berende sword-bear-

ing, *Cd.* 50.—Sweord-bora a sword-bearer, *Cot.* 200.—Sweord-hwita a sword-maker, *L. pol. Alf.* 19.—Sweord-wigende sword-fighting, *Cd.* 156.
¹ Sweorettung, e; f. A sigh; suspirium, *Th. An.*
 Sweor-hnitu nits breeding in the hinder part of the neck, *Cot.* 167, *Som.*
 Sweor-sceacul a neck-shackle, a yoke, *R.* 15.
 Sweort black, dark, *Ex.* 13, 22, v. swart.
 Sweor-teh A collar; collarium, millus, *R.* 21.
 Sweor-wærc a pain in the neck, v. sweor-coða.
 Sweoster, sweostor a sister, *Bd. S.* p. 529, 29: 574, 13: 576, 30: 588, 22: *Cd.* 89, v. swuster.
 Sweoster-bearn a child of a sister, a nephew or niece.
 Sweoster-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Ors.* 6, 30.
 SWEOT, es; m. [*Ger.* schwader, geschwader n. turma, cohorts: ab *Italico* squadra, et hoc a *Lat.* quadrus, ut proprie sit acies quadrata, *Fr.* escadron m. equestre agmen] A band, company, crowd, multitude; turba, cohorts, multitudo, comitatus:—Sweet Ebrea a crowd of Hebrews, *Jdth.* p. 25, 38. Folc-sweota mæst greatest of multitudes, *Cd.* 171: 93. Sweetum comon came in bands; cum turmis venerunt, *Cd.* 160. Gesawon segn ofer sweoton saw a sign over (the) bands, *Cd.* 148.
¹ Sweotele manifestly, clearly, *Bt.* 3, 1, v. sweotole.
 Sweotelian to testify, prove; manifestare, testificari, *L. Ps.* 49, 8, v. swutelian.
 SWEOTOL, swutel, swutol, swiotol, swital, sutol; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Manifest, plain, open, clear, evident; manifestus, apertus:—Sweotol is is manifest, *Cd.* 135. Hit is sweotol it is plain, *Bt.* 36, 7. Genoh sweotol þæt is that is clear enough, *Bt.* 13: 36, 3. Hu ne is þe nu genoh sweotol is it not plain enough to thee? *Bt.* 34, 7. Þæt is swiðe sweotol to ongitanne that is very plain to understand, *Bt.* 16, 2. Þæt is þæt sweotoloste tacn that is the most evident token, *Bt.* 38, 3.
 Sweetolan, swetolian. To testify, prove; indicare, probare:—Sweetolað þæt God ece is testifies that God is eternal, *Bt.* 42, v. swutelian, geswutelian.
 Sweotole, sweotule, sweotele,

swotole, sweotolice, sweotollice, swutelice, asweotole; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Manifestly, plainly, evidently; manifeste, plane, aperte:—Nu ic ongite genog sweotole now I know plainly enough, *Bt.* 33, 2. Þu hit me hæfst nu swiðe sweotole gereht thou hast now very clearly explained it to me, *Bt.* 35, 3. Get sweotolor yet more clearly; adhuc planius, *Bt.* 34, 6. Ða sweotolost the most plainly, *Bt.* pref.
^k Sweotolice, sweotollice manifestly, plainly, *Bd. S.* p. 607, 3: 614, 13: *Ors.* 1, 11, v. sweotole.
 Swer slow, heavy, v. swær.
 SWER, swior, sweor, swyr, es; m. [*From* weran, werian to wear, which by the common interchange of w and b is connected with bæran, beran, beoran to support, carry, wear, so that (s)wer, (s)weor, without the s, would signify the supporter, the bearer, columns being the supporters or bearers of buildings] A column, pillar; columna:—An byrnende swer flammea columna, *Ex.* 13, 21. On sweres gelicnysse in columnæ forma, id. On swere genipu in columna nubis, *Ps.* 98, 7. Sweras columnæ, *C. Ps.* 74, 3. Betwux twam stænenum swerum inter duas lapideas columnas, *Jud.* 16, 28: 16, 19.
¹ Swer a father-in-law, *C. Mk.* 1, 30, v. sweor.
 SWERIAN; ic swerige, þu swerast, he swerð, swerað, swe-reð; we sweriað; p. swér, swore, geswór, swerede, we swóron; sub. swerige, swerion; p. swóre, swóron; imp. swera, swere; pp. gesworen [*Plat.* sweren, swören: *Dut.* zweren to swear, to fester: *Ger.* schwören: *Ker.* suueran: *Ot. Tat.* sueran: *Moes.* swaran jurare: *Dan.* svære, sværge: *Swed.* swärja: *Icel.* sveria jurare: *Junius* and *Wachter* derive swerian from the *Moes.* sweran honorare; other etymologists from the *Old Lat.* severa, (assevero, adseverare,) and others from the *Ger.* wahr: *Plat.* waar verus, vera, verum. The *Dan.* svare, *Swed.* swara, *Icel.* svara respondere, regerere, remunerare, cautionem in se recipere, are visibly connected with this word. *Adelung* derives the *Ger.* schwören jurare, from an old verb which signified to speak aloud or firmly; it belonged to schwirren susurrare, and schwarm a swarm, throng, rout. Without

sch, the *Old Ger.* waren, wara, signifies to speak; and it is the root of the *Ger.* wort a word, and wahr true; bewähren to guarantee] To SWEAR; jurare:—Sworon him betweonan jurabant inter se, *Gen.* 21, 31. Ic swerige þurh me sylfne juro per me ipsum, *Gen.* 22, 16. Sweriað me nu þurh drihten jurate mihi nunc per dominum, *Jos.* 2, 12. Se þe swereð on temple, *Mt.* 23, 16, 21. Ðone að him swor juramentum ei juravit, *Gen.* 24, 9.
^m Swerigendlic Of the nature of an oath; jurativus, *Som.*
 Swerre heavier, *Bas. R.* 11, v. swær.
 Swert black, dark, *Ex.* 13, 21, v. sweart.
 Swertling ficedula avis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.
 Swes sweet, v. swæs.
 Swesend food, v. swæsend.
 SWE'T; comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. [*Plat.* söt, söte: *Dut.* zoet: *Ger.* süß: *Isd.* suozss: *Ker.* Ot. &c. suazza, suazzi, suoz, suaz: *Dan.* söd: *Swed.* söt: *Icel.* sætr: *Ir. Gæl.* suabh mild, gentle: *Moes.* sutizo condonabilius, remissius, levius; soft, pleasant: *It.* soave: *Fr.* suave: *Sans.* swad, Adelung] SWEET, pleasant; suavis, dulcis, gratus:—Hu swete! how sweet! *Ps.* 118, 103. Me symble swete wæs mihi semper dulce fuit, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 27. Sweg þæs swetan sanges sonus dulcis cantilenæ, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 23. Selle drenc swetne give sweet drink, *Bt.* 39, 9. Ði swetre the sweeter; eo dulcior, *Bt. tit.* 23: *Bt.* 35, 4. Ða swetestan stæfne gehyrde heard the sweetest voice, *Bd. S.* p. 567, 39: 629, 33.
ⁿ Swetan To SWEETEN; condire, *Som.*
 Swete sweat, v. swat.
 Sweð a path, way, *R.* 57, v. swaðe.
 SWEÐEL, sweðil, es; m. [*Plat.* swachtel f: *Dut.* zwachtel m. a swathing-band; *Ger.* schwachtel f. like the *Dut.* it is clearly a provincialism: *Dan.* svøbelse c. swaddling-cloth] A swathing or swaddling-band; fascia, *Cot.* 213, 84:—Sweðelas institæ, *Cot.* 108.
 Sweðerian, sweðrian; p. ode; pp. od. To faint, to pine away, disperse, mitigate, quiet; fatiscere, tabescere, facessere:—*Cot.* 89: *Beo.* 13, 129. Sweðriende facessens, *Cot.* 202.
 Sweðolian; p. ode; pp. od. To grow tame, to be appeased; mitescere, pacatus fieri:—

Sweðolode *pacatus est*, *Chr.* 1123.

° *Swēðung*, *swoðung*, *e*; *f.* *Any thing applied to the body like a plaster to ease pain*; *fomentum*, *R. Ben.* 28, *Som.*

Swétlice; *adv.* *SWEETLY*; *dulciter*, *suaviter*, *Bd. S.* p. 649, 1.

Swét - *met* *sweetmeat*, *sweetmeats*.

Swétnes, *se*; *f.* *SWEETNESS*, *allurement*; *dulcedo*, *suavitas*, *fragrantia*:—*Swetnys stinces sweetness of smell*; *fragrantia odoris*, *Bd. S.* p. 578, 13. *Swetnes blostma fragrantia florum*, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 19. *Mid swiðe manigre swetnesse with very much allurement*, *Bt.* 7, 1.

Swetole *clearly*, *manifestly*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 158, v. *sweetole*.

Swet-wyrda *Sweet-worded*; *sua-viloquus*, *blandus*, *Som.*

Swic [*Scot.* *swick*, *swyk* *fraud*, *deceit*: *Dan.* *sviger* *c*: *Icel.* *svikari m. impostor*] *Deceit*, *treachery*; *dolus*:—*Mid his swice with his deceit*, *Ors.* 3, 7, *Bar.* p. 100, 1.

Swic *Destructive*; *offensus*, *exitiosus*:—*Wæron suð-folcum swice were to south-men destructive*, *Cd.* 93, *Th.* p. 120, 17.

Swica, *an*; *m.* *A deceiver*, *traitor*; *deceptor*, *proditor*, *impostor*:—*Se swica sæd*, *Mt.* 27, 63: *Chr.* 1055: 1075.

° *Swican*, *aswican*, *beswican*, *ge-swican*; *p.* *swac*, *beswac*, *ge-swac*; *we* *beswicon*; *pp.* *swicen*, *beswicen*, *geswicen*; *also* *swician*, *beswician*; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od*; *v. a.* [*Scot.* *to swick to blame*; *to swyke to cause to stumble*, *to bring to the ground*: *Dut.* *zwikken to wrest or sprain one's foot*; *Ger.* *schwicken decipere, seducere, depravare, a provincialism*: *Not. Ps.* 14, 4, *Ker.* *suuihonte vagi*; *suuihharrog-rovagum*; *pisuuihaner deceptus*: *Ot.* *suichan*, *gisuuihchan to cheat*, *to betray*, v. *Krist. Graff's Edit.* l. iv. 12, 58, l. v. 23, 2, and the *Pref.* p. xi: *Dan.* *svige to deceive*, *to betray*, *cheat*: *Swed.* *swika*, *like the Dan*: *Icel.* *svikia fallere*. *As related to this word*, *Wachter* quotes the *Old Fr.* *sicaneur*, the modern *chicaneur m. a caviller*, *wrangler*, *pettifogger*.—*swic* *deceit*] 1. *To deceive*, *evade*, *illude*, *entice*, *mock*; *decipere*, *seducere*, *prodere*, *illicere*, *illudere*. 2. *To wander*, *to go from*, *to escape*, *avoid*, *clear*, *cease*, *leave off*, *to weaken*; *vagari*, *dispergere* *se*, *evadere*, *cessare*. 3. *To offend*, *to give offence*; *offendere*,

scandalizare, *facere ut offendat*:—1. *De læs þe hira ænig þe swice*, *Ex.* 34, 15. *Georne swicode sedulously beguiled*, *Cd.* 29. *Na swicð non decipit*, *Ps.* 14, 6. *Þæt he hine beswican mihte that he might deceive him*, *Ors.* 2, 4, *Bar.* p. 70, 8: *Cd.* 23. 2. *Þurh cuðe stowe swicedon wandered through a known place*, *Bd.* *S.* p. 571, 4. *Him from swicon went from him*, *Cd.* 93. *Þone deað beswican to escape the death*, *Bd.* 1, 12, *S.* p. 481, 1. *Ne willað me geswican will not go from me*, *Cd.* 15. *Ic gedo þæt hira gemynd geswicð faciam ut memoria eorum cessabit*, *Deut.* 32, 26. *Geswac se wind*, *Mt.* 14, 32. *God, on þone dæg, geswac hys worces, þe he gesceop to wirceanne*, *Gen.* 2, 3: *Lk.* 5, 4: 11, 1. *Geswicað cessate*, *Abus.* 11. 3. *Gif þin hand þe swicað si tua manus faciat ut offendas*, *Mt.* 18, 8, 9: *Mk.* 9, 43, 45, 47. *Gif þin hand þe aswice*, *Mt.* 5, 30. *Ne swicige ic non offendar ego*, *Mk.* 14, 29. *De ne swycað on me qui non fuerit offensus in me*, *Mt.* 11, 6. *Þeah þe ealle swicion etiamsi omnes offendantur*, *Mk.* 14, 29.

° *Swic-cræft* *the art of deception*, *an insurrection*, *Mk.* 15, 7.

Swicdóm, *es*; *m.* 1. *Fraud*, *deceit*, *treachery*, *sedition*; *seductio*, *deceptio*, *astutia*, *proditio*. 2. *A scandal*, *an offence*; *scandalum*, *offendiculum*:—1. *Þurh swicdome per seductionem, astutiam*, *Jud.* 16, 4. *Of swicdome worold-welene a fallacia divitiarum*, *Mk.* 4, 19. *Buton swicdome without deceit*, *Chr.* 1014. *Mid swicdome with sedition*, *Chr.* 1087: *Elf. T.* p. 26. 2. *Neod is þæt swicdomas cumon, þeah hwæðere wa þam menn þe swicdom þurh hyne cymð*, *Mt.* 18, 7.

Swicol *False*, *treacherous*, *deceitful*, *offensive*; *fallax*, *dolosus*, *mendax*, *Jud.* 16, 8: *Menol.* 467.

Swicollice *Treacherously*, *deceitfully*; *fraudulenter*, *Lye.*

Swicolnes, *se*; *f.* *Treachery*, *deceit*; *fraudulentia*, *deceptio*, *Lye.*

Swicung, *e*; *f.* *Deceit*, *a leading aside*, *an offence*; *deceptio*, *seductio*, *scandalum*, *R. Ben. interl.* 53: *Scint.* 36.

Swieg *a drum*, *tabor*, *T. Ps.* 80, 2, v. *sweg*.

SWIFAN [*Plat.* *swewen to flutter*, *hover*: *Dut.* *zweven*: *Frs.*

swiwa, *both like the Plat*: *Ger.* *schweifen to rove*, *ramble*; *weifen to reel*, *to wind yarn off from the reel*; *weife f. a reel*: *Old Ger.* *sueifan to swerve*: *Dan.* *svifte to swing*, *shake*: *Swed.* *swáfwa to flutter*: *Icel.* *sveifla agitare*; *svipa festinare*, *vibrare*. *This word appears to be related to sweopan to sweep*, and *wafian fluctuare*, *vacillare*, *where the letter s is only wanting*] *To be turned round*, *to revolve*, *to wander*; *circumrotari*, *circumagi*, *vagari*, *oberrare*:—*Swifeð swift untorig untired swift revolves*, *Bt. R.* p. 192.

° *SWIFT*; *def.* *se swifra*; *seo*, *þæt swifte*; *comp.* *ra*, *re*; *sup.* *ost*; *adj.* [*Plat.* *swift a small meagre fellow*; *or properly*, *one who is hovering about like a spectre*; *swind* *adj. and adv. swift*, *swiftly*: *Dut.* *gezwind* *adj. swift*; *Ger.* *geschwinde* *adj.*: *Old Ger.* *schwind*, *swind*: *Dan.* *gesvind* *adj.*: *Icel.* *svif n. pl. motus repentinus*: *Old Eng. Chau.* *swyff swift*: *Scot.* *swiff rotatory motion*; *swith*, *swyth*, *swyith* *adv. quickly*] *SWIFT*; *celer*, *velox*, *alacer*:—*Bufan þam swiftan rodore above the swift sky*, *Bt.* 36, 2. *Ryne swyftum with a swift course*, *Bt. R.* p. 185. *Swifte windas swift winds*, *Bt. R.* p. 164. *Ic hæbbe swiðe swifte feðera I have very swift feathers*, *Bt.* 36, 2. *Swiftost swiftest*, *Ors.* 1, 1: *Bd. S.* p. 619, 1.

Swifte-lear, *swifte-lere*, *es*; *m.* [*q.* *leðer leather*] *A slipper*; *subtalaris*, *R.* 8: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

Swiftlice; *adv.* *SWIFTLY*; *celeriter*, *velociter*, *L. Ps.* 6, 10.

Swiftnes, *se*; *f.* *SWIFTNESS*; *velocitas*, *celeritas*, *Bt.* 39, 3.

SWIGA, *swigea*, *an*; *m.* *Silence*; *silentium*:—*R. Ben.* 38, 42: *Past.* 15, 1. *Swylce swigean healdende holding such silence*, *Nic. c.* 22.

Swigan *to be silent*, *Bd.* 2, 11, *S.* p. 512, 13, v. *swigian*.

Swigene *Bitter*; *amarus*, *Som.*

Swigge *silence*, *Past.* 15, 1, v. *swiga*.

Swigian, *swugian*, *geswigian*; *p.* *ode*, *ade*; *pp.* *od*; *v. n.* [*Plat.* *swigen*: *Dut.* *zwygen*: *Frs.* *swiga*: *Ger.* *schweigen*: *Ker.* *suuigen*: *Ot.* *suigan*: *Grk.* *σιγαν* *from* *σιγη*. *Vox. Germanica* *sweigen tacere*, *non differt a Græca*, *nisi inserto w*, *Wachter*.—*swiga* *silence*] *To be silent*, *mute*, *astonished*; *silere*, *admirari*, *silere*:—*Ic*

swigode *silui, tacui, obmutui*, Ps. 31, 3. Ne swiga þu ne sileas tu, Ps. 27, 1: 38, 17. Ne swuga þu, Ps. 34, 25: Mk. 14, 61. Þeah þe seo tunge swigode *etiamsi lingua sileret*, Bd. S. p. 627, 30. Na swigeð *non silebit*, Ps. 49, 3. Swigoden hi ealle *they all were silent*, Bd. S. p. 536, 31. Ic swigiende awunode *tacitus perduravi*, Bd. S. p. 619, 29, v. suwian.

* Swigiunc Delay; mora, C. Mt. 24, 48.

Swigo Delay; stupor, R. Mt. 25, 5, v. swig.

Swigung, geswigung, e; f. *Silence, the dead time of night, amazement; silentium, conticinium, stupor*, Cot. 48, 58: R. Mk. 5, 42.

SWILC, swylc, swelc; g. m. n. swilces; swilcre f; adj. [swa, ylc same] *Such, of this kind, the like; talis, qualis*:—Manegum swylcum bigspellum he spræc, Mt. 4, 33. Oðer swilc *aliud tale, simile*, Ex. 7, 11. Swilces *ejusmodi*, Ex. 13, 11. ¶ Be swilcum and be swilcum *by such and the like*, Bt. 38, 1. Swilce swilce *such as*, Bt. 41, 4. Swilce . . . swilce *such . . . as; talis . . . qualis*, Bt. 38, 2. Beoð swylce gedrefednessa, swylce nege wurdon *erunt tales afflictiones quales non fuerunt*, Mk. 13, 19.

† Swilce, swylce. *As if, as it were, so that, also, moreover, seeing, indeed, further, thus; tanquam, quasi, veluti, sicut, ut, etiam, insuper*:—Swylce *liceteras tanquam hypocritæ*, Mt. 6, 5. Swylce *hyslareow sicut ipsius doctor*, Mt. 10, 25. Swylce he hys god forspilde *quasi qui ejus bona dissipasset*, Lk. 16, 1. Se com swylce *who came also*, Bd. S. p. 568, 17. Swilce is seo feorðe *thus is the fourth*, Cd. 12. Swylce þry monðas about (as if) three months, Lk. 1, 56: 3, 23.

Swilgan, swylgan *to swallow*, v. swelgan.

Swilian *To SWILL, wash; lavare*, L. Ps. 6, 6.

Swiling *A gargle, a liquid to wash the throat; absorptio, gargarismus*, Som.

SWIMA, an; m. [Plat. swiem, swiemel m. *vertigo*; Dut. *zwyf* f. *a swoon*; Frs. *swime* f. *like the Dut. and Plat.*; Ger. *schwindel* m. *a dizziness, a swimming in the head*; Mons. Gloss. *suin-tilodes spiritum vertiginis*; Dan. *svimmel* or *svindel* c. *a swimming of the head*; Swed. *swimming* f. *swindel* m. *like*

the Dan.; Icel. *svim, svimi, svimr* m. *vertigo*] A SWIMMING, *giddiness, stupor; vertigo, deliquium*:—He on swimman læg druncen *he lay in stupor drunk*, Jdth. 23, 5. Heafodswima *a swimming of the head*, Cd. 76.

* Swimman, swimð; p. swamm, we swummon [Plat. *swömmen, swommen*; Dut. *zwemmen*; Ger. *schwimmen*; Ot. l. v. c. xiii. 25. Petrus bigonda *suimannes Petrus coepit natate*; Dan. *svömme*; Swed. *simma*; Icel. *svema nare*] *To SWIM; natate*:—Swimmende cynn *natans genus*, Gen. 1, 20.

SWIN, swyn, es; n. [Plat. *swien* n; Dut. *zwyn* n; Ger. *schwein* n; Tat. *swin, suin*; Moes. *swein porcus*; Dan. *sviin* n; Swed. *swin* n; Icel. *svín* n; Pol. *swinia*; Wend. *sswino*; Bohm. *swine*] A SWINE; *porcus, sus*:—Swines lus *porci pediculus*, R. 24. Anlicost fettum swinum *most like fat swine*, Bt. 37, 4. Swina heord *a herd of swine*; *porcorum grex*, Mt. 8, 30, 31. On þas swin *in istos porcos*, Mt. 8, 32. Toforan eowrum swynon *coram vestris porcis*, Mt. 7, 6. Be þam swynum *de porcis*, Mk. 5, 16.

Swinc labour, trouble, C. Ps. 21, 10, v. geswinc.

* SWINCAN, beswincan; he swincð; p. swanc, beswanc, we swuncon; pp. swuncen [Plat. *swingen* *to beat flax, hemp, or to use the flail*; Dut. *zingen, zwingelen*; Old Dut. *Kil. swinghen vibrare, stringere, mollire linum flagello*; Frs. *swinga*; Ger. *schwingen* *to beat or swingle flax, to swing the flail*; Dan. *svinge*, *like the Ger.*; Swed. *swinga, swänga*, *like the Ger. and Dan.*] *To toil, labour; laborare, operari, fatigari*:—Ðu swiðor swincst *thou labourest more*, Bt. 38, 5. Unnytlice we swincað *in vain we labour*, Bt. 41, 2. Ðe swincað *qui laboratis*, Mt. 11, 28. He swincð æfter þam welan *he labours after the riches*, Bt. 33, 2. Swincende Mk. 6, 48. Ic sende eow to ripene þæt þæt ge ne beswuncon; oðre swuncon and ge eodun on hyra geswinc, Jn. 4, 38.

Swincfull full of labour, Chr. 1085, v. geswincful.

Swincfullice; adv. *Laboriously, miserably; laboriose, ærumnose, misere*, Som.

Swincgel, e; f. swincgle, an; f.

A stripe, blow, lash; verber, Th. An., v. swingele.

* SWIND Fatness; *arvina, adeps, axungia, abdomen*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71: Med. Quadr. 11, 9.

Swindan; p. swand, swundon; pp. swunden [Plat. *swinden, swinnen, verswinden, dwinen, verdwinen* *to disappear, vanish*; Dut. *verdwynen, verdwenen* *to vanish*; Old Dut. *Kil. swynen, swinden decrescere, extenuari, minui, verswynen, swynen tabescere*; Ger. *schwinden* *to shrink, pine*; Ot. *suinen*; Krist. l. I. xxiii. 23. Bérga sculun *suinan montes debent humiliari, decrescere, inclinari*, l. iv. xxvi, 41, thaz ir *suinet innan bein ut estabescatis intra ossa*; Dan. *svinde*; Swed. *swinna, forswina* *to disappear, vanish away, twina* *to pine away, to languish*; Icel. *dvina* *to pine away*. The Icel. *dvina*, in our orthography *dwina*, and the A.-S. *dwinan*, appear to be closely allied to *swindan*] *To languish, consume, pine away, vanish; tabescere, torpescere*:—Swindeð *tabescit, tabescet*, Ps. 111, 9. Swand *tabescebat*, Ps. 106, 26. Hefige slepe swundon *inerti somno torpent*, Bd. 601, 11.

* Swinen Swinish; *porcinus*, Herb. 52, 2.

Swines-hæfed [Kni. Swynhened, Swynshened.—heafod *a head*] SWINESHEAD, Huntingdonshire, Chr. 675.

SWING A WHIP, blow, stripe; *flagellum, ictus, verber*:—Mid grimmum swingum swong *beaten with cruel whips*, Bd. S. p. 508, 13. Mid humiclum swingum *quantis verberibus*, Bd. S. p. 508, 24.

Swingan, swyngan; he swingð; p. swang, swong, geswang; we swungen; pp. swungen, beswungen; v. a. 1. *To scourge, beat, correct, afflict, dash; cedere, flagellare, verberare*. 2. *To labour; laborare*, v. swincan; v. a.:—1. He swang *verberavit, flagellavit, castigavit*, Jn. 19, 1. Swong *verberavit*, Bd. S. p. 508, 13. Hi swingað *cædunt, cædent*, Mt. 10, 17: Mk. 10, 34. To swingenne *ad vapulandum*, Mt. 20, 19. Swungen, Elf. gr. 19. Swang þæt fyr on twa dashed the fire aside, Cd. 23. God geswang Farao, Gen. 12, 17. Ic wæs beswungen ælce dæg, Ps. 72, 14. 2. Hwi swingst þu ana *quare laboras tu solus*? Ex. 18, 14. On ydel swingað *in vanum laborant*, Ps. 126, 1.

¹Swingel, e; f. [*Plat.* swinge f. a board for beating flax, hemp; swengel m. swipe f: *Dut.* swengel m: *Frs.* swinge f. a turnpike: *Ger.* schwängel, schwengel m. a swing, a flail: *Dan.* svingel, svingbom c.] A whip, stripe, lash, correction, affliction; flagellum, plaga, verber:—On swingelum in verberibus, *Ps.* 88, 32. Ah se teond ane swingelan æt him habeat accusator unam flagellationem apud eum, *L. In.* 48: *Ps.* 72, 5: *Job.* p. 168, 34.

Swinglung, e; f. A whipping, beating, dizziness; verberatio, flagellatio, vertigo, *R.* 10: *Med. Quadr.* 4, 6.

Swin-lic Swine-like; porcinus, *Som.*

SWINSIAN; part. swinsigende; p. ode; pp. od. To modulate, harmonize; modularē:—Swin-sigende sweg melodious strains, *Cd.* 52.

Swinsung, e; f. A sound, a modulation of sounds, music, melody; sonitus, modulatio, melodia, *Cot. Bd.* 597, 35.

Swinsung-cræft the art of music, *Cot.* 130.

Swinsung-dream harmony, *Cot.* 4, 181.

²Swiopa a whip, *C. R. Jn.* 2, 15, v. swip.

Swior a father-in-law, *Bt.* 10, C., v. sweor.

Swior, es; m. a column, pillar, *T. Ps.* 74, 3, v. swer.

Swiora, an; m. a neck, top, *T. Ps.* 128, 4, v. swura.

Swiotol manifest, plain, *Bt.* 10, v. sweotol.

SWIPE, an. [*Plat.* swepe or swöpe f: *Dut.* zweep f: *Frs.* G. Japix, swiepe: *Ger.* schwepe, schwepe f. a whipcord: *Dan.* svöbe c. a whip, a scourge: *Swed.* swep f: *Icel.* svipa f. flagellum: *Old Ger.* without s, wip flagrum, flagellum] A whip, scourge; scutica, flagellum:—He worhte swipan of strengon fecit flagellum e funiculis, *Jn.* 2, 15. Swipo flagella, *T. Ps.* 31, 13. Hine swungon mid isenum swipum beat him with iron scourges, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.

SWIPIAN; p. swipode, swipte; v. a. To shake, to drag about, take by violence; cito agere, agitare, volvere, raptare:—Rodor swipode (the) firmament shook, *Cd.* 166.

Swipp cunning, v. geswipp.

Swira, an; m. a neck, *Bt.* 19, v. swura.

Swir-ban a neck-bone, the neck, *C. Ps.* 128, 4.

³Swital manifest, clear, *Bt.* 34, 12, v. sweotol.

Swite-apuldor a sweetening apple-tree, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Switelode declared, *Ps.* 147, 9, v. swutelian.

Switelung, swytelung manifesting, making known, *L. Edg. Eccl.* 4, v. swutelung.

SWIÐ, swyð; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [*Plat.* swidig adj. adv. great, much, very much; swied adv. valde, multum, admodum: *Old Dut.* Kil. swidig, swide: *Melis Stoke.* in his poetical history of the old Counts of Holland, b. ii. v. 495, doe si saghen there so swide when they saw of them so many; swidig geld much money; swindigh multus, magnus: *Modern Dut.* geswind quickly, swiftly: *Frs.* swid strong, much, crafty, bad: *Frs.* Het. suid strong; suite too much: *Old Ger.* swende, schwind: *Moes.* swinths validus, robustus; swintheta fortior, validior; swintheins potentia. The Gothic proper name Suintila. Valentius is the diminutive of swinthe, which is translated by Grotius potentia exutus. Suintebold valde audax: *Icel.* svidr, svinur prudens, circumspetus, honestus; *Swis.* Canton. Bern. ge-schwid, g'schwied prudent, careful: *Plat.* al to swied too far, too much. In *Plat.* are also the degrees of comparison, swied, swider, swidest or swideste] Strong, powerful, great; valens, potens, fortis:—Mih-tum swið strong in might, *Cd.* 188. Purh þa swiðan miht through his great might, *Cd.* 191. For swiðe very much; pro virili, vehementer, *Jud.* 10, 8: *Bt.* 17. Hwilum bið se willa swiðra sometimes the will is stronger, *Bt.* 34. Manna swiðost greatest of men, *Bt. R.* p. 189. Ofer ealle oðre þing swiðost over all other things greatest, *Bt.* 24, 3. ¶ Swið hand strong hand, the right hand, or swiðre hand stronger hand. Sette his þa swiðan hand him on þæt heafod set his right hand on his head, *Bd. S.* p. 515, 19. Gif þin swyðre hand þe aswice, *Mt.* 5, 30. Hefan swiðran hand ofer levare dextram manum super, *Gen.* 48, 14.—Sometimes swiðre is used alone to denote the right hand. Nyte þin wynstre hwæt do þin swyðre, *Mt.* 6, 3. Hælo þære swyðran salus dextra, *Ps.* 19, 7. To swyðran or swyð-

rum ad dextram, a dextra, *Ps.* 15, 8. On swyðran in dextra, a dextra, ad dextram, *Mt.* 27, 29. Æt swyðrum ad dextram, *Ps.* 108, 30. Fram swyðrum a dextra, *Ps.* 90, 7. Swiðre eare dextra auris, *Ex.* 29, 20: *Lk.* 22, 50. Swiðre weng dextra maxilla, *Mt.* 5, 39. Swiðra boh dexter humerus, *Lev.* 7, 32.

^bSwiðan to strengthen, *Cd.* 93, v. swiðian.

Swiðe, swyðe; comp. swiðor; sup. swiðost; adv. Very, much, very much, greatly, strongly, forcibly, violently; valde, multum, admodum, vehementer, magnopere:—Swiðe manig very many, *Bt.* 7, 1: 11, 1. Swiðe feawa very few; valde pauci, *Bt.* 19: 29, 2. Swiðe welig valde dives, *Lk.* 18, 23. Ofer swiðe over much, too much, *Bt.* 39, 11. Swa swiðe swa so much as, *Bt.* 5, 1: 38, 2. Swa swiðe swa . . . swa swiðe so much . . . as; quantum . . . tantum, *Bd.* 632, 8. Swiðe þearle vehementer admodum, perquam, quamplurimum, *Gen.* 17, 2. Þa swiðor the rather; eo magis, potius, *Mt.* 27, 23. Swa micle swiðor so much the more; eo multo magis, *Bt.* 1. Swa swiðor . . . swa swiðor quo magis . . . eo magis. Swa he him swiðor behead, swa hi swiðor bodedon, *Mk.* 7, 36. Swiðor and swiðor more and more, *R. Ben.* 62. Swa he swiðost mihte as he best might, *Bt. tit.* 35: 4, 42.

^cSwiðfeorm Bold; fortis, *Cd.* 85. Swið-feormian To grow much, to increase more and more; crudescere, *Cot.* 47, 180.

Swið-fromlice very firmly, valiantly.

Swið-hwæt [hwæt quick, strenuous] very strenuous, *Hickes's Thes.* p. 135, 10.

Swiðian, swiðan; ic swiðige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [swið strong] 1. To grow strong, to prevail, excel, increase; invalescere, præstare. 2. To strengthen, defend, support, give food, enrich; firmare, munire, pascere, suppeditare:—1. Ic swiðige prævaleo, *T. Ps.* 12, 4: *Bd.* 509, 34. Þufað and swiðað shoots forth and grows strong; frutescit et invalescit, *Cot.* 90. 2. Þa leode ne wol-don Elamitarna aldor swiðan the people would not (the) Elamites' prince support, *Cd.* 93. Þa ongan Abimæleh Abraham swiðan woruld-ge-streconum then began Abimi-

lech to load Abraham with worldly treasures, *Cd.* 129. Mihtum swiðed by power strengthened, *Cd.* 170, v. ge-swiðian, swiðrian.

^dSwiðlic; *adj.* Great, vast, violent, strong, vehement; ingens, nimius, vehemens:—Swiðlic blisse ingens gaudium, *L. Ps.* 46, 5. Swiðlic wind violent wind, *Job.* p. 165, 33. For swiðlicum rene for violent rain, *Bt.* 12. Mid swiðlicum æhtum cum ingentibus facultatibus, *Gen.* 15, 14.

Swiðlice; *adv.* Exceedingly, immoderately, greatly; vehementer, immodice, valde:—Swiðe swiðlice very exceedingly, *Bt.* 22, 2: *Mt.* 27, 14.

Swiðlicnes, *se*; *f.* Vehemence, excess; vehementia, nimietas, *R. Ben. interl.* 41.

Swið-móð bold in mind, magnanimous, *Cd.* 176.

Swiðor rather, more; swiðost mostly, chiefly, v. swiðe.

Swiðra stronger, v. swið.

Swiðre the stronger, the right hand, v. swið.

^eSwiðrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To grow strong, to prevail; valere, praevalere, invalescere:—Pæt wæter swiðrode aqua invaluit, *Gen.* 7, 19. Se hunger swiðrode fames gravis erat, *Gen.* 12, 10. Cyre swiðrode sæs æt ende at last (the) sea's return prevailed; refluxus invaluit maris tandem, *Cd.* 166. To ecre alysnesse swiðrade to eternal redemption availed, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 28. Hyra stefna swiðredon eorum voces invalescebant, *Lk.* 23, 23, v. swiðian.

Swið - sprecel a great talking, talkative, *L. Ps.* 11, 3.

Swið - stincende very fragrant, *Cot.* 86, 202.

Swiður rather; swiðust mostly, v. swiðe.

Swi-tima silent time, dead of the night, v. swigung.

Switol, swytol manifest, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 27, v. sweetol.

Switole, swytole manifestly, *Bt.* tit. 10, v. sweetole.

SWIUNG spasmus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

Swiunga Secretly; cum silentio, clam, *R. Jn.* 11, 28.

Swodrian; *p.* ode. To be fast asleep; soporatus esse:—Ic swodrode soporatus sum, *Ps.* 3, 5.

Swoefn a dream, *C. Mt.* 1, 20, v. swefen.

Swoeg a sound, noise, *Cot.* 27, v. sweg.

Swoese a dinner, feast, *C. Mt.* 22, 4, v. swæsend.

^fSwoeðl a swaddling-band, *Jn.* 11, 4, v. sweðel.

Swogan To sound, rage; sonare, strepere, cum sonitu irruere:—Swogað sound; sonant, *Cod. Exon.* 21 b. Swogende sounding, raging, *Cd.* 119, v. swegan.

SWOLAD, swoloð, swoluð [*Plat.* swool sultry: *Dut.* zwoel, zoel sultry; zoelheid *f.* a sultry heat; *Ger.* schwüle *f.* a sultry heat. *The Dan.* sval, *Swed.* swal, *Icel.* ssalr signify cool, fresh: *Icel.* sval *n.* aura frigida, æstus modicus maris, vel allusio maris. This word is related to swælan urere] Heat, burning, fever; æstus, cauma:—Slea þe Drihten mid swoluðan percutiet te Jehova cum adurente febre, *Deut.* 28, 22. In swoloðan middes sumeres in heat of midsummer, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 30: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Swole heat, burning, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 30, *T:* *Cod. Exon.* 59 a, 4, v. swolað.

Swolgen swallowed, devoured; *pp.* of swelgan.

^gSwolgettan To gargle, to wash the throat; gargarizare, *Som.* Swoling a ploughing, a portion of land, v. sulung.

Swollen swollen, v. swellan.

Swoloð, swoluð heat, v. swolað.

Swolten dead; *pp.* of sweltan.

Swon a swan, v. swan.

Swong scourged, laboured, v. swingan.

Swong, sweng. Idle, lazy; desidiosus:—Na læs eallum monnum æghwær swongrium and heora lifes ungemyndum secgan wolde non omnibus hominibus passim desidiosis, ac eorum vitæ incuriosis referre volebat, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 37, *Lye.*

Swongornes, *se*; *f.* Drowsiness, heaviness, sloth; torpor, desidia, *Past.* 9, 2: *Bt.* 36, 6.

Swope A whip, scourge; flagellum, scutica, *Hickes's Thes.* p. 227, 8.

Swor Swore; juravit; *p.* of swerian.

Swor A cousin-german, a sister's son; consobrinus, *Cot.* 35, v. sweor.

Swor Sore; gravis, molestus, *Cd.* 154.

Sworcen darkened, v. sweorcan.

Sworcennes, *se*; *f.* Darkness, obscurity; caligo, obscuritas, tenebræ, *L. Ps.* 10, 2.

Sword a sword, *Ps.* 149, 6, v. swurd.

SWORETAN; *p.* te [*Plat.* swugtern, swögtern to sigh loud and anxiously; sugtern, süg-

tern to sigh] To sigh, to draw a deep breath, to yawn; anhelare, suspirare, oscitare:—Of innnewearðre heortan swiðe sworete sighed from inmost heart, *Bd. S.* p. 501, 14.

^hSworetendlic That draweth breath painfully, short-winded; anhelanti similis, *Cot.* 18, *Som.*

Sworetung, sworetung, *e*; *f.* A breathing, sighing; anhelatio, suspiratio, suspirium:—Longe sworetunge wæs teonde longa suspiria erat trahens, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 10. Betwih þam untruman sworetunga inter ægra suspiria, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 23.

Swornian To grow together, to unite; coalescere, *Cot.* 36.

Swóron Swore; juraverunt, v. swerian.

Swot sweet, v. swét.

Swoðung a soothing-plaster, *R. Ben. interl.* 28, v. sweðung.

Swot-mettas sweetmeats, *Bt.* 15, v. swét.

Swotole manifestly, *Bd. S.* p. 515, 20, v. sweetole.

Swot-stenc a sweet smell.

Swot-stencende sweet-smelling, aromatic.

Swua so, as, *Bt.* p. 150, v. swa.

ⁱSwugian; *p.* ode to be silent, v. swigian.

Swulc such, *Beo.* 13, 86, v. swilc.

Swulgon devoured, swallowed, v. swelgan.

Swulten died, v. sweltan.

Swulung a ploughing, a portion of land, v. sulung.

Swun [*inquit Hickes's Thes.* p. 159, not. 1, "m in n versa, et w prou posita, suum alias seam."] A bag, a horseload; sarcina jumentaria, *Chart. Edw. Conf.*

Swuncen, swuncon, swuncgon laboured, toiled, v. swincan.

Swungen beaten, v. swingan.

Swura, sweora, swiora, swira, swyra, *an*; *m.* [*Old Dut.* swaerde cervix: *Frs.* Kil. swarte, swarde collum, cervix: *Frs.* Hetteema, swarte bende ligatio collis.—swer a column, pillar] A neck; collum, cervix:—To hys swuran gecnyt ejus collo appensus, *Mk.* 9, 42. Abutan his swuran circa ejus collum, *Lk.* 17, 2: *Gen.* 41, 42: 22, 12. On eowrne swuran in vestro collo, *Deut.* 28, 48. His swuran heo befeold, *Gen.* 27, 16. Ofstæppað heo-ra swuran conculcate eorum cervices, *Jos.* 10, 24.

Swur-beag, swur-beah, swur-beh a neck-chain, *Elf. gr.* 13.

Swur-cops a neck-fetter, a yoke.

SWURD, sweord, swyrd, sword, *es*; *n.* [*Plat.* sweerd *n:* *Dut.* zwaard *n:* *Frs.* swird, suerd

n: *Ger. schwert* n: *Ot. Wil. Tat. suert, swert: Tat. 185, 3, Senti thin suert in sceidun mitte tuum gladium in vaginam: Boxh. Gloss. suert pugio: Lip. stafswert framea, a spear, a javelin: Dan. sværd* n: *Swed. swärd* n: *Icel. sverð* n: *gladius: Scot. suerd, swerd. Wachter derives sweord from weren defendere, præposito sibilo quia hoc telo nos et nostra tuemur*] A sword; gladius, ensis:—Swurdes ecg gladii acies, *Ex. 5, 3. Mid swurdes ecge per gladii aciem, Ex. 17, 13: Num. 21, 24: Jos. 6, 21: 10, 39. Feallan on swurdes ecge cadere acie gladii, Lk. 21, 24. Bicgan him swurd emere sibi gladium, Lk. 22, 36. Mid atogenum swurde cum districto gladio, Jos. 5, 13. Slean mid swurde percutere, cædere, interficere cum gladio, Lk. 22, 4, 9. Twa swurd duo gladii, Lk. 22, 38. Mid swurdum cum gladiis, Mt. 26, 47, 55: Mk. 14, 43, 48: Lk. 22, 52.*
¹ Swurd-bora a sword-bearer, a gladiator, *Somn. 117.*
 Swurd-hwita a sword maker, v. sweord-hwita.
 Swurd-leoma a gleaming of a sword, *Hickes's Thes. p. 192, Not.*
 Swur-plættas slaps or cuffs on the neck.
 Swur-raceteþ [raccenta a chain] a neck-chain, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.*
 Swur-ród a neck-cross, a crucifix to hang round the neck, *Cod. Exon. 1 a, ult.*
 Swur - wgend one bearing a sword, a gladiator, *Somn. 119.*
 SWUSTER, suster, sweoster, swyster, geswuster; indecl. in s. but sometimes the d. is swyster; pl. nom. ac. a; g. a, ena; d. um; f. [Plat. süster f. süsje n. the diminutive of suster; süsken brother and sister: Dut. zuster, zus, zusje f. a sister: Ger. schwester f. a sister; geschwister f. brother and sister: Ot. suester f. Moes. swistar: Dan. søster, syster f. södskende brother and sister: Swed. syster f. syskon brother and sister: Icel. systir f. systkyn n; pl. brother and sister: Pol. siostra f. Russ. sestra: Lithav. schostro: Lett. sessu: Finland sisa: Sans. swasri]
 SISTER; soror:—Eode seo yldre swyster ærost the older sister went first, *Gen. 19, 33. Is min swuster, Mt. 12, 50. Godre swuster to a good sister, Bd. S. p. 576, 19. Nam Labanes swuster, Gen. 25, 20.*

Þære swustor mægen the sister's strength, *Bd. S. p. 576, 24. Heo clypode hyre swustor, Jn. 11, 28. Ðin swuster tua soror, Gen. 12, 19. His swuster ejus soror, Gen. 20, 2, 5. Modor swustor matris soror, Jn. 19, 25. Weres swustor mariti soror, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74. Swustra sorores. Hu ne synt hys swustra (sorores) her mid hus? Mk. 6, 3: Mt. 13, 56. Sororum, Jn. 11, 1. Swustrum sororibus, Bd. S. p. 574, 40: 475, 1. Geswustra sisters; sorores, Mk. 10, 29. Geswustrena bearn children of sisters, R. 92.*

^k Swustoran A sister; sororem, *Chr. 658, for swuster.*
 Swustor-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Gen. 29, 13.*
 Swutel manifest, clear, *Mk. 6, 14, v. sweotol.*
 Swutele manifestly, clearly, *Bt. 20, v. sweotole.*
 Swutelian, sweotelian, sweotolan to show, manifest, make known, *Mt. 16, 21, v. geswutelian.*
 Swutelice clearly, plainly, openly, *Gen. 15, 13: Bd. S. p. 532, 5: 588, 17, v. sweotole.*
 Swutelung, switelung, swytelung, e; f. A manifesting, showing, testimony, certificate; manifestatio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium:—L. Ps. 24, 15. To swutelunge in testimonium, *Gen. 21, 30.*
^l Swutelung-dæg manifesting-day, *Epiphany, W. Cat. p. 121.*
 Swutol manifest, clear, v. sweotol.
 Swutolice plainly, evidently, v. swutelice.
 Swutul manifest, clear, v. swutel.
 Swyca a deceiver, v. swica.
 Swyftlere a slipper, v. swiftelear.
 Swygian to be silent, v. swigian.
 Swylc such, v. swilc.
 Swylcnes, se; f. A quality, sort, condition; qualitas, *R. Ben. 55: Herb. 139, 2.*
 Swyle A tumour, swelling; apostema, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*
 Swylgð swallows, v. swelgan.
 Swylic such, *Lk. 13, 2, v. swilc.*
 SWYLT Death; mors:—Hyre were sealde deað - berende gyfl þæt þa sin-hiwan to swylte geteah gave her husband death - bearing (fatal) fruit that drew the pair to death, *Cod. Exon. p. 45 a, 11.*
 Swylt dies, v. sweltan.
 Swylt-dæg death-day, day of death, *Cd. 62.*
 Swylt-hwile death-while, time of death, *Cod. Exon. p. 64 a, 7.*
 Swymman to swim, v. swimman.

^mSwymmendlic Swimming; natanti similis, natatilis, *Elf. gr. 24.*
 Swyn swine, v. swin.
 Swyn-hyrde A SWINE - HERD; subulcus, *Som.*
 Swyr, es; m. a column, *Ps. 74, 3, v. swer.*
 Swyra, an; m. a neck, *Mt. 18, 6, v. swura.*
 Swyrd a sword, *Jdth. p. 26, 9, v. swurd.*
 Swyrd-bora a sword-bearer, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*
 Swyrd-geswing [geswinglabour] exercise of sword, conflict, *Jdth. 12, 3.*
 Swystar, swyster a sister, *Gen. 19, 33, v. swuster.*
 Swystor-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Menol.*
 Swytel, swytol manifest, v. sweotol.
 Swytelian to make manifest, v. geswutelian.
 Swytelung a manifestation, v. swutelung.
 Swyð strong; swyðe very much, v. swið, swiðe.
 Swyðost chiefest, v. swið.
 Swywian to be silent, v. suwian.
 SY, si be; sis, esto; art; es; may be, shall be, is; sit, erit, est:—Gif þu Godes sunu sy, *Mt. 4, 3. Syb sy eow par sit vobis, Lk. 24, 36. Sib si þisse paz sit huic, Lk. 10, 5: 27, 40. Hwæðer þu Crist sy, Jn. 10, 24. Se si on þam eolonde who is in the island, Bt. 16, 1, v. wesan.*
ⁿSyb, sybb peace, v. sib.
 Sycð sucks; syctun, sictun sucked, *Lk. 23, 29, v. sucen.*
 Syd A place for rolling; volutabrum, *Lye.*
 Syde-wale Setwall, setwell; herba quædam, valeriana, *Som.*
 Sydðan after, afterwards, *Bt. 22, 1, v. siððan.*
 Syfan seven, *Ors. 1, 1, v. seofon.*
 Syfe a sieve, v. sife.
 Syfeling A mixing, shuffling; tumultuatio, commixtio, *Som.*
 Syfer pure, sober, *R. Ben. 64, v. sifer.*
 Syfernys soberness, moderation, v. sifernys.
 Syfeða bran, *Bt. 34, 11, C., v. siofoða.*
 Syfeða seventh, *Ors. 1, 7, v. seofða.*
 Syfian to mourn, *R. Ben. 2, v. siofian.*
 Syflia, siflia, syfling, syflincg, syfol. Pottage, food; pulmentarium, opsonium:—Twa gesodene syflian sanda duo cocti pulmentarii fercula, *R. Ben. interl. 39, v. sufel.*
 Syfon seven, *Hom. Dedic. Eccl. p. 378, v. seofon.*

° Syge a saw, v. saga.

Sygil-hearwa an Ethiopian, v. sigel-hearwa.

Syh see; imp. of seon.

Syhð a sight, v. gesihð.

SYL, e; f. [1. In the sense of basis, fulcimentum: Plat. sull f. threshold: Old Dut. Kil. zul-le, sugle limen: Ger. schwelle f. limen: Dan. sylle c. limen: Swed. syll; sylla f. limen: Icel. Wel. sail, syl, seiler, sylfaen foundation, ground-work: Ir. Gael. sail f. a beam, joist, the common willow: Lat. solum the ground, soil, earth: Fr. seuil threshold; It. soglia f. a threshold; soglio m. a throne, also a threshold. 2. In the sense of columna, postis. Plat. süle f: Dut. zuil f: Frs. sel f: Ger. säule f: Not. siula: Wil. Lip. sule f: Dan. söil c: Swed. stod f: Icel. säule columna. Having the idea of an extension in height; elevation, it is formed from the antiquated Ger. sal, sul high, the Heb. שָׁלַל sell to elevate] A SILL, a ground post, groundsil, a post, log, column; basis, fulcimentum, postis, columna:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 73, 80. Sylā Ercoles columnæ Herculis, Ors. 1, 1.

° Syl a plough, v. sul, syll.

Syl-æx a sill or block-axe, Cot. 54.

Sylan-scear a ploughshare, Th. An.

Syld halcos, Ben.

Syle a seal; phoca, Bd. S. p. 583, 8, v. seol.

Sylen, e; f. A gift, present; donum, munus, gratia:—Purh his sylene and gyfe per ejus donum atque gratiam, Bd. S. p. 514, 24. Gode sylena bona dona, Mt. 7, 11: Lk. 11, 13.

SYLF, self, seolf; g. m. es; f. re; pron. [Plat. sulf, sulve, sülfst, sülvst, sulven: Dut. zelf, zelve, zelven: Ger. selb, selber, selbiger, selbige, selbst: Ker. selb, selbo: Isd. selpso: Ot. selbaz: Not. seles the selfsame: Moes. silba ipse; silbo ipsa; silban ipsum; silbansilli ipsi: Dan. selv pron. selve, adv: Swed. sjelf: Icel. siálfr ipse. The last consonant is often rejected; by taking the final b from selb, there will remain sel as the root, which agrees with Not. seles the selfsame. The Old Swed. used sjel, instead of the modern sjelf. Adelung observes, that selb or selbst, being originally a demonstrative pronoun, signifies an existing thing, an individual in general, and so

by the derivative syllable sal, related to seele soul. The

Heb. שָׁלַל nps signifies both seele soul, and selbst self, one's self] SELF; ipse; def. the same, the selfsame; idem: Sylf is added to personal pronouns in the same case and gender:—Ic sylf hyt eom it is I myself; ego ipse sum, Lk. 24, 39. Ic swerige þurh me sylfte per memetipsum juro, Gen. 22, 16. Ic nime

eow to me sylfon accipiam vos ad meipsum, Jn. 14, 3. Ic be me sylfum spræce, Jn. 7, 17. Donne þin sylfes bearn than thy own child, Cd. 141. Mid þe sylfon apud te ipsum, Jn. 17, 5. Mid his sylfes miht with his own power, Cd. 143. Mid hys sylfes willum or willan with his own will; cum sui ipsius voluntate, ultro, sponte sua, Bd. S. p. 477, 15, 22. Ongen hyne sylfne adversus se ipsum, Mk. 3, 26. Betweox him sylfum or sylfon apud se, Jn. 6, 61. Ofer eow sylfe super vos ipsos, de vobis ipsis, Lk. 23, 28. Ic selfa secga I myself say, Cd. 27, Th. p. 35, 11. Se Deoden self the Lord himself, Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 10. Under þam sylfum norðdæle middan-geardes under the same north part of the world, Bd. S. p. 473, 29. On þam sylfan leohte in the same light; in illa ipsa luce, Bd. S. p. 596, 3. On þære sylfan nihte in the same night; in illa ipsa nocte, Bd. S. p. 595, 33. On þam sylfan mynstre in the same monastery; in illo ipso monasterio, Bd. S. p. 595, 36.

° Sylf-cwala a self-murderer, suicide.

Sylf-deman [dema a judge] An order of monks who lived after their own fancy; sibi judicantes monachorum genus; qui, nullam regulam sequentes, suo libitu vivebant; et bini aut terni passim per villas urbesque vagabantur, R. Ben. c. 1.

Sylf-myrðra a self-murderer, a suicide.

Sylf-myrðrung self-murdering, suicide.

Sylfor silver, Bt. 38, 4, v. seolfer.

Sylfren; g. m. n. es; adj. Made of silver, silver; argenteus:—Nym minne sylfrenan læfyl sume meum argenteum scyphum, Gen. 44, 2. Sylfrene godas argentei dei, Ex. 20, 23. Sylfrene or sylfrenu fatu argentea vasa, Ex. 3, 22: 11, 2: Bt. 36, 1.

° Sylfring A silvering, silver money; argenteus nummus:—Preo hundred sylfringa trecenti nummorum, Gen. 45, 22.

Sylf-willende self-willing, voluntary, L. Ps. 67, 10.

Sylf-willes, self-willes of self-will, of one's own accord, willingly, Lev. 25, 5: Mk. 4, 28.

Sylg, sylh a plough, Past. 52, 9: Bd. S. p. 623, 12, v. sul.

Syl-hearwa an Ethiopian, v. sil-hearwa.

SYLIAN [Plat. sölen, süllen, süllen: Dut. bezoedelen: Old Dut. Kil. soetelen inquinare, fædare, maculare: Ger. sudeln: Old Ger. salon, kisa-lon: Moes. saulnjan, bisauljan, bisaulnjan contaminari, inquinari: Dan. söle: Swed. Icel. söla inquinare: Fr. salir, souiller: Ir. salaigh: Gael. salaich to defile, pollute, make dirty, &c., from Gael. sal, sail m. dirt, filth: Ir. sal dirt: Wel. sal, salw vile: Fr. sale dirty: Old Ger. saul macula] To SOIL, to cover with mud; fædare, polluere, immergere luto, Past. 54, 1.

Syll a plough, Job. p. 165, 22, v. sul.

Sylla a seat, chair, Cot. 175, v. sel.

Sylla A giver; dator, Lye.

° SYLLAN, sellan, selan, gesyllan; ic sylle, þu sylst, he sylð, silð, we syllass, sylle; p. se-alde, gesealde; imp. syle; pl. sylle, syllass; pp. seald, geseald; v. a. [Plat. sellen to deliver, sell: Frs. sella to pay, to sell: Franc. Alam. selen, sellen: Dan. sælge to sell, vend: Swed. sälja: Icel. selia. The Moes. saljan to deliver, offer, is certainly the first and the oldest signification of this word] 1. To give, bestow, deliver, render, give up; dare. 2. To deliver up, SELL, deliver for gain, to betray; vendere, prodere:—1. He wolde syllan his assan fod-dum, Gen. 42, 27. De ic sylle ego dabo tibi, Mt. 4, 9. Gif þu me sylst, Gen. 38, 17. Syle or sylle me, Ex. 22, 29, 30. Ic sealde hym þa word þe þu sealdest me, Jn. 17, 8. Þu me sealdest thou gavest me, Jn. 17, 7, 9. Broður sylð hys broður to deaðe, Mt. 10, 21. 2. Syle eall þat þu hæfst, Lk. 18, 22. Sylð eall þæt he ah, Mt. 13, 14. Hwi ne sealde heo þas sealfe wið þrym hundred penegon, þæt man mihte syllan þearfon, Jn. 12, 5. Mannes sunu þu mid cosse sylst, Lk. 22, 48.

Ic beo seald *I am sold*, *Elf. gr.* 30. Ic eom geseald *ego sum venditus*, *Elf. gr.* 19, 30. ¶ Syllan to agenne to give heritage, *Ex.* 6, 8. Syllan wið to give for; syllan wið feo to give for money, *Ex.* 22, 3. Syllan to ceap or cepe to give for a price, to sell, *Gen.* 37, 27. Syllan to bote to give for a compensation or to-boot, *Cd.* 129, *Th.* p. 164, 21.

[†] Syllað *A selling; venditio*, *L.* In. 62.

Syllend, es; *m.* [syllende selling] *A giver, a seller; largitor, venditor*, *Lk.* 19, 45.

Syllic worthy, notable, wonderful, *L. Elf. Can.* 6, v. sellic.

Sylofren silver; argenteus, *Bt.* R. p. 181, v. sylfren.

SYLTAN [*Plat.* solten: *Dut.* zouten: *Ger.* salzen: *Moes.* saltan: *Dan.* sylte: *Swed.* sylta: *Icel.* salta: *Ir. Gael.* saill; v. a. to salt, pickle, cure. —sealt salt] To SALT, season; salire, condire:—Ge hit syltað *vos ipsum condietis*, *Mk.* 9, 50.

Syludman, sylue-deman an order of monks, v. sylf-deman.

Syluer silver, *Chr.* 1138, v. seolfer.

Syluon, sylfon self; ipsum, *Jn.* 5, 26, v. sylf.

^{††} Syma a reconciler, *Elf. gr.* 9, 18, v. sema.

Syman; *p.* symde; *pp.* gesymmed; v. a. [seam a burden] To load; onerare:—Ge symað men *vos oneratis homines*, *Lk.* 11, 46. Symað eowre assan, *Gen.* 45, 17. Hig symdon hira assan *illi oneraverunt eorum asinos*, *Gen.* 44, 13.

SYMBEL; *d.* symble, simble, symle, simle. *A feast, banquet, supper; convivium, epulæ, prandium, cæna*:—Sæt æt þam symble sat at the feast, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 28. Ge sæt to symble sat at a feast, *Cd.* 209. To symble gesomnod assembled at a feast, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 27. He aras fram þam symle he arose from supper, *Bd. S.* 597, 7.

Symbol, symble always, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. simle.

Symbol-dæg a feast-day, *Ex.* 32, 5.

Symbol-hus a feasting-house, guest-room, *C. R. Lk.* 22, 12.

Symbol-monaðlic every month, monthly, *Cot.* 49.

Symbol-niht a feast-night, *Jdth.* p. 22, 2.

Symbelnys, se; *f.* A solemnity, festival; solennitas:—Ða symbelnys mæssæ-sanges so-

lennitas missæ, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 43: 505, 22.

^v Symbol-tid feast-time, *Ex.* 23, 16.

Symbol-werig feast-weary, weary with feasting, *Cd.* 76.

Symblian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [symbel a feast] To banquet, feast; epulari, epulis vacare:—Symblede epulabatur, *Past.* 43, 1. Symbliað epulentur, *C. Ps.* 67, 3. Mid þy hi þa lange symbledon *quum illi diutius epulis vacarent*, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 30.

Symelnys a festival, *Ps.* 80, 3, v. symbelnys.

Symeringe-wyrt the curled or crisped mallow, the French mallow, *Som.*

Symle to a feast, *Bd. S.* p. 597, 7, v. symbol.

SYMLE, simle, symble, simble, symbol, ælsymle; *adv.* Always, ever, constantly, continually; semper, perpetuo:—Ic wat þæt þu me symle gehyrst, *Jn.* 11, 42. Soðlice symble ge habbað þearfan mid eow, me ge symle nabbað, *Mk.* 14, 7. Moste symle wes an might ever be, *Cd.* 23. Six dagas simble, *Jos.* 6, 3. On symbol at all times, *Bt.* 7, 3.

[†] Syn be; simus, sitis, sint, *Mt.* 6, 1: *Jn.* 17, 11.—are; sumus, *Jn.* 17, 22, v. wes an.

SYN, sin, synn; *g.* synne; *d.* synne; *f.* [*Plat.* sünde, sünne, sonde *f.* *Dut.* zonde *f.* *Old Dut.* sunde *f.* *Ger.* sünde *f.* *Isd.* sundo: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* sunta, sunt: *Dan.* c. *Swed.* Icel. synd *f.* *Lap. and Fin.* sindia. The oldest German signification of sin is, any transgression of the law. In the *Mons. Glos.* sunta is translated by macula, infirma, and may be considered as related to the *Grk.* σινεῖν nocere. The *Lat.* sons guilty, criminal, belongs to the same family. The *Gael.* saine *f.* variety, sedition, discord, and the *Ir. Gael.* sain to vary, change, are perhaps related to syn] SIN; peccatum, culpa:—Ælc, þe synne wyrð, is þære synne þeow, *Jn.* 8, 34. Heora synn ys swiðe gehefegod, *Gen.* 18, 20. Habban synne habere peccatum, *Jn.* 19, 11. Andettan synna confiteri peccata, *Mt.* 3, 6. Don aweg synne tollere peccatum, *Jn.* 1, 29. Aðwean of synnum lavare, purgare a peccato, *Ps.* 50, 3. On synnum geboren in peccatis natus, *Jn.* 9, 34. To gebetenne ealle mine sinna to atone for all my sins, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 9.

[†] Syn-bend a sin-bond, a bond of sin, *Chart. Edw. R.*

Syn-bot a recompense for sin, a penance.

Synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, v. wes an.

Synder, syndor separate, asunder, v. sunder.

Synder-gyfu, syndor-gyfu a separate gift, a privilege, v. sundor-gifu.

Synderlic; *adj.* [sunder separate] Singular, peculiar, private; singularis, peculiaris, privatus:—Synderlic cræft peculiar faculty, *Bt.* 33, 4.

Synderlice, syndorlice, syndriglice, syndrilice; *adv.* Separately, apart, exclusively, only, respectively, extraordinarily; separatim, seorsim, specialiter, solummodo, tantum:—Ongit þurh þa eagan synderlice, þurh þa earan synderlice, þurh his rædelsan synderlice, þurh gesceadwisnesse synderlice perceives through the eyes separately, through the ears separately, through his imagination separately, through reason separately, *Bt.* 41, 5. Ic þe synderlice to æhte gecceas *ego tibi specialiter in possessionem elegi*, *Bd. S.* p. 540, 28. Ðu Driht synderlice tu *Domine solum, &c.*, *Ps.* 4, 10. Na synderlice non tantum, *Jn.* 11, 52.

[†] Synderlyp Peculiar; peculiaris, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Synder-wurðmynt singular or peculiar honour, a prerogative, *R.* 99.

Syndon are; sumus, estis, sunt, v. wes an.

Syndor, &c., separate, v. synder, sunder.

SYNDRIAN; ic syndrige; *p.* de; *pp.* od [*Plat.* sundern: *Dut.* zonderen, afzonderen: *Ger.* sondern, absondern: *Old Ger.* sontron, kisontron: *Dan.* afsondre: *Swed.* söndra, sönderdela: *Icel.* sundra in partes secare] To separate; separare, *C. Mt.* 19, 6, v. asyndrian.

Syndrie SUNDRY; singuli, singulos, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 13.

Syndrig; *adj.* 1. Separate, peculiar, sundry; singularis, peculiaris. 2. In the *pl.* sundry; singuli, diversi:—1. Ðæt is syndrig cynn that is a peculiar kind, *Cd.* 66. 2. He syndrygum hys hand onsettend ille singulis ejus manum imponens, *Lk.* 4, 40. Þurh syndrige dagas per singulos dies, *C. Ps.* 41, 15.

Syndrige Separately, apart, alone; seorsim, separatim, *C. Mk.* 4, 34.

^a **Syndriglic**, *syndrilic*; *adj.* *Special, peculiar*; *singularis, specialis*:—Mid *syndriglicre* Godes gyfe gesigefæste *speciali Dei gratia coronati*, *Bd. S. p.* 584, 20, v. *synderlic*.

Syndriglice, *syndrilice* *specially*, *Bd. S. p.* 489, 2, v. *synderlice*.

Syndrung, *e*; *f.* *A dividing, separation, a distinguishing*; *separatio, divisio, distinctio, divortium, Som.*

Syn-full, *sin-full*; *adj.* *Sinful, wicked*; *peccati plenus, impius, scelestus*:—*Synfull man impius homo, peccator, Lk. 5, 8: Jn. 9, 16: 24, 25.* On þisre synfulran cneorisse in hac peccatrice gente, *Mk. 8, 38.* On handa synfulra manna, *Lk. 24, 7.* Beo þu milde me synfullum esto misericors mihi impius (homo), *Lk. 18, 13.* On synfulra hand in impiorum manus, *Mt. 26, 45: Mk. 14, 41.*

^a **Syn-fulle** *houseleek*, *Herb. 124*, v. *sin-fulle*.

Synge *will sing*, *Ps. 70, 25*, v. *singan*.

Syngian *to sin*, v. *singian*.

Syn-grene *evergreen*.

Syn-leás *sinless*, *Jn. 8, 7*.

Syn-lic *sinful*, v. *sinlic*.

Synne-cræft *the art of sin*, *sin*, *Cd. 229*.

Synnig; *adj.* *Sinful, guilty, wicked*; *impius, reus, culpabilis*:—*Synnig cynn a sinful race, Cd. 117.* *Synnig deaðes guilty of death, C. R. Mk. 14, 64.* *Synnigra cyrm an uproar of the sinful, Cd. 109.*

Synniht *always*, v. *sin-niht*.

Synoð *a synod*, v. *sinoð*.

Syn-ræs *a wicked course or life*, *Can. Edg. pn. 16*.

^b **Syn-sceapan** *wicked men*, *Cd. 3*.

Syn-scipe *wedlock*, v. *sin-scipe*.

Synsciplic; *adj.* *Belonging to wedlock, carnal connexion*; *conjugio pertinens, Lye.*

Synt, *synd are*; *sumus, estis, sunt, Mt. 6, 25, 28: Jn. 16, 13*, v. *wesan*.

SYNTO *health*, *Bd. S. p.* 541, 43, v. *gesynto*.

Syn-trændel, *syn-tryndel* *ever round, a sort of shield*, *Herb. 14, 2*, v. *sin-tryndel*.

Syn-wrænnys, *syn-wrennys* *continued impurity*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57*.

SYR *A wetting, moistening*; *irrigatio, humectatio*:—For þam sype for the moistening, *Bt. 33, 4*.

^c **SYRCE**, *syrice*, *an*; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. jurk f. a frock: Ger. schürze f. an apron: Dan. skiørt n. a petticoat; skiorte c. a shirt: Swed. skjorta f. a shirt; skirta f. subligar, indusium, interula. The Plat. and Dut. jurk want only the s to prove their affinity to syrc. The Dan. særk c. a shift: Swed. särk m. a shift: Icel. serkr m. toga, tunica, indusium, are related to syrc. Icel. serkir m; pl. gens togata, sarraceni*] *A shirt; interula, colobium, suppar, i. e. sub-parum, Beo. 3, 75: Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

Syredon *conspired*, v. *syrian*.

Syret *A lurking place, a den, cave*; *latibulum, Som.*

Syre-wrenceas *Snares, treacheries*; *insidiæ, Chr. 1011*.

Syrfen *the Servians*, v. *Surfe*.

SYRIAN, *gesirian*; *p. ede*; *pp. gesired. To deliberate, conspire, cheat; conspirare, Bd. 2, 9, S. p. 512, 4.*

^d **Syring** *Sour milk, butter-milk*; *lac serosum, oxygala. Raptura, scilicet lacticinii genus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62. Baptua, Cot. 28.*

Syrwa *snares*, *Jos. 8, 2*; *ac. pl. of syru*, v. *searu*.

Syrwan, *besyrwan*; *p. syrwe*; *pp. gesired, besyred; v. a. To ensnare, entrap, to endeavour, to strive to do a thing, to bruise; insidiari, machinari, moliri, conterere*:—He *syrwð ille insidiatur, Ps. 9, 31, 32.* Nan þing ne *syrwe nullam rem machinatus est, Ex. 21, 13.* *Syrwe ymbe hyne insidiabatur ei, Mk. 6, 19.* Facne *besyrwan by fraud to deceive, Cd. 127, Th. p. 162, 13.* Du *syrwst tu conteres, Gen. 3, 15.*

^e **Syrwung**, *e*; *f.* *An attempt, a snare, machination*; *molimen*:—*Elf. gr. 12.* *Syrwunga insidiæ, Bas. R. 5: Jud. 16, 3.* Wið þæs *deofles syrwingum against the devil's snares, Job. p. 167, 2.*

Syrw-wrenceas *snares*, v. *syre-wrenceas*.

Systre *to a measure*; *amphoræ*, v. *sester*.

Syðan, *syððan*, *syððon then, afterwards, since, Jn. 19, 12*, v. *siððan*.

Syðe; *comp. syðor; sup. syðost, syðest late, lately, at length, Jdth. 24, 11*, v. *sið*.

Syð-fær *a journey*, *Ps. 139, 6*.

Syðst *boilest*; *coques, Ex. 29, 31*, v. *seoðan*.

Syx *six*, *Lk. 13, 14: Bd. S. p. 517, 33*, v. *six*.

Syx-feald *sixfold*.

Syx-hund, &c., *six hundred*, *L. In. 24*, v. *six-hund*, &c.

T

74g

T A C

74i

T A D

74k

T Æ F

¹ Nouns ending in -t or -d, are, for the most part, feminine; as, *miht might*, *æht possession*. Many nouns in -t and -ot, formed from verbs, are masculine; as, *gylt a debt*, *arist a resurrection*, *geþoht thought*, *fulluht baptism*, *bærnet combustion*, *Rask's gr. § 308*.

T is put for d, in the *p.* and *pp.* of verbs of more than one syllable, where t, p, c, h, x, and s after another consonant, precede the infinitive termination -an; as, *metan to meet*, *p. mette*, for *metde*; *dyppan to dip*, *p. dyppte*, for *dypde*.

TA; *g. d. ac. taan, tán; pl. nom. tán, g. táena; d. táum; f. [Plat. taan, toon, thon m. pl. teen or tōne: Dut. toon, teen m. pl. tenen, tonen: Frs. tane f: Ger. zehe f: Dan. taa c. pl. tærne: Swed. tā f. pl. tånar: Icel. tá f. pl. tær]* The TOE; *digitus pedis*:—*Seo micle ta the great toe, L. Ethelb. 69. Þære micelan taan nægl the nail of the great toe, L. Ethelb. 71. Ofer þæs swyðran fotes micclan tan super dextri pedis pollicem; Ex. 29, 20: Lev. 8, 23. Æt þam oðrum taum for the other toes, L. Ethelb. 70.*

² TA'CEN, tácn, es; *n. [Plat. taken n: Dut. teeken, teiken n: Ger. zeichen n: Ker. zeihan: Tat. zeichan: Ot. zeichon: Lip. furitekin prodigium: Boxhorn. Gloss. forazeichan monstrum: Moes. taikns signum, indicium, portentum: Dan. tegn n: Swed. tecken n: Icel. tákn f. n. miraculum, omen, teikn n. signum, portentum]* A sign, TOKEN; *signum, nota, argumentum, demonstratio, prodigium*:—*Yfel cneorys and forliger secð tacn, and hyre ne bið nan tacen geseald, buton Ionas tacen þæs witegan, Mt. 12, 39. Tacn þæs toweardan welan a token of future wealth, Bt. 39, 11, Card. p. 352, 7. Mannes sunu tacen, hominis filii signum, Mt. 24, 30. Don to tacne facere in signum, Jn. 6, 30. Secgan tacna exhibere signa, Deut. 13, 1: Cd. 196. Tacnu sendan signa, prodigia mittere,*

Deut. 34, 11. Hi asetton tacna heora tacna elevarunt insignia sua in signa [victoriae], Ps. 73, 6. Tacen or tacna geseon signum, evidentiam, testimonium videre, Mt. 12, 38: Jn. 4, 48. Tacnum ne gelyfan signis non credere, Ex. 4, 9: Mk. 16, 20.

³ Tácn-berend a standard-bearer, *Elf. gr. 8.*

Tácn-bora a standard-bearer, *R. 51: Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*

Tácnian, tácnian; *p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. tekenen: Dut. teekenen: Ger. zeichnen: Ot. zeinon significare, designare: Moes. taiknjan, gataiknjan signare, designare: Dan. tegne: Swed. teckna: Icel. teikna signare, indicare]* To betoken, predict, declare, show, prove, demonstrate; *prænunciare, denotare, significare*:—*Tacnað æfen betokens evening, Bt. 39, 13. He tacnode ille significavit, prædixit, Jn. 12, 33: 21, 19.*

Tácnung, getácnung, e; *f. A betokening, signification, sign, presage, token, type, representation, a standard; significatio, signum, indicium, symbolum, vexillum*:—*Sweotol tacnung apertum signum, Bd. S. p. 587, 35. To tacnunge for a token, Bt. 7, 2. For tacnunge þære toweardra wundra ob præsagium futurorum miraculorum, Bd. S. p. 524, 34. Deaðes tacnung a type or image of death, Bt. 8: Ps. 59, 4.*

⁴ Tácnys, se; *f. A sign, miracle; signum, miraculum, Lk. 11, 16.*

Tácon, tacun a token, sign, inscription, *C. Lk. 11, 12. Inscriptio, C. R. Mk. 15, 26, v. tacen.*

Tacor, tacur. *The husband's brother, a brother-in-law; levir, frater mariti vel uxoris, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.*

TADE, tadie, tadige [*Brocket. N. C. Words. taad, tyed: Plat. in Dithmarsia tuutz f: Ger. in Silesia. tachse f: Dan. tudse c: Swed. tossa or groda f. Perhaps from the Dan. verb tude to grumble, as one kind of toad rana rubeta, Ger. unke, emits very melancholy sounds]*

A TOAD; *bufo, rubeta, Elf. gr. 9, 3, gl. Som. p. 60.*

⁵ Tadu TADCASTER; *oppidum in agro Eboracensi*:—*To Tada to Tadcaster, Chr. 1066.*

TÆCAN; *ic tæce, þu tæhst, he tæceð, tæcð; p. ic, he tæhte, þu tæhtest, we tæhton; pp. tæht, tæcn; v. a. [Plat. tōgen: Dut. toonen, and Old Dut. tooghen monstrare, ostendere, testificari: Ger. zeigen: Old Ger. zeigon, zoigan; in some provinces of South Ger. zoigen is now used: Moes. ataugjan ostendere: Dan. tee, tee sig to appear: Swed. te, te sig to appear: Icel. tíá præstare, exhibere, persuadere]* 1. To teach, instruct, show, direct; *docere, instruere, monstrare, dirigere.* 2. To command; *præcipere, jubere*:—1. *ic þe mæg tæcan oðer þing I can teach thee another thing, Bt. 38, 3, Card. 308, 1. ic þe tæhte I taught thee, Bt. 34, 9. On niht he tæhte eow noctu ille direxit vos, Deut. 1, 33. Earfoð tæcne difficult to be taught or shown, Bt. R. p. 177. 2. Hwæt Drihten be him tæhte quid Dominus de eo præciperet, Lev. 24, 12. Swa micel swa dæman tæcan quantum judices præscribant, Ex. 21, 22, v. wisian.*

⁶ Tæcing, tæcung. e; *f. A TEACHING, instruction, doctrine; doctrina, instructio, R. Ben. pref. 1. Tæcnan to see to, provide, order; jubere, providere, præcavere ut sit, L. In. 64, 65:—Tæcne provideat, L. In. 66.*

Tæcnend, es; [*part of tæcnian to show]* *m. A token, sign, guide; index, Cot. 113, Som.*

Tæcnian to show, convince, prove; *Bt. 34, 2, v. tácnian.*

Tæcning a teaching, doctrine; *doctrina, Bt. 34, 9, v. tæcing.*

Tæcung doctrine, v. tæcing.

TÆFEL, tæfl. [*Plat. Dut. Swed. Ger. tafel f: Frs. tefla f: Old Ger. tauelo, tabilo, tofel: Dan. tavle c: Swed. tafel m. f. tafla f: Icel. tabla f. tabula, tabella: Bret. taol f: Wel. tabl: Armoriac taul: Fr. table f: It. tavola f: Sp. tabla f: Port. taboa f. All these words have the general signification of table. The following are more parti-*

cularly in the sense of the *A.-S.* tæfel; *Plat.* dabel, dobbelsteen *m.* die or dice, draughts-man, a kind of checkered linen, diaper; tarl, tarrel, tarling *m.* die, dice: *Dut.* dobbel *m.* the game of dice; dobbelsteen, teerling *m.* die: *Old Ger.* tafel, tafelstein *m.* alea, tessera, talus, *Wachter: Mons. Glos.* za spillone zaples ludere tabulis: *Dan. Swed.* tærning, tærning *c.* a die: *Icel.* tabl *n.* alea, ludus aleæ vel latrunculorum; tebla alea, vel latrunculis ludere: *Lat. mid.* tablista, tablistes a gambler; tablistare to gamble, to play at hazard: *Wel.* tawlbwrdd a gaming-table like a chess-board: *Gael.* taibhleas *m.* a backgammon-table, the game of backgammon] *A* dice-table, a game at tables or dice; talus, astragalus, tessera, alea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Ludus latrunculorum, *Cod. Ex.* 92 a.—Tæfel was a sort of game at hazard; the die with which they played was called tæfel-stan, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

¹ Tæfelere, tæflere, *es*; *m.* A player at the tæfel or dice; aleator, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *L. Can. Edg.* 64.

Tæfing - stoc, Ætefing - stoc. [*Flor.* Teauistoke, Tauestoke: *Dunel.* Tavistoke: *Brom.* Tave-stok, Esingcstoche: *Hunt.* Esingestoche: *West.* Tham-stoke, Thauistoke.—*Som.* says, a Teave fluvio dictus] TAVISTOCK; ad Tavum locus, in agro Devonensi:—Æt Tæfing-stoc at Tavistock, *Chr.* 997.

Tæflan To play at dice; tesseris sive alea ludere, *Som.*

Tæfl-mon A table, or chess-man; latro, scilicet ad ludum latrunculorum, *Cod. Ex.* 92 a, 7.

Tæfl-stan a chess-man, *v.* tæfel.

Tæflung, *e*; *f.* A playing at dice or tables; ludus talarius, ludus latrunculorum, *Som.*

Tæg; interjec. Tush, pish; interjectio contemnentis, *Som.*

Tæg what can be closed, as a bag, chest, coffer, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55, *v.* tig.

TÆGEL, tægl, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* tagel *m.* a whip or scourge of twisted straps of leather or ropes: *Ger.* zagel *m.* a tail. It is a provincialism, and also called zahl: *Icel.* tagl *n.* cauda equina, extremitas rei; tagl hár *n.* pili caudæ: *Norw.* taagel a horse's tail, a long horse-hair: *Moes.* tagla capilli; taga capillus, crinis, pilus] A TAIL;

cauda:—*Oxan* tægl ox's tail, *L. In.* 59. Cus tægl a cow's tail, *L. In.* 59.

^mTæher, tær. A tear; lachryma, *C. Lk.* 7, 38, *v.* tear.

Tæherian To weep, shed tears; lachrymare:—Wæs tæherende lachrymatus est, *C. Jn.* 11, 35.

Tæhte taught, *v.* tæcan.

Tæl, tæle calumny, blasphemy, *v.* tale.

Tæla well, *Lk.* 6, 27, *v.* tela.

TÆLAN, telan, getælan; *p.* tælde, we tældon; *v. a.* [*Ger.* tadeln to blame, to find fault with: *Dan.* dadle: *Swed.* tadla, like the *Ger.* tadeln: *Icel.* tæla decipere, from tál *n.* dolus, fucus: *Bret.* daela to dispute, provoke, reprehend] To speak ill of, to blame, censure, accuse, upbraid, reproach, calumniate, mock, deride; maledicere, reprehendere, illudere:—Ne tæl þu ne maledicito tu, *Ex.* 22, 28. He tælde ille exprobravit, *Mk.* 16, 14. Gebiddað for tælendum eow orate pro persequentibus vos, *Mt.* 5, 44. Þa unrihtwisan tælað þa rihtwisan the wicked deride the virtuous, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12. Agynnan hyne tælan, *Lk.* 14, 29. Tælað me detrahunt mihi, *Ps.* 108, 19. Hi tældon hyne deridebant, eum, *Mk.* 5, 40: *Lk.* 8, 53. Telende calumniants, *Ps.* 100, 5.

ⁿTÆLG, tælg, telg. [*Plat. Ger.* *Swed.* talg *m.* *n.*: *Dut.* talk *f.*: *Dan.* tælg, tælle *c.*: *Icel.* tólg, tólk *f. n.* sevum; talken *n.*; talkenfanis *f. pl.* branchiæ, the gills of fish, &c.] A fish yielding a scarlet or purple dye, the dye itself; ostrum, murex, conchylium, scilicet tam piscis quam tinctura ex eo confecta:—*Cot.* 46, 134: 88. Weolocreada tælg coccinei coloris tinctura, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 19.

Tælg-berend That beareth a purple colour, the fish producing this colour; ostrifer, *Som.*

Tæl-hlechter A disdainful laugh, derision; fastidiosus risus, derisio, *Ben.*

Tæling, tælung, *e*; *f.* A slandering, derision; detractatio, derisio:—Tælinega irrisiones, *Somn.* 286.

Tællan to tell, number, *Ps.* 146, 4, *v.* tellan.

Tæl-leás unreprouable, blameless, *Past.* 8, 1.

Tæl-leáslice Blamelessly; irreprehensibiliter, *Past.* 13, 1.

Tællic, tallic; *adj.* Blameable, scandalous, wicked; reprehensione dignus, culpabilis, pro-

brosus, famosus:—Tællice word probrosa verba, *Mt.* 15, 20.

^oTælnes, se; *f.* Reproach, slander, calumny; vituperatio, reprehensio:—Ic gehyrde tælnyssa manigra audiui vituperationem multorum, *Ps.* 30, 16.

Tæl-weorð, tæl-weorðlic deserving blame, blameable.

Tæl-weorðlicnes Blameableness; reprehensibilitas, *Past.* 8.

Tæl-wyrð, tæl-wyrðlic deserving blame, *Bt.* 18, 3.

Tæl-wyrðlice blameably; reprehensibiliter, *Cot.* 141.

Tæman to cite, summon, *Hloth.* 16, *v.* tyman.

Tæmese the river Thames, *Chr.* 1114, *v.* Temese.

TÆNEL, tænil. [*Plat. Ger.* tiene *f.* a small tub with ears: *Dut.* teen *f.* an osier, a twig used for making baskets; een teenen mand a wicker basket; *Dan.* teene, teine *c.* a basket for catching fish, &c. made of twigs: *Icel.* tag *f.* vimen; tåga körf *f.* qualus vimineus, vitilis: *Moes.* tains palmes, virga, virgula vitiginea.—tan a twig] A basket, pannier; canistrum, fiscella, sportella, corbis:—*R.* 25: *Cot.* 210. Litel tænel a wicker basket; quasillus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

^pTængan, tengan; *p.* tangde. To hasten, rush upon; festinare, cum impetu irruere:—Hi ealle emnlíceon Latine tengdon illi omnes pariter in Latinos incurrebant, *Ors.* 3, 6.

Tæpere-æx A taper-axe; parva securis, *v.* taper-æx.

Tæppan [*Plat. Dut.* tappen: *Frs. Swed. Icel.* tappa: *Ger.* zapfen, abzapfen: *Dan.* tappe] To TAP, to draw out drink; promere, *Som.*

TÆPPE [*Plat.* tappe *m.*: *Dut.* tap *m.*: *Ger.* zapfen *m.*: *Dan.* tap, tapp *c.*: *Swed.* tapp *m.*: *Icel.* tappi *m.*: *Fr.* tapon *m.* a bung: *It.* zaffo *m.*] A TAP; embolium, epistomium, *Som.*

TÆPPE; *pl.* tæppan. [*Icel.* tæ *n.* filum, stirps, ramus; tæpr angustus, arctus: *Ir. Gael.* táp *m.* a tuft of flax or wool fixed on a distaff; tapan *m.* a little tuft of flax or wool on a distaff] TAPE; tænia lintea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

Tæppedu Ornamented hangings, tapestry; tapeta, *Mon. Angl.* I. p. 221.

Tæppere, *es*; *m.* A TAPPER, tapster, vintner, butler; promus, caupo, tabernarius, *R.* 33: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Tæppestre A female tapster;

quæ promit, caupona, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3.

^aTæppet [*Icel. typpi n. summitas rei, the tippet being worn on the shoulders*] A TIPPET; vestimentum superius quoddam: —Healf hruh tæppet dimidia-tum hirsutum vestimentum, sipia vel sipla, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.*

Tæppil-bred a footstool, *R. Mt.* 5, 35.

Tær a tear, *R. 48, v. tear.*

Tær tore, rent; *p. of teran.*

TÆSAN [*Plat. taasen, tesen, täsen, tösen to pull, to pull or trail along, to drag: Dut. teezen to pick, tease; wolteezen to tease wool: Dan. tæsse to tease, i. e. wool: Icel. þysia proruere: Ir. and Gael. tasan m. a tedious drawling discourse*] To gather, pluck, crop, pull up, to TEASE, annoy; carpere, vellere, evellere, vellicare, *Elf. gr. 28, 4.*

TÆSEL, tæsl. TEASEL, the fuller's herb; dipsacus fullonum, *Lyn:—Wulfes tæsel chamæleon alba, Herb. 152.*

Tæsllice; *comp. or; adv. Gently, softly, pleasantly; leniter, placide:—Tæsllicor rather, C. Mt. 25, 9.*

^rTæð, teð teeth, *v. toð.*

Tættecán Rags, tatters; panni, panniculi:—Nis se loddere mid his tættecán min gelica non est iste nebulo cum ejus pannis mihi comparandus, *Som.*

Tah a toe, *v. ta.*

Tah-spura Spurs; calcaria, *Som.*

Tal prologus, *C. Mt. in prologo.*

TALE [*Ger. tadel m: Swed. tadel n. a blame, imperfection, blemish, stain or vice; in some provinces of Upper Ger. zade m: Dan. dadel c. like the Ger: Icel. tál n. dolus, fucus; tæling f. deceptio: Gael. tuaileas m. calumny: Bret. dael f. dispute, quarrel. Adelung refers for the derivation to the antiquated Ger. tad a mutilation, blot; the Icel. tad n. manure; taddr sterco-ratus.—The preceding refer to tale, as connected with tælan reprehendere; but in the sense of a fiction, tale, the following cognate words deserve consideration. Plat. Dut. taal f. language, speech, narration, tale. In Old Plat. it signified also accusation, and even defence in judicial proceedings: Frs. tal f. like the Plat. also height, tallness; tal n. numerus, computus, quantitas: Old Ger. zal sermo, oratio, from the old v. zelen, now erzählen narrare: Dan. tale c. speech, discourse, talk, entertainment:*

Swed. tal n. language, speech, tale, number: Icel. tald f. oratio, numerus, globulus in rosario; þula f. sermocinatio, oratio; þaul f. sermo prolixus; þauli m. rigidus orator: Scot. tail, tale account, estimation] Reproach, slander, accusation, false witness; hence the Eng. TALE, fiction; opprobrium, vituperatio, calumnia, accusatio, falsum testimonium:—Ne tale ne doð neque calumniam faciatis, *Lk. 3, 14: Ps. 30, 16: L. Ps. 43, 15: Mk. 14, 55.* Nabban nane tale ongen nullam habere accusationem in, *Gen. 44, 16.*

^aTALE [*Plat. tall f. numerus; getal n. quantity: A.-S. getæl, getel: Dut. Frs. tal, getal n: Ger. zahl f: Ker. zala: Dan. Swed. tal n. or with the article, tallet number, quantity: Icel. tal n. tala f. numerus: Tusc. dalim, til, dil: Ind. Sans. talla*] A TALE, reckoning; computus:—Of þisse tale of this reckoning, *Chart. Hickes's Ep. Diss. p. 109, 19.*

Talenta A talent; talentum, *Ors. 4, 4.*

Talian; *p. ode; pp. od. To reckon, compute, estimate, think, relate, recount; æstimare, putare, narrare:—Ne tala þu me þæt ic ne cunne ne æstimes tu (de) me quod ego non novi, Bd. S. p. 513, 40. Swa þu talost ut tu putas, Bd. S. p. 628, 7. He me ofslægenne talað ille me interfectum putat, Bd. S. p. 591, 29. Hwæðer þæt nu sie to talianne waclic and unnyt whether that now be esteemed vain and useless, Bt. 24, 4.*

^tTallic blameable, wicked, *R. Ben. interl. 21, v. tællic.*

Tallice Reproachfully, wickedly; reprehensibiliter, probrose, *R. 99.*

Talu a fable, *Cot. 50, v. tale.*

TA'M; *adj. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. tam tame: Frs. tam f. a bridle: Ger. zahm: Not. Ot. zam: Moes. tam: Icel. tamr, v. tamian] TAME, gentle, mild; mansuetus, mitis:—Tam bar a tame boar, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Seo leo þeah hio wel tam se the lion though he be very tame, Bt. 25. Rit uppan tamre assene equitavit super domita asina, Mt. 21, 5. Hi ær tame mid gewenedon they before grew tame with, Bt. 25.*

Tama, an; *m. A tamer; domitor, Bt. 25.*

Taman-weorð-ege, Taman-weorð-ige [*Flor. Tamewordina:*

Dunel. Tameweorde: Hunt. Tameworðe: Brom. Tamesworthe: West. Thameworth. —a Tama fluvio præterlabente] TAMWORTH, *Staffordshire; ad Tamam fluvium fundus insularis; oppidum in agro Staffordiensi, ad confluentem Tamæ et Ankar. fl. situm, Chr. 913: 920.*

^uTamar, tamer. The river TAMAR; fluvii nomen agros Cornubiensem et Devonien-sem dividit:—Tamer-muð mouth of the Tamar, *Chr. 997.*

Tame THAME; vicus in agro Oxoniensi, ad fluvium ejusdem nominis situs, *Chr. 970.*

Tamian; *p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. tämen, betämen, temsen: Dut. temmen to tame: Frs. tema to turn, to prevent: Ger. zäh-men: Tat. zeman, gizeman: Moes. tamjan, gatamjan domare: Dan. tæmme: Swed. täma, tämja: Icel. temia cucuare, subigere, assuefacere: Fr. dompter, domter: Sp. Port. domar; It. Lat. domare: Grk. δαμαω: Heb. דמם dmm to make quiet, to be dumb. According to Wachter and Frisch, this word is related to the Ger. zaum m: Plat. toom m: Frs. tam f. all signifying a bridle. The Ger. zäumen est freno coercere, et dicitur proprie de equis aliisque animalibus, sive domesticis sive feris, quæ freno injecto utilitatibus, nostris inservire coguntur: Ger. zämen, zähmen vero imperio aut disciplina coercere, et dicitur de hominibus et humanis affectibus, quia disciplina freno similis est, et cum freno pingitur.—tam tame] To TAME; domare, Col. Mon.*

^vTA'N, es; *m. [Plat. teen f. a thin iron rod for making nails: Dut. teen f. an osier, a twig: Ger. zain m. metal in rods, a hoop made of willow: Swed. ten m. a thin iron rod: Icel. teinn m. bacillus, stimulus ferreus, ferrum productum; tag f. rimen: Moes. tains virga, virgula. Lye says, Tenus a Grk. τένος vel τόνος, tensio, et proinde quicquid in longum extenditur; unde et ταῖνία, tænia, fascia. Omnia vero a τέινω extendo, intendo] 1. A twig, sprout, shoot; vimen, virgultum, germen. 2. A lot, a lot made of a twig; sortitio per vimina: παβδομαντεία, i. e. divinatio per tenos sive virgulas, quam olim in usu fuisse apud Scythas memorat Herodot. l. 4; apud Alanos,*

Amm. l. 31; apud Saxones denique Adam. Brem. c. 6. 3. *A spreading eruption, a tetter; mentagra, expansum quid, Grk.* τεταγος, α τείνω:—

1. *Pa tanas up æpla bæron the twigs aloft bore apples, Cd.* 224. *Hrinon hearum tanas drihta bearnum sprouts of evil touched (the) children of men, Cd.* 47. 2. *Hluton hi mid tanum sortiti sunt per tenos; miserunt sortes, Bd. S. p.* 624, 24. *Unde et vox ista tan pro sorte ipsa ponitur, C. R. Mt.* 27, 35: *Jn.* 19, 24: *Bd. S. p.* 624, 25. 3. *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 71.

^wTan; *adj.* Shooting, spreading; germinans, extendens:—*Ge-bide tanum tudre abide with a spreading progeny, Cd.* 107.

Tanede One diseased with a tetter; mentagricus, vel potius forsan, tetanicus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

TANG; *pl.* tangan [*Plat.* tange *f.* *Dut.* tang *f.* *Ger.* zange *f.* *Old Ger.* zanga *f.* *Dan.* tang *pl.* tænger *f.* *Swed.* tång *pl.* tånger *f.* *Icel.* taung *f.* *for-* *ceps: Gael.* teangas *m.* *a pair of pincers: Fr.* tenaille *f.* *It.* tanaglia *f.* *nippers: Sp.* tenaza *f.* *tongs: Port.* tenaz *f.* *Holding, keeping, pulling, being the original idea, it is probable that tang is related to the Lat.* tangere, *Old Lat.* tagere, *and the Grk.* θιγγειν, *the Swed.* taga, *the Eng.* to take] TONGS; *forceps, Cot.* 81.

^xTan-hlyta, tan-hlytere. *One who tells fortunes by lots, a fortune-teller; per tenos sortitor, sortilegus, R.* 106, 112: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 78.

Tan-tun TAUNTON; *ad Tanum fluvium oppidum, in agro Somersetensi, Chr.* 722.

TAPER, tapor, tapur, es; *m.* [*Ir. Gael.* tapar *m.* *a taper: Gael.* tapais *f.* *a carpet: Wel.* tampyr *a taper: It.* doppiere, *doppiero m.* *a torch, taper: Lat.* tapes, *tapetum tapestry: Grk.* ταπης, ταπητος] 1. A TAPER; *cereus.* 2. *The Egyptian rush, from which a material was made to write upon; papyrus:—1. R. Conc.* 5. 2. *Cot.* 164.

Taper-æx *A taper-axe, a small axe in the form of a candle; tenuis, ad cerei formam facta, securis, Chr.* 1031.

Taper-berend *A candle-bearer, a deacon; cereum ferens, acolythus, R. Conc.* 5.

TARE tar, v. tero.

TARG, targa [*Plat.* Old *Dut.* tar-

gie *f.* *Ger.* tartsche *f.* *Pol.* tarcza: *Bohm.* tarts: *Lat.* mid. targa: *Fr.* targe *f.* *It.* targa *f.* *Sp.* tarja, *adarga f.* *Gael.* targaid *f.* *a shield covered with leather, and studded with brass, iron, or silver: Wel.* targed. *Richards has, tarian*

a shield: Chald. טריאנה *thriana scutum, and טריס thris a shield. Some derive this word from the Lat.* tergus *the hide of a beast, like scutum, from σκυτον corium, it being the ancient custom to cover the shield with the raw hide of beasts, Wachter, Richards]* A TARGET, shield, buckler; *clypeus, Prov.* 30.

^yTAS [*Chau.* taas: *Dut.* Fr. tas *m.* *a heap, pile: Dut.* tassen *to heap up: Gael.* tasgaidh *f.* *a hoarding, a laying up, a hoard, treasure: Bret.* tes *m.* *a heap]* A TASS, *mow of corn: acervus, cumulus, con-* *geries, scilicet frugum, Som.*

Taw tow, v. tow.

TAWA [*Plat.* tau *n.* *a rope, im-* *plements of husbandry, a loom, the implements of a loom; touw, tou, getou, getau n.* *im-* *plements of husbandry: Dut.* ge- *touw n.* *a weaver's loom, im-* *plements: Icel.* tó *n.* *lanifi-* *cium, lana]* Implements, tools, *furniture; instrumenta me-* *chanica, Som.*

^zTAWERE [*Plat.* tauer *m.* *Dut.* touwer *m.*] A TOWER; *corio-* *rum macerator, subactor, co-* *riarius, alutarius:—Hwit-* *tawere a WHITE-TOWER, a* *dresser of white leather; co-* *riorum dealbator, Lye.*

TAWIAN, getawian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [*Plat.* tauen: *Dut.* tou- *wen, both like the Plat. and Dut.* *signify to taw or dress leather,* *to bang, to taw any one's hide,* *to beat: Frs.* tawa *to prepare,* *make, to taw: Ger.* *a pro-* *vincialism, tauen to taw: Moes.* *taujan facere, agere, pera-* *gere, operari: Pers.* تاوبدن

tawbden *to scrape and curry* *hides. Adelung refers to the* *Plat.* tehen: *Ger.* ziehen *to* *draw, to pull, as the necessary* *operation in tawing, and to* *the Moes.* taujan *facere]* *To* *till, prepare, to taw, that is, to* *macerate and beat hides; hence* *to beat, strike, treat, treat* *badly, to insult; colere, pa-* *rare, scilicet terram, coria* *subigendo parare; inde au-* *tem generatim etiam, tun-* *dere, pulsare, cædere, moles-* *te tractare, contumelia affi-*

cere:—Scendað and tawiað *to bismore micclum þæs* *þægenes cwenan (they) shame* *and insult the Thane's wife with* *great disgrace, Lup. ad Angl.* 14. *Pa tawedon hy eft þa ærend-* *racan mid þam mæstan bys-* *mere then afterwards treated* *they the ambassadors with the* *greatest disgrace, Ors.* 3, 3. *Pa þe þær gefangen wæron,* *hy tawedon mid þære mæs-* *tan unieðnesse those who were* *taken there they beat with the* *greatest severity, Ors.* 4, 1. *To þam bismre getawade* *to treat with disgrace, Ors.* 3, 8.

^aTe the, often used in corrupt *A.-S.* as in the *Chr.* after the *year* 1138, *for the article se,* *seo, &c., Chr.* 1140, &c.

TEAFOR, teafur, read teafor. *Red* *lead, vermillion, ruddle; mi-* *nium, phæniceus color, ru-* *brica, sinopis, Cot.* 213: *R.* 80: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 72.

Teag, teagh, teah *a scroll, chest,* *tie, band, an enclosure, Cot.* 174, v. tig.

Teagan *To prepare, till; parare,* *colere:—Þæt land mid to* *teagenne to till that land* *with; istam terram cum (iis)* *ad colendam, Bd. S. p.* 605, 32.

Teah instructed, *Elf. gr.* 28, 45, v. tyan.

^bTeáh drew, accused, &c., *Jdth.* p. 23, 1, v. teon.

Teala well, rightly, *Bd. S. p.* 632, 31: *Cd.* 62, v. tela.

Tealde, tealdon told, v. tellan.

Teale *An excuse; prætextus,* *Chr.* 1087.

Teallan; *pp.* bitolden. *To pu-* *rify; purgare, Cod. Ex.* 15 b, 11.

Teallan *to reckon, esteem, judge,* *tell, v. tellan.*

Teallic Blameable; *reprehensi-* *bilis, R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. tæ- *lic.*

TEALTIAN, tealtrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [*Plat.* taltern *f.* *p.* *tatters; taltrig tattered]* 1. *To TILT, shake, waver, reel,* *totter; inclinare, nutare, va-* *cillare.* 2. *To be in danger,* *jeopardy; periclitari:—1. Te-* *altrian mid fotum to totter* *with the feet, Dial.* 1, 4. *Te-* *alte getrywð faith wavers,* *Lup.* 7: *Cod. Exon.* 13 a, 11: *Ps.* 108, 9. 2. *Þe him* *tealtriende gelumpon quæ ei* *periclitanti contigissent, Bd. S.* *p.* 592, 21.

TEAM, es; *n.* [*Plat.* toom *f.* *fre-* *num, progenies, stirps: Dut.* *toom m.* *a team of ducks, a bri-* *dle: Frs.* tam, *team pl.* ta-

mar f. a bridle, progeny] 1. An issue, offspring, race, progeny, family, a succession of children, posterity, any thing following in a row, order or TEAM; soboles, prosapia, progenies, stirps; bearn-team liberorum sequela, procreatio, Ors. 1, 14. Dicimus etiam a team of ducks; soboles anatum. Inde etiam denotare solet, sequela, longus ordo, cujusvis generis: ut, a team of oxen, horses, &c.; i. e. boum, jumentorum, junc-torum ordo. 2. The issue or offspring of the slaves or natives, anciently belonging to the lord of the manor; also the jurisdiction over them; et proinde, apud forenses, sequela, i. e. familia natorum Bondorum et Villanorum manerio pertinentium: nec non jus habendi istam sequelam, ubicunque inventi fuerint in Anglia; coercendique et judicandi eos infra curiam domini, Spelm. et Somn. Gloss. Cowel. Hickes's Thes. I. 159, 3, note. Advocatio ad warrantum, productio auctoris, appellatio:—1. Pæs teames wæs tuddor gefylled of this issue (family, race) was posterity replenished, Cd. 79. He Noe bearh, and his wife, and his teame, æt þam miclan flode he kept Noah, and his wife, and his offspring, at the great flood, Gen. 5, 31, note in Cod. MS. Laud. Of þam yfelan teame from the evil race, Elf. T. p. 6, 1. Teamum and tudre with families and offspring, Cd. 75. 2. Toll and team jus telonii sive emptio-nis, et sequelæ, Chr. 963: L. Hloth 16: L. Edw. 1: L. Ethelr. 10.

^cTeaman To cite, summon, contend; sibi vindicare, L. Ethelst. 24, W. p. 61, 21, v. tyman.

Team-full teemful, fruitful, Ps. 143, 17.

Teane an injury, R. Mt. 20, 13, v. teona.

TEAR, tær, tæher, teher, es; m. [Plat. trane, traane f. a tear, drop: Dut. traan m. f: Frs. ther m: Ger. thräne f. a tear, drop, drone: Not. trane: Moes. tagr: Dan. taare c. a tear; taar c. a drop: Swed. tår m. f. a tear: Icel. tår n. a tear; tær clear: Gael. deur, deoir, dheur m. a tear, drop of any liquid: Ir. dear, deor m. a tear, drop: Bret. daérou, darou, daélou m; pl. tears; dour, deur water: Old Eng. in Boxh. Lex. dair a tear: Grk. δακρυς a tear; δει-

pos anything watered: Arab.

تاق taka to burst forth as

tears; or دق wadaka to

drop, distil. The poetical Ger. zähre f: Ker. Ot. zahar, za-her, zeher are the same word, for z and t are often interchang-ed] A TEAR; lachryma, stilla: —Ic tearas sceal geotan I shall shed tears, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 1. Tearas guton shed tears; lachrymas fundebant, Bd. S. p. 606, 14. Underfoh tearas mine percipe lachrymas meas, Ps. 38, 16. Mid tea-rum þwean cum lachrymis ri-gare, Lk. 7, 38. Balsames tear a tear of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.

^dTearflian To roll, wallow; vo-lutare:—He tearflode ille vo-lutabat sese, Mk. 9, 20.

Tear - gotende shedding tears, Nicod. 30.

Tearig, tearlic. Full of tears, tearful; lachrymosus:—Tea-rig hleor tearful face, Cd. 104.

TEART TART, sharp, severe; a-cer, asper:—Word teart ver-bum asperum, L. Ps. 90, 3.

Teartlic Tart, sharp; acer, as-per, Scint. 78.

Teartlice; comp. or; sup. ost, ust; adv. TARTLY, sharply; acriter, Scint. 78: R. Ben. 69.

Teart-numol, teart-numulsharp-ly taking, biting effectual, Herb. 47, 3.

^eTeartnys, se; f. TARTNESS, sharpness; asperitas, R. Conc. 2.

Teaslice; comp. or; adv. Gently, fitly, conveniently; placide, leniter, opportune, C. Mk. 14, 11.

Tebl a dice-table, v. tæfel.

Teblere a player at dice, v. tæ-felere.

Tebl-stan a chess-man, v. tæfl-stan.

Tece A beam; tigillum, Cot. 195.

TEDRE; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. teder, teer tender, weak, deli-cate: Dut. teeder, teer: Frs. tier: Ger. zart: Bret. tener tender, soft, weak: Fr. tendre: It. tenero: Sp. tierno, tierna: Port. tenro: Ir. Gael. tais soft, not hard, moist] Ten-der, frail, slender, transient; tener, fragilis, imbecillus:—Se þe wile wislice and georn-lice æfter þam hlisan spyrian, þonne ongit he swiðe hraðe hu lytel he bið, and hu læne, and hu tedre he who will

wisely and diligently inquire after fame, then shall very soon perceive how little it is, how narrow and how transient, Bt. 18, 1. Se wlite þæs lichoman is swiðe flowende, and swiðe tedre the beauty of the body is very fleeting and very frail, Bt. 32, 2. Nanre wuhte lichoma ne beoð þonne te-derra þonne þæs monnes no creature's body is more tender than the man's, Bt. 16, 2.

^fTedrian To grow tender; tene-rescere, Lye.

Tefnung, e; f. [teafor vermil-lion] A painting; pictura, Solil. 4.

Tege an enclosure, desk, L. pol. Cnut. 74, v. tig.

Teging A staining; tinctura, R. 44.

Tegl a tail, v. tægel.

Tegn-tun TEYNTON; vicus qui-dam in agro Devonensi, ad ripam fl. Teyni, a Danis cre-matus, Chr. 1001.

Tegðian to tithe, R. Lk. 11, 42, v. teoðian.

Tegðung, tegðuncg tithe, C. R. Lk. 18, 12, v. teoðing.

Teh drew, v. teon.

Teher a tear, C. Mk. 9, 24, v. tear.

Teherian To weep; lachrymari, C. R. Jn. 11, 35.

Tehhan to determine, Bt. 24, 3, v. teohhian.

Teigðian to tithe, C. Lk. 11, 42, v. teoðian.

^gTeiss A disease, affliction; plā-ga, afflictio, morbus, C. Lk. 7, 21.

Tela, tæl, teald; adv. [Wel. telaid, telediw worthy, fair, beautiful] Well, rightly, good; bene, rec-te, probe:—Bd. S. p. 599, 5. Ic wat tela I know well, Bd. S. p. 536, 33. He tela ne wiste he knew not well, Bd. S. p. 517, 10. Tela don to do well, Prov. 23. Tela gehealdon rightly observed, Bt. 41, 3. Tela atemedede well tamed, Bt. R. 168.

Telan to blame, to accuse, v. tæ-lan.

TELD, es; n. [Plat. telt n: Dut. tent f: Ger. zelt n: Not. Wil. Ot. kezelt, kizelt, gezelt ten-torium; selida, selde, seldo tabernaculum: Dan. tælt, telt n: Swed. tält n: Icel. tialld n. tialldbúd tentorium, aulæum: Bret. telt m. tinel f. a tent: Lat. mid. tenda: Fr. tente f: It. Port. tenda f. a tent: Sp. tienda f. a tent, shop. Re-lated to the Lat. tendere to stretch] A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum, tentorium, Ps. 17, 3: Gen. 18, 9, v. geteld.

^bTeld-sticca a tent-peg or nail, *Jud.* 4, 21, 22.

Teld-wyrhta a tent-maker.

Telere *A* mocker, scoffer; derisor, *Som.*

Telg a purple dye, v. tælg.

TELGA, an; m. [*Plat.* telg, telge, tilge f: *Dut.* telg f: *Ger.* a provincialism, zelke, zelken m: *Swed.* telning m. a young shoot or twig: *Icel.* tág f. vimen, ramus] *A* branch, twig, shoot; ramus, virgultum:—In þam telgan on the branch, *Bd.* S. p. 495, 26: *C. Mk.* 11, 8. Telgan branches, *T. Ps.* 57, 9. Unberende telgan unfruitful branches, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Wrohtes telgan hri-non drihta bearnum branches of wickedness reached to children of men, *Cd.* 47. He oferfæðmde foldan - sceatas twigum and telgum he would overspread earth's regions with shoots and branches, *Cd.* 199: 200.

Telgan [tælg a purple colour] To colour, paint, dye; ostro tingere, *Som.*

Telg-berend giving a purple colour, *Cot.* 146, v. tælg-berend.

¹Telg-deag a purple dye, *Cot.* 146.

Telgor *A* plant, shoot, twig; planta, virgultum, ramus, stirps, *Gen.* 2, 5.

Telgung, e; f. *A* dyeing, colouring; tinctura, tinctorium, *Cot.* 170: 174.

TELLAN, atellan, getellan; ic telle; p. tealde; imp. tele; pp. geteald; v. a. [*Plat.* tellen, vertellen: *Dut.* vertellen: *Old Dut.* taelen loqui, dicere: *Frs.* tella: *Ger.* zählen, erzählen: *Ot. Ker. &c.* irzellen, zellan, zelan, zelen, zalen: *Dan.* tale to speak; tælle to tell; fortælle to relate, to tell: *Swed.* tälja to tell, count, number, cut, divide; fortälja to count, relate, tell, recite: *Icel.* tala loqui, dicere; telia numerare, dicere, asserere; þylia sermonem facere.—*Plat.* *Dut.* taal: *Frs.* tal a speech, language, v. cognate words in tale a reproach, &c.] 1. To tell, announce, relate; nuntiare, narrare. 2. To impute, ascribe, repute, esteem, think, judge; imputare, ascribere, reputare secum, arbitrari. 3. To tell, number, compute, reckon; numerare, computare, recensere:—1. Telle þinum suna narra tuis filiis, *Ex.* 10, 2. 2. Ne mæg heo us lease tellan non possit illa nos falsos reputare, *Gen.* 38, 23. Þonne telle ic þa weorðmynd þa wyrhtan then

ascribe I the honour to the workman, *Bt.* 14, 1. Hwam telle ic gelice cuinam reputabo similem? *Mt.* 11, 16. Ic ne tealde me sylfne swa wurð þæt ego non arbitratus sum me adeo dignum ut, *Lk.* 7, 7. Noe tealde Noah thought, *Cd.* 72. Monige tealdon multi putarunt, arbitrati sunt, *Bd.* S. p. 589, 3. Ne telle ic eow to þeowan non habeo vos pro servis, *Jn.* 15, 15. Tellað min wedd for naht habebunt meum fœdus pro nihilo, *Deut.* 31, 20. 3. Þe ic þe ær tealde which I formerly reckoned to thee, *Bt.* 37, 2. Telle þas steorran gif þu mage numera stellas si tu possis, *Gen.* 15, 5: *Num.* 1, 2, 3. Teleð þa and-fengas þe hym behefe synt computat sumptus qui ei necessarii sunt, *Lk.* 14, 28. Moises þa tealde Moses itaque numeravit, *Lk.* 3, 16.

¹Telnis, se; f. 1. Reproach, slander; calumnia, opprobrium, probrium. 2. Anxiety, care, vexation; sollicitudo, ærumna, vexatio:—1. *R. Lk.* 1, 25: *C. R. Lk.* 3, 14. 2. *C. R. Mk.* 4, 19.

Telo for tele think, *Bt.* 38, 3, v. tellan.

TELTRE *A* tenterhook; clavus, scilicet jugum textorium, *Cot.* 39, 162.

Tem a team, v. team.

TEMAN To generate, TEEM; gignere, *Cd.* 10, *Th.* p. 13, 1, v. tyman.

Temese, Tæmese, e; or an; f. [*Lye* says, Ita dictus, ut vulgo creditur, a concursu Tamæ et Isidis; potius tamen a Brit. Tām isc, i. e. aquarum agmen, aquæ tractus] The river THAMES; Thamesis, fluvius Angliæ celeberrimus:—Ea hatte Temese a river called Thames, *Chr. Ing.* p. 3, 12. On Temese muðan in the mouth of Thames; in Thamesis ostium, *Chr.* 851. Be suðan Temese by the south of Thames, *Chr.* 871. On twam healfum Temese on both sides the Thames, *Chr.* 1009. On Temesan or Temese on the Thames, *Chr.* 1009.

Temese - ford, Temesan - ford [*Lye* states, Situs est ad fl. Ivel et Usam, quorum concursu, in loco paulo demissiori, fit aquarum collectione irriguus, ac inundationibus obnoxius. Inde vero nomen sortitus esse videtur, Temese-ford, q. d. Tām isc ford, i. e. aquarum collectionis trajectus] TAMSFORD; vicus in agro Bedfordiensi,

ubi arcem struxerunt Dani, anno 921. Quam ejusdem anni æstate expugnarunt Angli, Rege ac præcipuis Danorum ducibus occisis, *Chr.* 921: 1000.

^kTEMIAN, getemian; ic temige; p. ode; pp. od. To TAME, subdue; domare:—Ic temige I tame, *Elf. gr.* 24. Þone ealdan lichoman his betwih dæg-hwamlicum fæstene swencte and temede senile corpus ejus inter quotidiana jejunia castigabat et domabat, *Bd.* S. p. 631, 35.

TEMPEL, templ, es; n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* m. *Ger.* m. *Dan.* n. *Swed.* n. tempel: *Isd.* tempil: *Ot.* thaz tempel n: *Wel.* teml, anciently temhyl a temple, church: *Ir. Gael.* teampull m. a temple, church: *Fr.* temple m: *It.* templo, tempio m: *Sp.* Port. templo m: *Grk.* τεμενος a separated place. *Adelung* says, that according to all appearance this word is taken from the Lat. templum, adding that in *Plat.* tempel has also the signification of a chamber, and that tempeln, uptempln, auftempeln signify to heap up, to make a high heap; tempel-toorn m. a high heap. It is hardly probable that these expressions can be considered to be taken from the Lat. templum, but rather that the *Ger.* tempel a high heap, may be applied to a high building, and afterwards to a high building destined for worship. Professor E. Jäkel, in his German Origin of the Latin Language, p. 57, is of this opinion] A TEMPLE; templum:—When the A.-S. settled in Britain, they had idols, altars, temples, and priests. We learn also from the unquestionable authority of our venerable Bede, that their temples were surrounded with enclosures, and that they were profaned if lances were thrown into them, *Bd.* 2, 9, 13: 3, 8: 2, 6: *Turner's Hist. of A.-S.* vol. I. p. 212:—Godes tempel Dei templum, *Mt.* 27, 40. Hys lichaman templ ejus corporis templum, *Jn.* 2, 21. Þæs temples heahnes templi vertex, *Mt.* 4, 5. Þæs temples getimbrung templi ædificia, *Mt.* 24, 1: *Mk.* 13, 1. Com to þam temple venit ad templum, *Lk.* 21, 38: *Jn.* 8, 2. On þæt tempel com in templum venit, *Lk.* 2, 27. Swerian on temple jurare per templum, *Mt.* 23, 16, 21.

Purh þæt templ *per templum*, Mk. 11, 16. Ongean þæt tempel *ex adverso templi*, Mk. 13, 3.
¹ Tempel-halgung *dedication of the temple*, Jn. 10, 22.
 Temprian; *p. ode; pp. getemprod. To TEMPER, mix, mingle; temperare, Som.*
 Ten ten, Bt. 38, 1, v. tyn.
 TENDAN *To TIND, set on fire; accendere, inflammare, v. atendan, ontendan.*
 Tender tinder, Elf. gr. 9, 26, v. tynder.
 Tending TINDING, *burning; incendium, Dial. 2, 2.*
 Tenel *a basket, v. tænel.*
 Tenet [*Asser. Tanet: Dunel. Tenet: Brom. Thenet: Thorn. Taneth, Thanet*] *The isle of THANET; insula in agro Cantiano: — Is on eastweardre Cent mycel ealond Tenet, þæt is syx hund hida micel æfter Angelcynnes æhte est in orientali Cantio magna insula, Tanatos, id est, sexcentarum familiarum magnitudinis juxta Anglicæ gentis æstimationem, Bd. S. p. 486, 18: Chr. 851: 853.*
^m Tengan *to hasten; festinare, Cd. 117, v. tængan.*
 Tenil *a basket, v. tænel.*
 Tense-rice, tense-rige, tense-rie [*Mann. says, a Francico tense, tinse census; rice rex, regnum*] *A royal tax; census regius, Chr. 1137.*
 Teo I draw, pull, Jn. 12, 32, v. teon.
 Teoche *A leader; dux: — Teoche æt torre leaders at the tower; duces ad turrim, Cd. 80.*
 Teode created, Bd. S. p. 597, 23, v. teon.
 Teofor red lead, v. teafor.
 Teogan *to tug, prepare, create, v. teon.*
 Teogeða tenth, Bd. S. p. 646, 15, v. teoða.
 Teóh draw, v. teon.
 Teohgað *persuades himself, Bt. 30, 1, v. teohhian.*
 Teohh, teohhe. *Fruit, produce, progeny, offspring; fructus, proles, soboles, Cd. 46.*
 TEOHHIAN, *tiohhian, geteohan, getiohhan; ic tiohhige, tiohhie; p. ode; pp. od. To pull, tug, endeavour, propose, design, appoint, determine, persuade one's self, resolve, suppose, think, judge, to pass judgment; trahere, conari, putare, statuere, ordinare: — Se leasa wena and sio rædelse þara dysigena monna tiohhie þæt the false opinion and the imagination of unwise men determine that, Bt. 27, 3. Hwidre ic þe nu teohhie to lædenne whither I design*

now to lead thee, Bt. 22, 2. Ælc mon tiohhað him every man proposes to himself, Bt. 33, 2. Him teohhode to wite appointed to him for punishment, Bt. 16, 2. Gif æne-gu gesceaft tiohhode if any creature attempted, Bt. 35, 4. Sume teohhiað þæt þæt betst sy some persuade themselves that that is best, Bt. 24, 2. Ðonan þe hi teohhiað þæt whence they think that, Bt. 26, 2: Bt. R. p. 168.
ⁿ Teohð draws, v. teon.
 Teolian; *p. ode to take care of, to mollify, Guth. Vit. c. ult., v. tilian.*
 Teollan *to tell, speak, Chr. 1086, v. tellan.*
 Teolung, e; *f. A TILLING, cultivation; cultura, L. Edg. Sup. Wilk. 79, 39.*
 Teoma *A beast of burden, an ass; animal quodvis subjugale, R. Mt. 21, 5.*
 TEO'N; *ic teó, teóge, þu tyhst, he tyhð, tihð, we teóð; p. teáh, geteág, geteáh, teh, geteh, teode, tiode, we tugon, getugon; sub. teóhð, tihte; p. tuge; imp. teó, teóh; pp. togen, betogen, getogen; v. a. [Plat. teén, tögen contracted from tehen in all the significations of the A.-S: Dut. trekken to pull: Frs. tia to pull, produce, bring forth: Ger. ziehen, and in some parts of Upper Ger. züchen, zeuchen: Old Ger. ziuhan, zechan, zihan: Moes. tiuhan ducere: Dan. trække, drage: Swed. tåga to march; tåga, tånja to stretch, to stretch out: Icel. toga trahere, ducere: Fr. touer to tow] 1. To TUG, TOW, pull, to go, draw to, entice, allure, bind; trahere, ducere, prehendere, accedere, suadere, sollicitare. 2. To draw out, appoint, bring forth, form, make, create; facere, statuere, creare. 3. To draw out a charge, to accuse, impeach; accusare, arguere: — 1. Teon swiðe to draw forcibly; trahere vehementer, Elf. gr. 28. Ic teo traho, traham, Jn. 12, 32. Teoh hit on dypan trahe ipsam in altum Lk. 5, 4. Sio gecynd eow tihð to þam angite, ac eow teohð gedwola of þam angite nature draws you to that knowledge, but error draws you from that knowledge, Bt. 26, 1: Lk. 5, 3. Teh hys nett on land traxit ejus rete in terram, Jn. 21, 11. Teah hyne drew him, Jdth. p. 23, 1. Tugon hy heora hrægl they drew their clothing, Ors. 3, 5.*

Þa teah he hig ongean retraxit ille eam, Ex. 4, 7. Teah to wuda went to the woods, Bt. 35, 6. Ham tugon went home, Chr. 1096: Ors. 4, 6. 2. Þe þu þe to wundrum teodest which thou to thyself hast wondrously formed, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 25. Þæt þu us þas wrace teodest that thou hast appointed us this exile, Cd. 189, Th. p. 235, 21. Þe he him to gode teode which he had made him for a god, Cd. 183, Th. p. 229, 13: Cd. 161: 46. 3. Gif hwa oðerne teon wille if any one wishes to accuse another, L. Pol. Alf. 29. Teah accused; accusavit, Ors. 4, 11. Gif hi man teo if one accuse him, L. Pol. Alf. 11. Gif man hlaforde teo if one accuse a lord, L. Pol. Cnut. 27. Tyhð me untryowða accuse me of untruths, Cd. 27. Þu me stale tyhst, Gen. 31, 31.
^o Teóna, an; *m. Reproach, injury, wrong, mischief, injustice, insult; calumnia, contumelia, ignominia, molestia, injuria, calamitas, jurgium: — Ne do ic þe nænne teonan non facio ego tibi nullam injuriam, Mt. 20, 13: Lk. 11, 45. Þæt he geðence þone teonan þe we him dydon ut reminiscatur injuriam quam nos ei fecimus, Gen. 50, 15. Ge ne ongitað hu micelne teonan ge doð ye understand not how great injury ye do, Bt. 14, 2. Cwyð þæt ic seo teonum georn sayeth that I am anxious for mischief, Cd. 27. Ic fleah teonan I fled insult, Cd. 103.*
 TEONAN *to anger, incense, slander, L. Ps. 105, 16. — Teoniende calumniators, L. Ps. 118, 121, 122, v. tynan.*
 Teón-cwydan *to speak reproachfully, to slander.*
 Teón-cwyde [*cwide a speech*] *a reproachful speech, a slander.*
 Teónd, es; *m. [part. of teon to accuse] An accuser; accusator, L. In. 48.*
 Teónde drawing, bearing, bringing forth, accusing, slandering, Cd. 161, v. teon.
 Teónere *A slanderer; calumniator, L. Ps. 71, 4.*
 Teón-ful *full of slander, troublesome, rebellious, malignant, Ps. 77, 10: Cd. 186.*
 Teón-hete *dire hate, Cd. 154.*
 Teóniende *slandering, L. Ps. 118, 121, 122, v. teonan.*
 Teón-leg *a troublesome flame, Cod. Exon. 22 a.*
 Teón-lic *Reproachful; contumeliosus, Lye.*
 Teónlice; *comp. or; sup. ost;*

adv. Reproachfully; contumeliose, Nic. 14.

^pTeón-ræden, ne; *f. the law or form of accusing, quarrel, what promotes quarrel, self-will, stubbornness, Jud. 15, 11, Elf. T. p. 9.*

Teón-smið *a worker of mischief, Cod. Exon. 35 b.*

Teontig *twenty, Bd. S. p. 485, 26, v. twentig.*

Teón-word *a reproachful word, Num. 13, 33.*

Teor tar, v. tero.

TEORIAN [Plat. Dut. teren absumere, consumere: Frs. tera to consume: Ger. zehren, abzehren to consume, waste, diminish: Dan. tære: Swed. tära to consume, waste: Icel. tóra miserè vitam trahere: Ir. Gael. tor, toras m. weariness; torchair to perish, pierce: Lat. tero: Grk. τειρω] To fail; deficere, T. Ps. 72, 19, v. geteorian.

Teors A TARSE; membrum virile, Med. ex. Quadr. 8, 2, 8: Cot. 163.

Teoru tar, v. tero.

Teorung *a failing, v. geteorung.*

Teorwe tar, L. M. 1, 61, v. tero.

^qTeotanhæal TETTENHALL-Kings, Staffordshire; pugnæ locus inter Anglos et Dacos:—Æt Teotanhæale at Tettenhall, [Ing. Tootenhall], Chr. 910.

Teoð draw, v. teon.

TEOÐA, teða m; seo, þæt, teoðe; *adj. [Plat. tiende, teinde tenth: Dut. tiendetenth; Frs. tiande, tegothe, degma f. tithes: Ger. zehnte tenth: Ker. zehanto, zento, tegotho: Moes. taihunda, taihunds: Dan. tiende: Swed. tionde: Icel. tíundi decimus] The TENTH; decimus:—Seo teoðe tid the tenth hour; decima hora, Jn. 1, 39: Ex. 29, 40. Syle þone teoðan dæl redde decimam partem, Deut. 14, 22. Oð þæne teoðan monð ad decimum mensem, Gen. 8, 5. On þam teoðan dæge in decimo die, Ex. 12, 3: Jos. 4, 19. Teoðan sceattas decimæ portiones, decimæ, L. Alf. 38, Wilk. p. 32, 3.*

Teoðian; ic teoðige; *p. ode; pp. od, v. a. [teoða tenth] To TITHE, to take a tenth; decimare:—Ge þe teoðigað or teoðiað myntan, &c., vos qui decimatis mentham, &c., Mt. 23, 23: Lk. 11, 42.*

Teoðing, teoðung, e; *f. 1. A TITHING, tithes; decimatio, decimæ. 2. A band of ten men; decuria:—1. Priddan dæl þare teoðunge a third part of*

the tithe; tertia pars decimarum, L. Const. Wilk. p. 113, 13. He sealde him þa teoðunge of eallum þam þingum, Gen. 14, 20: Lk. 18, 12. Teoðunga bringan decimas offerre, Gen. 28, 22. On teoðungum in tenths; in decimis, L. Edg. Can. 54. 2. L. Lund. 4.

^rTeoðing-ealdor *a president over ten, a president, a dean, captain, C. R. Ben. 33.*

Teoðing-man *a tithing-man, Ex. 18, 21.*

Teoðing-sceat *tithing-money, tithes, L. Edg. Sup. 2.*

Teow [teon to lead] *A leader; dux, v. toga.*

Teped, tepet. *Tapestry; tapes, Prov. 7.*

TE'ERAN; ic tére, þu tyrst, he tyrð; *p. tær, we tæron; pp. toren; v. a. [Plat. Dut. teren terere, absumere, consumere: Old Dut. terren, ont-terren dirimere, dilacerare: Ger. zehren to consume, waste, diminish; trennen to separate, divide, split: Dan. tære to consume, waste: Swed. tära like the Dan: Russ. deru: Wel. torri to break, burst, cut: Bret. terri, torri to break, lacerate, from the antiquated root torr m. a fracture, rupture: Ir. (s)troc to tear, rend: Gael. strac to tear, rend, to beat violently: Ir. Gael. srac or srachd to tear, rend, pull, to cut asunder, to rob, plunder: Heb. טרר tor to divide, split] To TEAR, rend, lacerate, bite; lacerare, scindere:—Ongan his feax teran began to tear his hair, Jdth. p. 25, 28. Tær he his claðas laceravit ille ejus vestimenta, Gen. 37, 29, 34. Hine tyrð teareth him, Lk. 9, 39, v. tirian to irritate.*

^rTer-finnas *The Tartars; Tartari, Ors. 1, 1.*

Tero, teru, tare, teor. *Tar, glue, paste; pix fluida, gluten:—Cot. 95. Blæc teru napta, Cot. 139, v. tyrwa.*

Teslum tesselum, Cot. 179.

Teso *The right; dexter:—On teso on the right, Cd. 186.*

TETER, tetr. A TETTER; impetigo, R. 11: Scint. 25: Past. 11, 6, Som.

Téð teeth, Ex. 21, 24, v. tóð.

Teða the tenth, Bd. S. p. 608, 17, v. teoða.

Teting discipline, instruction, rule, v. tihting.

TIAN *To tie; vincire, v. getian.*

TIBER, tifer; *g. tiberes, tibres; d. tibre; n. [Ir. Gael. tabhartas m. an offering, a gift; tab-*

hair to give, bring: Gael. iobairt f: Ir. iodbhairt a sacrifice, an offering. Adelung, under opfer sacrificium, observes that in the same manner as the Ger. opfer corresponds in the sense of the Lat. offerre (obfero) the A.-S. call tiber an offering, from toberan or toberan adferre, apportare] A sacrifice, gift, offering, victim; sacrificium, victima, oblatio:—Halig tiber a holy offering, Cd. 162. Hwær is þæt tiber where is the gift? Cd. 140. To tibre for a sacrifice; in sacrificium, Cd. 137. Caines ne wolde tiber sceawian would not behold Cain's offering, Cd. 47.

^rTibernes, se; *f. A sacrificing, destruction; sacrificatio, excidium, Ors. 1, 11.*

Tiber-sceaca, an; *m. A fruitful region, is Mr. Thorpe's translation; Lye says, Oblationum quassatrix, scilicet superficies terræ ita vocata, quod colentibus fruges suas quasi munera et dona (oblationum materiam) præbet. Forsan tamen mendose pro Tiber-sceat, i.e. munerum, oblationum, frugum regio. Per metonymiam, hemisphærium visibile. Ofer tiber-sceacan mid-dan-geardes super hemisphærium orbis, Cd. 8, v. autem Hickes's Thes. I. 127, 43: 199, 40.*

TICCEN, tyccen, es; *n. [Plat. zikkelke f: Ger. zicke f. zicklein n. a kid: Wil. zikki a kid. Considering the frequent interchange of t and z, c and k, the relationship of the Plat. and Ger. to the A.-S. is clear] A kid; hædus:—Ic sende þe an ticcen ego mittam tibi hædum, Gen. 38, 17: Lk. 15, 29. Sende an ticcen misit hædum, Gen. 38, 20: 37, 31. Mid þæra tyccena fellum cum hædorum pellibus, Gen. 27, 16. Bring me twa betstan ticcenu adfer mihi duos optimos hædos, Gen. 27, 9.*

Tices-well Tichwell, near Hunstanton, Norfolk, Th. An.

Tictator, es; *m. A dictator, Th. An.*

Tid taught, v. tyan.

Ti'd tiid; *g. d. tide; ac. tid, tide; f. [Plat. tid, tied, tyd, tide, tie f. time: Frs. tid f. time: Ger. zeit f: Ker. cyt tempus; citi tempora: Ot. zit tempus, hora: Dan. c. Swed. m. Icel. tid f. tempus, opportunitas: Slav. zhas, czas: Wel. dydd a day, as a definite time] 1. TIDE, time, season, oppor-*

tunity; tempus, syntaxis. 2. *A portion of time, an hour; hora:—1. Lencten tid verum tempus, Gen. 48, 7. Oð æfen tid ad vespertinum tempus, Bd. S. p. 496, 34. Seo tid nealæcte the time approached, Bd. S. p. 577, 16. Ge nyton hwænne seo tid is vos nescitis quando tempus est vel aderit, Mk. 13, 33. Þu ne oncneowe þa tide tu non nosti tempus, Lk. 19, 44. Manegum tidum multo tempore, multum temporis, Lk. 20, 9. Nu tomorgen on þisse ylcan tide jam cras in hoc ipso tempore, Ex. 9, 18. Sum fæc tide some space of time, Bd. S. p. 568, 4. 2. Swa swa healfre tide fæce as half an hour's space, Bd. S. p. 568, 1. Swylce anre tide quasi una hora, Lk. 22, 59. Seo syxte tid sexta hora, Lk. 23, 44. Fram þære sixtan tide a sexta hora, Mt. 27, 45. Ymb þa teoðan tid dæges circa decimam horam diei, Bd. S. p. 558, 12. Twelf tida þæs dæges duodecim horæ diei, Jn. 11, 9.*

*Tidan To BETIDE, happen; contingere:—Weald hwæt heom tide quodcunque vel siquid iis accadat, Off. Episc. 3.

Tid-dæg time's day, life's days, number of days, Cd. 58.

Tidder weak, v. tydder.

Tiddernys, tidernes. Weakness, corruption, v. tyddernes.

Tiddrung an offspring, v. tyd-drung.

Tidlic Temporal, seasonable; temporalis, opportunus, Elf. gr. 5: Cot. 146.

Tidlice; comp. or; adv. Timely, seasonably, fitly, quickly; tempestive, opportune, Ors. 3, 1: Bd. S. p. 478, 21.

*Tidlicenes, se; f. An opportunity, fit time; opportunitas, C. Lk. 22, 6.

Tid-renas timely or seasonable rains, Deut. 28, 12.

Tidrian to generate, v. tyddrian.

Tid-sanc, tid-sang periodical chanting or singing, the church service, C. R. Ben. 20.

Tid-sceawere an observer of times, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.

Tid-writere a time writer, chronologer, Cot. 43.

Tiedernes weakness, v. tyddernes.

Tiedra, tiedre frail, weak, Bt. 20, v. tydder.

Tiedrian to propagate, Cd. 74, v. tyddrian.

Tiegl a tile, v. tigel.

Tiehtan to draw, allure, v. tihtan.

Tiehting purpose, teaching, v. tihting.

*Tiele-sceot *A tabernacle, tent; tabernaculum, C. Ps. 14, 1.*

Tielung help, care, v. tilung.

Tien ten, v. tyn.

Tien-heafod a captain over ten men, an alderman.

TIER [Plat. Dut. tier f. a thriving or growing: Plat. Old Dut. tier f. gestus, modus: Ger. zier, zierde f. decus, cultus: Mons. Glos. zierula cultus; uupzierida muliebria ornamenta: Ot. Krist. l. i. v. 15, heil mágad zieri ave virgo decora: Dan. Swed. zirat m. ornament, decoration: Icel. tierleger decorus; tierlega decore: Heb. צורה tsure form, shape, Adelung] TIRE, ATTIRE, series, heap; apparatus, ordo, moles, Bt. R. p. 175.

Tifran To paint, describe; depingere, Ben.

Tifre with a sacrifice, from tifer, Cd. 226, v. tiber.

-tig [Ger. -zig: Moes. tig ten: Icel. -tugt, -tiu] forms tens in numeration; as, twentig twenty, þrittig thirty, &c. Words in -tig are declinable, yet without any variation of gender, -tig, -tigum, -tigra. In the nom. and ac. words ending in -tig are used both as nouns governing a g. and as adjectives agreeing in case with the noun; but, in d. and g. they appear to be used as adjectives only; as, twentig geara twenty years; þryttig scillingas (and scillinga) thirty shillings; twentigum wintrum, &c.

*TIGE, es; m. [from tian to tie, or teogan to pull, tug] 1. A tie, tug, pulling, fastness, efficacy; ligatura, nexus, obligatio, effectum. 2. What is tied or fastened; hence a bag, wallet, casket, hutch; marsupium, scrinium:—1. Habbað langne tige to geleafan trimminge have a lasting efficacy in confirming belief, Elf. T. p. 27, 26. 2. Cot. 16, 130.

Tige-horn a horn used for drawing blood, a cupping-glass; cucurbitula, L. M. 1, 47.

TIGEL, tigol, tigul, tiple, an. [Plat. tegel, teiel m. a tile: Dut. tegel m. a tile, square brick; tigchel m. a brick: Ger. ziegel m. f. a tile; tiegel m. a skillet, crucible: Tat. ziegala: Poem on St. Anno, cigelo: Dan. Swed. tegel n: Icel. tigul m. argilla lapidea, later, rhombus: Fr. tuile f: It. tegola f: Sp. teja f: Port. telha f: Pol. cegla: Bohm. cyhla. From the Lat. tegere: Ger. decken] A TILE, brick, any

thing made of clay, a pot, vessel. Mr. Ward, of Burslem, informs me that to this day porringers are called TIGS by the working potters; tegula, later, testa:—Astiðude swa swa tiple miht min aruit tanquam testa virtus mea, Ps. 21, 14. Hrof tigla roof tiles, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67. Mid heardum weorcum clames and tigelan cum duris operibus luti et laterum, Ex. 1, 14. Tigelena gemet laterum mensura, summa, Ex. 5, 14. Wircean tigelan formare lateres, Gen. 11, 3. Hig hæfdon tygelan for stan habuerunt lateres pro lapidibus, Gen. 11, 3. Tigol-getel a tale or number of bricks, Ex. 5, 18. Tigel-geweorc tilework, making of bricks, Ex. 5, 7. Tigol-geweorc, Ex. 5, 8. Tigul-geweorc, Ex. 5, 16. Wæs gesæd þæt him nære nan þing þæs tigol-geweorces for-gifen erat declaratum quod iis non esset nihil lateritii operis remissum, Ex. 5, 19. Tigel-wyrhta a tile or pot-worker, potter. Æcer tigel-wyrhtena ager figulorum, Mt. 27, 7, 10.

*Tigelen Made of pot; figulinus, testaceus:—Fæt tigelen vas figulinum, fictile, Ps. 2, 9.

Tigel-geweorc potter's work, v. tigel, &c.

Tight discipline, Cot. 92, v. tyht.

Tigincg A tying, binding; ligatio, vinctura, Som.

Tigl A windlass; tractorium, trochlea, suctula, Elf. gl.

Tigle A tile, [v. tigel] also a fish, the lamprey: murænula piscis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.

Tigol, tigul a tile, v. tigel.

Tigris A tiger, Th. An.

Tibian, tihhan. To think, judge, determine; sentire, secum reputare, judicare, statuere:—Tihhað he þæt he mæge beon swiðe gesælig he thinks he can be very happy, Bt. 24, 3. Tihodon hine to forlættanne determined to leave him, Bt. 38, 1, v. teohhian.

Tiht discipline, v. tyht.

TIHTAN; ic tihte, þu tihtest, he tihð, we tihtað; p. we tihton; sub. tihte; v. a. 1. To draw, persuade, solicit, allure, provoke; trahere, suadere, allicere, provocare. 2. To accuse; accusare:—1. Ic wolde tihtan to godum þeawum I would persuade to good manners, Bt. 38, 3. Se lichoma in lustfulnysse tihð caro in delectationem trahit, Bd. S. p. 497, 26: Bt. c. 20. Tihton irritaverunt, Cot. 118: L. Ps. 77, 45, 64. 2. Hwi tihð ure

- hlaford us swa micles falses
quare accusat noster dominus
nos tanti falsi? Gen. 44, 7.
Gif man oðerne tihte if
one accuse another, *L. Hloth.*
10, v. teon.
- *Tiht-bysig, tyht-bysig. Often ac-
cused; accusatus frequenter,
L. Edg. 7.
- Tihtendlic Persuading, exhorting;
hortativus, incentivus, *Elf. gr.*
38.
- Tihtenne An excitement, entice-
ment; incitamentum, illece-
bra, *Cot.* 115, 118.
- Tihtere, tyhtere. An allurer, en-
ticer; suador, hortator, *Elf.*
gl. Som. p. 74.
- Tihð draws, solicits, *Bt.* 20, v.
teon.
- Tihting Persuasion, suggestion,
intention; hortatio, suasio,
suggestio, intentio:—*Elf. gr.*
9, 3. Purh þes lare and to
tihtinge through whose instruc-
tion and persuasion, *Chr.* 1094:
Epil. R. Conc: R. Ben. interl. 68.
- TIHTLE, tyhtle, an; f. [*Plat.*
ticht, tigt f. accusation: Old
Dut. Frs. tichte, tichtege f. ac-
cusatio, crimen: *Ger.* zeihung,
beziehung, inzicht f. charge,
imputation: Old *Ger.* zieht f:
Mons. Glos. inzihti] An accu-
sation, charge; accusatio, pos-
tulation:—Gif hit anfeald
tyhtle sy if it be a simple accu-
sation, *L. In.* 78, *Wilk.* p. 27,
24. Unscyldig þære tyhtlan
innocent of the charge, *L.*
Ethelst. 23, *W.* p. 61, 6. Þe
þa tyhtlan age who has the
accusation, *L. Hloth.* 10.
- *Tihtlian; ic tihtlige; p. ode;
sub. tihtlige; pp. od; v. a.
To accuse; accusare, crimi-
nari:—Gif man diacon tiht-
lige if one accuse a deacon, *L.*
Eccl. Cnut. 5: *L. Const. W.* p.
114.
- Tihtnes, se; f. An inward stir-
ring, persuasion, instinct; in-
structio naturalis, instinctus,
Cot. 110, 188.
- Tihtung a persuading, *Fulg.* 20,
v. tihting.
- Tiid time, season, *Menol.* 110: *Bd.*
S. p. 626, 4: 768, 27, v. tid.
- Tiig Mars, v. tiw.
- TIL; adj. [*Plat.* tile, tilo a
Christian, a name designating
the good: Old *Ger.* zil n. sco-
pus: *Moes.* gatils; *Grimm*
writes it ga-tils commodus, op-
portunus; til occasio, opportu-
nitas] Good, abounding, excel-
lent; bonus, abundans, præ-
stans:—He wæs selfa til he
was himself good, *Cd.* 78.
Wæron men tile men were
good, *Cd.* 79. Tile and yfle
good and evil: boni atque

- mali, *Cd.* 227. Gum cystum
til a man in wealth abounding,
Cd. 86. Tilum gesiðum with
excellent rulers, *Bt. R.* p. 188.
- ^bTIL, tille [*Frs.* til till, until:
Swed. till till, until: *Dan.*
Icel. til, ad, in, nimis. *Dr.*
Grimm, in his *Deutsche Gram-
matik*, vol. ii. p. 767, observes,
“The Old North. til ad; *Dan.*
til; *Swed.* till, a separable
particle, is peculiar to the north-
ern dialects; for it is not iden-
tical with the Goth. du, the
Old high *Ger.* zi, zuo, the *A.-S.*
to, &c. Til always governs the
g. case, while du and zi in gene-
ral govern the d. and never
the g.” *Dr. Grimm* remarks
further that the *Eng.* until
donec, usque, though Old *Eng-
lish*, (and not *A.-S.* which uses
oð) appears to be a real *Dan-
ism*. *Dr. Grimm's* affirmation
that til always governs the g.
is not quite correct, for in all
the northern dialects til gene-
rally governs the ac. and only
sometimes the g. If the *A.-S.*
example cited below, on the au-
thority of *Som.* be admitted, it
disproves *Dr. Grimm's* asser-
tion] 1. To; ad. 2. Until;
donec:—1. Cweð til him Hæ-
lend the Saviour said to him,
Som. Tille Gode to God;
Deo, Chart. Athelst. Mon. Angl.
195, 48. 2. *Chr.* 1140.
- Tilgende tilling, *Chr.* 876, from
tilian.
- ^cTILIA, tiliga, tiligea, an; m.
[*Dut.* teler m. a begetter, pro-
creator: Old *Dut.* teelman m.
a farmer: *Wel.* tyluwr a house-
holder] A TILLER, husband-
man; cultor, agricola, inqui-
linus:—Þa cwædon þa tilian
him betwynan, *Mk.* 12, 7.
He fordeð þa tiligean ille
perdet istos agricolas, *Mk.* 12,
9. Sende he to þam tiligum
hys þeow misit ille ad agricola-
s ejus servum, *Mk.* 12, 2.
- TILIAN; ic tilige, þu tilast; p.
ode; sub. ic, þu, he tilige;
pp. ed; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* te-
len: Old *Dut.* teelen to beget,
engender, also to till the
ground, to raise seed: *Frs.* tela,
tila, thila, to cultivate the ground,
to build; tigia to procreate] 1. To
prepare, procure, obtain, sup-
ply, seek; parare, procurare
quærere. 2. To TILL, culti-
vate, plough; parare terram,
arare. 3. To TOIL, labour,
endeavour, assist, exercise, stu-
dy, take care of, cherish, cure;
operam dare, studere, niti,
curare. 4. To reckon, ac-
count, assign, ascribe; compu-
tare, assignare:—1. Þa Noe

- ongan to eorðan him ætes
tilian then Noah began on earth
to prepare food for himself,
Cd. 75. Þæt he þa eorð-
an worhte, and him þeron ti-
lode ut ille terram exerceret,
et sibi ex ea pararet (victum),
Gen. 3, 23. Sume tiliað wifa
some seek wives, *Bt.* 24, 3. 2.
Land to tilianne to till land
Chr. 1092. 3. Geornlice ic
tylode to awritanne I diligent-
ly laboured to write, *Bd. S.* p.
649, 11. Þonne þu tilast
þin on eorðan quando tu ex-
ercueris te in terram, *Gen.* 4,
12. He is wyrðe þæt þu him
tilige ille est dignus ut tu ei
operam des, *Lk.* 7, 4. To
eorðan elnes tilode to earth
strength applied, *Cd.* 47.
Manege tiligað many endea-
vour, *Bt.* 39, 10, *Card.* p. 348,
30. 4. Þæt þu ne tilige þe
selfum agnes that thou ascribe
it not to thyself as thy own, *Bt.*
30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 27: *Bd.*
S. p. 524, 4.
- ^dTiliga a farmer, v. tilia.
Tilige prepare, labour, v. tilian.
Tiling help, care, v. tilung.
Tille, is found in the following
places:—On tille in a station, in
a fixed position; in fixa sta-
tione, *Bt. R.* p. 178. Of tille
from (its) station; e fixa sta-
tione, *Menol. F.* 220, *Lye.*
- Til-modig quiet-minded, meek,
gentle, *Cd.* 90: 98.
- Tilnes, se; f. Labour, exertion,
care; labor, v. tiling.
- Tilð, tilða [tilð what is tilled,
from tilian to till] TILTH,
culture, fruit, crop; cultura,
cultura terra, satum:—Ælc tilð
on mersc-lande for-ferde all
the crop in the marsh land
perished, *Chr.* 1098: 1097.
- Tilung, e; f. Study, atten-
tion, work, labour, culture, as-
sistance; studium, animi in-
tentio, labor, cultura:—Man-
na tilunga men's studies, *Bt.*
24, 4. Ete ælpeodig folc
þine tilunga absumet alieni-
genapopulus tuos labores, *Deut.*
28, 33. Lac of eorðan tilun-
gum oblatio e terræ cultura,
Gen. 4, 3.
- TÍMA, an; m. [*Dan.* time c. an
hour: *Swed.* timma f: timme
m. an hour: *Icel.* tími m. hora,
tempus, felicitas; tíma f. lar-
gitas, liberalitas: *Gael.* tim f.
time, season: *Fr.* temps m: *It.*
Port. tempo m: *Sp.* tiempo
m.] TIME; tempus:—Tima
gecwemnyssse tempus placatio-
nis, *Ps.* 68, 16. Se tima þæt
winberian ripodon tempus
quo uuæ maturuerunt, *Num.*
13, 21. Min tima is gehende

meum tempus est prope, *Mt.* 26, 18. Com to his tyman venit ad ejus tempus præstitutum, *Jn.* 5, 4. Pæm timum in the time; eo tempore, *Bt.* 38, 5.

^c Timan to teem, produce, v. tyman.

TIMBER, timbor; d. timbre [*Plat.* Old Dut. timmer, timber n. wood, timber: *Frs.* timbr n. a building: *Ger.* zimmer n. like the *Plat*: Old *Ger.* zimber, zimbra, zimbri, zember, skaffelosa zimbri informis materia: *Dan.* tömmer n. timber: *Swed.* timmer n. timber: *Icel.* timbr n. timber] 1. **TIMBER**, wood; lignum, materia. 2. A tree; arbor. 3. A frame, structure, building; structura, ædificium. 4. A wooden instrument; quodvis instrumentum ligneum:—1. No mihton Godes beon þa þe manna handum geworhte wæron of eorðlicum timbre non poterant Dei esse illi qui hominum manibus fabricati erant e terrestri materia, *Bd.* S. p. 552, 11. 2. *Ors.* 4, 4. 3. Hyhtlic heofon-timber joyous heavenly frame, *Cd.* 8. To þæm timbre gefæstnad fastened to the building, *Bd.* S. p. 544, 31: 567, 12. 4. *Cot.* 167.

^f **Timbrian**, getimbrian; ic getimbrige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Plat.* timmern: *Dut.* timmeren ædificare: *Ger.* zimmern ædificare: Old *Ger.* zimbran, zimbron, kizimbron: *Lip.* getimbrit ædificatus: *Not.* *Ps.* 121, 3; daz ist diu himlisca Ierusalem, diu in burge uuis kezimberot uurt uzer chechen unde geistlichen steinen hæc est cælestis Solyma, quæ ut civitas ædificatur ex lapidibus vivis et spiritualibus: *Ker.* uses this word in a moral sense, to edify: *Moes.* timbrjan ædificare: *Dan.* tömmre, tömre to timber, to prepare or square timber for building: *Swed.* timra like the *Dan*: *Icel.* timbra ædificare. Adelung thinks this verb is related to the *Grk.* τέμνειν to cut, and the *Heb.* דמם dmm or damam to cut down.—timber wood] 1. To timber, or to build with timber or wood, the first building probably being of wood, hence generally to build, erect; ædificare, struere. 2. To build up the mind, to instruct, edify; morali sensu ædificare, instruere:—1. Ic timbrige I build; ego struo, *Elf. gr.* *Som.* p. 28, 5. Uton timbrian us ceastre and stypel agedum, ædificare nobis urbem et turrim, *Gen.* 11, 4.

Ic timbrode setl þin ædificavi sedem tuam, *Ps.* 88, 5. Ge þe timbrigað witegena byrgena vos qui ædificatis prophetarum sepulchra, *Mt.* 23, 29: *Lk.* 11, 47, 48. 2. Mid godcundre lare timbrede divina doctrina instruxit, *Bd.* 518, 10.

^g **Timbrung** a building, structure, repair, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 68, v. getimbrung.

Timlice **TIMELY**, quickly, soon; tempestive, cito:—Swa timlice so quickly, so soon, *Elf. Test.* 1.

TIMPAN A tabret, drum; tympanum:—Mid timpanum cum tympanis, *Gen.* 31, 27. Timpanan plegiende tympana pulsans, *C. Ps.* 67, 27.

TIN, es; n. [*Plat.* tinn n: *Dut.* *Dan.* *Icel.* tin n: *Ger.* zinn n: *Wel.* ystæn tin, pewter: *Bret.* stean m: *Ir.* stan: *Corn.* staen: *Gael.* stavin f. pewter, tin] **TIN**; stannum, vel uti scribitur in *Elf. gr.* 5, stagnum. Unde vocem stagna, i. e. lacus, reddidit Saxonius interpres *Ps.* 113, 8, *MS.* T. per tine quasi fuisset stan-na, *Lye.*

Tin ten, *Bd.* S. p. 485, 24, &c., v. tyn.

^b **Tina**, **Tine**. The river **Tine**; Tina fluvius, qui Hagustaldum et Novo-castrum præterlapsus in finibus agri Northymbrensis et Dunelmensis mare Germanicum ingreditur:—Be **Tinan** þære ea by the river **Tine**, *Chr.* 875: *Bd.* S. p. 642, 36.

Tinan - muða [*Malm.* *Dunel.* *Hovd.* *Ric.* Tinemuðe: *Brom.* Tynmouth] **TINMOUTH**; the mouth of the **Tine**; Tinæ fluvii ostium, *Chr.* 792.

Tinclan To tickle, to move pleasantly; titillare, *Scint.* 12.

Tindas **TINES**, the teeth of harrows; occæ rastri, *Som.*

Tinen, **tinnen**. Of tin, made of tin; stanneus, *Cot.* 166: *Elf. gr.* 5.

Tingnys, se; f. Usefulness, service, eloquence; utilitas, eloquentia, v. getingce.

Tin-manna-ealdor a governor of ten men, a decemvir.

Tinterg torment, affliction, hell, *R. Mt.* 4, 24: *C. Mt.* 10, 28, v. tintreg.

Tintergan to torment, afflict, *C. R. Mt.* 8, 29, v. tintregian.

Tinter-þegn a minister of torments, an executioner, *Cot.* 5.

Tintreg, **tinterg**, es; m. also tintrege, an; f. Torment, torture, punishment; tormentum, cruciatus, pœna:—Helle-tintreges muð inferni tormenti os, *Bd.* S. p. 630, 13.

Tintrega stowe tormentorum locus, *Lk.* 16, 28. On tintregum gegripene cruciatibus detenti, *Mt.* 4, 24. Þa he on þam tintregum wæs quum ille in tormentis esset, *Lk.* 16, 23. Tintregan fela torments many, *Cd.* 224, v. trege.

ⁱ **Tintreganlic**, **tintreglic**. Belonging to punishment or torment, infernal; pœnalis, gehennalis:—Be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wites de horrore gehennalis pœnæ, *Bd.* S. p. 598, 15.

Tintregian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To torment, punish, torture; cruciare, pœnis afficere, verberibus mulctare:—Tintregodon hyne plagis cædebant eum, *Lk.* 10, 30.

Tintregung, e; f. Punishment, torment; cruciatus, tormentum, *R.* 98.

Tiode created, *Cd.* 9, v. teon.

Tiohhian to suppose, determine, v. teohhian.

TIOLA [*Gael.* tiolam m. a snatch, a sudden attempt at biting] An endeavour, exertion, labour; conatus, nisus, vehementia, *Som.*

Tiolan; p. ode; pp. od to toil, labour, study, prepare, get, *Bt.* 22, 1: 39, 12, v. tilian.

^j **Tiolo**; adv. Earnestly, anxiously; vehementer, importune, sollicitate:—Tiolo micel sprec vehementer magna controversia, *Conc. Clovesh. ap. Bd.* S. p. 768, 17: *Hickes's Diss. Ep.* p. 80.

Tiolung study, attention, *Bt.* 24, 3, v. tiling.

Tion; p. ode to draw, lead, produce, accuse, *Bd.* S. p. 615, 8, v. teon.

Tiona a reproach, accusation, *Prov.* 6, 11, v. teona.

Tion-cwide a reproachful speech, v. teon-cwyde.

Tioða m; the tenth, v. teoða.

TIR, **Tyr**, es; m. [*Norse.* **Tir**, **Tiir**, **Tyr**, in modern orthography, Thor the god of thunder] A name of Odin, or one of his sons; hence, a leader, prince, commander, Lord; hence also, splendour, brightness, glory, power, dominion, victory; nomen Odini, vel principis saltem Asarum, i. e. divorum septentrionalium, Odini filiorum; Mars, Mercurius; metonymice, quivis dux, princeps, dominus, imperator a personis ad rem transferebatur, adeo ut significaret gloria, principatus, dominatio vel dominium, imperium, potestas:—Tir metod Lord Creator, glorious Creator; dominus Creator, *Cd.* 108. *Æsca*

tir *glory of spears*, Cd. 97. Tir win a beloved prince; princeps dilectus, Bt. R. p. 186. Eadiges tir *glory of the blessed*, Cd. 215. Tires brucað *enjoy dominion*; dominationis potimini, imperio gaudete, Cd. 74. Tires brytta *Lord of glory*; gloriæ Dominus, Jdth. p. 22, 36. Torhte tire *bright glory*; illustris dominio, victoria, Cd. 4. Tirum fæst in *glories fast*, Cd. 190.

^k Tir-, [Ger. zier: Dan. zyr] As a prefix denotes *glorious, powerful, very, exceeding, highest, the sup. degree*; adjectivis præposita hæc vox tir tam apud Anglo-Saxones, eorum significationem adauget usque ad gradum superlativum: —Tir-eadig *tanquam imperator*, i. e. *maximis modis, summe beatus, dives, potens, clarus. Beatissimus, ditissimus, clarissimus*. Tir-eadige hæleð *most eminent men*; clarissimi viri, Menol. F. 26. Tyn hund geteled tir-eadigra *ten hundred numbered illustrious warriors*, Cd. 154. Tir-fæst *quasi omnium dominator, fixus. Constantissimus, stabilissimus, propositi tenacissimus: et proinde etiam, eximius, maximus, præstantissimus*. Tir-fæst mētod *glorious Creator*, Cd. 50. Heht tir-fæstne hæleð *commanded (the) illustrious chief*; jussit præstantissimum virum, Cd. 146. Tir-fruma *imperio primus, supremus, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 22. Tir-meahhtig dominatu potens, potentissimus, Cod. Exon. 25 a, 2.*

^l Tirian, tirigan, tyrigan, tyrian, tyrwian; p. ode, de; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. tarren, targen, tergen *irritare, vexare*: Dut. tergen: Old Dut. terghen, both like the Plat: Ger. zer-gen *to vex, provoke*: Dan. tærge *to irritate, incense*: Icel. tyra ægre patere: Grk. τειπεῖν *vexare*] To vex, provoke, irritate, exasperate; vexare, exasperare, exacerbare, irritare, irridere:—Þe tirð on þa þrotan *which irritates thee in the throat*, Bt. 22, 1. Hu lange tyrwiað feond *usquequo improperabit inimicus?* L. Ps. 73, 11. Na he tyrigde spræca his *non exacerbavit sermones ejus*, M. Ps. 104, 26. Me tyrað mine eagan *me irritant mei oculi*, Lippio, Elf. gr. 30. Ða þe tyriað *qui exasperant*, L. Ps. 65, 6: 67, 7. Hine mid wurdum tirigdon illum *verbis irritaverunt*, Job. p. 167,

13. Hig me tirigdon illi me *provocaverunt*, Deut. 32, 21. Hi tyrwedon hine *exacerbaverunt illum*, L. Ps. 77, 45, 46. Na hi tyrigdon spræca his *non illi exacerbaverunt sermones ejus*, Ps. 104, 26: Cot. 205. Mid ungyldde tyrwigen-de wæs *vexing with unjust tribute*, Chr. 1100, v. teran *to tear*.

^m Tirr a tower, v. tor.

TIT, titt, es; m. [Plat. titt, titte f: Dut. tet f: Ger. zitze: Mons. Glos. tuito mamma: Wel. teth a teat, dug; tethan a cow's udder; diden the nipple or teat of a breast: Ir. Gael. did f. a pap: It. tetta f. the breast: Sp. Port. teta f. teat: Fr. teton m: Slav. cyc, cecy, sosy: Dan. patte c: Swed. patt m. diss m. teat: Heb. טט dd or dad: Chald. pl. טטט ddin or daddin udders; Grk. τιτθη, τιτθος] A TEAT, pap, breast; uber, mamma, mammula, mamilla:—Elf. gr. 9, 18: Elf. gl. Som. p. 71. Titas mamillæ, Cot. 132, 163. Tito, titto ubera, C. R. Lk. 11, 27. Tyten, T. Ps. 21, 8.

Titelod *Entitled*; intitulatus, v. getitelod.

ⁿ TIDA, tithe, tyðe. Obtained his desire or purpose, in possession of; compos:—Ðu þæs tiða beo thou of this shalt be in possession, Cd. 107: 117. He wæs from drihtne tyðe þære bene þe he bæd ille erat a domino compos voti quod ille rogabat, i. e. a domino impetravit quod petebat, Bd. S. p. 607, 32. Ealles þæs þe ge biddað ge beoð tiða *omnis istius quod vos petitis, vos eritis compotes*, Mt. 21, 22.

TIDÉ, tyðe [Plat. tügen in its signification of getting, acquiring, buying] A gift, favour; donum, gratia:—To tyðe syl-lan in donum sive dono dare, Bd. S. p. 540, 27. Tiðe gefremede *gratiam perfecit*, Jdth. p. 21, 5.

^{*} Tiðian, tyðian, tyðigean; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [tiðe a gift] To grant, allow, permit; annuere, concedere, permittere:—Gif þu me æniges þinges tiðian wylle *si tu mihi quamvis rem annuere velis*, Gen. 18, 3. Geornde þet he scolde him tyðian þet he geornde desired that he would grant what he asked, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 32. Nolde nateshwon him tiðian þæt noluit nequam ei permittere ut, Num.

21, 23. He nateshwon hire þæs tiðian nolde ille nequam ei hoc annuere noluit, Gen. 39, 8. He his bene tyðigean wolde *he his petition would grant*, Bd. S. p. 550, 43. Drihten tiðode me Dominus annuebat mihi, Deut. 9, 19. Tiðiað me grant me, Cd. 117. Snytre tyðiende *sapientiam præstans, concedens*, L. Ps. 18, 8.

^o Tiðing a tithing, v. teoðing.

Titt-strycel [strycel, a nipple] the nipple or teat of the breast; mamilla, papilla, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.

Titul A TITLE; titulus, inscriptio, C. Mk. 15, 26.

Tiw, tyw, tii, tiig, tu, es; m. [Icel. ty, tyss, tyr *deaster septentrionalium, Mars, fama præclara. One of the ases, aesir, or northern gods; the issue of the marriage of Odin and his wife Trigga, the daughter of Tiorgun*] The god of war; Mars:—Tiwes dæg, Tywes dæg TUESDAY; Martis dies, Rubr. ad Mt. 18, 15: Mk. 14, 1: Jn. 7, 1, 14: 10, 1. Tiwæs-dæg, Chr. 1104.

^p To; prep. d. [Plat. Frs. to at, to: Dut. te, tot at, to: Ger. zu: Ker. Ot. Wil. zi, zua, zuo, ze, za: Moes. du ad: Bret. da: Ir. Gael. Pol. do: Corn. tho: Ind. sa. The Lat. ad is only a transposition of the vowel] To, towards, for, from; ad, in, ob, pro, a, ab:—Cumað to me, Mt. 11, 28. On-feng to rice took to (the) kingdom, Chr. 3. Ða cwæð se Hælend to him, Mt. 4, 10. To dæge þissum to this day, Cd. 49. To Cristes mæssan to Christ's mass or Christmas, Chr. 1043. Hig beon eow to mete, Gen. 1, 29: Mt. 19, 27. To wife in uxorem, Gen. 20, 12: Mt. 14, 4. To hlaf in panem, Mt. 4, 3. To tacnum, and to tidum, and to dagum, and to gearum in signa, et in tempora, et in dies, et in annos, Gen. 1, 14. To miclum wyrðe pro magno pretio, Mt. 26, 9. To þrym hund penegum or penegon pro trecentis denariis, Mk. 14, 5. To soðum or soðe pro vero, Mt. 5, 32: 8, 11. To his honda healdan to hold from or under his hands; ab ejus manibus tenere, Chr. 887.—To is never used before verbs in the infinitive mood, as in the present Eng; but when to is put before a verb, it seems to convert the verb into a noun, and to govern it in the d, doubling the n, because the

*altfærh-tugethon,
tuthon

preceding vowel is short. This is what is often called a gerund; but even in Lat. the gerunds amandi, amando, amandum, are merely the g. d. ac. of amandus. Hujus particuli to ope formatur infinitivus derivativus, qui et gerundivus, supinalis, et participialis appellari potest; eo quod vim habet gerundii, supini, et participiorum in rus et dus, respective: ut, Gessette to gehealdenne constituit ad custodiendum, Gen. 3, 24. Wyrðe to beranne dignus ad portandum, Mt. 3, 11. Genyt to ganne compellit ad eundum, Mt. 5, 41. He hi asende godspell to bodigenne ille eos misit evangelium prædicatum vel ad prædicandum, Mk. 3, 14. Eaðelicre or eðre to cweðanne, cweðenne or secgenne facilius dictu vel ad dicendum, Mt. 5, 9: Mk. 2, 9. To cumenne venturus, Mt. 11, 3, 14. To sylenne tradendus, prodendus, Mt. 17, 22. Ondred to faranne metuit ire, Mt. 2, 22. Alyfe me to farenne permitte me ire, Mt. 8, 21.

^qTo; adv. [All the cognate words in to the prep. are used also as adverbs; thus, Plat. to veel too much, &c.] Too, also; nimis, insuper:—To micel too much; nimis multus, nimius, Bt. 37, 4. To feorre nimis procul, Ex. 8, 28. To neh nimis prope, Ex. 19, 12. To slaw too slow; nimis tardus, Bt. 37, 4. Nigon hund wintra, and hund seofontig to nine hundred winters, and seventy also (too), Cd. 62.

To-, in composition is generally used exactly as to in the present Eng.; but it sometimes involves the idea of deterioration, and then seems to correspond with the Icel. tor-; as, to-dræfan to disperse, dissipate.

To æfen to evening, Ex. 16, 12.

To-ætycean to add to, to super-add, to increase; super-ad-dere, augere, Bd. S. p. 609, 33.

To-ætynys an addition to, an increase; augmentum, Bd. S. p. 553, 14.

To-agan to claim, Cd. 216, v. agan.

To-alætan to let go from, to relax; relaxare, R. Ben. interl. in prol.

To-ancnawnes, se; f. An invention, a curious invention; ad-inventio, Cot. 5.

To-ansendan to send to, to appoint; destinare, Cot. 68.

^rTo-asendan to admit; admittere, Wanl. Cat. p. 292.

To-asettan to appoint to, to appoint; apponere, Bd. S. p. 528, 20.

To-aspanan to allure to, entice; allicere, Ors. 3, 9.

To-awylan; p. he to-awylte to roll to, to roll; advolvere, Mt. 27, 60.

To-bæde prayed to, adored, Ors. 6, 1, v. biddan.

To-bærst broke, Dial. 1, 2, v. to-berstan.

To-beátan; p. to-beot to beat, to beat to pieces; diverberare, Chr. 1009, v. beátan.

To-becuman to come to, to approach; advenire, Mt. 6, 10, v. becuman.

To-befealdan; p. to-befeold to apply; ad-plicare, Scint. 78, v. fealdan.

To-begeatest obtainedst; acquisivisti, Cant. Moys. ad calcem Heptateuch. v. 20, v. begitan.

To-begyman to attend, consider; attendere, Ps. 65, 18, v. begyman.

To-beotan; p. ode. To menace, threaten, to impend over; minari, imminere:—Ðam þe se deað tobeotað quibus mors imminet, Bd. S. p. 493, 30. Ðæs eagan forwyrd tobeotode oculi interitum minatus est, Bd. S. p. 611, 19. Tobeotende imminens, Bd. S. p. 611, 23, v. beatan.

^sTo-beran to bear or carry to, to swell; adferre, tumere, differre, Cot. 14: Past. 17, 9.

To-berennes, se; f. A difference; differentia, Cot. 69.

To-berstan; p. to-bærst, we to-bærston; pp. to-borsten to burst, break, to be dashed in pieces; dirumpere, Elf. gr. 24: Ors. 4, 10, C., v. berstan.

To-berstung a bursting in pieces.

To-bigende bowing to, bending, bowing down, Cot. 64.

To-bireð is distant; distat, V. Ps. 102, 12.

To-blawan; pp. to-blawen, to-blæd to inflate, elevate, scatter; inflare, diffilare, L. Ps. 36, 37: Scint. 17.

To-bodian to deliver to, to announce, Ps. 21, 32.

To-borsten broken, Lk. 8, 29, v. to-berstan.

To-bote TO-BOOT, Lev. 4, 23, 28, v. bót.

To-bræc broke, tore, destroyed, Mt. 21, 12: Mk. 11, 15, v. to-brecan.

To-brædan; p. to-brædde to spread abroad, to extend, expand, dilate; dilatate, extendere, expandere, Bt. 18, 1, 2:

30, 1: Ps. 80, 9: 118, 32: Mt. 23, 5, v. brædan.

^tTo-brædednys, to-brædnys broadness, Ps. 117, 5, v. bradnis.

To-brægd cast off, Cd. 126, v. to-bredan.

To-brecan; p. to-bræc; pp. to-brocen to break, separate, tear, destroy, Bt. 35, 4: Ex. 23, 24: Mt. 9, 16, v. brecan.

To-bredan, to-bregdan; p. to-bræd, we to-brædon, to-brudon; pp. to-brædd, to-brægd; v. a. To put or shake off, separate, divide, pull in pieces; discutere, excutere, dividere, discindere, dilacerare:—Slepe tobredon put off sleep, Jdth. p. 25, 7. Tobræd hi to sticcum discidit eum in frusta, Jd. 14, 6. Metod tobræd monna spræce the Creator scattered men's speech, Cd. 81. Slæpe tobræd shook off sleep, Bd. S. p. 596, 5. Tobrudon dilacerarunt, Ors. 4, 2. Slæpe tobrægd cast off sleep, Cd. 126. Tobroden fractus, Fulg. 19.

To-bringan to bring to, Ors. 5, 13.

^uTo-brittan, to-brytan; v. a. To rub, bruise, break, to break to pieces; conterere, confringere, comminuere:—Teð sinfulra þu to-brittest dentes peccatorum tu contrivisti, Ps. 3, 7. Folc þu tobrittest populum tu confringes, Ps. 55, 7. Heo tobryt þin heafod illa conteret tuum caput, Gen. 3, 15. Boga tobryteð arcum confringet, Ps. 45, 9. To-bryttende breaking; confringens, Hymn. To-bryt confractus, Ps. 36, 16. Tobrytten contritus, L. Ps. 146, 3, v. breotan.

To-brocen broken, v. to-brecan.

To-broden broken, v. to-bredan.

To-brogden broken, v. to-brocen.

To-broht brought to; p. of to-bringan.

To-brycð breaks, tears, Mt. 9, 16, v. to-brecan.

To-brysan; pp. ed. To bruise, break; conterere, contundere, confringere:—He tobryst ipse conteret, dissipabit, Mt. 21, 44. He bið tobrysed ille erit confractus, id.

To-brytednys, se; f. Bruisedness, sorrow; contritio, L. Ps. 13, 7.

To-burston broken, Mk. 27, 51, v. to-berstan.

To-ceorfan To carve or cut off; amputare, C. Mk. 14, 47.

To-ceowan to chew, eat, Pasch. Hom. p. 6, 26.

To-cinan To cleave or cut asunder; diffindere, Cot. 61, 179.

^vTo-cir-hus a house to turn to, an inn, *Cot.* 58.

To-cleaf split, clove, v. to-clufan.

To-cleofe split, v. to-clufan.

To-cleofian; p. to-cleofode, to-gecleofode. To cleave to, to adhere, stick; adhærere:—Tocleofode me adhæsīt mihi, *Ps.* 100, 4. Tocleofode muð minne flæsce minum adhæsīt os meum carni meæ, *Ps.* 101, 6: 118, 25, v. clifian, gecleo-fian.

To-clufan, to-cleofan; p. to-cleaf; pp. to-clofen; v. a. To split, cleave; diffindere:—Ic tocleofe findo, *Elf. gr.* 28, *Som.* p. 32, 62. Gif þu þonne ænne stan toclifst si tu quodvis saxum diffindis, *Bt.* 34, 11. To-cleaf on twa clove in two, *Elf. T.* p. 18, 13. Toclofen cloven, *L. Pol. Elf.* 40.

To-clypian to call to, to invoke.

To-clypung a calling upon.

To-cnawan to discern, distinguish, to know distinctly; discernere, distinguere, *Mt.* 16, 3: *Bt.* 20.

To-cnawlece Expressly; nominatim, *Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 156, 10.

^wTo-cnysan; pp. ed to shake off; discutere, concutere, *R. Ben.* 64.

To-corfen cut or carved off, v. to-ceorfan.

To-cowen chewed, v. to-ceowan.

To-cuman, he to-cymð to come to, to arrive, happen; advenire, *Bt.* 14, 3: *Lk.* 11, 2: *Mt.* 16, 27, v. cuman.

To-cwæstednys, se; f. A trembling, shaking, vexing; quassatio, concussio, *Ps.* 105, 29.

To-cweðan, he to-cwyð; p. he to-cwæð; pp. to-cweden, to-cweðen; v. a. 1. To speak to; alloqui, dicere ad. 2. To speak against, to forbid; contradicere, prohibere:—1. Him tocwæð ei dixit, *Mt.* 17, 7: *Mk.* 3, 23: Gyf hwa eow ænig þinge tocwýð si quis vobis ullam rem dicet, *Mt.* 21, 3. 2. Tocweden prohibitus, *L. Edw. Guth.* 9. Tocweðen prohibitus, *L. Const. W.* p. 108, 67.

To-cwisan, to-cwysan; p. de; pp. ed. 1. To shake, disquiet; quater, concutere. 2. To shake to pieces, to crumble; comminuere:—1. Ic tocwise quasso, *Elf. gr.* 24. Ic to-cwyse, *Elf. gr.* 28, 4. He tocwysde ille conquassabit, *L. Ps.* 109, 7. Tocwysed hreod quassata arundo, *Mt.* 12, 20. 2. He tocwyst ille comminuet (eum,) *Lk.* 20, 18.

To-cwysednys, se; f. A trem-

bling, shaking, breaking; quassatio, concussio, *Dial.* 2, 11.

^xTo-cwyð shall say, v. to-cweðan.

To-cyme, es. An advent, approach, a coming to; adventus:—Tacn þines tocymes signum tui adventus, *Mt.* 24, 3: 27, 37. Hig ondredon hira Israhela tocymes illi timebant ipsorum Israelitarum adventum, *Jos.* 5, 1.

To-cymð comes, happens, v. to-cuman.

To-cyrdon turned to, parted, *Chr.* 1094, v. cerran.

To-dæg To-DAY; hodie, *Ex.* 32, 29: *Mt.* 6, 11, 30.

To-dælan; p. de; pp. ed. To divide, separate, part, distribute, sever, distinguish; dividere, separare, partiri, distribuere, distinguere, *Lk.* 11, 17, 22: *Mt.* 24, 51: *Gen.* 1, 4, 14: *Ex.* 14, 21, v. dælan.

To-dælednes, to-dælydnes, se; f. A division, separation, difference, respite, cessation; divisio, discrimen, intermissio:—On todælydnesse in divisiones. *Bifariam, C. Ps.* 135, 13: *R. Ben.* 15.

To-dælendlice, to-dæledlice; adv. Distinctly, separately; divise, distincte, separatim, *Fulg.* 43: *Elf. gr.* 38.

^yTo-dæling A dividing, parting; divisio, *Lye.*

To-dælnes, se; f. A separation; divisio:—To-dælnessa divisiones, *Past.* 53, 3.

To-dal a division, distinction, difference; divisio, separatio, differentia, *Elf. gr.* 50: *Lk.* 12, 51.

To-delan to divide, *Ps.* 47, 12, v. to-dælan.

To-deman, to-doeman. To determine; adjudicare:—Pilatus todoemde þæt were gibed hiora Pilatus adjudicavit quod fieret petitio eorum, *Lk.* 23, 24.

To-dihtnian To dispose, arrange, appoint; disponere:—To-dihtnodon disposuerunt, *Ps.* 82, 5.

To-don; p. to-dyde. To divide, distinguish, admit, use; separare, distinguere, *Hexaëm.* 4: *Cot.* 190.

To-dræfan; pp. ed To disperse, scatter, dissipate; dispellere, dispergere, dissipare:—Pa hæðenan todræfð ethnicos dispellit, *Jos.* 3, 10. Byð seo heord todræfed erit grex dispersus, *Mt.* 26, 31: *Mk.* 14, 27.

To-dræfednys, se; f. A dispersion, scattering; dispersio:—Deoda todræfednys gentium dispersio, *Jn.* 7, 35.

To-drefed dispersed; dissipatus, *Ps.* 67, 1, v. drefan.

^zTo-drifan; pp. to-drifen to disperse, *Jn.* 10, 12: *Bt.* 33, 4, v. drifan.

To-droefnis, se; f. A division; schisma, *C. Jn.* 9, 16.

To-dwæsced extinguished, quenched, *Cd.* 191, *Th.* p. 238, 11, v. dwæscan.

To-dyrstlice boldly, rashly, v. dyrstelice.

To-eac in addition, besides; præter, *Bt.* 34, 6.

To-eacan, to-ecan; p. we to-ecton; pp. to-eacen to add to, to join; adjicere, adjungere, *C. Mt.* 6, 27.

To-eacan in addition, besides; præter, insuper, *Bt.* 10: 26, 2: *Gen.* 42, 25.

To-emnes along.

To-endebyrdnes order, arrangement; ordo, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 20.

To-fægen too glad, overjoyed.

To-fæncg A taking; captio, *L. Ps.* 123, 5.

To-faran; p. to-for to go to or over, to proceed, depart, to journey; adire, discedere, *Cd.* 80: *Ors.* 3, 11.

To-farennnes, se; f. A going on pilgrimage; peregrinatio, *Som.*

To-fealdan to fold to or up, to apply; applicare, complicare, *Elf. gr.* 24.

^aTo-feallan; p. to-feoll to fall to, to fall away; allabi, collabi, *Ors.* 6, 2.

To-feceaster Towcester, Northamptonshire; Tripontium, *Chr.* 921.

To-feng took to, assumed, *Ps.* 64, 4; p. of to-fon.

To-feran; pp. to-fered to go to, to depart, digest; discedere, digeri, *Herb.* 15, 2: 19, 6: *R. Ben.* 8, v. to-faran.

To-ferian to carry to, dispatch, rout; profligare, *Lye.*

To-fesian to drive away to, to rout; profligare, *Wulfst. paræn.* 10.

To-findan to invent, find out; adinvenire, *Som.*

To-fleon to flee to, to depart; confugere, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 294.

To-fleowan, to-flowan to flow to, to flow together, to run downwards, float away, come to ruin, decay; adfluere, confluere, diffluere, *Bd. S.* p. 602, 28: 633, 27: *Bt.* 34, 12.

To-flion to flee from, v. to-fleon.

To-flowednys a flux, flowing.

To-fon to take to, accept, bring back, v. fon.

To-foran, to-for, to-foren, to-foron; prep. d. Before; ante, coram, præ:—Toforan eallum þyssum ante omnia hæc, *Lk.* 21, 12. Toforen Gode and toforen þone Ærcebiscep

before God and before the archbishop, *Chr.* 963. Toforan him gegaderude coram eo congregati, *Mt.* 25, 32: *Lk.* 10, 8: 11, 6: *Mk.* 6, 41: 8, 6. Synfulle toforan eallum Galileiscum peccatores prae omnibus Galilaeis, *Lk.* 13, 2. Tofor þone weofede before the altar, *Chr.* 1127. To foron eallum þingum before all things, *Bt.R.p.* 149. To foran is sometimes separated. — To þam hæðenan foran (to-foran) before the heathen, *Cd.* 195.

^bTo-foran-settan To set before, to anticipate; coram ponere, anticipare, *Ps.* 76, 4.

To-forlætan To let go to, to let go, permit; admittere, permittere, *Bt.* 21.

To-forlætennys A leaving, remission; intermissio, *R. Ben. interl.* 15.

To-fultumian To help, assist; adjuvare, *Heming.* p. 403.

To-fundian. 1. To approach to, threaten; adire, imminere. 2. To require; poscere:—1. Ðam þe se deað tofundað quibus mors imminet; ad quos mors aditura est, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 30 *R.* 2. Twa þing sindon þe ælces monnes ingeþanc tofundað two things which every man's intention requires, *Bt.* 36, 3, *Card.* p. 272, 22.

To-fylstan To help, aid; adjuvare, *Ps.* 118, 86.

To-fyndeþe An invention, a subtle invention; adinventio, *Som.*

^cToga an; *m.* [from teogan to draw out, lead] A leader; dux, ductor. Raro autem occurrit nisi in compositis, v. folc-toga, here-toga, teow, tohta.

Togædere; *adv.* TOGETHER; una, in unum, simul, conjunctim, continenter:—Feowertig daga and feowertig nihta togædere quadraginta dies et quadraginta noctes continenter, *Gen.* 7, 4. Ealle togædere all together, *Bt.* 33, 4.

To-gægn, to-gegn, to-gegn before, towards, to meet; obviam, e contra, *C. R. Jn.* 12, 13: *Cd.* 228, v. to-geanes.

To-gælan To profane, defile; prophanare, *L. Ps.* 88, 31.

To-gænan to say, affirm; effari, *L. Ps.* 93, 4.

To-gan, to-gangan; *p.* to-eode, to-gengde To go to, to depart, to go away; adire, recedere, abire, *Gen.* 8, 5.

To-gang A passage, an approach; aditus, *Som.*

To-geægn to meet, against, back; obviam, retro, *C. Mk.* 13, 16, v. to-gægn.

To-geanes, to-geanes; *prep. d.*

ac. Towards, to, against, to meet; contra, adversus, obviam:—Gearwian us togenes grene stræte prepare before us a green path, *Cd.* 219. Gecydnys togeanes him sylfum a testimony against himself, *Hom. Pasch.* p. 11, 3. Aras þa metodes þeow gastum togeanes arose then (the) Lord's servant towards (the) spirits, *Cd.* 111. Cumende hym togeanes veniens, venientem eis obviam, *Mt.* 27, 32. Togeanes his fynd he gæð against his enemies he goes, *Elf. gr.* 47: *Gen.* 14, 17: 19, 1: *Mt.* 8, 34.

^dTo-gebiddan to pray to, to adore. To-gebindan to bind to.

To-geboren born to, hereditary, *Chr.* 887.

To-gebyrian To pertain to, to behave; impersonally it behoveth; pertinere ad, decere, decet, oportet, *Lk.* 15, 12: *C. R. Ben.* 54, v. gebyrian.

To-gecigan to call, to call to the help of.

To-gecleofian; *ic.* he to-geclyfige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To stick to, to cleave; adhærere:—Tunga min togecleofode welerum minum lingua mea adhæsit faucibus meis, *Ps.* 21, 14. Toge-clyfige tunga min ceolum minum adhæreat lingua mea faucibus meis, *Ps.* 136, 7.

To-geclypian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to call together, to send for; advocare, accire, *Mk.* 6, 7, v. clypian.

^eTo-gedon to do over, to spend, *Lk.* 10, 35.

To-gedore together, *Chr. Gib.* 2, 19, v. to-gædere.

To-geeacnian; *p.* ode. To add to, to increase; adjicere, *Mt.* 6, 33.

To-geecan, to-geican, to-geycan; *p.* to-geyhte, to-gehihte, we to-geyhton; *pp.* to-geehte. To add to, to add, increase; adjicere, addere, augere:—Dægges ofer dægges cyninges togeyc dies super dies regis adjicies, *Ps.* 60, 6. To-gehihte addidit, *Procem. R. Conc.* Ða get to-geyhte insuper adjecit, *Bd. S.p.* 516, 26. Hi togeyhton adjecerunt, *L. Ps.* 77, 20.

To-gefultumian To help; adjuvare, *Bd. S.* p. 624, 5.

To-gegn, to-gegn before, v. to-gægn.

To-gegripan To begripe, to lay hold of; apprehendere, *Ps.* 34, 9.

To-gehetan To call to, to summon; advocare, *Ors.* 6, 30.

To-gehyhtan to add to; adjicere.

To-geicean to increase, v. to-geecan.

To-geicendlic an adding to, an adjective.

^fTo-gelædan To lead to, to bring to; adducere, *Ps.* 71, 10.

To-gelaðian to invite to, to send for, *Cot.* 18.

To-gelecgan to lay to, to apply.

To-gelengian To lengthen to, to join; conjungere, *L. Edm.* 9.

To-gelician to liken to.

To-gelihtan To assail; adsilire, *L. Lund. W.* p. 65.

To-genealæcan to approach to, *Mt.* 17, 14.

To-genedan, to-genidan, to-ge-nyde to compel, to force, *L. pol. Alf.* 1.

To-geanes towards, before, v. to-geanes.

To-gengdon went, *Cd.* 39, v. to-gan.

To-geniman to take to, to assume, arrogate.

To-geotan to pour out to, to spread, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 26.

To-geræcan to reach to; attingere, *Elf. gr.* 28.

To-gereorde A taking to food, a refreshing; refectio, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.

To-geriman to number to, to enumerate, *Cot.* 5.

To-gesceadan to divide to, to interpret, *R. Lk.* 24, 27.

^gTo-gesendan to send to, to admit, *Scint.*

To-geseon to see to, to regard, *Cd.* 187.

To-gesetan to put to, *Bd. S.* p. 611, 40.

To-getellan To number to, to compare; adnumerare, comparare, *Ps.* 48, 21.

To-geteon to draw to, to attract *Ps.* 76, 7.

To-geþeodan, to-geþeodan to join to, to join, adhere, *Ps.* 72, 27.

To-geþiedan to join to, to join, *T. Ps.* 67, 27.

To-gewægan, to-gewegan to carry to; advehere, *Bd. in tit.* 3, 16.

To-gifan, to-gyfan to give to, to attribute, to grant.

To-gineolican to approach to, *R. Lk.* 19, 37, v. to-genealæcan.

To-glidan; *p.* to-glád, we to-glidon. To glide to, to depart, to glide away; allabi, prolabi, *Bt. R.* p. 157: *Dial.* 2, 11.

To-goten poured out, spread, v. to-geotan.

To-gotennys, se; *f.* A pouring out, shedding, spreading; diffusio, dispersio, *Herb.* 140, 3: 145, 2.

Togung, e; *f.* A TUGGING, plucking, pulling; tractio, *Som.*

TOH [Plat. taag, taa, tai: *Dut.* taai: *Ger.* zähe: *Old Ger.* zehe, zach: *Dan.* seig, sej, seg: *Swed.* seg: *Icel.* tegia *f.*

ductilitas, expansio. — From *teon*: Ger. ziehen to pull, draw] **TOUGH**, clammy; *tenax*, lentus, *Cot.* 118.

^h **To-haccan** to hack in two, to cut down; *concidere*, *Nath.* 8.

To-healdan to hold to, to tend, *Bt. R.* p. 167.

To-heawan to hew in two, to hew to pieces, *Chr.* 1004.

To-helpan to help to, to assist, *R. Mk.* 9, 24.

To-heran to listen to, to obey, *Bt. R.* p. 153.

To-hildan; *p.* to-hilde to bow to, *Cd.* 95.

Tohl a tool, *Cot.* 116, *v.* **tol**.

Toh-lic Tough, clammy; *tenax*, *Som.*

Toh-lice Toughly, firmly; *tenaciter*, *Som.*

To-hlidan [to asunder, hlidan to cover] To uncover, to open, yawn; *hiare*, *Ors.* 3, 3, *Bar.* p. 91, 21.

Toh-line a towing-line, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

To-hlinnan To lift up; *attollere*, *L. Ps.* 23, 7.

To-hlystan to listen to, *Past.* 15, 6.

To-hnescian to make nesh, to soften.

Tohnes, *se*; *f.* **TOUGHNESS**; *tenacitas*, *Lye.*

ⁱ **To-hopā**, *an*; *m.* [hopa hope] Hope, expectation, suspicion; *spes*, *expectatio*:—*Se tohopa þære wræce the hope of the revenge*, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 290, 6: *Bt.* 10: *R. Ben. interl.* 59.

To-hopian to hope, *Past.* 51, 1, *v.* **hopian**.

To-hrad, to-hræd, to-hræð *overhasty*, rash, *v.* **hræd**.

To-hræðlice hastily, overhastily.

Tohroren destroyed, thrown down, *Bd. S.* p. 482, 8, *v.* **hreosan**.

Tohta, *an*; *m. q.* [Plat. Dut. herzog *m.*: Frs. hertoghe *m.*: Ger. herzog *m.*: Isd. herizohi duke: Ot. speaking of Pilate, herizoho: Not. calls God herizog. In the Ger. Bible, 1 Sam. 25, 30, David is called herzog; and Matt. 2 b, Christ is named herzog over Israel; and Heb. 2, 10, herzog der seligkeit duke of salvation: Eng. Bible, captain of salvation: Dan. hertug *m.*: Swed. hertig *m.*: Icel. hertogi, hertugi *m.* dux, exercitus: Lat. mid. heretochius: Wel. Armor. dug *m.* a duke, leader: Gael. diuchd *m.* a duke: Fr. duc *m.*: It. duca *m.* a general, commander, chief, duke; duce *m.* a captain; doge *m.* doge, captain, general: Sp. Port. duque *m.*: Grk. τανος: Lat. ducare

to govern; ducere to lead.— here an army, toga a leader; togen from teon to lead] 1. A leader; dux, ductor. 2. Offspring, young; foetus:—1. Æt tohtan a ductore, scilicet Deo, *Jdth.* p. 24, 19. 2. Þu scealt fiersna sætan tohtan niwre tuddor thou shalt snares set to (her) offspring; tu insidias pones foetui novæ progeniei, *Cd.* 43, *Lye.*

^j **To-hweorfan**; *p.* we to-hwurfon; *pp.* to-hworfen to turn away, depart, wander, disperse, *Chr.* 827: *Cd.* 189, *v.* **hweorfan**.

To-hyran to listen to, to obey, *Chr.* 912, *v.* **hyran**.

To-hyrcniende hearkening to, attentive, *Cot.* 3.

To-irnan to run to, *Bt.* 35, 6, *v.* **yrnan**.

Tól, tool, tohl; *g.* e; *pl.* tól; *f.* [Icel. tól *n.* tóli *m.* instrumenta: Fr. outil *m.* tool, instrument]

A **TOOL**, an instrument; instrumentum, ferramentum:—Þæt bið þonne cyninges weorc andweorc and his tol mid to ricsianne, þæt he hæbbe his land full mannod that is then a king's materials and his tools to reign with, that he have his land well peopled, *Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 15. Ne mæg he þas tol gehealdan he cannot hold these tools, *Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 25. Butan þisum tolum without these tools, *Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 19.

^k **To-lædan** to lead to, *Ps.* 124, 5.

To-lætan; *p.* to-let To release; relaxare, *Dial.* 2, 35.

To-laf, to-lafe the rest, what is left, *Lk.* 11, 41, *v.* **laf**.

Tolcetung, *e*; *f.* A tickling, stirring, pleasant moving; titillatio, *Som.*

To-lecgan To lay to, to divide, separate, pretend, feign, *Bt.* 18, 2: *C. Lk.* 20, 20.

To-lesan To unloose; dissolvere, *R. Mt.* 5, 19.

To-lesine A loosing, redemption, ransom; solutio, redemptio, *C. Mk.* 10, 45.

To-ligan To lie to, to adjoin; adjacere, *Chr.* 963.

To-liðan To divide, separate; dividere, separare, *Ors.* 1, 1. Applicare, *Cot.* 7.

Tóll, *es*; *m.* [Plat. toll *m.* telonium: Dut. tol *m.* toll, tribute: Ger. zoll *m.* an inch, toll: Dan. told *c.*: Swed. tull *m.*: Icel. tollr *m.* vectigal, tributum: Wel. toll a tool or custom: Lat. telonium: Grk. τελωνιον, τελος] 1. A **TOLL**, tribute, tax; vectigal, census, tributum. 2. The privilege of being free from toll both in

buying and selling; privilegium maneriorum dominis a regibus concessum, telonium sive theolonium dictum. Et hoc quidem duplex erat: alterum scilicet immunitatis a gabellis pro rebus in nundinis et emporiis emptis et venditis: alterum vero, idque frequentius, vendendi et emendi (et proinde consuetudinem sive vectigal recipiendi de vendentibus et ementibus) in terra sua. 3. The place where toll was paid, the toll-house; locus vel domus ubi vectigal persolvebatur:—1. Æt hwam nimað cyningas gafol oððe toll a quibus recipiunt reges tributum sive census? *Mt.* 17, 25. Hi arerdon unrihte tollas they raised unjust tolls, *Chr.* 1087. 2. Ic an heom eoft eal-swa þæt hy habben þær ofer saca and socna, toll and team ego concedo iis iterum etiam ut illi habeant insuper privilegium causas cognoscendi, et curiam tenendi; immunitatem a tolne-tis, cum libertate vendendi et emendi infra manerium suum; nec non totam servorum suorum propaginem, *Chart. Edw. Conf. Eccl. Westm. concess. ap. Hicke*, I. 158. Ic gife þone tun þe man cleopeð Undela mid market and toll I give the town which they call Oundle with market and toll, *Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 154, 36. Þas land and ealla þa oðre þe lin into þe mynstre þa cwede ic scyr, þæt is saca and socne, toll and team has terras et omnia alia quæ pertinent ad monasterium hac charta ego concedo, i. e. privilegium causas cognoscendi, et curiam tenendi, et immunitatem a tolne-tis cum libertate vendendi et emendi infra terras suas, et servorum suorum propaginem, *Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 11. And ic wille þet þus be gifen se toll I will that thus be given the toll, *Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 23. 3. Frā Wytles - mære eall to þe cynges toll of Norðmannes - cros - hundred from Whittelsey - mere all to the king's toll of Norman-cross-hundred, *Ing.* p. 155, 24.

^l **Tollere** A toll or tax-gatherer, a publican; telonarius, publicanus, *R.* 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

Toll-sceamol, toll-sceamul [sca-mel a bench] A seat of custom, a treasury, *Mt.* 9, 9: *Mk.* 12, 41, 43.

Tolnere a toll-gatherer, *R.* 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74, *v.* **tollere**.

^mTo-locian to look to, to respect, regard, *Gen.* 20, 7: *Jos.* 6, 22.
 To-lore lost; perditus, *R. Mt.* 5, 29.
 Tol-setl a seat of custom, *R.* 113.
 To-lucan To unlock, let loose, to pull up, to rend, tear; reserare, evellere, convellere, *Past.* 58, 3: *Bd. S.* p. 619, 31.
 To-lysan; p. de; pp. ed to loose, to let loose, *Ps.* 68, 6: 145, 6.
 To-lysednes, se; f. A loosing, dissolving, destruction, desolation; solutio, desolatio:—For þære burhge tolysednesse propter urbis desolationem sive dissolutionem, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 34. Gewordene synd on tolysydnysse facti sunt in desolationem sive dissolutionem, *Ps.* 72, 19.
 Tolysnes, se; f. A loosing, dismissal, dissolution; solutio, dissolutio:—Þa seo tid nealecte hire tolysnese quum tempus instaret ejus dissolutionis, *Bd. S.* p. 577, 16: 607, 21.
 To-lyst destroying; desolatorius, *Ps.* 119, 4.
ⁿTo-mearcian to mark out, describe, to tax, *Ps.* 105, 32: *Lk.* 2, 1.
 To-mearcodnes, se; f. A marking out, a describing, taxing; descriptio, recensio, *Lk.* 2, 2.
 To-mergen to-morrow, *Mt.* 6, 30, v. morgen.
 To-mertan to part, divide.
 To-middes; prep. d. ac. [middles; g. of midd middle] In the middle, in midst, among; in medio, inter:—To-middes þam wæterum inter aquas, *Gen.* 1, 6. To-middes þam streame in medio flumine, *Jos.* 4, 9. To-middes eowre in medio vestri, inter vos, *Lev.* 26, 11. To-middes eow inter vos, *Jn.* 1, 26. To-middes hyra in medio eorum, *Jn.* 8, 3. Helle to-middes in midst of hell, *Cd.* 17.
 To-morgen to-morrow.
 Ton-bridge, Tone-bridge, Tun-bridge [*Flor.* Tunebricgia: *Hunt.* Tunebruge: *Dunel.* Tonebryge: *Gerv.* Tunebregge: *Hovd.* Tunebrige: *Brom.* Tunebrigge: *Kni.* Tunnebrugg, Tunebrig, oppidum sive arx ad pontem] TUNBRIDGE; villa in Cantio occidentali, ubi castellum olim insigne archiepiscopi Cantuariensis; deinde vero Richardi Fitz-Gilbert, *Chr.* 1087.
 To-nemnan to name.
 Tong tongs, v. tang.
 Tonian to thunder, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 24, v. þunerian.

^oTonica a coat, *R. Mt.* 5, 40, v. tunece.
 To-niht to night, *Num.* 22, 19.
 To-niman to take to, to distinguish, separate, class, *Nic.* 27.
 Tool a tool, *R.* 16: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58, v. tól.
 TOP [*Plat. Wel. m:* *Swed. topp m:* *Dut. Frs. Dan. Ir. Gael.* top m: *Icel. toppr n. cacumen;* topper m. the top of a mast] Top; vertex, fastigium:—Helses top a helmet's top, *R.* 58: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.
 TOR, torr, tur, es; m. [*Plat. toorn, toren m. a tower:* *Dut. toren m:* *Ger. thurm m:* *Old Ger. turre, turen, thurn m:* *Dan. taarn n:* *Swed. torn n:* *Icel. turn m:* *Ir. Gael. tor, torr, tur m:* *Wel. twr a tower;* twrr a heap, pile: *Bret. Fr. tour m. f:* *It. Sp. Port. torre f:* *Pol. turma:* *Grk. τυπος, τυπις, τυπος:* *Pers. Arm.*
 طور twr, tawr a tower, a hill:
 Heb. צור tzur a rock:
 Chald. טור thur or טורה thura a mountain. Lye says, Originem autem habet in lingua Celtica, qua mons dicebatur Thor; quæ Syris et Chaldæis efferebatur Thur. Radicem hujus conservant Cambri in verbo dwyre, surgere, levare, arrigere. Inde etiam nomina montium et monticolarum, apud varias gentes, Ex. gr. Dyr. Atlas lingua Mauritanie, *Plin. V. 1:* *Strab. lib. xvii.* Taurus, mons Asiae. Tauri, montes Sarmatiae. Taurini, gentes Alpinae. Turinum, caput Pedemontii. Taurisci, omnes populi Alpini, præcipue in Norico et Vindelicia, *Cluv. in Noric. c. 2.* Thuringi vel Toringi, montani, monticolæ; gens Germanica inter Salam et Werram, *Wacht. Glos. in voc. Thor.* Retinetur etiam apud Derbeienses Cestrienses, aliosque nostrates vox ista Tor, montem significans] 1. A tower; turris. 2. A rock, high hill, a peak, TOR; rupes, scopulum:—1. Gemitton æt torre met at a tower, *Cd.* 80. To-wearp þone torr cast down the tower, *Bt.* 35, 4. On torrum his in turribus ejus, *C. Ps.* 47, 11: 121, 7. Mid torrum getimbrade built with towers, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 27. 2. Stan atrendlod of þam torre trundled a stone from the rock, *Bt. R.* p. 155. Heah-torras high rocks; excelsæ rupes; Alpes, Lye.

^pTo-ræran; pp. to-roren to pull down; diruere, *Pref. R. Conc.*
 Toran-eage bleer-eyed, *Herb.* 16, 3: 54, 1, v. toren-eage.
 TORD [*Old Swed. tord m. ster-cus*] Dung; stercus, fimus, merda, *Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 12, 15.
 Tord-wifel a dung-weevil, dung-beetle; scarabæus.
 Toren torn; pp. of teran.
 Torend tearing, *R. Mk.* 14, 63.
 Torended Torn; scissus, *C. R. Mk.* 15, 38.
 Toren-eage bleer-eyed; ulceratos et quasi laceratos habens oculos, lippus, *Past.* 11, 1.
 TORFIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. od. To dart, shoot, throw, hurl; jactare, injicere, immittere:—Geseah hu þæt folc hyra feoh torfude on þone tollsceamol, and manega welige torfudun fela spectabat quomodo turba eorum æs immitteret in gazophylacium, et multi divites injiciebant multa, *Mk.* 12, 41: *Jn.* 8, 59: 10, 31.
 Torfung, e; f. A casting, throwing; jactatio:—Stana torfung a throwing of stones, *Ors.* 3, 9.
^qTORHT, torhtlic; def. se torhta; seo, het torhte; adj. Bright, glorious; clarus, illustris, splendidus:—Hwær is þæt tiber þæt þu torht Gode bringan þencest where is the gift that thou to (the) glorious God thinkest to bring, *Cd.* 140. Se torhta the glorious, *Cd.* 220. Þa wæs Iudas se torhtne gesalde Hælend then was Judas who betrayed (the) glorious Saviour, *Cd.* 226. Of þam torhtan temple dryhtnes from the glorious temple of (the) Lord, *Cod. Exon.* 10 b, 10. Tungla torhtast brightest of stars, *Menol. F.* 219.
 Torhtlic glorious, *Jdth.* p. 23, 35, v. torht.
 Torht-mod bright-minded, *Cd.* 74.
 Torhtnes, se; f. Clearness, brightness, splendour; luculentia, claritas, splendor, *Cot.* 120.
 Torht-ryne a bright course, *Cd.* 71.
 To-riman to number, to add in number.
 TORN, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. toorn m:* *Ger. zorn m.*] Anger, indignation; ira, iracundia, indignatio:—Þa wæs torn were then was anger to (the) man, *Cd.* 47. Tornes fulle full of indignation; indignationis plenus, *Cod. Exon.* 35 b, 5. Nu me Seðes bearn torn niwiað now (the) children of Seth my

- anger renew, *Cd.* 64. Torn wreacan to wreak anger, *Cd.* 116: 117. His torn gewræce his anger wreaked, *Cd.* 4.
- ^rTorn, turning Angry, offended; iratus, *Som.*
- Torn-word an angry word, *Cod. Exon.* 10 b, 1.
- To-ryne a running to, a concourse.
- To-samne together, v. to-somne.
- To-sawan to disseminate, spread, *Gen.* 9, 19.
- To-scadan, to-sceadan to divide, separate, distinguish, explain, interpret, *Bt.* 20: *Ps.* 42, 1: 67, 15, v. sceádan.
- To-scægde separated, was distant; distabat, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 35.
- To-scænan to break, destroy, *C. R. Jn.* 19, 36.
- To-sceacan to shake off, put away, *Elf. gr.* 47: *Ps.* 28, 7.
- To-scead a shade, distinction, difference, *Bt.* 42.
- To-sceadan to divide, explain, v. to-scadan.
- To-sceotan; p. to-sceat, we to-scuton to flee, to shoot in, *Bt. R.* p. 191: *Chr.* 1083.
- To-scerian To separate, divide; separare, *Prov.* 17.
- ^aTo-sconde confusion, shame, disgrace, *Cod. Exon.* 26 b, 4.
- To-scriðan to wander, to go astray, *Bt. R.* p. 176.
- To-scufan to put or shove off, cast away, to scatter, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 52: *Cd.* 190.
- To-scuton fled, escaped, v. to-sceotan.
- To-scyftan to divide, disperse, *Chr.* 1085.
- To-scyling, to-scylung a distinction, difference.
- To-sencan to sink, *Gen.* 9, 11.
- To-sendan to send to, to pour out, *Scint.* 28.
- To-seon to see to, to regard.
- To-seten inhabited; habitatus, *Ors.* 1, 1.
- To-settan to set or place to, to arrange, to apply, *Ps.* 61, 10: 83, 6.
- To-slacian to slacken, to loose, dissolve, *Prov.* 18.
- To-slæan, to-slean, to-slagan to beat to pieces, to dash against, overturn, to destroy, *Ors.* 4, 2.
- To-slæc slack, dull, negligent.
- To-slapol sleepy, *R. Ben.* 4.
- To-sliced dissolved.
- To-slifan; p. to-slaf to split, *Cot.* 179.
- To-slipan, he to-slipð; p. to-slap, we to-slipon; pp. to-slipen. To dissolve, to be dissolved; dissolvi, *Herb.* 62.
- To-sliton To slit, cut, tear, rend, break, scatter, *Ps.* 73, 16: 104, 39: *Mk.* 5, 4: 7, 13: *Mt.* 27, 51.
- ^tTo-slitnys, to-slytnys a slitting, tearing to pieces, a separation, *Bd. S.* p. 479, 14: *C. R. Jn.* 7, 43.
- To-slóh struck, v. sleán.
- To-slúpan, he to-slypð; p. to-sleap, we to-slupon; pp. to-slophen. To slip, roll or tumble down, to loosen, dissolve, melt; devolvere, dissolvi:—*Þæt hie ne moton toslupan that they cannot slip, Bt.* 21: 39, 5.
- Toslupon þa bendas the bands were loosed, *Bd. S.* p. 591, 13, 22: *Bt.* 35, 2. Toslupen dissolutus, relaxatus, *Scint.* 12, 53. Wearð heora heorte to-slophen erat eorum cor liquefactum, *Jos.* 5, 1: *Bt.* 34, 12.
- To-sluping A dissolving; dissolutio, *Scint.* 12.
- To-smeagan to inquire, search out, *Bt.* 42, C.
- To-smercian To smile; subride-re, *Guth. vit.* 10.
- To-snidan to cut off, amputate, *Lev.* 1, 8.
- To-somne Together; simul:—Het þa tosomne called then together, *Cd.* 178. Foron þa tosomne went then together, *Cd.* 93.
- ^uTo-somnian To assemble; congregare, *Bd. S.* p. 554, 11.
- To-spræc spoke to; p. of to-sprecan.
- To-sprædde spread, extended; sparsus:—Tospræddum locan sparsis capillis, *Somn.* 171.
- To-sprecan; p. to-spræc to speak to, *Lk.* 1, 22.
- To-spryngan to spring on or upon, to spring asunder.
- To-spyrtting A sprouting to, an exciting, instigation; impulsio, instigatio, *Chr.* 1101.
- To-stænt is distant; distat, *Ps.* 102, 12; for to-stænt, to-stent, v. standan.
- To-starude he stared, *Cd.* 210, v. starian.
- To-stencan, to-stencean, to-stengan; p. to-stencte; pp. to-stenct, to-stenced. To dissipate, scatter, disperse, dissolve, perish; dissipare, dispergere:—Tosteng þeoda dissipa gentes, *Ps.* 67, 34: 58, 12. Þu tostenctest us tu dispersisti nos, *Ps.* 43, 13. Þu tostenctest feond þinne tu dispersisti inimicos tuos, *Ps.* 88, 11: 143, 8. Driht tostencð gepeahit þeoda dominus dissipat consilia gentium, *Ps.* 32, 10. Se godcunda anweald hi tostencte the Divine power dispersed them, *Bt.* 35, 4. Tostencton unrihtwise æ þine dissipaverunt injusti legem tuam, *Ps.* 118, 126. Tostencte, *Ps.* 34,
- 19: 67, 1. Wurdon hi ealle tostencte they all would be dispersed, *Ps.* 39, 13. Wæron tostencte erant dispersi, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 7. Tostenced, *Bt.* 38, 2. Hafað tostenced, *Cod. Exon.* 11 b, 10: *Ps.* 143, 8. Tostencð driht disperdat dominus, *Ps.* 11, 3. Hi tostencton disperierunt, *Ps.* 82, 9, v. to-stredan.
- ^vTo-stencednys, se; f. A dispersing, distraction; dispersio:—*Ps.* 146, 2. Distractio, *R. Ben.* 67.
- To-stencennes, se; f. A demolishing; destructio, *C. R. Ben.* 67.
- To-stican; pp. to-sticod to dig in, to stab, *Ors.* 3, 9.
- To-stingan to sting or thrust in, *Chr.* 694.
- To-stið vexing, hard, sharp, *Som.*
- To-stredan, to-stregan. To disperse, scatter; dispergere, dissipare:—Na ic tostrede non dispergam, *Ps.* 88, 33. To-strigd, *C. Ps.* 88, 33. Tostride, *M. Ps.* 88, 33. Tostrencte, *T. Ps.* 88, 33. Þu to-stregdyst us tu dispersisti nos, *C. Ps.* 43, 13. He tostredeð ille dispergit, *Ps.* 147, 5. To-stret, *Lk.* 11, 22. He to-stregde ille dispersit, *C. Ps.* 111, 8. Tostred dispersus, *Somn.* 292: *Ps.* 21, 12.
- ^wTo-sundrian to separate.
- To-swellan; p. to-sweoll To swell to, to swell out; intumescere, turgere, *Elf. gr.* 26: *Bd. S.* p. 616, 23.
- To-swendan to dash away, shake off, *Cd.* 191.
- To-sweopan to sweep away, *Cd.* 191.
- To-swerian to swear to; jurare in, *L. North. Pres.* 57.
- To-swifan to wander from; ober-rare, *Bt. R.* p. 164.
- To-swipe a whip, *L. Ps.* 37, 18, v. swipe.
- To-tellan To tell to, to enumerate; annumerare, *Bt. R.* p. 171.
- To-teon To draw to, attract; attrahere, *V. Ps.* 118, 131.
- To-téran; p. to-tær; pp. to-toren. To tear in pieces, to tear, lacerate; laniare, dilacerare, discindere, *Job.* p. 165, 36: 167, 11: *Jud.* 14, 6: *Num.* 21, 6: *Bt.* 3, 1.
- TO'D; g. tóðes; d. téð; pl. nom. ac. téð; g. tóða; d. tóðum; m. [Plat. tǣn m: *Frs. G. Japix, tǣnne m: Dut. tand m: Ger. zahn m: Old Ger. zan, zand: Moes. tunths dens: Dan. tand c: Swed. tand f: Icel. tönn f. dens: Corn. danz: Wel. Bret. dant m: Fr. dent m: It. Port. dente m: Sp.*

diente *m*: *Grk. pl. ὀδόντες*: *Hind. dant*: *Sans. danta*] A TOOTH; dens:—Toð for toð dens pro dente, *Mt.* 5, 38. Sylle toð wið teð reddet dentem pro dente, *Ex.* 21, 24. Gif he þone toð ofslea if he strike out the tooth, *L. Alf.* 20, *Wilk.* p. 30, 11: *Ex.* 21, 27. Teð teeth; dentes, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 70: *Ps.* 56, 6. Wildera deora teð ferarum dentes, *Deut.* 32, 24. Toða gristbitung dentium stridor, *Mt.* 8, 12: 13, 42. On heora toðum in eorum dentibus, *Num.* 11, 33. Toðum gristbitað dentibus frendet, *Mk.* 9, 18. Gristbitian ofer mid toðum stridere super cum dentibus, *Ps.* 36, 12.

*To þæm for that, therefore; ad id, ob id, *Som.*

To þæm swiðe so that, so far forth; adeo ut, eatenus, *Som.*

To þæm þæt to the end that, furthermore, so far as; præterea, item, ut, *Som.*

To þæs þe to that end, whereby, after that; eo, quo, ubi, *Som.*

To þam anum for this end only; ad hoc solum, *Som.*

Toð-ece tooth-ache, *L. M.* 3, 4.

To-þencan; *p.* to-þoht. To have a thought to, to think upon, meditare; deliberare, in animo versare, meditari, *Nic.* 13: *Chr.* 1004.

Toð-gar [gar a weapon, spear] A toothinstrument, a tooth-pick: dentiscalpium, *L. M.* 1, 2.

To þi for that, therefore; ob id, *Som.*

†To-þindan; *ic* to-þinde, þu to-þinst, he to-þint. To swell, to puff up; tumere, turgere:—*ic* toþinde ego tumeo, *Elf. gr.* 16. Toþand innoð tumet alvus, *Hymn.* Toþundende tumens, *Scint.* 17. Toþunden turgidus, *R. Ben.* 23: *Elf. gr.* 9, 60. Inflammatus, *L. Ps.* 72, 21.

Toð-leás toothless.

Toð-mægen strength of teeth, *Menol. F.* 499.

To þon so; ita, *Som.*

To þon þæt to the end that, that; adeo, *Som.*

To-þræsc shook, tossed; conquassavit, *Chr.* 1009, *Ing.* p. 182, 26.

Toð-reoman, toð-riman a tooth's rims, gums; dentium ligamenta, gingivæ, *Med. ex Quadr.* 4, 13.

To-þunden swollen, *Th. An.*

To-þundenes, *se*; *f.* A swelling, pride, obstinacy; tumor, tumefactio, *Herb.* 19, 4.—Contumacia, *R. Ben.* 62, 71.—Superbia, *C. R. Ben.* 71.

To-þundenlice Proudly, swel-

lingly; superbe, contumaciter, *R. Ben.* 57.

*To-þunian to thunder, to astonish, *Cot.* 9.

To þy for that cause; ob ea, *Som.*

To þy þæt to the end that; eo quod, *Th. An.*

Toð-wærc tooth-ache, *Herb.*

TOTIAN To lift up, to elevate; eminere tanquam cornu in fronte:—Totodun ut þa heafdu eminebant capita, *Past.* 16, 5.

To-toren torn; laceratus, *v. téran.*

To-torfian To cast to, to cast about, to toss; jactare:—Scip of þam yðum totorfod navis a fluctibus jactata, *Mt.* 14, 24.

To-tridan little babies or puppets for children; oscilla, pupæ, imagunculæ gesticulantes, *Som.*

To-twæman, to-twæmian; *p.* de; *pp.* od; *v. a.* To divide, separate, distinguish, remove; dividere, disjungere, separare, discernere, tollere:—*ic* totwæme disjungo, *Elf. gr.* 47. Hig wurdon totwæmede heora ægþer fram his breðer illi erant separati, eorum alter ab ejus fratre, *Gen.* 13, 11. Beo ælc facn totwæmed let all deceit be removed; sit omnis fraus sublata, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 17. Totwæme intingan minne discerne causam meam, *L. Ps.* 42, 1.

*To-twæmednes, *se*; *f.* A separation; divisio, *Mann.*

To-tyman to call unto, to call as evidence.

To-untynan to open, *C. R. Lk.* 2, 23.

Tow [*Plat. Ger. tau n. a rope*; *Dut. touw n. a rope, cord*; *Frs. taw n. a rope*; *Dan. tau, tav, tave c. tow, hards of flax or hemp*; *tov, toug n. a rope, a cord*; *töge, töje a flock of wool*; *Swed. tåg n. a rope*; *tåga, tågor f. fibres*; *tög m. a rope, particularly one by which a net is drawn*; *töga to stretch*; *Icel. tang f. fibra, funis*; *tó n. lana*; *Scot. tow a rope of any kind*; *Ir. Gael. taod, tao-id m. a rope, cable*; *taodh m. woollen yarn*.—*teon, Plat. teon to pull, to draw*] Tow; stupa, *Som.*

To-wælan to roll to; advolvere, *C. Mk.* 15, 46.

To-ward, to-weard, to-werd, to-wardes, to-weardes; *prep. d.* TOWARDS; versus:—Þa liggen toward Huntendune that lie toward Huntingdon, *Chr.* 656, *Ing.* p. 43, 10. Ferdon þa toweard Hrofe-ceastre went towards Rochester, *Chr.* 1088,

Ing. p. 300, 12, 24. Towardes Ou towards Ou, *Chr.* 1094, *Ing.* p. 309, 14. He eow ælce dæg toweardes onet he every day hastes towards you, *Bt.* 39, 1.

†Towardlice; *adv.* In future, in time to come; in futurum, futuro tempore:—Fore-cwæð þæt he towardlice bisceop beon sceolde foretold that he in future should be a bishop, *Bd. S.* p. 606, 21.

To-weard, to-ward, to-werd; *def. se* to-wearda; *seo, þæt* to-wearde; *adj.* Coming, approaching, about to come, future; venturus, futurus, imminens:—Toweward yfel venturum malum, *Bd. S.* p. 514, 1. Toweward cynrice futurum regnum, *Bd. S.* p. 514, 7. Se towarda winter the approaching winter, *Bd. S.* p. 564, 39. Cynrine toweward generatio ventura, *Ps.* 21, 32: 70, 20. Se þe æfter me towerd ys qui post me venturus est, *Mt.* 3, 11. Towerd ys þæt futurum est ut, *Mt.* 2, 13. Tacn þæs towewardan welan a sign of future happiness, *Bt.* 39, 11. Big þam ege þæs towewardan domes by the fear of future judgment, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 15. Þone storm towardne foreseeah the approaching storm saw, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 4. On þære towewardan tide in the coming time, *Cd.* 64. On towewardre worulde in venturo sæculo, futuro mundo, *Mk.* 10, 30: *Lk.* 18, 30.

†Towewardnes, *se*; *f.* Futurity, time to come; futuritas:—On towewardnesse ecelice in futuritate æterna, *Bd. S.* p. 561, 22.

To-wearp cast down, *Bt.* 35, 4: *Gen.* 19, 25; *p.* of to-wurpan.

To-wegan, to-wehgan; *pp.* to-wegen. To move to, to remove; admove, remove:—Beoð wolcen towegen clouds are removed, *Cod. Exon.* 58 b.

To-wenan to hope for, to expect, *Bt.* 36, 5.

To-wendan [wenden to turn] to turn to, to turn upside down, to subvert, to destroy, *Gen.* 19, 21, 25: 13, 10: *Bt. R.* p. 152.

To-wenian to accustom, *L. Edg. Sup.* 10.

To-weorpan to overthrow, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 289, 5, *v.* to-wurpan.

To-werpan to overthrow, *Cd.* 214, *Th.* p. 270, 4, *v.* to-wurpan.

To-wesnes, to-wisnes, *se*; *f.* Disagreement, difference, dis-

- sension, variance; dissentio, discrepantia:—Wæs towesnes and unsibbe geworden betwih, &c. *erat dissentio et simultas orta inter, &c.*, *Bd. S.* p. 581, 15.
- ^dTow-hus a tow-house, a spinning-house, *R.* 10: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.
- To-wiðer opposite to; ex adverso, *Cod. Exon.* 10 b, 8.
- Towlic Belonging to a weaver, weaving; textorius:—Towlic weorc weaving work, *R.* 28.
- To-worpan to cast down, to destroy, v. to-wurpan.
- To-worpenes, se; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, destructio:—Ascununge þære toworpenysse abominatio desolationis, *Mt.* 24, 15: *Mk.* 13, 14.
- To-wrecen exiled, *Cd.* 189.
- To-writennis An ordinance; edictum, *Homil. in nat. Dom.*
- To-wriðan To writhe, distort, *Elf. gr.* 26.
- To-wunderlic Wonderful; admirabilis, *Ps.* 41, 4.
- ^eTo-wurpan, to-weorpan, to-werpan, to-wyrpan, he to-wyrpð; p. to-wearp, we to-wurpon; pp. to-worpen. To cast down, to put an end to, dissipate, to destroy; deicere, destruere, irritum facere:—Templ towurpan templum destruere, *Mt.* 26, 61: *Nic.* 10: *Mt.* 5, 17. Towyrpan eall hira geweorc to overturn all their work, *Bt.* 35, 4. Þu towurpe tu destruxisti, *Ps.* 9, 6. Se þe towyrpð an of þysum ille qui irritum fecerit unum ex his, *Mt.* 5, 19. Wa þæt þes towyrpð Godes temple vah! quod hic destruet Dei templum, *Mt.* 27, 40. Wile ure witu toweorpan (he) will our torments dissipate, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 289, 5. Ælc rice bið toworpen, *Mt.* 12, 25: 24, 2.
- To-wyrd An opportunity; occasio, *Bd. S.* p. 483, 36.
- To-wyrpan to cast down, *Bt.* 35, 4, *Card.* p. 252, 29, v. to-wurpan.
- To-wyrpnis A dispersion, a casting abroad; dispersio, *C. R. Jn.* 7, 35.
- To-yrnan to run to, *Mk.* 9, 25.
- Træd trod; p. of tredan.
- TRÆF, es; m. A tent, pavilion; tentorium:—To træfe to a tent, *Jdth.* 22, 1. In þam wlitegān træfe wæron æt somne were together in the beautiful tent, *Jdth.* 25, 12.
- Traht An exposition, treatise; expositio, commentarius, *C. R. Ben.* 21: *Cot.* 47.

- ^fTrahtað An exposition; commentarius, *Cot.* 47.
- Traht-boc a book of commentaries.
- Trahtere, es; m. An interpreter, expounder; interpres, glossographus, *Cot.* 37.
- Trahtian; p. ode; pp. od. To treat of, to interpret, to expound; tractare, interpretari, exponere:—Trahtnian, *Homil. Pasch.* p. 11, 15. Se wisa Augustinus be þære halgan þrynnysse trahtnode the wise Augustine treated of the holy Trinity, *Serm. Fid. Cath. Wanl. Cat.* p. 2.
- Trahtnere an interpreter, v. trahtere.
- Trahtnian to treat, v. trahtian.
- Trahtnung, e; f. A treatise, interpretation; tractatio, *Som.*
- Trahtung an exposition, v. trahtnung.
- Traisc, treisc. Tragical; tragicus:—On gelicnysse þæs traiscan wæles in similitudine tragicæ cædis, *Bd. S.* p. 523, 30.
- Tramet; pl. trameta. A page; pagina, *R. Ben.* 73: *Elf. gr.* 18.
- ^gTrapp a trap, v. treppe.
- Tratung an exposition, v. trahtung.
- Tre vexation, v. trege.
- Treahtere an expounder, v. trahtere.
- Treahtigem to treat, *Ors.* 3, 9, v. trahtian.
- Treawa a compact, *Cd.* 107, v. treowa.
- TREDAN, getredan, betredan; ic trede, he trit; p. træd, we trædon; pp. treden; v. a. [Plat. treden, treen: *Dut.* treden: *Frs.* tridda, tredda: *Ger.* treten: *Ot.* dretan: *Not.* tretton: *South Ger.* dretten, tretten: *Moes.* trutan, gatrutan: *Dan.* træde: *Swed.* tråda, tråda: *Icel.* troda: *Ir.* troith f. the foot: *Gael.* troidh f. a foot. Related to the Lat. tero, trivi, tritum, terere, in its signification to go along] To TREAD, tread upon; calcare, conculcare, conterere, incedere:—Þu scealt tredan braðe eorðan thou shalt tread (the) broad earth, *Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 56, 2—5. Ic sealde eow anweald to tredenne ofer næddran do vobis potestatem calcandi serpentes, *Lk.* 10, 19. Ðæra cynega swuran forcuðlice trædon regum cervices transverse conculcarunt, *Jos.* 10, 24: *Lk.* 12, 1. Fotum treden pedibus conculcatus, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 15.
- Tredd A step; passus, gressus, *Lye.*

- ^hTreddian; p. ode; pp. od to tread, step, *Beo. K.* 11, 31: *Cd.* 195, *Th.* p. 243, 21, v. tredan.
- TREGE, an; f. Vexation, tribulation, contumely, loss, misery, torment; vexatio, indignatio, tormentum, cruciatus, damnum:—Ic fleah tregan and teonam I fled from torment and insult, *Cd.* 103. Twegen tregan teoð to somne two troubles come (draw) together, *Bt. R.* p. 156. Tregena tud-dor progeny of miseries, *Cd.* 47.
- Tregian; p. ode; pp. od. To vex, trouble, grieve; vexare, tribulare:—Ða þe tregiað me illi qui tribulant me, *T. Ps.* 3, 1. Eall þis wæs þas arme leode to tregienne all this was to vex this miserable people, *Chr.* 1104.
- Trehtere an interpreter, *Cot.* 14, v. trahtere.
- Treisc tragical, v. traisc.
- Tremede confirmed, established, *Chr.* 1052, v. trymian.
- TRENDEL, trendl. A sphere, an orb, circle; orbis, circulus, globus:—Wunderlic trendel wearð ateowed abutan þære sunnan a wonderful circle was seen about the sun, *Chr.* 806. Trendel gear circulus anni, *T. Ps.* 64, 12. Sunnan trendel sun's orb, *Lye.*
- ⁱTrenta, Treonta, an. [*Bd.* Trehenta: *Bd. C.* Treenta: *Bd. T. W.* Trenta.—*Brit.* Troüent, a flexu scilicet sive ambitu sui cursus] The river TRENT; Trenta fluvius, qui fontes habens in agro Staffordiensi, atque Derbiensem inde et Nottinghamensem perfluens, in Humbrum tandem sese exonerat:—Ofer Treontan over Trent, *Chr.* 924. Uppweard andlang Trentan upward along Trent, *Chr.* 1013. Be Trentan by (the) Trent; juxta Trentam, *Chr.* 679. Be Trentan þære ea juxta Trentam fluvium, *Bd. S.* p. 590, 14: 557, 37.
- Tre a tree, *Elf. gl.* p. 64, v. treow.
- Treog-wul a spider's web; araneæ tela, *Som.*
- Treoð a pledge, covenant, v. treowð.
- TREOW, tryw, treu, trew, es; n. [Plat. traam m. a tree: *Old Dut.* tere, taere a tree: *Frs.* thre n. a tree: *Old Ger.* treo, tra, tera: *Moes.* triu, triw arbor, lignum: *Dan.* træ n. a tree, wood: *Swed.* träd n. a tree: trä n. wood: *Icel.* tré n. lignum, arbor: *Wel.* derw, deru, dar an oak-tree: *Ir. Gael.*

darach *m.* an oak-tree: Slav. drewo a tree: Sans. taru. The *A.-S.* der, dre, dur, dore a tree, are only met with in compound words, such as apulder, apuldre, apuldur, apple-dore, æppuldre an apple-tree; mapulder, mapeldor a maple-tree: Old Ger. affoltra, affaltera an apple-tree; mazaltera a maple-tree, &c. v. Grimm's Gram. vol. ii. p. 332, 530] 1. A TREE; arbor. 2. Wood, a piece of wood, a wooden instrument, a club; lignum, fustis:—1. Ða geseah þæt wif þæt þæt treow wæs god to etanne, Gen. 3, 6. Ðæt lað treow that fell tree, Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 25. Treow westm wircende arbor fructum produciens, Gen. 1, 11. Genam of þæs treowes wæstm cept de arboris fructu, Gen. 3, 6. Ealle treowa omnes arbores, Gen. 1, 29: Ps. 95, 12. Ealle trywu, Lk. 21, 29. Treowa wuda arbores sylvæ, Ps. 95, 12. Of þæra treowa wæstm de arborum fructu, Gen. 3, 2. On middan þam treowe in mediis arboribus, Gen. 3, 8. Ða bogas of þam treowum heowun ramos ex arboribus cædebant, Mk. 11, 8. 2. Of þam treowe þæs halgan Cristes mæles from the wood of Christ's holy cross, Bd. S. p. 524, 30: Ex. 15, 25. He het getimbrian cyrican of treowum he commanded to build a church of wood, Chr. 626. Treowa æcyrf lignorum recisuræ, Bd. S. p. 552, 13. Godes of treowum Dei ex ligno, Bd. S. p. 552, 12. Earce of Sethim treowum arca e Shittim ligno, Deut. 10, 3. Mid treowum cum fustibus, Mk. 14, 48.

3 Treowa, treowe, triow, an; *n. q.* [v. truwa] Trust, faith, a pledge, covenant; fides, pactum, fœdus:—For þam treowum for the covenants, Cd. 190: Bt. 24, 3. Ofer treowa contra fidem, Bd. S. p. 521, 17. Ic eow treowa mine selle I to you give my pledge, Cd. 75, Th. p. 92, 28. Him God sealde soðe treowa to him God gave a true covenant, Cd. 107, Th. p. 143, 3. Him treowe sealdon had given faith to him, Cd. 95, Th. p. 123, 17. Abrahame treowa sealdon had given faith to Abraham, Cd. 94, Th. p. 122, 35. Wile his treowe and his gehat wið þe gehealdon vult ejus fidem et ejus promissum erga te servare, Bd. S. p. 514, 34. Wið

halegu treow with (the) holy covenant, Cd. 97, Th. p. 127, 30. Heolde fæste treowe holdest firm faith, Cd. 163, Th. p. 204, 20. Hæfde halige treowa had holy trust, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 3. His treowe for-leosan ejus fidem perdere, Bd. S. p. 514, 40. Ðy læs ic mine treowe forleose ne ego meam fidem prævaricer, Bd. S. p. 592, 2.

4 Treow-cynn tree kind, wood, Ex. 15, 25.

Treowe [Plat. tro, tru, trou, truw: Dut. trouw: Frs. trow: Ger. treu, traut: Ot. drud trusty, confident, dear: Moes. triggws fidus, fidelis: Dan. tro, tryg: Swed. trogen, trofast, trygg: Icel. trúr fidus; tryggr fidus, fidelis; trúfastr fidus, constans: Fr. dru adj. brave, trusty: Old Fr. drud trusty] True, faithful; fidus, Bt. 7, 1, v. getrywe.

Treowen; adj. Belonging to a tree, wooden, woody; arboris, ligneus:—Manna handgeweorc treowene and stæne hominum manufactura, lignea et lapidea, Deut. 4, 28. Treowen earc lignea arca, Deut. 10, 1. On treowenre rode ahengon hung on a wooden cross, Nic. 34. Treowenu fatu lignea vasa, Bt. 36, 1. On treowenum fatum in ligneis vasibus, Ex. 7, 19.

5 Treow-fæst fast faith, faithful, Lk. 16, 12: 17, 19.

Treow-geweorc wood-work, Bd. S. p. 570, 16.

TREOWIAN, truwan, getreowian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [Plat. trouen, trowen, troen, vertroen credere, confidere, fidem habere: Dut. trouwen: Ger. trauen to marry, confide: Not. thruuuen, truuen: Moes. trauan confidere: Dan. troe: Swed. tro: Icel. trúa credere, confidere] 1. To trust, confide, to have confidence in, to believe; confidere. 2. To show the truth of, to prove, justify, exculpate, clear; certum facere, justificare:—1. Ða þe treowiað on drihtne qui confidunt in Domino, Ps. 124, 1. On þe ic getreowe, Ps. 24, 1. Ic eow treowige I confide (trust) to you, Cd. 106, Th. p. 140, 7. 2. Hine sylfne treowan se ipsum justificare, L. pol. Alf. 4. Getreowie hine clears himself, L. pol. Alf. 32: C. Jn. 14, 26.

Treow-leás, getryw-leás; adj. Faithless, unfaithful, perfidious; infidus:—Ðara treowleasra cyninga beboda com-

mands of perfidious princes, Bd. S. p. 476, 35.

6 Treowleásnes; *se; f.* Faithlessness, perfidiousness; perfidia, Som.

Treowlic faithful, secure, Mor. præc. 64, v. getreowlic.

Treow-ræden [ræden a law] a covenant, Cd. 106.

Treow-stede a place of trees, a grove, R. 60.

TREOWÐ, getreowð, *e; f.* [Icel. trygð. — treowð what shows truth, from treowian] TROTH, TRUTH, treaty, league, pledge, covenant; veracitas, fides data, fœdus:—Ðis ys treowðe blod, Ex. 24, 8. Gif ge mine treowða gehealdað si vos meum fœdus servabitis, Ex. 19, 5. In treowðe geþeoded gastlices freondscipes fœdere copulatus spiritualis amicitia, Bd. S. p. 607, 9.

Treowu-fæst fast in truth, faithful, C. Mt. 25, 21.

Treow-wæstm fruit of a tree, Chr. 1103.

Treow-wyrhta a tree-wright, a wood-worker, a carpenter, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

Treow-wurm a tree-worm, a palmer-worm, T. Ps. 77, 51.

7 TREPAS [Plat. Ger. trup *m.* a troop: Dut. troep, trop *m.* a troop: Dan. trop *c.*: Swed. tropp *m.*: Fr. troupe *f.*: It. truppa *f.*: Sp. tropa *f.*: Lat. mid. troppum a troop: Gael. trup *f.* a troop: Ir. trop *f.* a troop: Wel. tyrfa a troop, a multitude, a company: Ir. Gael. tyrfa a troop. Wachter says, "Litera r, cum natura sua mobilis sit, vocalem suam nunc antecedit, nunc sequitur." Related to this word are the Lat. turba, the Ger. trab, nachtrab *m.* the rear; the Fr. troupeau a drove or herd of cattle] Troops, an army, the front of an army; acies, agmina, copiae, Som.

Treppan [Plat. trappen, betrappen: Ger. ertappen: Fr. attrapper. All three signify to catch, trap] To TRAP, ensnare; illaqueare, irretire, Som.

TREPPE, trappe, an; *f. q.* A TRAP, a snare; decipula:—Ic beswice mid treppan illaqueo decipulis, Col. Monas.

Tresor [Plat. tresoor, resoor *n.* trese *f.*: treasury: Dut. trezoor a cupboard: Old Dut. tresoor thesaurus: Old Ger. threso, tris, tres: Lip. triseuorin thesauris: Ot. dréso treasure, Ot. Krist. I. 17, v. 63: Fr. tresor *m.*: It. Sp. tesoro *m.*: Port. thesouro *m.*: Lat. mid. triscamera treasury]

- TREASURE; thesaurus, *Chr.* 1137.
- °Treu, trew a tree, a club; arbor, *R. Mt.* 12, 33. Fustis, *C. Mk.* 14, 43, v. treow.
- Treu-leás faithless, v. treow-leás.
- Treuteru a sort of standard; vexilli quoddam genus, *Cot.* 23.
- Treuð truth, faith, v. treowð.
- Trewan to trust, *Bt.* 37, 2, v. treowian.
- Trewnes, se; f. Confidence, trust; confidentia:—*Pu eart min trewnes thou art my confidence, Bt. R.* p. 149.
- Tribulan To beat, pound; pinsere, *R.* 12.
- Triewian to trust in, *Ors.* 3, 11, v. treowian.
- Trifelan To break, bruise, stamp; tundere, verberare, *Som.*
- Trifelung, e; f. A grinding, breaking; tritura, *Cot.* 109.
- Trig a bathing tub; alveus, *L. M.* 3, 48, v. trog.
- Trilidi. The intercalary year, the year which has three liða or lida; annus intercalaris, ita dictus, *Lye.* The A.-S. months were governed by the revolution of the moon. In the common years they had twelve months. When the year of thirteen months occurred, they added the superfluous month to their summer season, and hence they had three months of the name of liða or lida, which occasioned these years of thirteen months to be called tri-liða, as we now call the year in which February has 29 days, a leap year.
- °Trimesa a piece of money, a coin, v. þrimsa.
- Tri-milchi [þreo three, meolc milk] The month in which the cows were milked three times a day, May; Maius mensis, *Lye.*
- Trimming a confirming, *Elf. T.* p. 27, 26, v. tryimming.
- Tringan To touch; tangere, *M. Ps.* 103, 33.
- Triow a tree, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64, v. treow.
- Triowa promises, *Bt.* 7, 2, *Card.* p. 26, 13.
- Triowian to trust, v. treowian.
- Triowu-byt a wooden butt.
- Triu-wyrm a tree worm, v. treow-wyrm.
- Triw a tree, v. treow.
- Triwe true, faithful, *L. Presb.* 57, v. getrywe, treowe.
- Triwen wooden, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61, v. treowen.
- Trod [træd trod; p. of tredan] A path, track, a pace, step;

- vestigium, gradus, passus:—Trode bedrifan forstolenes yrres vestigium insequi furtim ablata pecudis, *L. Wall.* 1.
- °TROG, troh [Plat. Dut. Ger. trog m: Dan. trug n: Swed. tråg n: Icel. trog n: It. truogo, truogolo m. all denote a trough] A TROUGH, a hollow vessel, a tub, a small boat, a wherry; alveus, alveolus, *Cot.* 175. Cantharus, *Cot.* 33. Pelvis, *C. R. Jn.* 13, 5:—Ly-tel trog exiguum navigium, linter, *Ors.* 2, 5.
- Trog drew; traxit, *R. Jn.* 21, 11, v. teon.
- Trog-scip, troh-scip a cock-boat, wherry, *R.* 83, 103: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 77.
- Troiesc tragical; tragicus, *Bd.* S. p. 584, 6.
- Tropere A kind of liturgical book; a Lat. troparius, troparium: *Grk.* τροπᾶριον: quod hymnarium, hymnology, sive librum hymnorum significat: continebat quippe tropos sive hymnos sacros, *Mon. Angl. I.* p. 222, 8.
- TRUCIAN; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To fail, TRUCK, bate, diminish, grow weak. Truck is now used in Derbyshire in this sense; as, he trucked me of my wages; deficere, languere:—Her him trucode ealle his mycele cræftes here failed him all his mighty crafts, *Chr.* 1131. Cneowa truciað genua deficiunt, *L. M.* 2, 36. His gesworene men him trucedon his sworn men failed (deceived) him, *Chr.* 1090.
- °Trugon for tugon drew; traxerunt, *R. Jn.* 21, 8, v. teon.
- Truht [Fr. truite f: It. trota f: Sp. trucha f.] A TROUT; truta, tructa piscis, *R.* 102: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.
- TRUM; adj. Firm, strong, able, sound; firmus, securus, validus:—Trum in breostum firm in heart, *Menol. F.* 266. God sceawian ecne and trumne to behold God eternal and firm, *Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 28. Heo ahte trumne geleafan a to þæm Ælmihtigan she had a firm belief ever in the Almighty, *Jdth.* p. 21, 5. Mid trumre heortan cum firmo corde, *Bd.* S. p. 538, 43. Toð-mægenes trum strong in power of teeth, *Menol. F.* 499.
- TRUMA, getruma, an; m. [Perhaps formed from the Lat. turma a troop, by transposing the letter r. Wachter says, "Littera r cum natura sua mobilis sit, vocalem suam nunc antecedit, nunc sequitur"] A troop

- or band of soldiers; cohors, acies:—He ferde mid fyrdlicum truman ille profectus est cum militaribus cohortibus, *Jos.* 11, 10: *Chr.* 871: *Ors.* 5, 12.
- °Trumian, getrumian; p. ode; pp. od. To grow strong, to amend, to recover health and strength; convalescere:—Sona swa he trumian ongan soon as he began to amend, *Bd.* S. p. 564, 46.
- Truming A defence, protection; tutamen, *Somn.* 234.
- Trumlic; adj. 1. Firm, durable; firmus, stabilis. 2. Confirming, exhorting; firmans, hortatorius:—1. Seo ealde gesetness ys eall-swa trumlic vetus lex est etiam stabilis, *Jud.* 15. Tæceð us trumlicne ham will show us a stable home, *Cd.* 220. 2. Trumlic ærendgewrit hortatoria epistola, *Bd. S.* p. 520, 19: *C. B.*
- Trumlice Firmly, strongly; firmiter, *Elf. gr.* 38.
- Trumnes, se; f. 1. Strength, stability; firmamentum, robur. 2. The firmament, heaven; firmamentum, cælum:—1. Drihten trumnes min Dominus robur meum, *Ps.* 17, 1: 72, 4: 104, 15. 2. Weorc handa his beodað trumnys opera manuum ejus annuntiat firmamentum, *Ps.* 18, 1: 150, 1.
- °Trumuncg, e; f. A confirmation, corroboration, *Th. An.*
- Trumung a defence, v. truming.
- TRUÐ, es; m. [Plat. tuter m: Dut. toeter m. is a blower of a horn: Plat. tuthoorn: Dut. toathorn m. a bugle horn] A trumpeter, a stage player; tibicen, buccinator, histrio:—*Elf. gr.* 9. Truðas histriones, *R.* 61: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.
- Truð-horn a trumpet, clarion.
- Truwa, getruwa, treowa, an; m. [Plat. troue, troe, truwe, tru f. fidelity, trust: Dut. trouw f. fidelity: Frs. trewe, triuwe, trowe f. truth: Ger. treue f: Wil. Not. truiua, triua, truwa, truwe, trewe, troie, drutscaf: Moes. triggwa pactum; triggwaba certo, firmiter; triggws fidus, fidelis: Dan. troe c. faith; troeskap n. truth, fidelity: Swed. tro f. faith, trust: Icel. trú f. fides, religio; trúleikr, truskapr m. fidelitas] 1. Faith, trust, confidence, promise; fides. 2. A treaty, league, pledge, covenant; fides data, fœdus:—1. Habbað Godes truwan, habete Dei fidem, *Mk.* 11, 22. Godas on þam hig

truwan hæfdon *dei in quibus fidem habuerunt*, *Deut.* 32, 37: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 8. 2. Ic sette min wedd to him on ecne truwan *stabiliam meum fœdus cum eo in perpetuum fœdus*, *Gen.* 17, 19. Ic behet minne truwan *stabilivi meum fœdus*, *Ex.* 6, 4.

^uTruwian to trust, confide in, *Ps.* 134, 18, v. treowian.

Truwung, e; f. *A prop, stay, confidence; confidentia, columnen, Som.*

Trymendlic, trymmendlic; *adj. Exhorting, comforting; hortatorius, Bd. S.* p. 520, 19.

TRYMIAN, trymman, getrymian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* 1. To prepare, provide, dispose, set in order; *parare, disponere.* 2. To exhort, animate, comfort, confirm, strengthen, establish, found, fortify; *animare, confirmare*: — 1. He his siðfæt trymede ille ejus iter paravit, *Bd. S.* p. 639, 27. Garas trymedon (they) prepared arms, *Cd.* 149, *Th.* p. 187, 28. Trymede getimbro would prepare buildings, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 18, 20. Getrymede his folc disposed his folk, *Ors.* 4, 10. 2. Ongunnon hi hine trymman they began to exhort him, *Bd. S.* p. 634, 30. Ðin mod trymeð thy mind strengthened, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 7. Se his hyge trymede which his mind strengthened, *Cd.* 201, *Th.* p. 249, 23. Ðæt he hiora geleafan getrymede that he confirmed their faith, *Chr.* 429. Hit wæs ofer þæne stan getrymed, *Lk.* 6, 48. Ceaster getrymed a fortified city, *L. Ps.* 107, 11.

^vTrymning *A confirming, fortifying, establishing; ædificatio, tutamentum, confirmatio*: — To geleafan trimminge to confirming of faith, *Elf. T.* p. 27, 26.

Trymnes, trymenes, getrymnes, se; f. 1. *A foundation, support; munimentum, fulcimentum.* 2. *Confirmation, persuasion, exhortation; confirmatio, incitamentum, exhortatio*: — 1. To trymnesse þæs wages in *munimentum parietis*, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 22. To trymnesse þæs huses in *fulcimentum domus*, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 36. 2. Mid gelomlicre stefne his haligre trymenesse crebra voce ejus sanctæ exhortationis, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 17. Gestrangod mid trymnysse þæs eadigan fæder roboratus confirmatione beati patris, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 13. Mid þinre trymenysse syn

gestrangode tua persuasione sint roborati, *Bd. S.* p. 492, 25.

^uTrymsa a coin, v. þrimsa.

Trymðe *Strength, firmness, support; robur, firmamentum, L. Ps.* 104, 15.

Tryndel a sphere, v. trændel.

Tryndyled *Made round, rounded, rotundus factus, orbiculatus*: — Tryndeled reaf orbiculata vestis, circumtectum, *R.* 63: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Tryw a tree, *Mt.* 7, 17, v. treow.

Trywian to justify, *L. pol. Alf.* 19, v. treowian.

Tryw-leás faithless, perfidious, *Chr.* 1094, v. treow-leás.

Trywleásnes perfidiousness.

Trywsian To confide, to give his word, to bind; *fidem dare, L. Constit.* p. 107.

Trywð truth, treaty, v. treowð.

Tá, tua, tuu two, *Cd.* 82: *Bd. S.* p. 623, 27: *C. R. Ben.* 40: *Bd. S.* p. 533, 28, *T.*, v. twá.

Tu for, þu thou, *Cd.* 214, *Th.* p. 268, 19, 23.

Tu Mars, v. Tiw.

TUCIAN; *p. tucode, getucode.* [*Plat. Dut. tuchtigen to punish; Ger. züchtigen; Dan. tugte; Swed. tukta; Icel. tugta, tukta disciplinare, punire; the Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. to punish, to correct*] To punish, torment; *punire, cruciare*: — *Bt.* 38, 7: *Jud.* 15, 8. Ðe þis folc tuciað who punish this people, *Bt. R.* p. 186.

^xTUDDER, tuddor, tuddur, tydder, tuder, tudor; *g. tudderes, tuddres; d. tudre.* [*tydder weak*] *Issue, offspring, progeny, race, family, production, disposition; soboles, proles, fœtus, propago, provenus, indoles*: — Tregena tuddor a progeny of miseries, *Cd.* 47. Wæstm-bærnyse tuddres fœcunditas sobolis, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 8. Godes tudres gesælig bona sobole felix, *Bd. S.* p. 529, 30. Tydreð ælc tudor nourishes every production, *Bt.* 39, 8. Tudre fyllað eorðan ælgrene fill with progeny (the) all green earth, *Cd.* 10. Ðæs teames wæs tuddor gefylled of this family (team) was (the) race replenished, *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 97, 15. Sunu godes tuddres filius bonæ indolis, *Scint.* 57.

Tuddor-fæst fast-bearing, fertile, *Cot.* 82.

Tuddor-sped procreative power, *Cd.* 131.

Tuddor-teonde producing offspring, *Cd.* 46, v. teon.

Tuge, tugon drew, *Ors.* 3, 5, v. teon.

Tuig two, v. twig, twa.

^yTui-heolore *A pair of scales; bilanx, Som.*

Tuin fine linen, v. twin.

Tuinglian to twinkle, v. twinclian.

Tulge *A small muscle under the tongue; hypoglossis, L. M.* 1, 42.

Tumbere; es; *m. A tumbler, dancer, player; saltator, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. *Histrion, Elf. gr.* 9, 3.

TUMBIAN; *p. ode, ude; pp. od.* [*Plat. tummeln, tûmmeln, tûmeln to tumble; Dut. tui-melen; Ger. tummeln; Dan. tumble; Swed. tumla; Icel. tumba cadere præceps; Fr. tomber to fall; Sp. tumbar to tumble*] To TUMBLE, to dance; saltare: — Tumbude þære Herodiadiscean dohtur saltavit Herodiadis filia, *Mt.* 14, 6: *Mk.* 6, 22.

TU'S, es; *m.* [*Plat. tuun m. a hedge, garden; Dut. tuin m. a garden, hedge; Ger. zaun m. a hedge; Old Ger. tune, zun; Not. steinzun a wall; Icel. tún n. viridarium, pratum domesticum; Wel. din, dinas a city; Gael. tuin f. a dwelling-place; Ir. Gael. dun m. a fortress, a tower, a fortified hill, a hill, hedge, heap; Ir. taim f. a town. — tynan to enclose*] 1. *A place fenced round or enclosed; septum quodvis.* 2. *A close, field, yard, farm, local possession; prædium, fundus, ager, possessio.* 3. *A place of residence, house, dwelling, village, TOWN, a territory lying within the bounds of a town; habitaculum, domus, vicus, villa, oppidum.* 4. *A class, course, turn; classis*: — 1. In this primary sense, it forms some compounds; as, *wyrt-tun an enclosure for herbs, a garden, Lk.* 13, 19. 2. Neah þam tune þe Iacob sealde Iosepe juxta prædium quod Jacobus dedit Iosepho, *Jn.* 4, 5. Iosep sealde his gebroðrum tun Iosephus dedit ejus fratribus possessionem, *Gen.* 47, 11. Ic bohte anne tun emi agrum, *Lk.* 14, 18. 3. Com on þone tun venit in vicum, *Mt.* 26, 36. Ðeah þu on tun ga licet tu in vicum iveris, *Mk.* 8, 26. Tunas genam took towns, *Chr.* 571. Fare we on gehende tunas eamus in contigua oppida, *Mk.* 1, 38. Ðæt hi farun on þas tunas, þe her abutan synt ut illi abeant in vicis qui hic circa sunt, *Lk.* 9, 12. Ge on tunum, ge on landum tum in vicis, tum in terris

domi et rure, Gen. 39, 5. 4. Of Abian tune *ex Abiæ classe*, Lk. 1, 5. ¶ Cyman to or on tune, tun to come in turn or in place of; venire ad vicem, vel in vice sua, vel in loco suo. Mr. Cardale thinks that tune or tun in these examples is a mere expletive, Menol. F. 16, 69: 153. Bringan to or on tune, tun to bring in turn; adducere ad vicem vel in vice sua, Menol. F. 176: 214: 273: 387, &c. Pæs þe lenc-ten on tun geliden hæfde *ex quo ver ad vicem suam appulis-set*, Menol. F. 56.

† Tun-cærs Garden cress; hor-tense nasturtium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.

Tuncgel - witega an astrologer, Chr. 1, v. tungel-witega.

Tuncgol a star, Chr. 938, v. tungel.

TUNECE, an; f. [Gael. tunnag f. a mantle: Ir. Gael. tonach m. a shirt, garment; Fr. tun-ique f: It. tunica f: Sp. Port. tunica f.] A TUNIC, coat, garment; tunica, vestis: — Tunece un-asiwod, and eall awefen on ufa tunica *insutilis et tota contexta a summo*, Jn. 19, 23. Hit ys mines suna tunece *ista est mei filii tunica*, Gen. 37, 33. Dyde he on hys tunecan *induit ille ejus tunicam*, Jn. 21, 7. Dyde ymbe hyne blæhwene tunecan *imposuit circa eum cæruleam tunicam*, Lev. 8, 7. Þe wylle niman þine tunecan *qui vult capere tuam tunicam*, Mt. 5, 40: Lk. 6, 29: Jn. 19, 23.

† Tunga a tongue, Ps. 21, 14: 51, 4, v. tunge.

TUNGE, an; f. [Plat. tung, tunge f: Dut. tong f: Frs. tunga, tonge f: Ger. zunge f: Not. Ot. zungu, zunga, zunge f: Moes. tuggo, pronounced tungo: Dan. tunge c: Swed. tunga f: Icel. túnga f: Ersc. tengad: Gael. teanga, teangadh f. tongue, language] 1. The TONGUE; lingua. 2. A speech; sermo, loquela:— 1. Wearð his tunge geopenod *erat ejus lingua soluta*, Lk. 1, 64. Tungan bend *linguæ vinculum*, Mk. 7, 35. Pæt he mine tungan gecæle *ut ille meam linguam refrigeret*, Lk. 16, 24: Mk. 7, 33. Of tungan facnfulre *ad linguam dolo-sam*, Ps. 119, 3. Mid tungan facenfullice *don cum lingua dolose agere*, Ps. 5, 10. 2. Habban lætran tungan habere *impeditam linguam*, Ex. 4, 10. To-dælan tungan *dividere lo-quelas*, Ps. 54, 9. Spræcan

niwum tungum *loqui novis linguis*, Mk. 16, 17.

† Tun-gebur a town dweller, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

TUNGEL, tungol, tungul, tunc-gol; g. tungles; d. tungle; n. [Icel. túngl n. luna, orbis, dis-cus: Lat. mid. tinuria f. luna] A heavenly body, a star, planet, a constellation; astrum, sidus, stella, planeta:—Beheald þa tunglu þæs hean heofnes be-hold the stars of the high heaven, Bt. 39, 13: Deut. 10, 22: Bt. 39, 3. Betwyx þam tunglum *among the stars*, Bt. 36, 2. He is se cealda eall isig tungel he (Saturn) is the cold all-icy planet, Bt. R. p. 185, 21. Se yfmest eallra tungla the highest of all planets, Bt. R. p. 185, 16.

Tungel-cræft, tungol-cræft star-craft, astronomy, Bd. S. p. 565, 26.

Tungel-cræftiga, tungol - cræf-tiga, an; m. One crafty in stars, an astronomer, an astrologer, magician; astrologus, astro-nomus, magus, Not. in Menol. Hickes l. 218, 40.

Tungel-witega, tungol - witega, tuncgel-witega. One wise or skilful in the stars, a star-prophet, an astrologer, a magi-cian; astrorum sciens, as-trologus, magus, Mt. 2, 7, 10, 16.

† Tun-gerefa a town-reeve, a bailiff, a steward of a manor, a steward; villæ rector, curator, villicus, dispensator, Lk. 16, 8: Bd. S. p. 624, 28.

Tung-full full of tongue, talkative, Scint. 16.

Tungil-sin-wyrt Starwort; astro rotundo (similis) planta, aster, L. M. 1, 47.

Tungle with the tongue, v. tungel.

Tung-leás tongueless.

Tunglen Starry; sydereus, Alb. resp. 20.

Tunglere, es; m. An astronomer, astrologer, a mathematician; astronomus, astrologus, ma-thematicus, Cot. 133.

Tungol a star, Bt. 36, 2, v. tungel.

Tung - wod [wod mad, wood] Tongue-wood, mad speech; lin-guâ rabidus, Scint. in Append.

Tunice a coat, garment, v. tunece.

Tuninle A little farm; prædio-lum, Som.

Tuning-wyrt herba ad ossium dolorem, L. M. 1, 28.

Tun-lic belonging to a town or village, rustic, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.

Tun-man a town's man.

Tun-mint garden mint.

Tunnan - botm, tunne - botm a

tun's or tub's bottom, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, v. botm.

† TUNNE, an; n. q. [Plat. tunn, tunne f: Dut. ton f: Ger-tonne f: Dan. tönde c: Swed. tunna f: Wel. tunnell: Ir. tonna m: Gael. tunna m: Bret. tonel f: Bohm. tuna: Fr. tonneau m: Sp. Port. ton-nel m: Lat. mid. tonna, ton-nella; most likely related to the Lat. tina and the Grk. δεινος a kind of wine-pot] A TUN, butt, vat, tub, a large vessel; dolium, cadus, cupa:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 60. Twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð two tuns full of fine ale, Chr. 852.

Tun-scipe township, Bd. S. p. 625, 1.

Tun-scire the share or part of a steward, a stewardship, Lk. 16, 2, 4.

Tunsing-wyrt Lingwort; helle-borus albus, Herb. 138.

Tun-sittend remaining in a town, a townsman.

Tun-stede a town-place or stead, a town; oppidum, pagus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.

Tun-þorpe, tun-þrop a meeting of ways; compitum, Cot. 30, 209.

Tun-weg, tuun-weg a town-way, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.

Tuoege two, C. Mt. 24, 41, v. twá.

Tur a tower, Chr. 1097, v. tor.

† Turces-ige, torces-ige [Hunt. Torchseige: Hovd. Torkesei. —ig an island, troges of a small boat; lintris insula] TORKESY, Lincolnshire, Chr. 873.

TURF; g. turfe; d. tyrf; pl. nom. ac. tyrf; g. turfa; d. turfum; f. [Plat. Ger. Swed. torf m: Dut. turf m: Old Dut. torf m: Frs. tura m: Old Ger. zurb, zurbe, zurf, turben: Icel. torf n. cespes, gleba; torfa f. unus cespes: Fr. tourbe f: Sp. turba f. turf: Arab. تراب trb, turb dust, earth, clod] TURF; gleba, cespes, solum:—Mid þynre tyrf bewrigen covered with thin turf, Bd. S. p. 619, 20. Geworhte weall mid turfum made a wall with turves; fecit vallum cum cespitibus, Chr. 189. ¶ Eðel a country.— On þa eðel-turf into that country, Cd. 85. Of þære eðel-tyrf from that country, Cd. 83: Chr. 975: Bd. S. p. 558, 22.

Turnan to turn, v. tyrnan.

Turnigendlic Turnable, easily turned; vertibilis, volubilis, Alb. resp. 20.

Turtle, an; f. [Plat. turtel

duve *f*: *Dut.* tortel, tortel-
duif, tortelduive *f*: *Ger.* tur-
teltaube *f*, turteltauber *m*: *Wil.*
turtultubo: *Tat.* turtulutubo:
Dan. turteldue *f*: *Swed.* tur-
turdufwa *f*: *Icel.* turtill-dúfa
f: *Fr.* tourtereau *m*, tourte-
relle *f*: *It.* tortola, tortora,
tortorella *f*: *Sp.* tortola *f*,
tortolo *m*: *Arab.* تَرْتُورُ trtur,

turtur. *Wachter* remarks, "For-
tasse a sono avis naturali et
luctuoso tur; quamvis etiam
ad dauren lugere referri possit,
quomodo Gothi easdem colum-
bas appellant hraiwadubono,
Lk. 2, 24, *h. e.* moerentes, ge-
mentes, a *Ger.* reuwen, reuen
dolere, lugere, poenitere"] A
TURTLE, a turtle dove; turtur:
—Geoffra sume turtlan offer
turturem, *Gen.* 15, 9. Bringe
he turtlan adferat ille turturem,
Lev. 1, 14: 5, 11. Twa turtlan
duo turtures, *Lev.* 5, 7: *Lk.* 2,
24. Turtlah, *Ps.* 83, 3.

¹Tuu two, *v.* tu, twa.

Tuu Mars. *v.* tiw.

Tuwa, tuua; *adv.* Two times,
twice; *bis*, secundo:—Tuwa
on ucan *bis* in hebdomade, *Lk.*
18, 12: *Bd. S.* p. 573, 6. Ær
tuwa antehac *bis*; jam *bis*, *Bd.*
S. p. 564, 16: *Bt.* 35, 2. Ostor
þonne tuwa oftener than
twice, *Chr.* 894. Ær se hana
tuwa craue antequam gallus *bis*
cecinerit, *Mk.* 14, 30, 72, *v.* twa.

Tux, tusc, es; *m.* [*Frs.* tusk,
twsch *f.* a tooth: *Gael.* tosg,
toisg *m.* a tusk, back tooth,
grinder] A TUKS or TUSK; dens
maxillaris, genuinus vel cani-
nus:—Monnes tux a man's
double tooth, *L. pol.* Alf. 40.
Tuxas, *Somn.* 78: *Cot.* 95:
Elf. gl. Som. p. 70. Tuxan,
L. Ps. 57, 6.

Tuxel The jaw; mandibula, *Text.*
Roff. p. 39.

Tuxlas The teeth, the grinders;
dentes molares, molæ:—
Tuxlas leona molæ leonum, *Ps.*
57, 6.

Twá, tú, tua; *f. n. s.* of twégen.
Two; duæ, duo; binæ, bina:—
And þæt hi offrunge sealdon,
twa turtlan, oððe twegen cul-
fran briddas, *Lk.* 2, 24. Her
synt twa swurd, *Lk.* 22, 38.
Gebletsode þa forman twa
blessed the first two, *Cd.* 10,
Th. p. 12, 3. Nu twa gear
jam biennium, *Gen.* 45, 6.
Todælan twa dissecare, bipar-
tiri, *Gen.* 15, 10. Todælan to
twa, *id.*, *Ex.* 14, 21. Todælan
on twa, *id.*, *Gen.* 32, 7. On
twa healfa standan in duas
partes, *i. e.* divisim stare, *Ex.*
14, 22, *v.* twegen.

^hTwa twice, *Chr.* 897, *v.* tuwa.

Twa-dæglic Two days' time, every
two days; biduanus, *Bd. S.* p.
600, 8.

Twædding, twæddung, *e*; *f.* A
flattering, fawning; adulatio,
Som.

Twæde; *adj.* [*Plat.* tweede the
second: *Dut.* tweede second:
Icel. tvennr duplus] Double,
two-fold; duplex:—Se cyning
ah twædne dæl þæs weres the
king has a double portion of the
fine, *L. In.* 23, *MS. Cant.* Se
biscop and þa higen ahten
twæde þæs wuda and þæs
mæstes the bishop and the con-
vent had double of the wood and
of the (acorn) mast, *Conc.*
Cloveh. ap Hick. Epist. diss. p.
80.

Twæman, getwæman. [*Ger.*
zweyen to divide into two
parts: *Plat.* twei, entwei
broken into two pieces] To
separate, divide; separare,
sejungere, dividere:—Þe
læs þe man æft twæme ne
forte quis postea sejungat, *L.*
Edm. 9, *Wilk.* p. 76, 22. Ne
getwæme nan mown þa þe
God gesomnode, *Mt.* 19, 6.

Twæming A separation, division;
separatio, divisio, *Som.*

Twæmð Discord, disagreement;
discordia, schisma, *Som.*

Twa-hund two hundred, *Gen.* 11,
32.

Twám to two, duobus; *d.* of
twegen.

Twa-niht, [literally two nights,
the northern nations com-
puting by nights, as we do
now in fortnight, &c.] Two
days; biduum, *Som.*

Twa-scale, twa-sceal. A balance;
bilanx, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Twe-bleo Doubled dyed; bis
tinctus, *Past.* 14, 4.

Twe-feald two-fold, double.

Twe-fét two feet, biped.

TWEGEN *nom. ac. m.*; *nom. ac.*
f. n. twá; *g. m. f. n.* twegra,
twegera, twega; *d. m. f. n.*
twám, twæm. [*Plat.* twe: *Dut.*
twee: *Frs.* tua, twene: *Ger.*
zwey; in some South *Ger.* pro-
vinces zween *m.* zwo *f.* zwey *n*:
Old Ger. zueio, zuene, zwao,
zwuo: *Moes.* twa, twai, twos:
Dan. to tvende: *Swed.* twá:
Icel. tveier duo, bini: *Ir.*
Gael. do, now written da:
Wel. dau, daw: *Bret.* daou,
diou, deu, diu, div: *Fr.* deux:
It. due, duo: *Sp.* dos: *Port.*
dous: *Russ.* dwa, dwe, dwoie:
Grk. dvo: *Malay.* dua: *Pers.*

دو du: *Chald.* ܕܘ du: *Sans.*
dwau] Two; duo, duæ, duo;
bini, binæ, bina:—Comon

twegen englas fram Gode,
Gen. 19, 1. Geseah twegen
englas, *Jn.* 20, 12. Twegen
of his leorning-cnihtum duo
ex ejus discipulis, *Jn.* 1, 35.
Twegera hundred penega
wurðe ducentorum denariorum
valor, *Jn.* 6, 7. Twegra broð-
or oððe twegra gesweosterna
sunu and dohtor duorum fra-
trum aut duarum sororum filius
et filia, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 3. Hwæðer
þara twegra whether
of the two, *Bt.* 36, 4: *Jn.* 8, 17.
On twegera oððe þreoragewit-
nysses in vel ex duorum aut
trium testimonio, *Mt.* 18, 16:
Jn. 2, 6. Þissa twega yfela
auðer either of these two evils,
Bt. 6. Oðer twega other of
two, one of two; alterum duo-
rum, *Bt.* 11, 1, 2. Mid twam
hundred penegum bicgan du-
centis denariis emere, *Mk.* 6,
37. Twam hlafordum þeowian
duobus dominis servire, *Mt.* 6,
24: *Gen.* 9, 22. His wifum
twæm sægde to his two wives
spoke, *Cd.* 52. Næs to anum
dæge ne to twam non ad unum
diem neque in duos, *Num.* 11,
19. Oðer of þam twam alter
ex duobus, *Jn.* 1, 40. Ferde
mid his twam dohtrum pro-
fectus est cum ejus duabus
filiabus, *Gen.* 19, 30. On
twam handum in duabus mani-
bus, *Deut.* 9, 15. On þissum
twam bebodum in his duobus
mandatis, *Mt.* 22, 40. Ic
hæbbe twegen suna ego habeo
duos filios, *Gen.* 42, 37. Brohte
twegen penegas attulit duos
denarios, *Lk.* 10, 35.

¹TWELF; *g.* twelfa; *d.* twelfum.
Twelf is used when preceding
a noun, but when put abso-
lutely it is written twelve [*Plat.*
twölf, twolf, twelve: *Dut.*
twaalf, twelve: *Frs.* tuelef,
tolef, twelef: *Ger.* zwölf: *Ker.*
zuelifin: *Ot. Tat.* zeuelif:
Moes. twalif, twalib: *Dan.*
tolv: *Swed. Icel.* tolf] TWELVE;
duodecim:—Þa twelfe the
twelve; ipsi duodecim, *Mk.* 4,
10. Hi twelfe they twelve;
illi duodecim, *Mk.* 3, 14: *Lk.*
8, 1: 9, 12. Þa twelf þine
þeowas sind gebroðru ipsi
duodecim tui servi sunt fratres,
Gen. 42, 13. Twelf tida þæs
dæges duodecim horæ diei, *Jn.*
11, 9. An þara twelfa unus
ipsorum duodecim, *Jn.* 6, 71.
Þas twelf se Hælend sende
hos duodecim Jesus misit, *Mt.*
10, 5. An of eow twelfum
unus ex vobis duodecim, *Mk.*
14, 20. Mid hys twelf leor-
ning-cnihtum cum ejus duode-
cim discipulis, *Mt.* 26, 20.

^k Twelf-feald *Twelve-fold*; duodecies, *L. In.* 4.

Twelf - hund *Twelve hundred*; duodecies centum.

Twelf-hund man, twelf-hund-hynden man or twelf-hynd man. *A twelve hundred man, one whose life, in the A.-S. law, was estimated at 1200 shillings; homo duodecies-centenus, i.e. de summa hyndene sive classe, juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum: eorum scilicet, quorum Were, sive capitis-æstimatio, erat duodecies centum solidorum, L. Edw. Guth.* 12. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebantur, ex istis duodecies centum solidis, *centum et viginti* domino suo, pro man-bot i.e. hominis amissi compensatione, *L. In.* 70. Denique, quicunque criminis particeps erat, solvebat etiam *centum et viginti* solidos pro hloð-bot, i.e. *turmæ compensatione*, scilicet eo quod cætui illicito se admiscebat:—*L. Alf.* 26. Gif mon hæme mid twelf-hindes mannes wife, hund-twelftig scillingas gebete þæm were si quis rem habeat cum *duodecies-centeni hominis uxore, centum et viginti solidos solvat ipsi viro, L. Alf.* 10.

^l Twelfta *m*; seo, þæt twelfte; *adj. The TWELFTH*; duodecimus:—Se twelfta dæg ofer geohol the twelfth day after yule (*Christmas*), *Bd. S. p.* 588, 8. On twelftan dæg on (the) twelfth day; in die Epiphaniæ, *Rubr. Mt.* 2, 1.

Twemedede separated, *v. twæman.*

Twentig, twenti; *g. -tigra; d. -tigrum* [*Plat. Dut. twintig: Ger. zwanzig: Ker. zueinzic: Ot. Tat. zueinzug: Salic Laws, thuotoc. In some South Ger. provinces to this day zwainzig: Moes. twaintigi: Dan. tyve: Swed. tjuge: Icel. tuttugu (from tveir two, tigr numerus, denarius, decas): Fr. vingt: It. venti: Sp. veinte: Port. vinte: Lat. viginti; in inscriptions it is also written biginti, which Professor E. Jäkel, in his Ger. Orig. of the Lat. Lang. p. 99, explains by the Teutonic twig-ti-gunds, or honds, or twins-tigund, i.e. twice both the hands, by which our ancestors counted or numbered, v. tyn.—twegen two: Moes. tig ten*] TWENTY; bis decem, viginti:—Twentig rihtwisra *viginti iustorum, Gen.* 18, 31. To twentigum dægum in *viginti dies, Num.* 11, 19. Twentig wintra in *viginti annos, Gen.* 31, 38, 41. Swylce twentig furlanga

quasi viginti stadia, Jn. 6, 19. Mid twentigum þusendum cum *viginti millibus, Lk.* 14, 31. Seofon and twentig *septem et viginti, Gen.* 23, 1.

^m Twentigða, twentogoða, twentugoða *m*; seo, þæt -tugoðe. TWENTIETH; vicesimus, vigesimus:—Oð þone an and twentogoðan dæg þæs ylcan monðes *ad primum et vigesimum diem ejusdem mensis, Ex.* 12, 18. On þære twa and twentugoðan wucan ofer Pentecosten in *secunda et vigesima hebdomade post Pentecosten, Rubr. Mt.* 8, 14: *Bd. S. p.* 572, 7. Se fif and twentugoðan dæg þæs monðes Martii the *five and twentieth day of the month of March, Nic.* 1.

TWEO, twy, tveon. *Doubt; dubitatio, dubium, scrupulus, ambiguitas:—Þonne þær an tweo of-adon bið when there is one doubt removed, Bt.* 39, 4, *Card. p.* 332, 9. Nis nan tweo þæt there is no doubt that, *Bt.* 32, 1: 36, 3. Me nis tweo þæt to me is no doubt that, *Bd. S. p.* 489, 2: *Bt.* 16, 3. Hire nænig tveon wæs þæt to him was no doubt that; ei nulla quæstio erat quin, *Bd. S. p.* 575, 13. Þam englum nis nan tweo to the angels is no doubt, *Bt.* 41, 5. Com on tveon came into doubt, *Bd. S. p.* 587, 26. On þam tveon in that doubt; in ista dubitatione, *Bt.* 41, 2. Buton tveon without doubt, *Bt.* 41, 5: *Bd. S. p.* 478, 7: 486, 26. Buton tveonne without doubt, *Bt.* 36, 6. Buton ælcum tveon without all doubt; sine omni dubio, *Bt.* 16, 1: 21: 22, 2.

ⁿ Tweo-bleo double dyed, *v. twe-bleo.*

Twefald two-fold, double, *Bd. S. p.* 482, 1.

TWEOGAN, tveonan, tveoan; *p. tweode, getweode* [*Plat. twivelen: Dut. twyfelden: Ger. zweifeln: Ot. Wil. zuivolon: Tat. zuuchan, zuchon: Dan. tvivle: Swed. twifla, twika, twecka: Icel. tvíla dubitare.—twegen, twa two*] To doubt, hesitate, fluctuate; dubitare, hæsitare, fluctuare:—Ne mæg ic þæs no tveogan nor can I of this doubt; non possum ego de hoc minime dubitare, *Bt.* 35, 9: 35, 4, *Card. p.* 250, 14: 39, 2. Ic nat ymbe hwæt þu gyt tweost, nu þu cwist þæt þu naht ne tweoge I know not about what thou yet doubttest, now thou sayest that

thou doubttest not, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card. p.* 18, 3. Ic nauht ne tweoge þæt I have no doubt that; ego minime dubito quin, *Bt.* 36, 3. Nanne mon ne tweoð no man doubts, *Bt.* 16, 3. Sume hig tveonedon quidam eorum dubitabant, *Mt.* 28, 17. Hi ne tveodon they doubted not, *Bd. S. p.* 584, 38. Ne tweoð me þæs nauht to me there is no doubt of this; non dubium est mihi de hoc minime, *Bt.* 36, 3. Ne þe nauht ær ne tweode þæt to thee there was before nothing of doubt that; non tibi minime antea dubium erat quin, &c., *Bt.* 35, 2. Be þam nis to tveogenne de quo non est dubitandum, *Bd. S. p.* 555, 33.

^o Tweogendlic; *adj. Uncertain, doubtful; fluctuans, dubitans, ambiguus, Ors.* 4, 11.

Twelf-monð a twelvemonth, *Chr.* 1128.

Tweolice Doubtfully; ambigue, *Ors.* 4, 1.

Tweon-ea, Tveoxn-ea [tveon, twæm to two, between; ea a river; olim vero, quod inter amnes interpositum, Twinham-burn, eodem plane sensu quo *Italorum interamna*] Christ's Church, Hampshire, *Chr.* 901.

Tweoning, tveonung a doubting, scrupling, *Bt.* 4, v. tveoung.

Tweon-leoht twilight.

Tweonteogoða twentieth, *v. twentigða.*

Tweontig twenty, *v. twentig.*

Tweonul - leoht twilight, *v. tveon-leoht.*

^p Tveonum by two, *Cd.* 170.

Tweoð doubts, *v. tveogan.*

Tweo-þuhte [þincan to think] seemed doubtful, *Cd.* 15, *Th. p.* 18, 21.

Tweoung, twynung, tveonung, e; f. A doubt, anxiety, uncertainty; dubitatio, anxietas, perplexitas:—Þu me hæfð gefrylsod þære tveoung mine modes thou hast freed me of the doubt of my mind, *Bt.* 41, 3.

Tweowa twice, *Ors.* 6, 30, *v. tuwa.*

Twibill, twy-bill. A TWIBILL, pole-axe; bipennis, securis, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 63: *V. Ps.* 73, 7.

Twibleo, twi-blig double dyed, *Past.* 14, 4.

Twibót, twy-bót two-fold or double compensation, *L. In.* 35.

Twiccen, twicen ambitus, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 67.

TWICCIAN [*Plat. twikken: Ger. zwicken to pinch with pincers; zwacken to pinch with the hand: Dut. zwikken to wrest or sprain one's foot: Old. Eng. to tweak,*

twang to pinch] To TWITCH, pluck, catch; vellere, *Som.*
 Twicere offarius, *Ben.*
 Twi-cina, twy-cina. *A meeting of two ways; bivium, Mk. 11, 4.*
 Twi-dælan to divide into two, to differ, *Scint. 33.*
 Twi-ecged, twy-ecged two-edged, *Ps. 149, 6.*
 Twi-feald, twy-feald two-fold, double, *Ex. 16, 29.*
 Twi-fealdan; pp. getwifealded. To double; duplicare, *Lye.*
 Twi-fealdlice, twy-fealdlice; comp. or; adv. Two-fold, doubly, twice as much; duplo, *Ex. 16, 22: Mt. 23, 15.*
 Twifealdnes, se; f. Duplicity, uncertainty; duplicitas, levitas, inconstantia, *Past. 34, 3: 42, 2.*
 Twi-ford, Twy-fyrd [twi, twa two; ford a ford] TWIFORD, the name of places situate near the ford of a river; Twiford ad fluvium Alne in agro Northymbrensi, ubi Ecgfridus rex, et Theodorus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis concilium habuerunt, anno 684, &c.:—Æt Twyfyrd apud Twifordam sive duplex vadum, *Bd. S. p. 606, 5.*
 Twig two, *Cd. Junius, p. 49, 10: Mr. Thorpe has it twih, p. 136, 5, v. twa.*
 Twi'g, es; n. [Plat. twieg m: Dut. twyg f: Ger. zweig m: Not. zoug: Ot. Wil. zuig, zuih, zwi: Swed. sweg, swege m. a twig: Icel. svigi m. tág f. vimen: Copt. togi a plant] A TWIG, sprout, shoot, branch; ramus, virgultum, palmes:—Ic eom win-eard, and ge synt twigu, *Jn. 15, 5.* He deð ælc twig aweg on me þe blæda ne byrð, *Jn. 15, 2.* An twig of anum elebeame ramus ex oliva, *Gen. 8, 11.* Of þam twige from this branch, *Cd. 47.* Twiggu branches, *C. Mt. 13, 32.* Palm-trywa twigu palmarum rami, *Jn. 12, 13.* Swilce he ofer-fæðmde foldan sceatas twigum and telgum as it would overspread earth's regions with shoots and branches, *Cd. 199: Bd. S. p. 485, 5.*
 Twigan To doubt; dubitare, *Ben.*
 Twig-ecged two-edged, *Bd. S. p. 511, 15.*
 Twig-feald two-fold, *Gen. 43, 15.*
 Twigo-settend A stock, race; propago, *Cot. 197.*
 Twig-spæc, twyg-spæc. Double speech, deceit; dissologia, i. e. geminata loquela, æquivocatio, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*
 Twi-hæmed twice married; bigamus, *Som.*

Twí-heolore a pair of scales.
 Twi-hiwan To have two forms, to dissemble; duas formas induere, dissimulare, *Scint. 9.*
 Twi-hiwe two hues, a double face, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.*
 Twi-hund, twy-hund. Two hundred; ducenti, *Lye.*
 Twi-hund man, twi-hund-hynden man or twi-hynd man. A two hundred man, one whose life in the A.-S. laws was estimated at 200 shillings. A twy-hynd man was level, in his Were, with a Ceorl; homo ducentenus, i. e. de infima hyndene sive classe liberorum hominum juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum; eorum scilicet quorum Were sive capitis-æstimatio erat ducentorum solidorum, *L. Edw. Guth. 12.* Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebantur, ex istis ducen-tis solidis, triginta domino suo pro man-bot, i. e. hominis amissi compensatione, *L. In. 70.* Quicunque etiam criminis particeps erat, solvebat alios triginta pro hloð-bot, i. e. turmæ compensa-tione, scilicet eo quod cœtui illicito se admiscebat, *L. Alf. 26.* Denique si quis rem haberet cum hujusmodi hominis uxore,olvere debuit ipsi viro quadraginta solidos *L. Alf. 10.*
 Twi-læfte æx A pole-axe; bipennis, *Som.*
 Twi-læpped Two-lapped, having two laps; duas lacinias habens, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.*
 Twi-lic Doubtful; dubius, *Lye.*
 Twi-lice; adv. Doubtingly; dubitanter, *Ben.*
 TWIN [Plat. twien m. twine: Dut. twyn m. twine: Dan. tvistc. hair-cloth: Swed. twinn-tråd m. twine, thread: Icel. tvinni m. filum duplicatum] Fine linen; byssus:—Gescrydd mid purpuran and mid twine indutus purpura et bysso, *Lk. 16, 19.*
 TWINAN [Dut. twynen: Dan. tvinde: Swed. Icel. twinna: Icel. tvinna to twine, duplicare, copulare] To TWINE, twist; duplicare, *Som.*
 TWINCLIAN [Plat. twinkeln, blinken, plinkern to twinkle with the eyes, to glisten: Dut. blikken to twinkle with the eyes, to cast a sudden glance: Ger. blinken, blinzeln to twinkle, shine, blink] To TWINKLE, glitter; rutilare, scintillare, micare:—Ic þæt lytle leoht geseah twinclian I saw that little light twinkle, *Bt. 35, 3.*

Twínigendlice; adv. Perchance, perhaps; forte.
 Twinung, twynung a doubting, an ambiguity, a scruple, *Elf. gr. 47, v. tweoung.*
 Twin-wyrm A sort of worm; tortilis vermis, buprestis, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*
 Twio-fét Two-footed; bipes, *Bt. 41, 6.*
 Twiogan to doubt, *Bt. 35, 4, C: Jn. 13, 22, v. tweogan.*
 Twio-ræd inconsistent, of two opinions, *Bt. 41, 3, Card. p. 380, 13.*
 Twisel-tóð scinodens, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*
 Twisld-corn scandula, inter tritici nomina, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*
 Twislung, e; f. A receiving; acceptio, *Som.*
 Twi-spæce Double-tongued, deceitful; bilinguis, *Prov. 8.*
 Twi-spæcnes Double speaking, dissimulation; bilingue vitium, dissimulatio, *L. Can. Edg. de Conf. 6: Wanl. Cat. p. 145.*
 Twi-spunnen Twice spun; bis tortus, *Past. 14, 4.*
 Twi-telgod Double dyed; bis tinctus, *V. Ps. 108, 28.*
 Twi-præwen, twi-prawen. Twice thrown or twisted; bis tortus, *Past. 14, 6.*
 Twi-weg Two ways; bivia, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*
 Twuga twice, *Heming. p. 189, v. tuwa.*
 Twy two, v. twa.
 Twy doubt, *Bt. 40, 1, v. tweo.*
 Twy-bet double compensation, *L. pol. Cnut. 44, v. twi-bót.*
 Twy-browen twice boiled.
 Twy-cina a meeting of two ways.
 Twy-feald two-fold, twy-fealdan to double, &c., v. twi-feald, &c.
 Twy-ferlæcan to separate, *Scint. 1.*
 Twy-fét Two-footed; bipes, *Elf. gr. Som. 9, 26.*
 Twy-finger Two-finger; duos digitos crassus, longus, latus, *L. In. 49.*
 Twy-fyldan To double; duplicare, *Elf. gr. 24.*
 Twy-fyrced, twy-fyred. Double-forked; bifurcus, *Som.*
 Twy-geræde Cut or cloven into two; bifidus, *Som.*
 Twy-gyld double payment or tax, *L. pol. Cnut. 27.*
 Twy-heafded, twy-heafod two-headed, two-faced, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 9, 55.*
 Twy-hind man a two hundred man, v. twi-hund man.
 Twy-iccende Differing; dissentiens, *Lye.*
 Twyn a doubt, *R. Ben. interl. 2, v. tweo.*
 Twynian; p. ode, ede. To doubt, hesitate; dubitare, am-

bigere, hæsitare:—Hwi twynedest þu *quid dubitasti tu?* Mt. 14, 31: Mk. 11, 23. Gyf ge ne twyniað *si vos non dubitaretis*, Mt. 21, 21. Hwæt twynað þe *quid dubium est tibi? quare hæsitas?* Nic. 26. Twynude hym *dubium erat illi, hæsitabat*, Lk. 9, 7. Hym twynode iis *dubium erat, hæsitant, incerti erant*, Jn. 13, 22, v. tweogan.

*Twyniende, twynigende; *part. Doubting, doubtful; anceps, dubius*, Cot. 206: Elf. gr. 9, 55, v. *part. of twynian*. Twynol *Doubtful; dubius*, Scint. 9.

Twynung *a doubt, v. tweoung*. Twy-ræd *of two opinions, differing*, Mt. 12, 25.

Twy-rædnes, se; f. [twy, twa two; ræd, rædnes *a purpose*] *Being of a different opinion, disagreement, discord, sedition, opposed to anrædnys unanimity; dissentio, discordia, seditio*:—Se wæs for sumere twyrædnesse and man-slyhte on cweartern asend *qui erat propter quandam seditionem et homicidium in carcerem conjectus*, Lk. 23, 19. Þonne ge geseoð gefeoht and twyrædnessa *quando vos videritis bella et discordias*, Lk. 21, 9.

Twy-scildig *doubly guilty*, L. In. 3.

*Twy-sehtian [sehtian *to settle*] *To disagree, separate; discordare*, Somn. 114.

Twy-sehtnys [seht *friendship*] *Disagreement, discord; dissentio*, Scint. 1.

Twy-slancga *Doubtfulness, ambiguity; dubietas*, Cot. 211.

Twy-snæcce, twy-snece *two-edged*.

Twy-streng *two-stringed*.

Twywa *two times, twice*, Ors. 5, 2, v. tuwa.

Twy-winter *two winters or years old*, Mt. 2, 16.

Twy-wintred *two years old*, v. twy-winter.

Twy-wyrdig *Disagreeing, doubtful; ambiguus, dissentiens*, Ors. 2, 5: 5, 7.

TYAN; p. tyde, getyde, getyde, we tydon, tyddon; pp. getyd; v. a. [Icel. tya *instruere, armare*] *To instruct, teach, imbue, inure; imbuerere, instruere, docere, erudire*:—Ic ty oððe lære *I teach or instruct*, Elf. gr. 28, 45. On þam he hine geo rnlcede and lærde *in quibus ille eum studiose erudit*, Bd. S. p. 489, 4. Þe me on gewritum tyddon and lærdon *qui me in scripturis erudiebant*, Bd. S. p. 569, 5.

Gelærde and getyde *taught and instructed*, Ors. 5, 13. Ic þe getyde and gelærde *I taught and instructed thee*, Bt. 7, 3, Card. p. 30, 8. Scole gesette in þære cneohtas and geonge menn tydde and lærde wæron *scholam instituit in qua pueri et juvenes homines eruditi et instructi erant*, Bd. S. p. 545, 45. Þæt hi on halgum leornungum tyde wæron *ut illi in sacris lectionibus eruditi essent*, Bd. S. p. 565, 33.

*Tyccen *a kid*, Gen. 27, 16, v. ticcen.

Tyde granted, Chr. 656; q. tyðde *from tiðian*.

Tydder *a pledge, a child, offspring; pignus, proles*, Elf. gr. Som. p. 9, 32, v. tudder.

Tydder weak, v. tyddr.

Tyddernes, tydernes, se; f. *Weakness, debility, frailty, impotence; fragilitas, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas*:—Swa hwæt swa ic for tyddernes agylte *quicquid propter fragilitatem deliqui*, Bd. S. p. 607, 29. For þæs modes tydernesse *for the frailty of the mind*, Bt. 3, 2.

Tyddor-full *Fruitful; fecundus*, Som.

*TYDDR, tydr, tydra, tieder; adj. *Tender, weak, frail, imbecile; fragilis, debilis, imbecillus*:—Tydra lichoma *debile corpus*, Past. 61, 2. Geþenc hu þe tealtrigað tydran *mode considera quomodo erga te vacillant fragili mente*, Cod. Exon. f. 13 a, 11.

Tyddrian, tydrian, tydran, tiedrian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [tudder *issue, offspring*] *To propagate, procreate, nourish, feed; propagare, procreare, alere, nutrire*:—Ic tyddrige ego *propago*, Elf. gr. 36. Tydreð ælc tudor *nourishes every production*, Bt. 39, 8. Ælces landes gecynd is, þæt hit him gelice wyrta and gelicne wudu tydrige *every land's nature is that it nourish herbs suitable to it and wood suitable*, Bt. 34, 10. *Not*

Tyddrian [tyddr *tender*] *To grow tender; tenescere*, Herb. 2, 17.

Tyddriend, tydriend, es; m. *A propagator; reparator, propagator*, Herb. 2, 17.

Tyddrung, tydrung, e; f. *Propagation, production; propagatio, productio*:—Þæt is swiðe swital on þære tydrunge *that is very clear in the propagation*, Bt. 34, 12: Elf. gr. 36.

Tydnnes learning, v. getydnnes.

*Tydr weak, v. tyddr.

Tygel *a tile, and its compounds v. in tigel*.

Tyhst *accusest*, Gen. 31, 31, v. teon.

TYHT, tight; m. [tyan *to instruct*] *Instruction, discipline; instructio, disciplina*:—Ær þon þe þu cuðest minne tyht *before that thou hast known my discipline*, Bt. 8. Ic þe to minum tyhtum getyde *I have inured thee to my instructions*, Bt. 8.

Tyht [teon *to accuse*] *An accusation; inculpatio, accusatio, Lye*.

Tyhtan *to excite, entice*, v. tihtan.

Tyht-bysig *one often accused*, v. tiht-bysig.

Tyhtere *an enticer*, v. tihtere.

Tyhð *pulls, accuses*, Cd. 27, v. teon.

Tyhtle *an accusation*, v. tihtle.

Tyld-syle tenda, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

Tylia *a tiller; tylian to labour*, v. tilia, tilian, &c.

Tym *a yoke of oxen*, v. team.

*TYMAN; p. de [Perhaps related to the Plat. toom f. *progeny, children*: Frs. tam f. *progeny, children*] 1. To TEEM, *beget, propagate; parere, parturire, prolem suscitare*. 2. To cite, *summon; vocare ad warrantum, advocare*:—1. Heo lenge ne tymde illa *amplius non peperit*, Gen. 30, 9. Tymað nu and tiedrað teem *now and propagate*, Cd. 74. Godes bearn tymdon wið manna dohra *Dei filii congressi sunt cum hominum filiabus*, Gen. 6, 4. 2. Hand tymð manu *advocat*, L. In. 75. To þære handa tyme *ad manus advocat*, L. Wall. 8. Gif hwa to dædan tyme *si quis ad mortuum appellet*, L. Ethel. 10.

Tymler-lond *Timber land; terra data ad ædificia reparanda et sustentanda*, Chart. Athelst. Mon. Angl. I. 195, 3.

Tymian *to tame*, Obs. Lun. 3, v. tamian.

Tympestre *A female timbrel-player; tympanistria*, L. Ps. 67, 27.

TYN, ten, tin [Plat. tien; in Hanover, tein: Dut. tien: Frs. tian: Ger. zehen, zehn: Old Ger. zehun, zehan, zin, cin: Moes. taihun; and in compound words, taihund, te-hund ten: Dan. ti: Swed. tie, tio: Icel. tiu. Jäkel, in his German Origin of the Lat. says, p. 98, The origin of Ger. zehen, Lat. decem, is the best explained by the Old Ger. and Moes. tai hund or hend; that

is the old article *thai the*; and hand, hend hands, both the hands or ten fingers, by which they numbered or counted, as children still do. Thus originated our decimal system. The Roman numerals seem to allude to this origin. V represents one hand expanded; X represents both the hands. From *taihend*, the Ger. formed ten by contraction, which afterwards, by their predilection for hissing sounds, was changed in *zehend*, *zehen ten*. In Lat. the deep guttural h, changed into c or k, and thus formed *decem*. All the other numbers can be explained in the same manner, if we consider that the old c was properly the Grk. γ, and thus easily changed into g. It is for this reason that we sometimes find *vicesimus* and *vigesimus*. Thus the Lat. *vi-ginti*: Teutonic, *twig-ti-gunds* or *honds* two times the hands, *twenty*. In some old inscriptions *viginti* is written *biginti*; in Teutonic *twins-ti-gund* *twenty*. *Trigint-a*, Teutonic *trins-ti-gon* *disthree times the hands, thirty*, &c. *Centum*, *cent*. in Teutonic, *taihend*, *tehund* *ten times the hands*, or $10 \times 10 = 100$. By the quick pronunciation of this long word, the first syllable was easily passed over, and the last contracted; thus by adding r, the Ger. *hundert*, Eng. *hundred*, were formed.—Tooke gives the following derivation.—*ty*n included, concluded, from *ty*nan to enclose, shut in; because with ten numeration is closed, and a new series commences; as, *ten and one*, *ten and two*] *TEN*; *decem*:—Gif þær beoð *ty*n, Gen. 18, 32. Ðonne byð heofona rice gelic þam *ty*n fæmnum, Mt. 25, 1. He leofode an hund wintra and *ty*n gear ille vixit centum annos et decem annos, Gen. 50, 22. Nigon hund wintra

hæfde and *tyne* eac *nine hundred winters had and ten besides*, Cd. 58. To *tynum dægum in decem dies*, Num. 11, 19. *Tyn þusend punda decies mille talentorum*, Mt. 18, 24.

^c*TYNAN*; p. de; v. a. To hedge in, enclose, shut, close; sepire, sepimento claudere, claudere:—Tynde he his bec he shut his books, Bd. S. p. 569, 10. Ðone ytemestan dæg tynde extremum diem clausit, Bd. S. p. 636, 43.

Tynan, *teonan*; p. de; v. a. To incense, irritate, vex, to make angry, to conceive anger; irritare, vexare, iram concipere in:—Hi tyndon Moyses illi irritaverunt Moysen, Ps. 105, 8, 16. Hie drihten tyndon they vexed (the) Lord, Cd. 119. Ne *ty*n þu þine neah-geburas ne iram concipito in tuos proximos, Lev. 19, 18.

TYNCA, *tynce*. A *TENCH*; *tinca*, Ors. 2, 4.

^d*TYNDER*, tender, e; also *tyn-dre*, an; f. *TINDER*, fuel, incentive, inducement; fomes, igniarium:—We habbað nu geot þone mæstan dæl þære tyndran þinre hæle we have already the chief part of the fuel for thy cure, Bt. 5, 3. Mid þære tyndran with the fuel, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 20, 15.

Tynder-cyn fuel kind, combustibles.

Tyndig scorio, R. 15.

Tyne ten, Cd. 14, Th. p. 16, 24, v. *ty*n.

Tyn-feald ten-fold.

Tyn-hund ten hundred.

Tyn-streng Ten-stringed; deca-chordus, Ps. 91, 3.

Tyn-wintre Ten years old; decem annos natus, L. In. 7.

Tyr a leader, prince, glory, splendour, v. *tir*.

Tyr A Persian head-dress; tiara, cidaris, Som.

Tyran to tear, vex, v. *tirian*.

^e*Tyrað irritate*, Elf. gr. 30, v. *tirian*.

Tyrf with turf, v. *turf*.

Tyriaca Treacle; *theriaca*, Som.

Tyriað irritate, v. *tirian*.

Tyrigdon vexed, v. *tirian*.

Tyrn-adl a turning disease, a dizziness, frenzy.

TYRNAN [Icel. *turna vertere*; Lat. *tornare*; Grk. *τορνω*; Fr. *tourner*; Wel. *twrn* a turn; Gael. *turn*, *turin* m. a job, work, turn; Ir. Gael. *turnadh* m. a spinning-wheel] To *TURN*, bend, wheel; *vertere*, *volvere*, Alb. resp. 20: Æqu. Vern. 31, Som.

Tyrst tearest, laceratest, v. *téran*.

Tyrð tears, bites, Lk. 9, 39, v. *téran*.

^f*TYRWA*, an; m. [Plat. *tär* n: Dut. *teer* n: Old Dut. *tarre*, *terre*; Frs. *ther* n: Ger. *ther* m: Dan. *tiære*, *tjære* c: Swed. *tjära* f. Icel. *tiara* f: Bret. *ter* m: Gael. *tearr*, *tearra* f. *tar*, *pitch*; Finl. *terwa*: Heb. *יָרִי* jri, *tsri* resin, balm] *TAR*, resin, balsam: bitumen, pix, resina, asphaltus:—Hig hæfdon *tyrwan* for weallum illi habuerunt bitumen pro intrita, Gen. 11, 3. Ðu clæmst wiðinnan and wiðutan mid *tyrwan* tu picabis intrinsecus et extrinsecus cum pice, Gen. 6, 14: Ex. 2, 3. *Opobalsamum*, *Bringað* some ne dæl *tyrwan* deferte aliquam portionem opobalsami, Gen. 43, 11, v. *tero*.

Tyrwian to vex, irritate, v. *tirian*.

TYSKA A kind of hawk, a buzzard; buteo, asio avis; otis tarda Lin:—Cot. 159.

Tyslian to procure, Wanl. Cat. p. 121, 6: R. Conc. 1, v. *tilian*.

Tyslung a work, business, Wanl. Cat. p. 121, 8, v. *tilung*.

Tyten teats, paps, v. *tit*.

Tyða in possession of, v. *tiða*.

Tyðe a gift, v. *tiðe*.

Tyðian to grant, allow, v. *tiðian*.

U

80h

UFA

80j

UHT

80k

UHT

^sU [Ger. e] as the termination of a noun, is feminine, and forms the names of qualities from adjectives; *as*, hætu *f.* heat; lagu *a law*, v. -o, in 49 y.

Uce, ucu *a week*, v. wuce.

UDER, udr [Plat. jidder, jüdder, gidder, üdder *n*: Dut. uyer *m*: Old Dut. uder, uyder, huyder, wdr: Frs. udr *n*: Ger. euter *n*: Old Ger. utr, utar, uder: Dan. jver, yver *n*: Swed. jur, jufwer *n*: Icel. júgr, júfr *n*: Finl. utare: Gael. uth *m.* an udder; uthaibh udders: Grk. ovθap: Ind. udara] UDDER; uber pecudum, Prov. 7.

UF, uuf [Plat. schufuth, shuvut *m*: Ger. uhu, huhu *m.* and in the common dialect buhu, uw, huw, schuhu, auf, gauf: Not. huue, huwo: Mons. Glos. uuo, huun bubo: Swed. uf, ufwen *m.* Lev. 11, 17: Kalmuk. uhu. The name of this bird probably had its origin from its sounding in Ger. uh - ho-hu: Eng. ooh-ho-hoo, v. ule] An owl, a vulture; vultur; strix bubo Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 86: Elf. gr. 9, 22.

^uUFAN, ufa, ufane, ufene, ufenan, ufon; *adv.* [Plat. baven, booven: Dut. boven: Ger. oben: Ker. obuna: Tat. ufana: Ot. obana, oba, obe: Dan. oven, ovenpaa: Swed. ofwan, áfwan, áfwanpá: Icel. ofaná *super*, *supra*] 1. Above, high, upwards; *supra*. 2. From above; *superne*, *i. e.* desuper, desursum, ex alto:—1. Ge ufan ge neoðon *as well above as beneath*, Bt. 33, 4. Ufan and neoðone *above and beneath*, Cd. 19. Ufane and neoðane *above and beneath*, Bt. R. p. 177. Ufan ofer ealle *high over all*, Bt. R. p. 184. Ufan and utan *above and without*, Cd. 221, Th. p. 285, 23. 2. Awefen on ufa *contextus a summo*, Jn. 19, 23. Sendan ufan *mittere desuper*, Jos. 10, 11. Ic eom ufane *ego sum superne*, Jn. 8, 23. Ufene gescrydde *ex alto induti*, Lk. 24, 49. Ufenan com *superne venit*, Jn. 3, 31. Ufon of heofonum *from heaven*

above; desuper e cælo, Cd. 16.

ⁱUfan-heafod *top of the head*.

Ufan-riht *right up*.

Ufan-weard, ufe-weard, ufen-weard; *comp. m.* ufera; *f. n.* ufere; *sup.* yfemest, ufemest. UPWARD, *highest*; supernus, supremus, Gen. 6, 16:28, 13: Mt. 27, 51.

Ufe - mest, ufe - myst *upmost, highest*, Elf. gr. Som. p. 38: Gen. 40, 17, v. ufan-weard.

Ufenan, ufene *from above*, Jn. 3, 31: Lk. 24, 49, v. ufan.

Ufen - weard *upward, high*, v. ufan-weard.

Ufera, ufora *m*; ufore *f. n*; *adj. comp.* Higher, farther, latter; superior, altior:—On þam uferan dæle þæs heafdes *on the higher part of the head*, Bd. S. p. 614, 45. On uferum dagum *in posterioribus diebus*, Jos. 4, 6, v. ufan-weard.

Uferan *To delay, put off*; morari, differre:—Min blaford uferað hys cyme *meus dominus differt ejus adventum*, Mt. 24, 48: Lk. 12, 45.

^jUffingas *The kings of East Anglia, so called from Uffa their first king*; Uffingi, Orientalium Anglorum reges, sic dicti ab Uffa, rege, qui vixit A.D. 578; ut Merovingi, Carlovingi, aliique familiarum regiarum conditores, a Mero-veo, Carolo M. &c., Matt. Westm. Hoffm. Lex.

Ufon *above*, v. ufan.

Ufor, ufur *higher*, v. up.

Ufre-scrud *an upper garment*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

Ufweard, ufwerd *upward*, v. ufan-weard.

Uht *a creature*, Ors. 5, 4.—Uht-floga *a flying creature*, Beo. 38, v. wuht.

UHTE, an. [Plat. ucht *f. diluculum*; uchtenwerk *labor matutinus*: Dut. ochtend *m.* the morning: Old Dut. uchtend *m.* the morning: Old Ger. ucht *f.* the dawn: Not. uochto, Ps. 118, 148; miniu ougen furefuoren dia uohtun oculi mei prævenerunt matutinum: Moes. uhtwo mane; air uhtwon ante mane: Icel. with the omission of the harsh guttural sound; ótta *f.* the time

from 3 till 6 in the morning; óttustund *f.* from 3 till 6 in the morning; óttusaungr *m.* the morning song: Grk. εωθευ mane]

1. The morn, morning, before dawn, the latter part of the night; matutinus, at ante primam lucem, ær dægredede; ita enim definitur, antelucanus, Cd. 223: unde etiam aliquando, nocturnus, significat. 2. The beginning, rising; initium, ortus:—1. Þis wæs on uhtan eall geworden, ær dægredede *this was in (the) morn all performed, before dawn*, Cd. 223, Th. p. 294, 2. Cume to cyrcean, and him leoht mid bringe and þær æfen sang gehyran, and on uhtan þone uhtsang and on morgenne mid heora offrungum cuman to þære mæssan symbelnysse *come to church, and bring light with him, and there evening song to hear, and in night the night song (three o'clock in the morning, called the nocturnes) and in (the) morning to come with their offerings to celebration of the mass*, L. Eccl. 24, Wilk. p. 185, 29. Uht-tid *morning-tide*; matutinum tempus, Cot. 136. On uht-tide in matutino tempore, Ps. 48, 15. On uhtan tide *Id. Bd. S. p. 581*, 14. Uht-gebed *morning prayer*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62. Uhtsang *first morning song or service at 3 o'clock*; antelucanus cantus, *i. e.* ad tertiam a media nocte horam, Elf. Ep. 1, 30, 31: Elf. Can. 19, 35. Of þære tide uht-sanges oð luterne dæg *ex tempore matutinæ synaxeos usque ad clarum diem*, Bd. S. p. 588, 13. 2. Sunnan uhtan and mæsse uhton *ad solis ortum et missæ initium*, Elf. Ep. 1, 43, Wilk. p. 169, 61.

^kUhten *Morning, properly early or before light*; matutinus, antelucanus, et proinde, nocturnus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75, v. uhte.

Uhternlic *Belonging to morning*; matutinus, Hymn.

Uht-floga *a flying creature*, v. uht.

Uhtlic *Of the morning, before daylight*; matutinus, antelucanus,

nocturnus:—Fram þære tide þæs uhtlican lofsanges oð lutterne dæg *a tempore matutinae laudis usque ad clarum diem*, *Bd. S. p. 537, 22.* To þæm uhtlicum *ad matutinum tempus*, *T. Ps. 29, 6.*

¹ Uhtlic outward, external, *Bd. S. p. 584, 41, v. ut-lic.*

Uht-sang the nocturnes at three o'clock in the morning, *v. uhte.*

Uht-tid ere dawn, *Cd. 154.* On uhttide in matutino, *Ps. 48, 15, v. uhte.*

Uinca WINKLE, *periwinkle*; *per-vinca herba*; *vinca major et vinca minor* *Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

Ule, an. [*Plat. uul, ul, ule f: Dut. uil, uyl m: Ger. eule f: Not. hiiuuelu: Old Suab. poets weule, huwo, huwila, uwila: Mons. Glos. huun: Boxh. uuula: Dan. ugle c: Swed. ugla, uggla f: Icel. ugla m. ulula: Fr. hulotte, huette f: ehathuan m: It. civetta f: Sp. mochuelo m. The name appears to be formed from the howling cry of the bird: Ger. heulen: Lat. ululare: Grk. οὐλοῦμαι*] An owl; *ulula, strix, noctua:—* Ne ete ge ne ulan ne comeditis vos *ululam*, *Lev. 11, 16: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

Ullunga altogether, *R. Mt. 5, 34, v. eallunga.*

Ulm-treow an elm-tree, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64, v. ellm.*

¹⁰ Uloh wool, hair or nap of cloth, *v. wul.*

Ulohlic Woolly, hairy; *villosus.*

ULPH Help, aid, assistance, defence, used at the beginning and end of proper names; *auxilium, tutamen.* Frequens hoc tum in initio tum in fine nominum priorum apud Anglo-Saxones:—*Arnulph defence of honour; honoris tutamen. Eðelulph noble help; nobile auxilium, &c. Ulpher a helper. Ulph-ric, ulric rich or powerful in help; auxilio dives, &c.*

UMA A weaver's beam, also a herb; *scapus textorius, liciatorium*, *Cot. 161.* Herba quædam alvi compressionem sanans, *L. M. 2, 56.*

Umbe about, *Chr. 1070, v. ymb.*

Umbor. Mr. Kemble intimates that this word means, *Trouble, affliction, misery; miseria*; and cites in proof, *umbor yceð miseriam auget*, *Cod. Exon. fol. 89*; but *Lye* refers to *omber a vessel.*

Umb-ren, umb-ryne a circle, revolution, *v. ymb-ren.*

¹⁰ Umb-tynan to hedge round, to surround, *R. Mt. 21, 33.*

Un- [*Plat. Ger. un-: Dut. on-: Frs. un-, on-: Dan. Swed. Icel. o-, u-: Old Ger. un-.—* This particle, generally giving a negative sense to the words to which it is prefixed, is a contraction, as some think, from the *Ger. ohne* without; or it may be thus derived in *A.-S. un, an, uan, wan* wanting; *wana* a deficiency] Is used in composition to denote privation, deterioration, or opposition, as in *Eng. un-, in-; particula privativa, verbis, adjectivis, &c. præfixa; et Latinorum, in-, de-, dis-, di-, ex-, respondens.*

Un-abeden unbidden, *L. Ethl. p. 64, 6.*

Un-abegendlic, un-abigendlic unbending, inflexible, *Cot. 107.*

Un-aberendlic unbearable, intolerable, *Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 348, 19.*

Un-aberiende unbearing, intolerable, *Æqu. Vern. 19.*

Un-abet Uncorrected; incorrectus, *Past. 32, 1.*

Un-abindendlic indissoluble, *Bt. 16, 3.*

Un-ablinn Without cessation; incessatio, non intermissa series, *Guthl. Vit. 6.*

Un-ablinnendlice Unceasingly; incessanter, *Bd. S. p. 595, 18.*

¹⁰ Un-abrecendlic not to be broken off, inextricable, *Cot. 104.*

Un-acenned unborn.

Un-acumendlic unbearable, impossible, *R. Ben. 68: Dial. 1, 4.*

Un-acwencedlic Unquenchable; inextinguibilis, *Mk. 9, 43, 45.*

Un-adrugod Undried, wet; nondum siccatus, *Past. 49, 3.*

Un-adrysnendlic unquenchable, *C. R. Lk. 3, 17.*

Un-adwæscendlic, un-adwæscendlic, un - adwæscendlic unquenchable, unextinguishable, *Mt. 3, 12: Bd. S. p. 628, 2.*

Un-æmta, an. [*æmta leisure*] Without leisure, employment, hindrance; quodcunque otium interrumpit, necessarium officium, negotium, occupatio, impedimentum:—Mid hwylicum unæmtan genyd quovis necessario officio impeditus, *L. Eccl. 39.* Misenlice unæmtan oft gelimpeð varia impedimenta sæpe occurrunt, *Bd. S. p. 573, 7.*

Un-æsegendlic Unsatisfied, greedy; insatiabilis, *T. Ps. 100, 6.*

Un-ætas gluttonies, *Deut. 21, 20, q. unmætas nimietates.*

Un-æðel Unnoble, ignoble, base;

ignobilis, plebeius, *Bd. S. p. 518, 37: Bt. 11, 1: 30, 2.*

¹⁰ Un-æðelice Ignobly, basely; ignobilitate, *Bd. S. p. 634, 9.*

Un-æðlnys Without nobility, infamy; ignobilitas, infamia, *Dial. 2, 23.*

Un-ætspornen unoffended, inoffensive, innocent, *Dial. 1, 9.*

Un-æwfæstlice irreligiously.

Un-afandes inexplorato, *Solil. 7.*

Un-afiled undefiled, pure; impolutus, *L. Ps. 17, 32.*

Un-aføhtendlic What cannot be overcome, unavoidable; ineluctabilis, *Cot. 115.*

Un-afunden not found, inexperienced, *Cot. 105.*

Un-afyllendlic insatiable.

Un - agæn, un - agan, un - agn. Not one's own, alienated, estranged; non proprius, non sui juris, alienatus, elocatus, *L. Ethelb. 75.*

Un-agesecgendlic unspeakable.

Un-agifen Ungiven; non datus, non solutus, *Chart. Eadgiva. R.*

Un-aleafed unpermitted, unlawful, *v. un-alyfed.*

Un-aliefednys what is forbidden, *v. un-alyfednes.*

Un-alyfed unallowed, forbidden, unlawful, *L. In. 39: Bd. S. p. 495, 9.*

Un-alyfeddic unallowable, unlawful, incredible, *Bd. S. p. 601, 14.*

¹⁰ Un-alyfedlice unlawfully, *Dial. 2, 2.*

Un-alyfednes an inhibition, what is forbidden or unlawful, *Bd. S. p. 601, 87: 634, 15.*

Un - alyfendlice unlawfully, *R. Ben. 4.*

Un-alyfendnys what is forbidden.

Un-ameten, un - ametend unmeasured, immeasurable, immoderate, *Wanl. Cat. p. 2.*

Un-andergild precious, *Bt. 13, v. un-undergild.*

Un-andgytfull unintelligent, incapable, *R. Ben. 2.*

Un-andhoif Not to be borne; importabilis, *R. Mt. 23, 4.*

Un - andwendlic Immoveable; immobilis, *Bt. 39, 6, C.*

Un-andwis Unskilful; inexperienced, *Cot. 111, 171.*

Un-angyttol ignorant, foolish.

Un - aræfnendlic Unbearable; intolerabilis, *Bd. S. p. 627, 38: 628, 25.*

Un-aræfnigendlic unbearable.

Un-ár dishonour, disgrace, *Ors. 5, 12.*

Un-areccan To leave unexplained; non exponere, *Bt. 33, 2.*

Un - areccendlic unexplainable, wonderful.

Un - arefnedlic, un - arefnydlic unbearable, *L. Ps. 123, 4.*

^r Un-areht *unexplained*, v. rehte.
 Un-arian *to dishonour*.
 Un-arimed *Unnumbered, unbounded; non numeratus, innumerus, Bt. 1.*
 Un-arimedlic *innumerable, Ors. 2, 5.*
 Un-arlic *dishonourable, undutiful, dishonest, wicked, Cd. 52: Cot. 116.*
 Un-arlice *dishonourably, disgracefully, impiously, Cd. 102: Cd. 34, 20.*
 Un-arodscipe *dishonour, disgrace, weakness, Past. 20.*
 Un-arwurðian *to dishonour, reproach, Jn. 8, 49.*
 Un-arwurðnys *irreverence, indignity, Scint.*
 Un-ascyrigendlic *inseparable.*
 Un-asecgend *unspeakable, ineffable, Bd. S. p. 568, 3.*
 Un-asecgendlic *Unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, wonderful; ineffabilis, nefandus, Bt. 16, 2: 39, 5: L. Eccl. p. 174, 53.*
 Un-asecgendlice *unspeakably, Bd. S. p. 586, 14.*
 Un-asedde *Unexpected; inopinatus, Cot. 115.*
 Un-aseðendlic *insatiable, Prov. 13, 25.*
 Un-asiwod *unsewed, without seam, Jn. 19, 23.*
^s Un-asmeagendlic *unsearchable, Æqu. Vern. 44.*
 Un-asolcenlice *not idly, diligently, R. Ben. 5.*
 Un-asperiendlic, un-asporiendlic *not to be investigated, unsearchable, Prov. 5: Dial. 2, 16.*
 Un-astiðod *non sollicitus, Past. 44, 3.*
 Un-astyriend, un-astyriendlic *immoveable, firm, Hymn. 9.*
 Un-astyrod *unmoved.*
 Un-aswundenlice *not slothfully, diligently, zealously, Bd. S. p. 567, 23.*
 Un-ateallendlic *innumerable, Chr. 1086.*
 Un-atemed *untamed, Bd. 1, 5, in tit.*
 Un-atemedlic *untameable, Bd. S. p. 527, 25.*
 Un-apreotende *unwearying, incessant, constant, Cod. Exon. f. 13 a, ult.*
 Un-aproten *unwearied, uncorrupted, sound.*
 Un-aprotenlice *Unceasingly, incessantly; indefesse, Bt. 32, 3.*
 Un-atoriendlice *incessantly, R. Ben. interl. 4.*
 Un-awæscen, un-awaxen *unwashen, unscoured, R. 114.*
 Un-awemmed *unstained, pure.*
 Un-awend *unchanged, inviolate, L. pol. Cnut. 78.*
 Un-awendedlic *unchangeable, Bt. 33, 4, v. un-awendendlic.*

^t Un-awendende *Unchanging, immutable; immutans, Bt. R. p. 163.*
 Un-awendendlic *Unchangeable; immutabilis, Bt. 35, 2, 5: 39, 6.*
 Un-awendendlice *unchangeably, Bt. 41, 3.*
 Un-awoemde *eunuchus, C. Mt. 19, 12.*
 Un-awriten *unwritten, Wanl. Cat. p. 6.*
 Un-bælde, un-bældo, un-bald, un-beald. *Unboldness, timidity; timiditas, Past. 32, 1.*
 Un-bærende *unbearing, intolerable, C. Mt. 23, 4.*
 Un-beboht *unbought, Ors. 1, 1.*
 Un-becrafod *Unquestioned, uncontroverted; sine postulatione vel lite, L. pol. Cnut. 70.*
 Un-beden *Unbidden; non invitatus, Elf. Ep. I. 48.*
 Un-befæðmod *unfathomed, unbounded, not bounded, Cot. 214.*
 Un-befangenlic *incomprehensible.*
 Un-befeondlic *incomprehensible, Bd. S. p. 552, 16.*
 Un-befeohten *Unfought, unsailed; sine prælio, Chr. 911.*
 Un-befliten *Uncontested, undisputed; sine controversia, Alfred. D. Testam. Heming. p. 21.*
^u Un-began *Untilled, unmanured; incultus, Cot. 112, Som.*
 Un-behefe *inconvenience, unbehooftful, unprofitable, Cot. 189.*
 Un-behelod *unhilled, uncovered, naked, Gen. 9, 21, 22.*
 Un-beorht *Unbright, dark; non lucidus, opacus, Bt. 34, 5.*
 Un-berende *Unbearing, unfruitful, barren, steril; non ferens, infertilis, sterilis, Lk. 1, 7, 36.*
 Un-berendnys *unfruitfulness, barrenness, C. Ps. 34, 14.*
 Un-bermed *Unbarmed, unfermented; non fermentatus, Lye.*
 Un-berynde *barrenness, Ps. 34, 14.*
 Un-besacen *Uncontroverted; sine lite vel controversia, L. In. 53.*
 Un-besænged *Unsinged, unburnt; non ustulatus, Lup. Serm. 7.*
 Un-besceawod *Inconsiderate, improvident; inconsideratus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*
 Un-besceawudlice *Inconsiderately, improvidently; inconsiderate, improvide, Pref. R. Conc.*
 Un-besenced *Unsunken, not drowned; non immersus, non obrutus, Som.*
 Un-besmiten *unbesmuted, undefiled, pure, Ps. 17, 32: Gen. 37, 22.*
 Un-beðoht *unthought, inconsiderate, Som.*
 Un-beweddod *Unwedded, unmarried; innuptus, Deut. 22,*

29: Ex. 22, 16: Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.

^v Un-bewelled *Unboiled; incoccus, Lye.*
 Un-bieldo *unboldness, timidity, Past. 1: 42, 2, v. un-bælde.*
 Un-bindan *To unbind, loosen, free; dissolvere, Jn. 1, 27: Mt. 16, 19: 18, 18: Lk. 13, 16.*
 Un-biscopod *unbishopsed, deprived of holy orders, Wulfst. Par. 4.*
 Un-bletsung [un, bletsung a blessing] *a malediction, curse, L. Const. p. 149.*
 Un-blinnendlice *unceasingly, continually, Bd. S. p. 476, 26.*
 Un-bliðe *Unblithely, unhappily, sorrowfully; infelice, R. Mt. 19, 22: Cd. 179.*
 Un-bocht, un-boht. *Unbought, freely; gratis, C. Mt. 10, 8: C. Jn. 15, 25.*
 Un-brad *Unbroad, narrow; non latus, angustus, Æqu. Vern. 37.*
 Un-briecce [bryce profit] *unprofitable, useless, Cot. 106.*
 Un-broc *Unbroken, whole, entire; infractus, Bt. 34, 10.*
 Un-brosnung *incorruption, soundness.*
 Un-bryce *unprofitable, useless.*
^w Un-byed *uninhabited, deserted, waste, C. Mt. 14, 15.*
 Un-byrht *unbright, less clear, dark, Bt. 33, 4.*
 Unc; d. ac. pron. *To us two, us two; nobis duobus, νοῖν, νῶν; nos duos, νοῖ, νῶ. It will be observed, that though in the following examples the A.-S. has the pronoun in what has been called the dual form, yet, in the quotations from scripture, the original Greek has the pronoun always in the plural, v. wit.—Unc gedafenað nobis congruum est; πρεπον εστιν ἡμιν, Mt. 3, 15. Gemiltsa unc propitius esto nobis; ελεησον ἡμας, Mt. 20, 30, 31. Sylle unc da nobis; δος ἡμιν, Mk. 10, 37. Hwi dydest þu unc þus quare fecisti tu nobis ita; τι ἐποιήσας ἡμιν οὕτως, Lk. 2, 48. Unc wearð God yrrer with us (two) was God angry, Cd. 35, Th. p. 46, 7. Unc is his hyldo þearf to us is his favour needful, Cd. 32, Th. p. 41, 30. Þe unc geræd who counselled us, Cd. 37, Th. p. 49, 25. Gelærde unc taught us, Cd. 222, Th. p. 290, 10. Mætte unc begen somniatum est nobis ambobus, Gen. 41, 11. He unc sæde ille nobis dixit, Gen. 41, 13. Dema mid unc twih judge between us two, Cd. 102, Th. p. 136, 5. Æfter þon þe wit*

nu betweoh unc to gongenne beoð *postquam nos jam a nobis invicem digressi fuerimus*, *Bd. S. p. 607, 19.* Ne geseo wit unc ofer þæt non aspiciemus nos invicem ultra, *Bd. S. p. 607, 20.* Mid þy ic unc wende ingangende beon *quando ego nos sperare intraturos*, *Bd. S. p. 629, 39.*

^x Un-cænned *uncreated.*

Un-cafscipe [cafscype quickness] *Dulness, sloth; pigritia, ignavia, Chr. 46.*

Un-ceaped *unbought, freely, C. Mt. 10, 8.*

Un-ceapung *unrecompensed, Cd. 212.*

Un-ceas, un-ceast [ceas, ceast strife, enmity] *without enmity, no hatred; hence unceastes að an oath of no enmity, or of not taking revenge, L. In. 35.*

Uncer; *g. pron. [wit we two] Of us two; nostrum duorum; vōiv, vōiv:—Þa wæs þær an Ebreisc cnapa inne mid unc, þam wit rehton uncer swefen nostrum somnium, Gen. 41, 12.* Uncer æhta nostrum hæreditas, *Lk. 12, 13.* Siððan wit ærende uncer twega agifen habbað *after that we (the) errand of us two have performed, Cd. 139, Th. p. 174, 22.* Be uncer ær dædum secundum nostrum priora facinora, *Lk. 23, 41.*

^y Uncer; *g. m. n. unces; f. uncre; d. m. n. uncrum; f. uncre; adj. Our two; noster, scilicet ex duobus; vōiv, vōiv. Ærend-secg unces hearran an envoy of our Lord, Cd. 30: Gen. 31, 14, 16.* Swa fyrr of uncrum wege *so far from our way, Bt. 40, 5.* Uncre hearmas *our evils; nostra damna, Cd. 35.* Uncre eagan nostri oculi, *Mt. 20, 33.* Sealde unc and uncrum bearnum dedit nobis et nostris liberis, *Gen. 31, 16.*

Un-ceðlice *uncouthly, ignorantly, v. un-cuðlice.*

Un-clæn; *def. se un-clæna; seo, þæt un-clæne; adj. UN-CLEAN, impure; impurus, immundus, impudicus:—Se un-clæna gast utfærð fram menn, Mt. 13, 43: Mk. 1, 26.* He bead or behead þam unclænan *gaste ille præcepit impuro spiritui, Mk. 9, 25: Lk. 8, 29.* He hæfð or hæfde unclænne *gast ille habet vel habuit immundum spiritum, Mk. 3, 30: 7, 25.* Unclæne deofol hæbbende *impurum dæmonem habens, Lk. 4, 33.* Nydde þone unclænan *gast ut abegit impurum spiritum, Lk. 9, 42.* Man on unclænum *gaste homo*

cum impuro spiritu, Mk. 1, 23: 5, 2. Unclænra gasta *anweald immundorum spirituum, i.e. in immundos spiritus dominium, Mt. 10, 1.* Unclænum gastum *bebyt impuris spiritibus imperat, Mk. 1, 27: Lk. 4, 36.*

^z Un-clænnes, *se; f. UNCLEANNESS; impuritas, Bd. S. p. 494, 38: L. Eccl. 5.*

Un-clænsian [un, clænsian to cleanse] *to pollute, defile.*

Un-clænsung *a polluting, defiling.*

Un-cnytan, un-cnyttan. *To unknot, untie, loose; solvere, Mk. 1, 7: Lk. 3, 16.*

Un-coð *Sickly, faint, diseased; morbidus, æger, R. Ben. 28, Lye.*

Un-coða, un-coðe. *Sickness, disease; invalidudo, ægritudo, morbus, languor:—Uncoðu morbi, Lup. 1, 7, Lye.*

Un-cræft *unskilfulness, deceit, L. Eccl. Cnut. 5.*

Un-cræftig *Unskilful; imperitus, Lye.*

Un-crafod *Uncreaved, unasked, quiet; non postulatus, quietus, L. Const. p. 118, § 14.*

Uncre *of our two, v. uncer; adj.*

Un-cristen *Unchristian; non christiano dignus, non christianus, Bd. S. p. 584, 9, Ca.*

^a Un-cuð; *g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. [cuð known] UNCOUTH, unknown, belonging to another, strange; incognitus, ignotus, incertus, alienus:—Me wæs uncuð hwæt ic dyde mihi erat incertum quid agerem, Bd. S. p. 628, 27.* Wæs Breotone ealond Romanum uncuð *erat Britannorum insula Romanis incognita, Bd. S. p. 475, 3.* Uncuð gelad *an unknown way, Cd. 145.* Uncuðes andwlitan *incogniti vultus, Bd. S. p. 513, 35.* Ne fyligeað hig uncuðum *non sequentur illi alienum, Jn. 10, 5.* Hig ne gecneowun uncuðra stefne *illæ non norunt vocem alienorum, Jn. 10, 5.*

Un-cuðlic *Unknown, unusual; ignotus, inusitatus, Somn. 399.*

Un-cuðlice *UNCOUTHLY, ignorantly, unskilfully; inscianter, L. Eccl. Alf. 47.*

Un-cwaciende *Unquaking, courageous; intrepidus, Som.*

Un-cweden *Not affirmed, unauthorized; non dictus, non ratus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Un-cweðende *not speaking, inanimate, Bt. 34, 11.*

Un-cwisse *Without speech, dumb, immovable; expers loquelæ, elinguis, mutus, immobilis, Bd. S. p. 577, 18.*

^b Un-cwyd *Without speech or strife, quiet, solitary; hence the provincial word UNKID; sine lite, quietus, solitarius, L. pol. Cnut. 70.*

Un-cym *Unbecoming, unseemly, mean; ignobilis, vilis:—On uncymre byrigenne geseted in ignobili sepultura positus, Bd. S. p. 499, 7.* Ne hæfde wit monig oðer uncymran *hors nonne habuimus nos multos alios viliores equos? Bd. S. p. 540, 26.*

Un-cynd, un-gecynd [cynd nature] *Unnatural, unsuitable, UNKIND; non naturalis, non naturæ suæ conveniens, incongruus, Bt. 34, 10.*

Un-cynlic *unnatural, Bt. 41, 2, Ca. v. un-gecyndelic.*

Un-cyped *unbought, freely, Cot. 185, v. unceaped.*

Un-cyst, un-cyste, an; *f. [cyst choice, goodness] A vice, fault, corruption, disease, avarice; vitium, morbus, passio, parsimonia, avaritia:—L. Eccl. 2.* He bær þa wætan þære uncystan in þam telgan þone he getyhð ær of þam wyrtrumum *ille portat humorem vitii in ramo quem ille traxit prius ex radice, Bd. S. p. 495, 26.* Gif hwylce uncysta on biscopum gemette syn *si quæ vitiorum in episcopis reperta sint, Bd. S. p. 492, 17.* Mid þissum wæpnum beoð ælce uncysta forbricte *with these weapons is every thing of vices broken, L. Eccl. 2, W. p. 177, 58.* Se þe ligeð on þæm bædde his uncysta qui *jacet in lecto ejus vitiorum, L. Eccl. 32, W. p. 189, 56.* To uncystum to vices; *ad vitia, L. Eccl. 3.* Parsimonia, avaritia, *C. R. Ben. 43.* Vitium corporis, morbus, *Med. ex Quadr. 2, 6: 5, 3.*

^c Un-cystig [cystig liberal] *Sparing, frugal, stingy, vicious; frugi, tenax, vitiosus, Elf. gr. Som. p. 9, 78: gl. p. 73: W. Cat. p. 8.*

Un-dæd *A misdeed, an evil deed; maleficium, Lup. 18.*

Un-dæled, un-dæld. *Undivided; indivisus, Bt. 34, 12: 34, 9.*

Undalum at Oundle, *Chr. 709, v. Undela.*

Un-deádlíc *never dying, immortal, L. Eccl. W. p. 174, 16: Jdth. 16.*

Un-deádlícnes [un, deadlícnes deadlícnes] *Immortality; immortalitas, Bd. S. p. 551, 3.*

Un-deagollice *manifestly.*

Un-dearnunge *openly, v. undeornunge.*

Un-deaðlíc *never dying, immortal, Bt. 11, 2.*

Un-deaðlícnes *immortality.*

^d Un-deaw *roscidus*, Som.

Un-declinigendlic *Indeclinable*; indeclinabilis, *Elf. gr.* 38, 44.

Un-ded a *misdeed*, v. un-dæd.

Undela Oundle, Northamptonshire; nomen oppidi in agro Northantoniensi: — Ic gife þone tun þe man cleopeð Undela I give the town which they call Oundle, *Chr.* 963: 709.

Un-deogollice manifestly, Som.

Un-deop undeeep, shallow.

Un-deop-þancol Undeeep thinking, superficial, slow, foolish; minime profundi ingenii, insulsus, Som.

Un-deor; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Undear, cheap, at a low rate; non charus, vilis: — Undeor hit is it is cheap, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. Undeor he bohte he bought (it) cheap, id. Undeor he hit sealde he sold it at a low rate, *R.* 35. Undeorran weorðe lysan to redeem at a cheaper worth, *L. pol. Elf.* 28.

Un-deornunge Not secretly, openly; non occulte, palam, *L. Hloth.* 16.

Un-dep shallow, *Chr.* 1137.

^e UNDER; prep. d. ac. [Plat. under, unner: *Dut.* onder: *Frs.* under: *Ger.* unter: *Isd. Ker. Wil.* unda, untar, unter: *Dan. Swed.* under: *Icel.* undir: *Moes.* undar: *Ind.* andara: Ꝛ na the *Pers.* negative particle, denoting ir-, in-, un-, transposed is an; Ꝛ dr, dar, in, on, upon; not on, under] UNDER, opposed to ofer over, bufan above; sub, subtus, coram: — Ic eom man under anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under me, *Mt.* 8, 9. Under mine þecene sub meo tecto, *Mt.* 8, 8: *Lk.* 7, 6. Ofer roderum up, and under swa same over heaven above, and so under same, *Bt. R.* p. 185. Under þam fic-treowe sub ficu arbore, *Jn.* 1, 48, 50. Under þære mysan sub mensa, *Mk.* 7, 28. Under Aarone coram Aarone, *Num.* 3, 6.

Under-bæc Behind the back, behind, backwards; a tergo, retrorsum: — Eodon underbec iverunt retrorsum, *Gen.* 9, 23. Eodon hig underbæc abierunt illi retrorsum, *Jn.* 18, 6: *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 264, 10.

Under-beginnan To begin under, to undertake; suscipere, *Elf. Epist.*

Under-beon To be under; subesse, *Scint.* 32.

^f Under-beran To underbear, support; supportare, sustinere, *Scint.*

Under-brædan To underspread; substernere, *C. Lk.* 19, 36.

Under-bugan to bow under, to submit.

Under-burh; g. -burge a suburb, *Deut.* 32, 32.

Under-cerran to turn under, to subvert, *C. R. Lk.* 23, 2.

Under-cing a viceroy, v. undercyning.

Under-creopan to creep under, to undermine.

Under-cuman To come under, to help, assist; subvenire.

Under-cyning an under-king, a viceroy, governor, *Jn.* 4, 46, 49.

Under-delfan to dig under, undermine, supplant, *Elf. gr.* 28: *Mt.* 24, 43: *Lk.* 12, 39.

Under-diacon an under-deacon, subdeacon, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.

Under-don To put under, to subject; supponere, *Lev.* 1, 12.

Under-dyde One who is subject, a disciple, scholar, an apprentice; subditus, discipulus, Som.

Under-earm The under arm, armpit; sub-brachia, axillæ, Som.

^g Under-etan to eat under, to undermine, subvert, *Bt.* 12.

Under-fang An undertaker; susceptor, *Ps.* 3, 3: 17, 3: 45, 7, Som.

Under-fangelnes, under-fangennys, se; f. An undertaking; susceptio, assumptio, *L. Ps.* 107, 8.

Under-fangen undertaken, *L. pol. Edm.* 4, v. under-fón, fón.

Under-feng An undertaking; susceptio, *Pref. Greg. Dial.*

Under-feng, under-fengon undertook, assumed, took, received, perceived, *Jn.* 18, 3, v. under-fón, fón.

Under-fó take; capto, *Jn.* 5, 41, v. fón.

Under-folgoð A servant, follower; sub-sequela, asseclæ, *Ors.* 6, 31.

Under-fón to undertake, receive, accept, take, obtain, perceive, undergo, follow, to be subservient to, *Gen.* 37, 35: *Mt.* 10, 41: *Jn.* 18, 3.

Under-fond An undertaker; susceptor, *L. Ps.* 3, 3.

Under-fylgan To follow after; subsequi, *R. Conc.*

Under-gan, under-gangan. To undergo; subire, *Elf. gr.* 37.

Under-gelecgan To lay under; supponere, *Herb.* 170, 6.

Under-geoc under-yoke, a beast of burden, *C. Mt.* 21, 5.

Under-gerefa an under-reeve, an under-governor, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.

^h Under-gereord a breakfast, *R.* 58, v. undern, &c.

Under-gestandan To stand under; substare, *L. In.* 44.

Under-geþeodend one joining under, one subject, *L. In. pref.*

Under-geþeodnes A joining under, subjection; subjectio, Som.

Under-gitan, under-gytan; p. under-geat; v. a. To understand, know, perceive; agnoscere, sentire, intelligere, pendere: — Gif folces man syngað, and his gylt undergit si plebis homo peccet et (aliquis) ejus crimen noscat, *Lev.* 4, 28. Undergeat Noe þæt, &c. sensit Noe quod, &c., *Gen.* 8, 11. Heora syrunga undergeat eorum insidias sensit, *Jud.* 16, 3. Fram hyra wæstmum ge hi undergytað ex eorum fructibus vos illos cognoscetis, *Mt.* 7, 16. Hi ne undergeaton þæt illi non intellexerunt quod, &c., *Jn.* 8, 27: 12, 16. Drihten eow ne sealde undergitende heortan dominus vobis non dedit intelligentem mentem, *Deut.* 29, 4.

ⁱ Under-gripan subigere.

Under-healdan to hold under, to support.

Under-hlistan To understand; subaudire, *Elf. gr.* 26, 1.

Under-hlystung subauditio, *Elf. gr.* 26, 1.

Under-hnigan to sink under, to submit, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 26.

Under-hóf underbore, undertook, bore, *C. Mt.* 8, 17, v. hebban.

Under-holung An under-holing, undermining; suffossio, *L. Ps.* 79, 17.

Under-hwitel An under-whittle for the neck; rachana, *R.* 111.

Under-hwrædel What buttons or ties under, a vestal virgin's large square veil worn over the head, &c; sub-fibulum, subligaculum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.

Un-derigende, un-deriende. Innocuous, innocent, harmless; innocens, *Ps.* 23, 4: *Ors.* 1, 6: 1, 2.

Un-derigendlic Harmless; innocens, Som.

Under-kinning An under-king, tributary king; pro-rex, regulus, *Elf. gr.* 5.

Under-latteow An under-leader; inferior dux, proconsul, *Ors.* 2, 2.

Under-lecgan to underlay, to support, prop, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 28, 3: 30, 2.

Under-led underlaid, supported, *Past.* 17, 5.

Underlegdon underlaid; substernebant, *C. Lk.* 19, 36.

Under-licgan To lie under, to

- be subject; subjacere, C. R. Ben. 44.*
- ^j Under-lutan; *p. -leat. To bow under, to go under, to submit, sustain, bear; submittere, subire, Past. 7, 2: Mk. 2, 12.*
- Under-méte *breakfast, v. undern-méte in undern, &c.*
- UNDERN, *es; m. The third hour, that is, nine o'clock in the morning; tertia hora Judæorum, nostra vero nona matutina:—Ær undern before nine; ante tertiam horam, Lev. 6, 20.—Ful neah healde tid ofer undern full nigh half an hour over nine, Chr. 540. From ær mergene oð undern from early morning till nine, Chr. 538.—Undern-gereord the nine o'clock meal, breakfast; matutina refectio, prandium, Ors. 2, 5: L. Eccl. 38.—Undern-gifl [gift time to take food] breakfast, Past. 44, 3.—Undern-méte meat at nine o'clock, breakfast, R. Mt. 22, 4: Ors. 2, 5.—Undern-sang chanting at nine o'clock, the service at nine; tertianus cantus, Elf. Epist. I. 31.—Undern-swæsend nine o'clock provision, breakfast, Bd. S. p. 528, 13.—*
- ^k Undern-tid *morning-tide, Mt. 15, 25: 20, 3.*
- ^k Under-næssas *under-nesses or capes, under the earth, in an abyss, Cd. 213, Th. p. 266, 33: 215, Th. p. 270, 15: 216 Th. p. 273, 11.*
- Under-nagh *submit; subirem Bd. S. p. 566, 7, v. under-hnigan, hnigan.*
- Underne *unhidden, Cd. 213, Th. p. 265, 1.*
- Under-neoðan *underneath, Ors. 3, 9.*
- Under-niman; *p. -nam to undertake, take, receive, bear, Mt. 19, 12: Gen. 21, 11.*
- Underniðemæst *underneathmost, undermost, Bt. R. p. 177.*
- Undernyðan *Underneath; sub-tus, versus fundum, Ex. 29, 12.*
- Under-plantan *To supplant; supplantare, Ps. 17, 41.*
- Under-sang *the morning service at nine, L. Elf. Can. 19, v. undern, &c.*
- Under-sceotan; *pp. -scoten. To sustain, support; subire, suffulcire, Past. 1, 3.*
- Under-scyte *subingestio, Æqu. Vern. 4, Lye.*
- Under-secan *To seek under, to inquire, examine; inquirere, Past. 13, 2.*
- Under-settan *to set under, to substitute.*
- Under-singan *To sing after or lower; succinere, Elf. gr. 28, 7.*
- ^l Under-sittan *To sit under, to settle; subsidere, Elf. gr. 26, 5.*
- Under-smogan *surripere, C. R. Ben. 52.*
- Under-standan, -stent, -stynt; *p. -stod; pp. -standen; v. a. To UNDERSTAND; intelligere, percipere, considerare, meditari:—We ne cunnon þæt riht understandan we cannot that rightly understand, Bt. 39, 8. Gif we woldan ariht understandan if we would understand aright, Lup.*
- Under-stapplan *supplantare, L. Ps. 16, 14.*
- Under-stingan *To under-sting, to under-prop, support; supponere, suffulcire, Past. 17, 4.*
- Under-standan *to understand, Past. pref. v. under-standan.*
- Under-syrc *An under garment; subucula, colobium, Cot. 53, v. syrc.*
- Under-þed *subject; subjectus, Chr. 656, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-þencean *To think about; considerare, Past. 7, 1.*
- Under-þeod [under-þeoded; *pp. of under-þeodan*] *Put under, subject, suffragan, addicted, prone; subditus, subjectus, Ps. 36, 6: 61, 5: Bt. 29, 3: Lk. 2, 51.*
- ^m Under-þeodan, under-þiodan; *p. -þeodde; pp. -þeoded, þeodd; v. a. [geþeodan, þeodan to join, associate] To join under, to subjoin, resign, addict, subject, subdue; subdere, subigere, subicere, subjugare, detrudere:—Ðu underþeoddest folc under me tu subdis populus sub me, Ps. 17, 49: 143, 3. He hine ær underþeodde he before subjected himself, Bt. 37, 1. Him to gewearde underþeodde sibi in potestatem subjugavit, Bd. S. p. 499, 23. Hi hi underþiodað they subject themselves, Bt. 37, 1. Deofolseocnessa us synt underþeodde, Lk 10, 17. His anwealde underþeoded subjected to his power, Bt. 26, 3: 30, 2: Bd. S. p. 581, 33.*
- Under-þeodendlic *under-joined, subjunctive, Elf. gr. 21.*
- Under-þeodnys [þeodnes a joining] *An underjoining, a subjection; subjectio, Bd. S. p. 584, 40.*
- Under-þeowan *to make subject, to subdue.*
- Under-þeowas *under-servants, subjects, Ors. 4, 12.*
- Under-þid, under-þied *subjected, Bd. S. p. 646, 27: Bt. 39, 6, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-þidnes, under-þiednys *subjection, supplanting, T. Ps. 40, 10.*
- ⁿ Under-þyded *submitted, Ors. 3, 7, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-todal *an under division or distinction, subdivision, Elf. gr. Som. p. 50.*
- Under-wed *a deposit, a pledge laid down, an assurance, Gen. 38, 17, 18, 20.*
- Under-wendan *to turn under, subvert, Scint. 64.*
- Under-wreðian, under-wriðian. *To under-prop, to put under, to support; suffulcire, Ex. 17, 12: L. Ps. 36, 25.*
- Under-wreðung *a sustaining.*
- Under-writan *To underwrite; subscribere, Bd. S. p. 586, 15.*
- Under-wyrtwalian, under-wyrtwælian *to under-root, to overthrow, supplant, T. Ps. 17, 41: 139, 5.*
- Under-ycende *adding under, subjoining, R. Conc. 1.*
- Under-yrnan *To run under, to undergo; subire, Æqu. Vern. 7, 9.*
- Un-dilegod *Undestroyed; indeletus, Past. 54, 5.*
- Un-diop *un-deep, shallow, Past. 63.*
- Un-doen *to undo, open, v. undón.*
- ^o Un-dóm *Wrong doom or judgment, injustice; injustum judicium, injustitia, Off. Reg. 4: L. Const. W. p. 149, § 2.*
- Un-dón *To UNDO, open, loose, to injure, correct; solvere, Ex. 2, 6: Gen. 42, 27: 43, 21.*
- Un-drefed *untroubled, undisturbed.*
- Un-drifen *not driven or tossed, L. Ethelr. Anl. 2, W. p. 104, 26.*
- Un-druncen *Undrunk, sober; sobrius, Past. 12, 4.*
- Undryd *for hundred a hundred, Ex. 18, 21.*
- Un-dryscende *Unquenchable; inextinguibilis, C. Mt. 3, 12.*
- Un-dyrn *not hidden, discovered, convicted, L. In. 43, 44.*
- Un-dyrne *openly, Beo. 6, 76.*
- Un-dyrstlic *unbold, fearful.*
- Un-earg, un-earh. *Unfearful, intrepid, bold; non iners vel pavidus, impavidus, Pref. R. Conc.*
- Un-eað *uneasy, vexed.*
- Un-eaðe *Uneasily, with difficulty, scarcely; non facile, moleste, vix, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 6: Gen. 27, 30: 33, 11.*
- Un-eaðelic, un-eðelic. *Uneasy, difficult, hard, impossible; difficilis, Mt. 19, 26: Mk. 10, 27.*
- Un-eaðelice, un-eðelice. *Uneasily, with difficulty, scarcely, hardly; difficulter, Chr. 878: Bd. S. p. 617, 17.*
- Un-eaðnes, un-eðnes, se; *f. Uneasiness, roughness, difficulty, anxiety, grief; difficultas, anxietas, Bt. 27, 2.*

- ^p Un-estfull *ingratus, inofficiosus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*
 Un-emn *unequal, Past. 42, 1.*
 Un - endebyrdlice *Disorderly; inordinate, Scint. 26.*
 Un-ered *Unploughed, uncultivated; non aratus, incultus, rus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*
 Un-eðelic *uneasy, v. un-eaðelic.*
 Un-eðelices *Difficulty, uneasiness; difficultas, Bd. S. p. 580, 8.*
 Un-eðnes *uneasiness, v. un-eaðnes.*
 Un-facn, un-fæcn. *Without deceit, honest; probus, L. Ethelb. 31.*
 Un-fæger; *adj. UNFAIR, deformed; deformis:—Ne mæg gefredan hwæðer he bið þe fæger þe unfæger cannot perceive whether it be fair or deformed, Bt. 41, 4.*
 Un-fægere; *adv. Unfairly, foully; injuste:—He þæt unfægere gewrecan þohte he that foully resolved to punish, Cd. 64, Th. p. 77, 13. Gripon unfægre griped unsoftly, Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 16.*
 Un - fæglic *Undying, healthy; non moribundus, Bt. 36, 4.*
 Un-fæhðe *without revenge or enmity, L. In. 28.*
^q Un - fæle *Unfaithful, unholy, wicked; infidus, improbus:—Ofet unfæle unholy fruit, Cd. 33. Unfæle gast malus spiritus, spectrum, C. Mk. 6, 49. Unfæle men wicked men; improbi, perdit homines, satyri, fauni, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
 Un-fæst UNFAST, *infirm, weak, changeable, unsteady: infirmus, Bt. 11, 2.*
 Un - fæstende *Unfasting; non jejunos, L. Can. Edg. 36.*
 Un-fæstradnes *Unfastness, infirmity, instability; infirmitas, Som.*
 Un-fæstred *unfastened, inconstant, unstable, Cot. 116.*
 Un-fah *Without enmity, no foe, a friend; expers inimicitiae, amicus, Ors. 2, 5: L. Eccl. Edm. 1.*
 Un-fealdan *To UNFOLD, open; explicare, Lk. 4, 17.*
 Un-fearr *not far, C. Mk. 13, 28, v. un-feor.*
 Un-feax *Without hair, bald; calvus, Cot. 172.*
 Un-feferig *Unfeverish; non febriculosus, Herb. 62.*
 Un-feor, un-feorr. *Not far, nigh, near; non longe, prope, Mt. 8, 30: Lk. 7, 6: Jn. 21, 8.*
 Un-fere *Unable, unapt, unfit, indisposed; impotens, inhabilis, Chr. 1055, Som.*
 Un-forbærned *Unburnt; incombustus, Ors. 1, 1.*

- ^r Un-forboden *unforbidden, undaunted, honest, good, Text. Roff. p. 51.*
 Un-forcuð *unperverse, Menol. F. 338.*
 Un-forcuðlice *unperversely, undissemblingly, honestly, Cd. 82.*
 Un-forebyrdig *Unforbearing, impatient; immitis, impatiens, Scint. 2.*
 Un-fored, un-forod. *Unbroken; incorruptus, inviolatus, Text. Roff. p. 16.*
 Un-foredlic, un-forodlic *that cannot be loosed or undone, incorruptible, Som.*
 Un - foresceawadlice *unawares, inconsiderately, hastily, Cot. 112.*
 Un-foresceawod *unforeseen, inconsiderate, Hexaem. 14.*
 Un-forgifen *ungiven, unmarried, Cot. 107.*
 Un-forgitende *unforgetting, mindful, Guthl. Vit. 17.*
 Un-forgolden *unpaid, unrewarded, Lev. 19, 13.*
 Un-forhæfdnys *unrestraint, incontinence, Bd. S. p. 493, 36.*
 Un - forht *Unfearful, fearless, bold; intrepidus, interritus, Nic. 28: Bd. S. p. 584, 37: 546, 24, 25.*
^s Un-forhte, un-forhtlice. *Fearlessly; intrepide, Beo. 6, 144: R. Ben. interl. 5: Guthl. Vit. 8.*
 Un-forhtmód *an unfearful or intrepid mind, Hom. in Ass. S. Jn.*
 Un-formolten *unmelted, uncorrupted.*
 Un-forrotigendlic *incorruptible, L. Can. Eccl. 22, W. p. 156, 32.*
 Un-forrotted *uncorrupted, Chr. 799.*
 Un-forsacen *unforsaken.*
 Un - forsceawodlice *unawares, Col. Monas.*
 Un-forswiðen *not overcome, unconquered.*
 Un-fortredde *Knot grass; proserpinaca, centinodium herba, Herb. 19.*
 Un-forwandodlice *Undauntedly; intrepide, sine confusione vel formidine, L. Can. Edg. pn. magn. 1, W. p. 97, 1: L. Ænh. 20.*
 Un-forworht *Uncondemned, guiltless, innocent; innoxius, indamnatus, Lup. 5: L. Ænh. 6: L. Const. W. p. 107, 2.*
 Un - fracodlice, un - fracodlice. *Not dishonourably, fitly, becomingly; non inhoneste, decenter, Bt. 17.*
 Un-freme *disadvantage, loss, perdition, Cd. 42.*
 Un - freondlice *unfriendly, unkindly, Cd. 127.*
 Un-fricgende *without asking or questioning, Cd. 125.*
 Un-frið [frið *peace, agreement*]

- Discord, enmity, hostility, war; discordia, dissidium, seditio, bellum, Chr. 1001: 905: L. North. pres. 56: Chr. 921.—*
 Unfrið-flota *a hostile floater, ship of war, Chr. 1000.—*
 Unfrið-here *a hostile army, Chr. 1008.—*
 Unfrið-land *hostile land, L. Ethel. Anlaf. 3, W. p. 104, 35.—*
 Unfrið-man *a hostile man, an enemy, L. Ethel. Anlaf. 3.—*
 Unfrið-scip *a hostile ship, L. Ethel. Anlaf. 2.*
^t Un-ful *Inspid; insulsus, C. R. Mk. 9, 50.*
 Un-fulfremed *Imperfect; minus perfectus, imperfectus, Bd. S. p. 566, 2.*
 Un-fulwroht *Imperfect, unfinished; imperfectus, R. Ben. 5.*
 -ung [Ger. -ung: *Icel. Dan. Eng. -ing. Præcipuus ejus usus est in formandis substantivis, non omnibus promiscue, sed iis quæ actionem aut passionem rei significant. Ita A.-S. þancung est gratiarum actio Franc. et Al. auchung augmentatio: Ger. samlung collectio, et alia innumera a verbis oriunda, Wach. prol. sec. vi.] The termination of A.-S. nouns; as, gitsung, gewilnung desire; swutelung manifestation; clænsung a cleansing; eorðbeofung an earthquake; gesomnung an assembly. -ung is chiefly used in forming nouns from verbs in -ian; as, halgung consecration, from halgian to hallow, consecrate. These words are all feminine.*
^u Un - gægne, un - gengne. *UN-GAIN, of no effect, vain; ineptus, irritus, R. Mt. 15, 6.*
 Un-gan, *for ongan began; cæpit, L. Eccl. W. p. 175, 28.*
 Ungc *for us; nobis, Bd. S. p. 628, 15, v. unc.*
 Un - geæhtendlic *Unvaluable; inæstimabilis, Bd. S. p. 496, 11.*
 Un-geara *Not formerly, lately, suddenly; non pridem, nuper, improviso, Cd. 222: Bd. S. p. 600, 39.*
 Un-gearo, un-gearu, un-gearwe; *adj. Unprepared, sudden; imparatus, improvisus, Bd. S. p. 523, 26: Ors. 1, 10.*
 Un-geaðe *not easily, Bt. 35, 3, v. un-eaðe.*
 Un - gebeorhlice *Unmildly, rigorously; inclementer, intemperanter, Som.*
 Un-gebet *Uncorrected, unrecompensed; non compensatus, incorrectus, L. Elf. Can. 32, W. p. 158, 2.*
 Un-gebigendlic *Indeclinable; indeclinabilis, Som.*

* Un-gebleoh *party-coloured, un-like, Som.*
 Un-geboht *unbought, uncorrupted, L. Athel. W. p. 64, 23.*
 Un-geboren UNBORN; nondum natus, *L. Alf. Guth. pref.*
 Un-gebrocen *Unbroken; infractus, Som.*
 Un-gebrosnad, un-gebrosnod *uncorrupted, Bd. S. p. 528, 27.*
 Un-gebrosnung *incorruption, Som.*
 Un-gebunden *Unbound, unloosed, untied, loosed; solutus, Elf. gr. 5.*
 Un-gebyde *Disagreeing; inflexibilis, non redigendus ad, dissentaneus, Bt. 34, 11.*
 Un-gebyrd *Beardless; imberbis, investis, Cot. 105, Som.*
 Un-gecindelic *unnatural, v. un-gecyndelic.*
 Un-geclænsod *Impure, uncleansed; impurus, L. Eccl. 44.*
 Un-gecnýrdnes *Negligence; indiligentia, negligentia, Som.*
 Un-gecoplic *Unfit, disagreeing; inopportunos, incongruus, Somn. 44, Ben.*
 Un-gecoren *Unchosen; non electus, L. Wal. 1.*
 Un-gecost *Dishonest, faithless, lewd; improbus, inhonestus, Bd. S. p. 647, 1.*
 * Un-gecyd *Unsaid, not declared; non indicatus, L. Edg. sup. 18, W. p. 81, 21.*
 Un-gecynd *Unnatural, illegitimate; non naturalia, Bt. 34, 10, v. un-cynd.*
 Un-gecyndelic, un-gecyndlic. *Unnatural, preternatural, monstrous; præternaturalis, prodigiosus, Bt. 31, 1: 34, 11: 41, 2.*
 Un-gedæftenlic *Unfit, improper; inopportunos, indecorus, Past. 15, 6.*
 Un-gedæftlice *Importunately, unseasonably; inopportune, indecenter, Som.*
 Un-gedæftnes, se; f. *Importunity; importunitas, Som.*
 Un-gedafenlic *Unbecoming, unseemly, urgent; indecorus, indecens, L. Can. Edg. 27.*
 Un-gedafenlice *Unbecomingly, unreasonably; indecore, Bt. 18, 2.*
 Un-gedafenlicnes *Unfitness, dishonesty, disgrace; dedecus, Som.*
 Un-gedese *Unquiet, unfitting, improper, evil; inquietus, Obs. Lun. 18: R. Ben. interl. 2.*
 Un-gedefednes *Unquietness; inquietudo, Som.*
 Un-gederad, un-gedered. *Uninjured, unhurt, undefiled; il-læsus, Chr. 1086.*
 Un-gederstig, un-gedyrstig.

Undaring, fearful; pusillanimis, pavidus, Past. 32, 1.
 * Un-gedreht *Unoppressed, unwearied; indefatigabilis, non afflictus.*
 Un-gedrehtlice *Unweariedly; indefatigabiliter, Som.*
 Un-gedrym *Unharmonious, disagreeing; dissonus, Som.*
 Un-geended, un-geendod. *Un-ended, infinite, eternal, endless; infinitus, æternus, L. Eccl. pref: Bd. S. p. 627, 36: Bt. 18, 3.*
 Un-geendigendlic *Unending, infinitive, infinite; infinitivus, Elf. gr. 21.*
 Un-geendlic *unending, infinitive.*
 Un-geendodlic *Endless, eternal; infinitus, Bt. 18, 3.*
 Un-geendung *An infinity, endlessness; infinitas, Som.*
 Un-gefæglic *undying, healthy, Bt. 36, 4, C., v. un-fæglic.*
 Un-gefær *Impassable; invius, Bt. 18, 2.*
 Un-gefærlic [fearlic sudden] *Not sudden; non repentinus, Ors. 5, 10.*
 Un-gefeallice *Unpleasantly, sadly, sorrowfully; non læte, mæste, Chr. 755.*
 Un-gefege *Unfit, improper; non aptus, ineptus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*
 * Un-gefele *Unfeeling; insensibilis, Som.*
 Un-gefeohlice *Without value, meanly; turpiter, Alb. resp. 39.*
 Un-gefere [fer, fær a way] *Impassable, inaccessible; invius, inaccessus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76: C. Ps. 106, 40.*
 Un-gefered *unpassed, not frequented, inaccessible, Bd. S. p. 602, 20.*
 Un-geferlic *not sudden, Ors. 5, 10, tit., v. un-gefærlic.*
 Un-gefeðered *unfeathered, Cot. 114.*
 Un-gefog, un-gefoh *incomprehensible, immense, unknown, Som.*
 Un-gefoge *incomprehensibly, inconceivably, Ors. 1, 1.*
 Un-gefohlic *Incomprehensible, immense; incomprehensibilis, Dial. 1, 9.*
 Un-gefótlic *Impassable on foot; non pedibus transeundus, Ors. 2, 4.*
 Un-gefræge [gefræge perceived, known] *Unheard of, unusual, inconceivable; inauditus, Cot. 5, 19, 110.*
 Un-gefræglice *Inconceivably, beyond measure, extraordinarily; modo inaudito, incomprehensibiliter, supra modum, Bt. 27, 1: 35, 6: 37, 1.*
 Un-gefrætwd *Unadorned; inornatus, incomptus, Cot. 104.*

* Un-gefredelice *Insensibly; insensibiliter, Past. 37, 2.*
 Un-gefremed *Unfinished; infectus, Cot. 186.*
 Un-gefreod *Unfreed; non liberatus, Heming. p. 104.*
 Un-gefullod *unbaptized, L. Elf. Can. 26.*
 Un-gefylled, ungefyld, ungefyld; *def. se ungefylda. Unfilled, insatiable; inexpletus, Bt. 7, 3.*
 Un-gefylledlic *that cannot be filled, insatiable, L. Ps. 100, 6.*
 Un-gefynd, un-gefyndig. *Incapable, barren; incapax, sterilis, Past. 52, 9.*
 Un-gefyrn *not long ago, not long after.*
 Un-gegearwe [gearw, gearo ready] *Unprepared, unready, sudden; imparatus, Ors. 4, 10.*
 Un-gegret *Ungreeted, unsaluted; insalutatus, Guthl. Vit. 3.*
 Un-gehalgod UNHALLOWED, *profane, Lev. 10, 1.*
 Un-geheafod *Unheaded; non habens caput, Herb. 4, 12.*
 Un-gehealdsumnes *An unkeeping, unchastity; incontinentia, Elf. Ep. I. 42.*
 * Un-gehend *not at hand, far off.*
 Un-gehendnys [gehendnes nearness] *Distance, remoteness; longinquitas, Elf. gr. 5.*
 Un-gehered *Unheard; inauditus, Bd. S. p. 479, 14.*
 Un-gehirsum, un-gehyrsum. *Disobedient, rebellious; inobediens, rebellis, Ex. 10, 3: Deut. 21, 20: Mt. 6, 24.*
 Un-gehiwod *Unhewed, unformed; informis, Alb. resp. 15, 22.*
 Un-gehrepod [hrepan to touch] *Untouched; intactus, Ser. de Creat.*
 Un-gehrinen [gehrinan to touch] *Untouched; intactus, Bd. S. p. 534, 36.*
 Un-gehriped *Unripe; immaturus, Lye.*
 Un-gehyrnes *Not hearing, deafness; surditas, Som.*
 Un-gehyrsum *disobedient, v. un-gehirsum.*
 Un-gehyrsumnes *Disobedience; inobedientia.*
 Un-gehyrt *Unanimate, heartless, desolate, dead; inanimatus.*
 Ungel, ungl [Plat. Dut. Frs. on-gel m. suet: In Osnabruk. un-gel m. tallow: Ger. unschlit n. and in the common familiar dialect, inschlit, unschlicht, inselt, unsel. All these words are more or less related to the Lat. ungere to anoint, and unguentum ointment, salve] *Tallow, suet, fat; sebum, se-vum, arvina, Som.*

- ^b Un-gelacnod *Unhealed*; non sanatus, *Guthl. Vit.* 14.
 Un-gelæccendlic *unreprovable*.
 Un-gelæred *Unlearned, ignorant*; indoctus, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 30: *Bt.* 7, 3: 8.
 Un-gelæredlice *Unlearnedly*; indocte, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 13.
 Un-gelærednes *Unlearnedness*; unskilfulness; imperitia, rusticitas, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 28.
 Un-geleáfa *UNBELIEF*; incredulitas, *Mk.* 6, 6.
 Un-geleafful *Full of unbelief, unbelieving, incredulous, faithless*; incredulus, infidelis, *Jn.* 3, 36: 20, 27: *Mt.* 17, 17: *Mk.* 9, 19: *Lk.* 9, 41.
 Un-geleaffullic, un-geleaffulic. *Unbelieving*; incredulus, infidelis, *Jud.* 15.
 Un-geleaffullice *Unbelievingly, incredibly*; increduliter, *Bas. R.* 7.
 Un-geleaffulnes *Disbelief, want of belief*; incredulitas, *Mk.* 9, 24: 16, 14: *Mt.* 13, 58: 17, 20.
 Un-geleafflic *Incredible, marvelous*; incredibilis, *Chr.* 1036.
 Un-geleafsum *Unbelieving*; incredulus, infidelis, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 33: 526, 30.
 Un-geleafsumnes *Infidelity, unbelief*; incredulitas, infidelitas, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 22.
^c Un-gelearnes *Unlearnedness, ignorance*; imperitia, *Som.*
 Un-gelelendlic *Incredible*; incredibilis, *Bt.* 38, 3.
 Un-geleofa *unbelief*, *R. Mk.* 9, 24, v. un-geleafa.
 Un-gelic *UNLIKE, dissimilar, unequal*; dissimilis, dispar, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 24: *Bt.* 39, 12: *L. Eccl.* 31.
 Un-geliclic *Unlike, various*; dissimilis, *Guthl. Vit.* 2.
 Un-gelicnes *Unlikeness*; dissimilitudo, *Som.*
 Un-geliefedlic *Incredible, hard to be believed*; incredibilis, *Ors.* 3, 9.
 Un-geligen, un-gelygen. *Unlying, true, faithful*; non mendax, verax, fide dignus, *L. Edw.* 1: *L. Athelst.* II. 1.
 Un-gelimp [gelimp *an event, a chance*] *A misfortune, mischance*; infortunium, incommodum, *L. Edg. sup.* 2: *Chr.* 1085: *Bt.* 39, 2: *Elf. T.* p. 41: *Lup.* 13.
 Un-gelimplic [gelimplic *seasonable*] *Unseasonable, inconvenient*; incommodus, inopportunus, *Cot.* 115: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.
 Un-gelyfed *Not trusted, unlawful*; non permissus, illicitus, *Bd. S.* p. 548, 29.
 Un-gelyfedlic *Incredible, unbe-*

- lieving*; incredibilis, incredulus, *Ors.* 2, 4.
^d Un-gelygn *unlying, true*, *L. Athelst.* II. 1, v. un-geligen.
 Un-gemaca *Unequal, unlike*; dispar, impar, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 17.
 Un-gemæne *want of care, negligence*, *Bd. S.* p. 509, 19, v. un-gymenn.
 Un-gemæt, un-gemet [gemet *measure*] *Immensity, excess, what cannot be measured*; immensitas, excessus, *Bt.* 40, 3: *Ors.* 3, 11: 4, 6: 6, 32.
 Un-gemæt, un-gemet. *Immense, immeasurable, unlimited, immoderate*; immensus, immodicus, *Bd. S.* p. 627, 14, *B: Bt. R.* p. 157: 164: *L. Eccl.* 10.
 Un-gemætfæst, un-gemetfæst. *Immoderate, immense, intemperate*; immodicus, immensus, *Bt.* 14, 1: 27, 1.
 Un-gemætlic, un-gemetlic. *Immense, vast*; immensus, immodicus, *Ors.* 1, 2: *Bt.* 12: 32, 1: 33, 4.
 Un-gemeltne *Unmeltingness, indigestion*; indissolubilitas, *L. M.* 2, 6.
 Un-gemenged *Unmixed, pure*; non mixtus, purus, *Bt.* 35, 5.
 Un-gemengednes *Unmixedness, purity*; puritas, *Som.*
^e Un-gemenn *want of care*, v. un-gymen.
 Un-gemet *immense, immensity*, v. un-gemæt.
 Un-gemetfæst *immoderate*, v. un-gemætfæst.
 Un-gemetfæstnes *Excess, immoderation*; intemperantia, excessus, *Bt.* 36, 6.
 Un-gemetgod *Unmeasured, intemperate*; immoderatus, *Past.* 15, 1.
 Un-gemetlic *immense*, v. un-gemætlic.
 Un-gemetlice, un-gemetelice. *Immeasurably, exceedingly*; immoderate, intemperanter, vehementer, *Bt.* 13: 14, 1: 18, 1: *Gen.* 4, 5: 27, 33: *L. Elf. Can.* 29.
 Un-gemidlod [gemidlod *to restrain*] *Unrestrained, untamed, unruly*; non dimidiatus, indomitus, *Elf. T.* p. 34.
 Un-gemihtig *Unmighty, weak*; impotens, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. un-mihtig.
 Un-gemindig *Unmindful*; immemor, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 22.
 Un-gemod *Unagreed, discordant*; discors, *Past.* 46, 4.
 Un-gemynd *Unmindful, negligent*; immemor, incuriosus, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 37.
 Un-gemyndig *unmindful, neglectful*, *Bt.* 35, 1.
 Un-gened, un-genedde. *Un-*

- forced, uncompelled*; non-coactus, *Bt.* 34, 10.
^f Un-genetic, un-genytlc *useless, unprofitable*.
 Un-genge *ungain, vain*, v. un-gægne.
 Un-genydde *unforced*, *Ors.* 5, 15, v. un-gened.
 Un-geocian *To UNYOKE*; disjugare, *Som.*
 Un-georne *Negligently, rashly*; non diligenter, temere, *Ors.* 3, 11.
 Un-geornfull [geornful *full of desire*] *Negligent, inactive*; indiligens, torpidus, *Past.* 35, 1.
 Un-georwyrd *Uncorrupted, undefiled*; intemeratus, *Cot.* 107.
 Un-gerad *Unarrayed*; non vestitus, *R. Mt.* 22, 11, v. gearwian.
 Un-gerad, un-geræd, an-geræd. *Unlearned, ignorant, rude, disagreeing, at variance*; non instructus, indoctus, inconsultus, dissonus, impromptus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73: *Ors.* 2, 6: 6, 1: *Bt.* 39, 12.
 Un-gerad *Inconsideration, ignorance, rashness*; imprudentia, *Som.*
 Un-gerædnes *Disagreement, sedition*; dissentio, seditio, *Ors.* 4, 5: 5, 3: 6, 6.
^g Un-gerec *Want of government, tumult, confusion*; anarchia, *R. Mt.* 26, 5.
 Un-gereccan *To unfix, to remove blame, to defend*; purgare, exculpate, *L. Athelst.* II. 1.
 Un-gereclice *Disorderly, irregularly, confusedly*; sine regimine vel ordine, confuse, *Bt.* 34, 12, *C:* 36, 6.
 Un-geredlice *vehemently*, *Bt.* 39, 7, *C.*, v. un-gerydelice.
 Un-gereod *uninstructed, barbarous*, v. un-gerad.
 Un-gereordlic *Insatiable*; insatiabilis, *C. Ps.* 100, 6.
 Un-gereordod *Unsatisfied*; insaturatus, impransus, *Som.*
 Un-gerepod *untouched*, v. un-gehrepod.
 Un-gerim [gerim *a number*] *Immensity, a great multitude*; innumerabilis multitudo, immensitas, *Lup.* 19: *Bt.* 26, 3.
 Un-gerim *Innumerable, immense*; infinitus, innumerus, *Æqu. Vern.* 14.
 Un-gerinen *untouched*, v. un-gehrinen.
 Un-gerinselice *shamefully*, *Chr.* 1015, v. un-gerisenlice.
 Un-geriped *Unripened, premature*; immaturus, intempetivus, *Elf. T.* p. 34.
 Un-gerisedlice *shamefully*, *Chr. MS. Cot.* 1015, v. un-gerisenlice.

- ^bUn-gerisen, un-gerisenu, un-gerisne. *Incongruous, inconvenient, indecent, disagreeable, unworthy, fallacious, futile, unseemly, absurd, base; incongruus, inconueniens, indecens, indignus, Bd. S. p. 524, 28: 579, 26: Bt. 14, 1: L. Athelst. II. 1.*
- Un-gerisenlic *Unfit, unsuitable, unworthy, base; indecens, incongruus, turpis, Bt. 30, 1.*
- Un-gerisenlice *Unfitly, indecently, basely; incongrue, inconuenienter, turpiter, Bt. 29, 3.*
- Un-gerydelice *Vehemently, sharply; aspere, Hexaem. 10: Bt. 39, 7.*
- Un-gerydu *Not to be ridden, rough, rugged; aspera (loca), Lk. 3, 5.*
- Un-gesadelad **UNSADDLED**; non ephippiatus, *L. pol. Cnut. 69.*
- Un-gesælg, un-gesælig. *Unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate; infelix, infaustus, Bt. 8: 38, 3: Bd. S. p. 523, 32: L. Eccl. pref.*
- Un-gesæliglice *unhappily, unluckily.*
- Un-gesælignes *Unhappiness; infelicitas, Ps. 13, 7: Bd. S. p. 519, 10.*
- ⁱUn-gesæililice *unluckily, v. un-gesæliglice.*
- Un-gesælð *Unhappiness, misfortune; infelicitas, infortunium, incommodum, Bt. 6: 29, 1: 38, 2: 39, 8.*
- Un-gesawen *Unsown; non seminatus, L. Wall. 7.*
- Un-gesceád [gesceád *reason*] *unreasonable, vastly, hugely, Cd. 186, Th. p. 231, 6.*
- Un-gesceáðlic *Unreasonable, indiscreet; imprudens.*
- Un-gesceáðlice *Unreasonably, absurdly; imprudenter, C. R. Ben. 43.*
- Un-gesceáðwis *Irrational, imprudent, foolish; irrationalis, inconsultus, Bt. 11, 2: 13: 27, 1: 39, 8, 9: 42.*
- Un-gesceáðwislice *Indiscreetly, imprudently; indiscrete, Past. 44, 7.*
- Un-gesceáðwisnes *Indiscretion, want of reason, ignorance; ignorantia, imprudentia, Bt. 36, 6: Past. 39, 1.*
- Un-gesceapen *Unformed, uncreated, rude; non formatus, increatus, inconditus, Symb. Athan: Elf. gr. Som. p. 48.*
- Un-gesceððed *Uncorrupted; illæsus, Bd. S. p. 550, 11.*
- Un-gesceððig *Innocent, harmless; innocens, Som.*
- Un-gescreæpe *A disadvantage; incommodum, Bd. 611, 22.*
- Un-gescreæpe *Inconvenient, use-*

- less; incommodus, Bd. S. p. 605, 20.*
- ^jUn-gescreæpnes *A disadvantage; incommodum, Bd. S. p. 589, 37.*
- Un-gesewendlic, un-gesewenlic. *Invisible, unseen; invisibilis, Bt. 21: 33, 4: Bd. S. p. 552, 17.*
- Un-gesib, un-gesibb. *Unpeaceful, differing; non pacificus, discors, Bd. S. p. 528, 32.*
- Un-gesibsum *unpeaceable, jarring, Past. 46, 1.*
- Un-gesibsumnes *Unpeacefulness, disagreement; discordia, Past. 46, 4.*
- Un-gesilt *Unsalted; non sale conditus, insulsus, Herb. 44, 2.*
- Un-gesoden *Unsodden, unboiled; incoctus, Herb. 4, 12.*
- Un-gespedig [spedig *rich*] *Poor, needy; inops, Som.*
- Un-gestæððeg *Inconstant, unsteady, unstable; inconstans, Bt. 39, 3.*
- Un-gestæððelic *Inconstant, spread, diffused; inconstans, vagabundus, late diffuens, Past. 38, 1.*
- Un-gestæððiglice *Unsteadily; inconstanter, Past. 47, 1.*
- ^kUn-gestæððignys *Inconstancy, unsteadiness; inconstantia, petulantia, Past. 2, 5.*
- Un-gestræden *Unspread, undispersed, entire; non dispersus, integer, L. Wiht. 6.*
- Un-geswege *Dissonant, disagreeing in sound; dissonans, R. 34: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*
- Un-geswencedlic *Unceasing; indefatigabilis, Bd. S. p. 631, 35.*
- Un-geswicen *incessans, Hymn.*
- Un-geswicendlice *Unceasingly; incessanter, R. Ben. 4.*
- Un-geswuncen *Un-elaborate, not well done; non elaboratus, Cot. 117.*
- Un-gesynelic *Invisible, unseen; invisibilis, Heming. p. 243.*
- Un-getæl *irreprehensibilis.*
- Un-getælnes *Unprofitableness; incommoditas, Som.*
- Un-getæse, un-getese. *Trouble, inconvenience; molestia, Past. 36, 4.*
- Un-getæslic *Inconvenient; incommodus.*
- Un-getæslic *Inconveniently; incommode, Solil. 6.*
- Un-getæsnes *Inconvenience; incommoditas, Cot. 105.*
- Un-getæst *trouble, Cot. 108, v. un-getæse.*
- Un-getal *Inconvenient, bad; malus, incommodus, Lye.*
- Un-geteald *Untold, unnumbered; non numeratus, Equ. Vern. 21.*
- Un-getel *Not to be numbered; innumerabilitas, Conf. Pecc.*

- ^lUn-getemed *Untamed, unbridled; indomitus, effrænis.*
- Un-getemprung *Unseasonable; intemperies, R. Conc. 2.*
- Un-geteoriendlice *Unweariedly, incessantly; indefesse.*
- Un-geteorod *Untired, unfailing; non deficiens, Lk. 12, 33.*
- Un-getese *Troublesome, inconvenient; molestus, incommodus, asper, Bt. 14, 1: 32, 1.*
- Un-geþæslic *Unseemly, indecent; incongruus, R. 116: Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*
- Un-geþanc [geþanc *a thought*] *An evil thought, bad intention; mala intentio, C. R. Ben. 5.*
- Un-geþeaht *Inconsideration, imprudence; incogitantia, temeritas, R. Ben. 64.*
- Un-geþeahtendlice *Inconsiderately, unadvisedly, rashly; inconsiderate, temere, Bd. S. p. 512, 6.*
- Un-geþeawe *Unaccustomed, unusual; inusitatus, contra morem alicujus, Guthl. Vit. 16.*
- Un-geþeod *Unjoined, dispersed; disjunctus, dispersus, Cd. 82.*
- Un-geþwær *Discord, disagreement, tumult, hostility; tumultus, R. Mt. 26, 5.*
- ^mUn-geþwær *Disagreeing, differing, unrelenting; discors, Bt. 21: 37, 3: 39, 12: Bd. S. p. 528, 31.*
- Un-geþwærian *To be discordant, to disagree; discordare, Elf. gr. Som. p. 30: Bd. S. p. 505, 22.*
- Un-geþwærnes *Discord, dissension, division, trouble, wickedness; dissentio, discordia, inquietudo, improbitas, Jn. 7, 43: 10, 19: Ors. 2, 5: 6, 3: Bd. S. p. 539, 36.*
- Un-geþwer *disagreeing, v. un-geþwær.*
- Un-geþyld *Impatience; impatientia, intolerantia, Bt. 11, 1.*
- Un-geþyldlice *Impatiently; impatienter, Bt. 18, 4, C.*
- Un-geþyldig *Impatient; intolerans, Bt. 39, 10, C.*
- Un-getima *Evil times; mala tempora, adversitas, Ors. 1, 2: 2, 4, Som.*
- Un-getinge *Without eloquence; infacundus, indisertus, Ex. 6, 12.*
- Un-getogen *Uninstructed; non instructus, indoctus.*
- Un-getreowe *Untrue, unfaithful; infidus, infidelis, Elf. gr. 7: Deut. 32, 20: Lk. 12, 46.*
- Un-getriwe *untrue, L. pol. Edg. 7, v. un-getreowe.*
- Un-getrum *infirm, Bt. 39, 10, v. un-trum.*
- Un-getrywode *offended; erunt scandalizati, Mt. 24, 10.*
- Un-getrywða *Want of truth,*

infidelity, treachery; infidelitas, perfidia, Lup. 9.

ⁿUn-getyd, un-tydd. *Uninstructed, ignorant; non instructus, imperitus, rudis, Past. 1, 3: 48, 2: Bd. S. p. 648, 24.*

Un-gewæder, un-weder, unwider, un-widerung [gewider weather] *Bad weather, a tempest; intempestas, cœli intemperies; tempestas, Chr. 1041: 1086.*

Un-gewæmmed, un-gewemmed. *Unstained, uncorrupt, pure; immaculatus, incorruptus, Gen. 20, 14: Ps. 18, 14: Bd. S. p. 588, 38: 608, 40.*

Un-gewæmmedlice, un-gewemmedlice. *Uncorruptly; intemperate, incorrupte, Bd. S. p. 572, 19.*

Un-gewæpnad *Without weapons, unarmed; inermis, Bd. S. p. 503, 39.*

Un-gewealdes; *adv. [g. of ge-weald power] Want of power, against one's will, involuntarily; invito, involuntarie, casu, fortuito:—Gif hwa hwæt ungewealdes gedeð si qui aliquis invito fecerit, L. pol. Cnut. 66: L. Can. Edg. pn. 1. Gif hwa his cild ofslihð to deaðe ungewealdes si quis ipsius infantem percusserit ad mortem fortuito, L. Can. Edg. pœn. 10. Se þe hine ofsloge ungewealdes ille qui eum occiderit invito, L. Eccl. Alf. 13.*

^oUn-geweder *bad weather, v. un-gewæder.*

Un-gewemd *pure, L. Ps. 63, 3, v. un-gewæmmed.*

Un-gewemmed *unstained, v. un-gewæmmed.*

Un-gewendendlic *Not to be turned, immovable; non amovendus, Med. ex. Quadr. 1, 4.*

Un-gewened *Unexpected, unlooked for; non expectatus, insperatus, Bd. S. p. 480, 41.*

Un-gewerigad *Unwearied; indefessus, Bd. S. p. 568, 14.*

Un-gewider *bad weather, v. un-gewæder.*

Un-gewiis *unwise, ignorant, uncertain; incertus, Bd. S. p. 547, 16, v. un-gewis.*

Un-gewille *Contrary to the wish, unwilling, unpleasant; quod voluntati alicujus contrarium est, ingratus, injucundus, Chr. 1120.*

Un-gewintred *Not having lived winters or years, young, immature; non habens annos, non adultus, immaturus, L. pol. Alf. 25.*

Un-gewirht, un-gewyrt. *Without merit; immeritum:—Be un-gewirhtum immerito, sine causa,*

gratis, C. Ps. 108, 2: 118, 161.

^pUn-gewis *Unwise, ignorant, unknown, uncertain; nescius, ignotus, incertus, Bt. 11, 2: Elf. T. p. 39.*

Un-gewislic *Unaccustomed; inusitatus, Bt. 7, 2, C.*

Un-gewisnes *Ignorance, unwise-ness; ignorantia, Bd. S. p. 576, 28.*

Un-gewiss *Want of knowledge, ignorance, ignominy; imperitia, ignorantia, ignominia:—Þurh ungewiss per ignorantiam, Lev. 4, 13. Gefyl ansyne heora of ungewisse imple facies eorum ignominia, Ps. 82, 15.*

Un-gewisses; *adv. Of ignorance, ignorantly, unwittingly; per ignorantiam, inscienter, Ben.*

Un-gewitendlice *Unfailingly, perpetually, constantly; non transitorie, perpetuo, constanter, Past. 58, 2.*

Un-gewitfæst *Unwise, ignorant; ignarus, Som.*

Un-gewitfæstnes *Ignorance; ignorantia, imperitia, Som.*

Un-gewitfull *Unwitty, unskilful, unwise; ignarus, fatuus, Bt. 32, 3.*

Un-gewitfullnes *Want of knowledge, foolishness; stultitia.*

Un-gewitlic *Witless, stupid, foolish; stolidus, Som.*

^qUn-gewitnigendlice [un, wite punishment] *Free from punishment, freely; impune, Elf. gr. 38.*

Un-gewitnod *Unpunished, unre-vengeed; impunitus, inultus, Bt. 38, 3.*

Un-gewitt *Without wit, folly, madness; stultitia, amentia, Deut. 28, 28.*

Un-gewittelice *Unwisely, foolishly; stolidè, Dial. 2, 3.*

Un-gewittig *Unwise, foolish, mad, irrational; insipiens, insanus, irrationalis, Bd. S. p. 576, 1: Bt. 36, 5.*

Un-gewittinys *Unwiseness, folly; stultitia, Dial. 2, 31.*

Un-geworht *Unwrought, unformed, unfinished; non formatus, infectus, Cot. 107.*

Un-gewriten *Unwritten; non scriptus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Un-gewunelic *Unusual, unaccustomed; insuetus, insolitus, Bt. 7, 2: 31, 1.*

Un-gewunnod *Unaccustomed; inusitatus, inexpertus, Som.*

Un-gewylde *Unsubject, not under authority; non subjectus, Ors. 6, 30: Jud. 16, Thw. p. 161, 35.*

Un-gifre *opprobrious, Cd. 113, Th. p. 149, 5.*

Un-gifu *An ungracious act, dis-*

honesty, vice; defectus gratiæ, improbitas, vitium.

^rUn-girian, un-gyrian. *To ungeer, put off; exuere, Bd. S. p. 540, 35.*

Ungl Fat; *adepts, Cantic. Moys-Cot., v. ungel.*

Un-glad Unglad, *sad, sordid; tristis, sordidus, cœnosus, horridus, Bt. 6.*

Un-glæw, un-gleaw. *Unwise, stupid, foolish; inscius, imperitus, stupidus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77: Mk. 7, 18.*

Un-glæwlice, un-gleawlice, un-glewlice. *Unwisely, improvidently; insipienter, Fulg. 19.*

Un-glæwnes, *Unwiseness, imprudence, folly, stupidity; insipientia, imperitia, stupiditas, Bd. S. p. 620, 7: Bt. 39, 10.*

Un-gleaw *unwise; un-gleawnes, folly, &c., v. un-glæw, &c.*

Un-god UN-GOOD, *bad; non bonus, malus, Obs. Læn. 3, 2.*

Ungor, ungr *hunger, Ps. 32, 19: 58, 7, v. hunger.*

Un-grene UN-GREEN; *non viridis, Cd. 6.*

Un-grið [grið *peace*] *A breaking of peace, an offence: pacis violatio, offensio, Chart. Edw.*

Un-grund *Without ground or bounds, immense; sine fundo, immensus, Cd. 167.*

^sUn-gyld [gild *a tribute*] *An unjust tax; injustum tributum, Chr. 1000: 1098.*

Un-gyltig UN-GUILTY, *innocent; insons, Ors. 4, 7.*

Un-gymenn, un-gyming. *Want of care, negligence; incuria, negligentia, Bd. S. p. 576, 28: 599, 20.*

Un-gyrian *to ungeer, v. ungi-rian.*

Un-hadian [hadian *to ordain*] *To degrade; de gradu dejicere, desecrare, Ben.*

Un-hæl, un-hál. UN-WHOLE, *unhale, sick; non sanus, æger, infirmus, L. pol. Cnut. 66: Bt. 11, 1: 39, 9: Mk. 1, 32.*

Un-hælð [un, hælð *health*] *Want of health, sickness, infirmity; ægritudo, infirmitas, Lk. 5, 31.*

Un-hælu, un-hælo. *Sickness, infirmity, vice, affliction; invalidudo, infirmitas, vitium, afflictio:—Gif he on finde him hwylcne unhælo si ille in inveniat eo quodvis vitium, L. In. 56: Elf. T. p. 43: C. Mt. 8, 7: 4, 24: 16, 24.*

Un-hæmed *Unmarried, she who was never married; innuba, Cot. 169.*

Un-hál *unhale, sick, v. un-hæl.*

Un-halgod UNHALLOWED, un-

consecrated; non consecratus, *L. North. Presb.* 13.
 * Un-halig UNHOLY; profanus, *Som.*
 Un-halwendlic *Unhealthy, deadly; insalubris, lethiferus, Med. ex Quadr.* 1, 4: *Deut.* 32, 33.
 Un-handworht *Not wrought or made with hands; non manibus factus, Mk.* 14, 58.
 Un-har *Destitute of hair, bald; capillis destitutus, Beo.* 5.
 Un-heanlice *Not basely, valiantly, manfully; non turpiter, fortiter, Chr.* 755.
 Un-heg, un-heh; *comp. m. un-hehera; adj. Un-high, low, humble; non altus, humilis, depressus, brevis:—Unhege sceos low shoes; thalares, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. To unheheran *landum ad humiliores terras, Deut.* 1, 7.
 Un-hela [un-hæl sick] Unhela þrepel *an instrument of torment; instrumentum quodvis ad cruciamentum, equuleus, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
 Un-helan; *pp. ed. To UNHELE, to reveal, uncover, discover, betray; revelare, prodere, Lk.* 12, 2.
 Un-helda *an enemy; inimicus, Chr.* 1095, v. un-hold.
 Un-hered *Unpraised; illaudatus, Bt.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 6.
 * Un - hersumnes *Disobedience; inobedientia, Conf. peccat.*
 Un-hier, un-hiera, un-hiore, un-hyre. *Disobedient, wild, fierce, base; inobediens, indomitus, ferus, sævus, turpis, Cot.* 58, 178: *Cd.* 104, *Th.* p. 138, 5: *Herb.* 1, 1: *Bt. R.* p. 196.
 Un-hired-wist [hired a family, wist food] *Want of familiarity; infamiliaritas, modus vivendi seorsim, vel non in eadem familia, Scint.* 26.
 Un-hiðy *Unhappy, wretched; infelix, miser, Bt.* 26, 1.
 Un-hleow *Unsheltering, unprotected; quod nullum asylum præbet, Cd.* 167.
 Un-hlis, un-hlys. *Disreputable; infamis, Prov.* 14.
 Un-hlisa, un-hlysa. *Disgrace; infamia, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
 Un-hlys-bær *Bearing disgrace, disreputable; infamiam habens, infamis, Cot.* 17.
 Un-hlyseadig *Infamous; non fama beatus, Cot.* 155.
 Un-hlys-full *full of infamy.*
 Un-hneaw *Unsparing, bounteous, large; non tenax, largus, magnus, Cod. Exon.* 18 a, 1.
 Un-hoga, un-hoge. *Unanxious, uncareful, without understanding; non sollicitus, intelligentia carens, C. R. Mk.* 7, 18.

* Un-hold; *def. se un-holda [hold faithful, true] Unfaithful, faithless, one on whom there is no hold; non favens, inimicus, infestus, infidus, Mt.* 13, 28, 39: *Cd.* 173: *Bd. S.* p. 515, 11.
 Un-hræd-spræc *Unready or slow in speech; tardiloquus, Ex.* 6, 30.
 Un-hror *Not bent down, erect; non pronus, Bt.* 41, 5.
 Un - hwearfiende *Unchanging, firm, fixed; immobilis, fixus, Bt.* 8.
 Un-hydig *Unheedful, careless; incautus, Lye.*
 Un-hyhst *Lowest; non altissimus, infimus, Som.*
 Un - hyldo *Aversion; defectus favoris, indignatio, Cd.* 33, *Th.* p. 45, 20.
 Un-hyre *fierce, v. un-hier.*
 Un-hyrgan, un-hyrian *to emulate, v. on-hyrgan.*
 Un-hyrgend *A rival, imitator; æmulator, Cot.* 189.
 Un-hyrsum *Unhearing, disobedient; inobediens, Guthl. Vit.* 2.
 Un - hyrsumnes *Disobedience; inobedientia, contumacia, Bd. S.* p. 573, 38.
 Un-ieðe *uneasily, scarcely, v. un-eaðe.*
 Un-ieðnes *roughness, difficulty, Ors.* 4, 1, v. un-eaðnes.
 * Un-inseglian *To unseal; resignare, Nic.* 14.
 Un-iucian *To UNYOKE; disjungere, Elf. gr. Som.* p. 47.
 Un-lacnigendlic *Incurable; immedicabilis, Herb.* 139, 4.
 Un-lacnod *Uncured; incuratus, Som.*
 Un-læd; *def. se un-læda [un, lad an excuse] Inexcusable, wicked; inexcusabilis, improbus, perditus, Wanl. Cat.* p. 134: *Jdth.* p. 23, 3.
 Un-lædlic *inexcusable, v. un-læd.*
 Un-lægen *Inviolable, firm, unquestionable; inviolabilis, ratus, L. Wiht.* 19.
 Un-læred *Unlearned; indoctus, Bt.* 39, 3.
 Un-læt *Unslow; non tardus, impiger, Ben.*
 Un-laf *A child born after the father's death, and not left or alive at his death; non superstes, posthumus, Som.*
 Un-laga *unlawful, Chr.* 1090.
 Un-lagu *Want of law, injustice, wrong; quod contra legem est, injustitia, iniquitas, Scint.* 7, 55: *Lup.* 6: *L. Cnut.* 11: *L. Cnut. pol.* 14: 57: *Chr.* 1086.
 Un-land-agend *One who has no land, lack-land; non terram possidens, fundo carens, L. In.* 51.
 Un-lar *false doctrine, bad counsel.*

* Un-leaffull *Unbelieving; incredulus, Som.*
 Un-leás *Unfalse, true; non falsus, verus, Solil.* 16.
 Un - leáslice *Unfalsely, truly; veraciter, L. Elf. Can.* 30.
 Un-leasnes *without leasing, truth.*
 Un-leóf *Unloved, hateful; non dilectus, odiosus, Cd.* 64: 112.
 Un-leoðuwaenys *Firmness, stubbornness, trouble; inflexibilitas, intractabilitas, molestia, Som.*
 Un-lesan *To UNLOOSE, free; solve, Chr.* 1086.
 Un-libbe, an [lybba to live.—lib a bewitching] *What destroys life, poison; quod vitam destruit, venenum, L. Can. Edg. pn.* 6: 7.
 Unlibbe-wyrhta *A worker with poison, a witch; veneficus.*
 Un-lichamlic *Without a body; incorporeus, Som.*
 Un-liefed *Unlawful; illicitus, Som.*
 Un-líoðuwaenys *firmness, v. un-leoðuwaenys.*
 Un-lisp *One who stammereth; balbus, Som.*
 Un-liðe *Unmild, severe, fell; immitis, acerbus, Cd.* 43.
 Un-liðewac *Unpliant, intractable; inflexibilis, intractabilis, Cot.* 115.
 * Un-lófod *Unpraised; non laudatus, Mor. præc.* 62.
 Un-lond, es; *n. [un, land land] A desert; locus in quo terra non patet, solitudo, Bt.* 18, 1.
 Un-lucan; *p. un-leac, we un-lucon. To UNLOCK, open; reserare, aperire, L. Elf. Can.* 11.
 Un - lud *Not loud, soft; non sonorus, blandus, Dial.* 1, 10.
 Un-lust *Without desire or pleasure, weariness, loathing; desiderii absentia, tædium, nausea, T. Ps.* 118, 28: *L. Elf. Ep.* I. 11.
 Un-lybbe, &c. *poison, &c., v. un-libbe, &c.*
 Un-lyfednys [lyfde permitted; pp. of lyfan] *Unlawfulness; res non permissa, Som.*
 Un-lyfigende [part. of lifian] *Unliving, lifeless, dead; non vivens, mortuus, Jdth.* 11: 12.
 Un-lytel *No little, not a few, much, great; non parvus, multus, magnus, longus, Æqu. Vern.* 47: *Lup.* 3: *Cd.* 79: *Bd. S.* p. 571, 35.
 Un - mædlice *unkindly, v. un-mægðlice.*
 Un-mægle *Unsavory; insipidus, Cot.* 116.
 Un - mægðlice, un - mægðlice [mægðlice kindly] *Improperly, unkindly, wickedly; improprie,*

- inhumaniter, impie, *Elf. T. p.* 42, 11.
- ² Un-mæhtiglic *unmighty, weak, v. un-mihtelic.*
- Un-mæl [maale spot] *Unspotted, unstained, pure; immaculatus, Bd. S. p. 640, 42.*
- Un-mæn [man sinful] *Unsinful, pure, sincere; non nefandus, purus, sincerus, L. Athelst. W. p. 64, 4.*
- Un-mænged *unmixed, v. unmenged.*
- Un-mære *Ignoble, mean; inglorius, ignobilis, Bt. 30, 1, C.*
- Un-mærlic *Ignoble, mean; inglorius, Bt. 33, 1.*
- Un-mæte, un-mete [mæte moderate] *Immoderate, UNMEET, immeasurable, immense, enormous; immodicus, ingens, nimius, Bd. S. p. 533, 32: 599, 43: 627, 41: 628, 29: L. Eccl. W. p. 174: Guthl. Vit. 3.*
- Un-mæðlice *unkindly, v. unmæðlice.*
- Un-mætnys, un-metnys, se; *f. An excess, immensity, violence; immensitas, nimietas, impetus:—Fore unmætnysse þæs gewinnes ob nimietatem laboris, Bd. S. p. 532, 31. Mid unmætnesse mices stormes impetu magnæ tempestatis, Bd. S. p. 627, 40.*
- ^a Un-maga *Unpowerful, weak; impotens, debilis, L. Can. Edg. Conf. 3: L. pol. Cnut. 66: Ps. 36, 15.*
- Un-maneg, un-manig. *UNMANY, few; non multi, pauci, Guthl. Vit. 3: Bd. S. p. 544, 9: 636, 18.*
- Un-mann [un-man, ita dicti sunt, vel quod non multi erant; vel quod non meri homines videbantur, Som.] *A hero; hero:—Þa gemunde he þa strangan dæda þa unmana then remembered he the valiant deeds of the heroes, Guthl. Vit. 2.*
- Un-meagl, un-meahl. *Not powerful, weak, unsavory; insipidus, Som.*
- Un-medeme [medeme worthy] *Unworthy, depraved; indignus, pravus, Past. 2, 7: Bt. 27, 2.*
- Un-medemlic *negligent.*
- Un-medemlice, un-medonlice, un-medumlice. *Without care, negligently, immoderately; negligenter, sine debita cura, irreverenter, L. Eccl. 44.*
- Un-medume *unworthy, imperfect, v. un-medeme.*
- Un-men *pure, sincere, v. un-mæn.*
- Un-mendlinga *of unawares, Bt. R. p. 187, v. un-myndlinga.*
- Un-menged, un-minged. *Unmixed; non mixtus, Cot. 139.*
- Un-menn *heroes, v. un-mann.*

- ^b Un-mennisclic *Unwarlike, inhuman; inhumanus, Bt. 31, 1.*
- Un-metlic *immoderate, excessive; immodicus, Guthl. Vit. 4, v. un-gemætic.*
- Un-metta *immense, v. un-mæte.*
- Un-metta *from excess; a nimietate, Bt. 37, 1.*
- Un-midlod *unrestrained, Past. 60, v. un-gemidlod.*
- Un-midome *unworthy, v. un-medeme.*
- Un-miht *Unmighty, weakness; impotentia, imbecillitas, Bt. 36, 7: 29, 1.*
- Un-mihtelic, un-mihtlic. *Without power, weak, impossible; impotens, impossibilis, Mt. 17, 20: Lk. 1, 37: 17, 1: 18, 27.*
- Un-mihtig *Unmighty, weak; impotens, Num. 11, 23: Jud. 16, 17.*
- Un-mihtignes *Unmightiness, weakness; impotentia, Herb. 132: 147, 2.*
- Un-mild *UNMILD; immitis, Bd. S. p. 503, 7.*
- Un-mildnes *UNMILDNESS, roughness; asperitas, Lye.*
- Un-mildsigendlic, un-miltsigendlic. *Unworthy of compassion; miseratione non dignus, Alb. resp. 4.*
- ^c Un-miltsung *Without pity, cruelty; immisericordia, crudelitas, Ors. 2, 1.*
- Un-mód *Without mind, madness; amentia, Som.*
- Un-modig *Uncourageous, cowardly, humble; pusillanimis, humilis, Past. 32, 1: Solil. 2.*
- Un-moneg, un-monig *few, v. un-maneg.*
- Un-mycel *Small; non magnus, parvus, Dial. 2, 15.*
- Un-myndlice *Unexpectedly; inopinato, Ben.*
- Un-myndlinga, un-myndlunga, un-myndlunga. *Of unawares, unexpectedly, undesignedly; inopinato, insperato, Dial. 1, 12: Ors. 3, 11: L. Edg. sup. 16: Bt. 39, 2.*
- Un-mynegian *To forget; non reminisci, oblivisci, L. North. Pres. 43.*
- Unnan, geunnan; *ic an, gean; þu unne; we unnon, unnen, unnan, geunnon; p. uðe, geuðe, we uðon; pp. geunnen; v. a. governs g. [Plat. ginnen concedere ex favore: Dut. gunnen, vergunnen: Ger. gönnen, vergönnen: Ot. gionnan, gionstan, onnan: Not. unnen, Ps. 19, 5, (Eng. Bib. Ps. 20, 4) unne er dir nach dinemo uuillen tribuat tibi secundum cor tuum; Dan. unde not to envy or grudge, to grant, permit; ynde to favour, cherish,*

- befriend: Swed. Icel. unna to favour] To give, grant, bestow; donare, concedere, largiri:—Þa nolde se cyning him his feores geunnan then the king would not grant him his life, Bt. 29, 2, Card. p. 162, 12. Gif me Drihten an lengran lifes if (the) Lord to me give a longer life, Cd. 89. We willen and unnen nos volumus et concedimus, Pat. 43, H. 3, m. 15. On þa gerad þe ge me unnan mines ea conditione ut vos mihi concedatis meum, L. Athelst. pref. Ærist ic an Eadwarde minum eldra suna first I give to Edward my eldest son, King Alf. Will. Þæs ic þe wean uðe that I might give thee trouble, Cd. 128, Th. p. 163, 3. Swa him God uðe as God granted him, Chr. 1087: Ing. p. 291, 17. Gif hy him þæs rices uðon if they would grant him the kingdom, Chr. 755, Ing. p. 71, 6.*
- ^d UNNE, geunne, an. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. gunst n. favour: Ker. anst grace: Ot. enst: Isd. chinisti: Moes. anst gratia; ansts goths gratia dei. Besides gunst favour, the Northern dialects have in Dan. ynde, yndest c. favour, grace, affection: Swed. ynnest m. favour, grace: Icel. unan, unun f. unadr m. deliciæ beneplacitum; yndi n. jucunditas: Heb. יחן hn, hen favour; יחן hnn, henen to have pity or mercy, to commiserate, Adlung] Leave, license, permission, grant, agreement; licentia, permissio:—Mid unnan cum venia, libere, L. Edg. sup. 8. Mid his unne with his permission, Chr. 1093. Be Eadredes cinges unnan by agreement of King Edred; Eadredis regis consensu, Chr. 970. Wið fullan unnan with full leave, Heming. p. 180.*
- Un-nedige *Without need, willingly; sine vi, sponte, Bt. 39, 10.*
- ^e Un-neh *Not nigh, distant; non propinquus, C. Lk. 15, 13.*
- Un-net, un-nyt [*nyt useful*] *Useless, vain, superfluous, unsuitable, imperfect; inutilis, inanis, Bt. 24, 4: 39, 5: 41, 3: Bd. S. p. 619, 2.*
- Un-niedige *willingly, Past. 7, 2, v. un-nedige.*
- Un-niðing *not wicked, just, honest; non nequam, probus, fidus, Chr. 1087, v. niðing.*
- Un-nyt *useless, Beo. 6, 81: Bt. 24, 4, v. un-net.*
- Un-nytenes, un-nyttnes. *Useless-*

ness, unprofitableness; inutilitas, futilitas, *L. Eccl.* 10.
^f Un-nytlíc *Useless, vain; inutilis, Obs. Lun.* 21.
 Un-nytlíce *Uselessly, foolishly; inutiliter, futiliter, Bt.* 41, 2.
 Un-nytlícnyš *Uselessness; inutilitas, Herb.* 98, 4.
 Un-nytwurð *Useless; inutilis, R. Ben. interl.* 48.
 Un-ofercumen *Un-overcome, unconquered; invictus, indigestus, Cot.* 108.
 Un-oferfære *Not to be passed over; non trajiciendus, Cot.* 108.
 Un-oferswiðed, un-oferswiðod. *Unconquered; invictus, Mon. Angl. I.* 224 b, 1.
 Un-oferswiðedlic, un-oferswiðendlic. *Unconquerable; invincibilis, inexpugnabilis, Bt.* 39, 11: *Bd. S.* p. 483, 16.
 Un-oferwinnende *Not to be overcome, unavoidable; ineluctabilis, Som.*
 Un-oferwunnen *Unconquerable; invincibilis, ineluctabilis, Ors.* 4, 1.
 Un-oferwunnendlic *What cannot be overcome; invictus, invincibilis, Ors.* 3, 7.
 Un-oncyðignes *Want of knowledge; ignorantia, V. Ps.* 24, 7.
 Un-onwendendlice *Unchangeably, constantly; immutabiliter, uniformiter, Bt.* 12.
^g Un-orne *vigorous, bold, Th. An.*
 Un-ornlic *Old, worn; vetus, tritus, Jos.* 9, 5.
 Un-pleolic *Not dangerous, safe; non periculosus, Mor. præc.* 29.
 Un-pleolice *Without danger, safely; sine periculo, Som.*
 Un-rad, un-ræd [ræd advice] *Bad counsel or advice, imprudence, error, sedition, hostility; imprudentia, inconsultus error, conspiratio, hostilitas, Ors.* 4, 12: *Cd.* 1, *Th.* p. 3, 3: 33, *Th.* p. 43, 33: 80, *Th.* p. 101, 15: *L. Can. Edg. Conf.* 6: *Jud.* 3, 14.
 Un-ræden *Bad counsel, a dire deed; pravum consilium, Cd.* 47, *Th.* p. 60, 16.
 Un-rædfæstlice *Unfirmly, inconsiderately, rashly; instabiliter, temere, Som.*
 Un-rædlíce *Thoughtlessly, rashly; inconsulto, temere, Cot.* 106: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 15.
 Un-reht *unjust, Bt.* 37, 2, v. unriht.
 Un-rehtnis *Unrightness, injustice; iniquitas, R. Lk.* 13, 25.
 Un-reordian [*idem valere videtur particula ista un, quod nostra dis in discourse, &c.*] *To converse, speak to, to address; sermocinari, disserere, Cd.* 214.

^h Un-ret *uncheerful, sad, v. unrot.*
 Un-ric UNRICH, *poor; non dives, pauper, C. R. Ben.* 59: *L. Edg. sup.* 20.
 Un-riht *Unright, wrong, injustice, injury, hurt, evil; injustitia, pravitas, vitium, L. Pol. Cnut: Bt.* 39, 9: *Lup.* 6: *Lev.* 19, 15: *Deut.* 31, 29: *Bd. S.* p. 494, 21.
 Un-riht UNRIGHT, *wrong, unmeet, unjust, wicked; non rectus, pravus, injustus, L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6: *Bt.* 38, 6: 38, 2, 3: *L. pol. Cnut.* 9: *Bd. S.* p. 633, 33.
 Un-rihtdóm *unrighteousness, Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, 7.
 Un-rihte *Improperly, unjustly; non recte, injuste, Bd. S.* p. 623, 12: *Ps.* 105, 6.
 Unriht-fioung *unjust hatred, Bt.* R. p. 191.
 Unriht-gilp *unjust glory, L. Can. Edg. Conf.* 6.
 Unriht-gitsung *Unjust or unlawful desire, covetousness; illicita cupido, avaritia, Bt.* 7, 5.
 Unriht-hæman *To cohabit unlawfully, to commit adultery or fornication; illicita concubere, mœchari, fornicari, Deut.* 5, 18: *Mt.* 5, 27, 32: *Mk.* 10, 19: *Lk.* 16, 18: *Mk.* 10, 11.
ⁱ Unriht-hæmd *Adulterous; adulter, L. With.* 5.
 Unriht-hæmed, es; *Unlawful cohabiting, fornication, adultery; illicitus concubitus, fornicatio, adulterium, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58: *L. Eccl.* 31: *Bt.* 31, 2: *Mt.* 15, 19: 19, 18: *Mk.* 7, 21: 10, 11: *Gen.* 39, 10: *Jn.* 8, 3, 4: *Mt.* 15, 19: *Mk.* 7.
 Unriht-hæmeda, an; *an adulterer, Ps.* 49, 19.
 Unriht-hæmer, es; *m. An adulterer; adulter:—Unriht-hæmeras adulteri, Lk.* 18, 11: *V. Ps.* 49, 19.
 Unriht-hæmeð *adultery, Mt.* 5, 32, v. unriht-hæmed.
 Unrihtlic *Unright, unjust, wrong; injustus, injurius, Ors.* 1, 10: *Bt.* 7, 3.
 Unrihtlice *Unrightly, unjustly; non rite, injuste, inique, Ps.* 68, 6: *Deut.* 31, 29: *Ps.* 43, 20: *Lup.* 8.
 Unriht-lust *An unlawful desire; illicita, prava cupiditas, Bt.* 7, 5.
 Unriht-wifung *unlawful marriage, Bd. S.* p. 508, 30.
 Unriht-wil [willa a wish] *An unjust wish, injustice; injusta intentio, injustitia, L. Const. W.* p. 148, 3.
 Unriht-willnung, unriht-wil-lung. *An unjust wishing, lust,*

ambition; prava cupiditas, libido, ambitio, Bd. S. p. 548, 27: 573, 10.
^j Un-rihtwis [riht right, wis wise] UNRIGHTEOUS, *unjust; injustus, iniquus, Ps.* 35, 1: 70, 5: *Lk.* 16, 10: 18, 6, 11: *Mt.* 5, 45: *Deut.* 32, 5: *Ps.* 26, 18: 42, 1: *Bt.* 36, 2: 37, 1.
 Un-rihtwisnes [riht right, wisnes wiseness] UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, *iniquity; injustitia, iniquitas, Bt.* 39, 10: *Ex.* 20, 5: 34, 7: *Ps.* 7, 3: 16, 4: 35, 2, 3: *Mt.* 24, 12: *Jn.* 7, 18: *Lk.* 16, 8, 9.
 Unriht-wyrhta *an unjust worker, a worker of iniquity, Lk.* 13, 27.
 Un-rím, un-ríma. *An innumerable multitude, a countless number; innumera multitudo, Bt.* 39, 4: *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 99, 16: 156, *Th.* p. 194, 15: 190, *Th.* p. 236, 21.
 Un-rím *Numberless, infinite; innumerus, infinitus, Bd. S.* p. 472, 25: 628, 4.
 Un-ripe UNRIPE; *immaturus, R.* 60.
 Un-rot, geunrot [rot cheerful] *Uncheerful, sorrowful, sad; non hilaris, tristis, mœstus, Bt.* 3, 4: *Mt.* 26, 38: *Mk.* 14, 34: *Lk.* 18, 24: *Jn.* 16, 20: *Gen.* 40, 6: *Bd. S.* p. 618, 6.
^k Un-rotian *to make sad; tristem reddere, v. geunretan.*
 Un-rotlic *Uncheerful, sad; tristis, C. Mt.* 16, 3.
 Un-rotlice *Cheerlessly, sadly; mœste, Cot.* 57.
 Un-rotnes, se; *f. [rotnys cheerfulness] Cheerlessness, sorrow, sadness, mourning; tristitia, mœstitia, luctus:—Unrotnys gefylde eowre heortan tristitia implevit vestra corda, Jn.* 16, 6. *Eower unrotnys byð gewend to gefean vestra tristitia erit mutata in gaudium, Jn.* 16, 20. *Þæt is minre unrotnesse se mæsta dæl that is the greatest part of my sorrow, Bt.* 36, 1: *Jn.* 16, 21, 20: *Lk.* 22, 45: *Bt.* 37, 1. *Þe is nu frofre mare þearf þonne unrotnesse there is now more need to thee of comfort than of bewailing, Bt.* 3, 3.
 Un-rotsian *To be sad, to make sad, to sadden, cast down; contristari, Mt.* 26, 37, *C. Mk.* 6, 50.
 Un-ruh UNROUGH; *non hirsutus, glaber, C. R. Jn.* 19, 23.
 Un-sadelod UNSADDLED; *non ephippiatus, Som.*
 Un-sæd UNSAID; *non dictus, Wanl. Cat.* p. 6.
 Un-sæht *enmity, discord, v. unseht.*

¹ Un-sælan To untie, unloose; laxare, *R. Mt.* 21, 2.
 Un-sælig, un-sælga. Unhappy, unblest; infelix, *Cd.* 30: *Ors.* 5, 1.
 Un-sælð [sælð happiness] Unhappiness, misery, adversity; infelicitas, *Bt.* 10: 38, 4: 39, 2.
 Un-salt Unsalt, insipid; insulsus, *Cot.* 113.
 Un-samwrad Unagreed, different, contrary, incongruous; discors, *Bt.* 36, 3.
 Un-sar UNSORE, sound, *Past.* 2, 6.
 Un-sarig UNSORRY; doloris expers, *Som.*
 Un-scæðful Innocent, harmless; innocens, *Past.* 44, 9.
 Un-scæðfullnes Harmlessness; innocentia, *Bt.* 39, 10: *C. Ps.* 40, 13.
 Un-scæðig, un-scæððig. Harmless; innocens, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 43.
 Un-scæððende, un-sceaððiende, un-sceððende, un-sceððynde, un-sceðynde [scæðan, scæððan to injure] Uninjuring, innocent, harmless; innoxius, *C. Ps.* 17, 27: 72, 13: *Bd. S.* p. 487, 40.
^m Un-scæððignys, un-sceaððinys, un-sceðignys. Harmlessness, innocence, integrity; innocentia, *Ps.* 100, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 522, 7: *Job, Thw.* p. 166.
 Un-scaðig innocent, v. unscæðig.
 Un-sceadelice Unreasonably; irrationabiliter, *R. Ben.* 31.
 Un-sceamfæst Unshamefaced, bold; impudens, *Ben.*
 Un-sceapen UNSHAPEN; non formatus, imperfectus, *Som.*
 Un-scearp Unsharp, blunt; non acutus, obtusus, *Som.*
 Un-scearpnes Want of sharpness, dulness; hebetudo, tarditas ingenii, *Bd. S.* p. 620, 7.
 Un-sceaðfull innocent, v. unscæðfull.
 Un-sceaðfullice Innocently; innocenter, *Som.*
 Un-sceaðig harmless, v. unscæðig.
 Un-sceaððiende harmless, v. unscæððende.
 Un-scelleht Without a shell; sine concha, *Som.*
 Un-sceod, un-sceodd, an-scod. UNSHOD; discalceatus, *Deut.* 25, 10.
 Un-sceomfulnys Shamelessness, immodesty; impudicitia, *C. Mk.* 7, 22.
 Un-sceðfull, &c. innocent, v. unscæðful, &c.
 Un-sceðignys innocence, *Th. An.*
 Un-sceððig, &c. harmless, v. unscæðig, &c.
 Un-scildig, un-scyldig. Guiltless,

innocent; non reus, innocens:—
 Ne ofsleh þu unscildine mannan ne occidas tu innocentem hominem, *Gen.* 20, 4: *Ex.* 23, 7: *Deut.* 27, 25: *Ps.* 9, 30: 93, 21: 105, 35. Mid werum unscyldigum cum homine innocenti, *Ps.* 17, 27.
ⁿ Un-scildignys Innocence, guiltlessness; innocentia, *Ps.* 7, 9.
 Un-scirped Not clothed; non vestitus, *C. Mt.* 22, 12.
 Un-scoda unshod, *De var. Cas.* 2, v. un-sceod.
 Un-scomfulnis Unshamefacedness, lasciviousness; impudicitia, *R. Mk.* 7, 22.
 Un-scomlice shamelessly, *Cd.* 112, *Th.* p. 148, 19.
 Un-scoren UNSHORN; intonsus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.
 Un-scortende Not failing; non deficiens, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 33.
 Un-scrydan To unclothe, strip; devestire, *Mt.* 27, 28, 31: *Mk.* 15, 20.
 Un-scyldde Innocency; innocentia, *Ps.* 40, 13.
 Un-scyldig harmless, v. unscildig.
 Un-scyldigan To clear of a crime, to excuse; culpa eximere, purgare, *Som.*
^o Un-scynd Unstained, honorable; non ignominiosus, honorificus, *Cd.* 212, *Th.* p. 263, 16.
 Un-scyðende innocent, *C. Ps.* 23, 4.
 Un-scytling extraneus, *Scint.* 65.
 Un-sealt Unsalt, unsavory; insipidus, *Mk.* 9, 50.
 Un-seht [seht friendship, peace] want of friendship, enmity, discord, *Chr.* 1093: 1094: 1106.
 Un-seldan, un-seldon. UNSELDOM, not seldom, often; non raro, sæpe, *L. Edw. Guth. pref.*
 Un-settan To unset, take down; deponere, *C. Mk.* 15, 36.
 Un-sewenlic Invisible; invisibilis, *Bt.* 40, 2.
 Un-sib [sib peace] Discord, enmity, difference, contention, sedition; dissentio, inimicitia, seditio, *C. R. Jn.* 7, 43: *Bd. S.* p. 539, 35: *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 281, 13.
 Un-sibbian To be at variance, to disagree; dissidere, *Cot.* 61.
 Un-sidefull Immodest, unchaste; impudicus, *R.* 90: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.
 Un-sidefullnys Immodesty, wantonness; impudicitia, *Abus.* 5.
 Un-sidu Wickedness, vice, impurity; improbitas, pravitas, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 1: *Chr.* 963.
 Un-sifer, un-syfer. Impure, filthy; impurus, *Cot.* 108.
 Un-sifernes, un-syfernys. Impurity, filthiness; impuritas, sordes, *L. Eccl.* 5: *Bd. S.* p. 551, 21.

^p Un-singian To clear from a fault; culpa liberare, *Som.*
 Un-sið An unfortunate expedition, a misfortune, mishap; iter infelix, *Som.*
 Un-slæpig UNSLEEPY, watchful; insomnis, *Cot.* 114.
 Un-slæw UNSLOW, swift; impiger, præpes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.
 Un-sleac UNSLACK, diligent; impiger, *Prov.* 6: *Cot.* 112.
 Un-slealice UNSLACKLY, not slowly, diligently; impigre, *R. Ben.* 5.
 Un-sleapig watchful, *Cot.* 114, v. unslæpig.
 Un-sleaw swift, v. unslæw.
 Un-slitten UNSLIT, without seam; inconsutilis, *C. Jn.* 19, 23.
 Un-slopen Unloosed, set at liberty; solutus, *Som.*
 Un-slyped UNSLIPPED, loosed; solutus, *Mk.* 7, 35.
 Un-smæðe, un-smeðe. UNSMOOTH, rough, hard, scabby; asper, salebrosus, *Herb.* 58, 1: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.
 Un-smeðnes UNSMOOTHNESS, roughness; scabrities, callositas, *Cot.* 44.
^q Un-smoð unsmooth, v. unsmæðe.
 Un-snoter Unwise; insipiens, imprudens, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 38.
 Un-snotorlice Unwisely; imprudenter, *Elf. gr.* 33.
 Un-snotornes Foolishness, imprudence; insipientia, *L. Ps.* 21, 2.
 Un-snyter Unwise, imprudent; insipiens, *T. Ps.* 38, 12.
 Un-snyternes Folly; insipientia, *T. Ps.* 21, 2.
 Un-snytro Folly; insipientia, stultitia, *Bt. R.* p. 160.
 Un-softe UNSOFTLY, severely, rigorously; graviter, acerbe, *Jdth.* 11.
 Un-some Disagreement, difference, strife; discordia, *L. Eccl.* 36.
 Un-soð Untruth, falsehood; falsitas, mendacium, *Wulfst. paræn.* 9.
 Un-soðfæst Unjust, false; injustus, infidus, *C. Lk.* 18, 2, 6: *C. Ps.* 5, 5.
 Un-soðfæstnys Falsehood, injustice, iniquity; falsitas, injustitia, *T. Ps.* 31, 5.
 Un-soðian To falsify; mentiri, *Som.*
 Unsoð-sagol One speaking untruth, a liar; falsidicus, mendax, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.
 Un-spéd [sped prosperity] Want, poverty; inopia, paupertas, *Ps.* 87, 9: *C. R. Mk.* 12, 44.
 Un-spedig; comp. ra, re; sup.

est; *adj.* [spedig rich] *Poor, barren; inops, pauper, Ps. 11, 5: Cd. 46.*

^rUn-spiwol *Stopping vomiting; vomitum sistens, Som.*

Un-spoed *want, v. un-sped.*

Un-spornende *Unspurning; non impingens, offendens, Scint. 60.*

Un-spræcende *Unspeaking, infantine; non loquens, infans, R. 87: Cot. 214.*

Un-stæððig *Unstable, weak; instabilis, infirmus, Elf. T. p. 34.*

Un-stæððignes *Instability, inconstancy; instabilitas, Som.*

Un-stana UNSTONED; *eunuchus, Som.*

Un-staðelfæstnes *instability, unsteadiness, Th. An.*

Un-staðolfæst *Unstable, wavering; instabilis, inconstans, Prov. 2: Mk. 4, 17.*

Un-still UNSTILL, *restless, changeable; inquietus, mobilis, mutabilis, Bt. 35, 6: 39, 6.*

Un-stillian *To make unstill, to disquiet, agitate; inquietare, agitare, Som.*

Un-stilnes UNSTILLNESS, *agitation, commotion, tumult; inquietudo, agitatio, tumultus, Chr. 755: Bd. S. p. 549, 32.*

^{*}Un-strang, un-streng. UNSTRONG, *weak, impotent, feeble; infirmus, debilis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74: Bt. 33, 1.*

Un-strangian *To be unstrong, to languish, to be feeble; infirmus esse, languere, Som.*

Un-strangnes *Feebleness, languor; imbecillitas, languor, Som.*

Un-streng *weak, v. un-strang.*

Un-styrendlic *Not to be stirred, immoveable, heavy; immobilis, intolerabilis, C. Mt. 23, 4.*

Un-styriende UNSTIRRING, *unmoving; immobilis, Bt. 41, 5.*

Un-swæslc *Unpleasant; insuavis, immitis, Jdth. 10.*

Un-sweotol *Not open, obscure; non manifestus, perceptus, dubius, Bt. 33, 4.*

Un-swet UNSWEET; *insuavis, Cod. Exon. 29 a.*

Un-swica *Security; securitas, Chr. 1048.*

Un-swiciende *Unfailing, perpetual; non deficiens, Cd. 163.*

Un-swicol *Not false, true; non fallax, fidus, Wulfst. paræn. 1.*

Un-sydelice *Disorderly, unhand-somely; incomposite, Som.*

Un-syfer *impure, unsobber; unsyfernes impurity, &c., v. unsifer, &c.*

Un-syngian *To free from a fault;*

culpa liberare, purgare, L. In. 21.

^tUn-synnig UNSINNING, *innocent, guiltless; sine peccato, innocens, L. pol. Alf. 26, 31.*

Un-tæl, un-tælu. *Faultless, praiseworthy; irreprehensibilis, sobrius, Bt. 20, Lye.*

Un-tællice *Blamelessly, commendably; irreprehensibiliter, laudabiliter, Past. 13, 1.*

Un-tælwyrðlice, un-tælwyrðlice. *Blamelessly, commendably; irreprehensibiliter, laudabiliter, Past. 7, 1.*

Un-tælwyrð *Irreproachable, praiseworthy; irreprehensibilis, laudabilis, Past. 8, 1: V. Ps. 18, 8.*

Un-tæslc *Insufficient; incompetens, R. Ben. 48.*

Un-tal [un, til good] *Evil; malum, C. R. Mt. 26, 23.*

Un-talic *undefiled, pure; immaculatus, v. antalic.*

Un-teala, un-tela. *Not well, badly, amiss; non bene, male, Bt. 39, 12.*

Un-tellendlic *Not to be told, unutterable; inenarrabilis, Chr. 1137.*

Un-temed UNTAMED; *indomitus, C. Ps. 32, 17.*

^uUn-temende UNTEEMING, *barren; sterilis.*

Un-teorig, un-tiorig. *Untired, unceasing, constant; indesinens, Bt. R. p. 192.*

Un-þæslc *Uncomely, unseemly, absurd; indecens, incongruus, Elf. gr. 14: Dial. 2, 16.*

Un-þæslcnes *Incongruity; incongruitas, Som.*

Un-þanc *No thanks, ingratitude, rudeness, displeasure; ingratitude, inurbanitas, fastidium, Gen. 31, 29: Past. 15, 1.—The g. is used adverbially; unþances of constraint, without consent, by force; cum aversione, invite, L. Edg. 3: Ex. 14, 5: Jud. 11, 33.*

Un-þancfull UNTHANKFUL; *ingratus, Lk. 6, 35.*

Un-þancfullnes UNTHANKFULNESS; *ingratitude, Som.*

Un-þancwurð, un-þancwyrð. *Unacceptable, against his will, constrained; ingratus, Bas. Reg. 4, 8.*

Un-þearf [þearf need, advantage] *Disadvantage, loss, detriment, ruin; incommodum, damnum, pernicies, L. Const. W. p. 148, 1: Bt. 7, 2: Elf. T. p. 41.*

Un-þeaw, es; m. [þeaw custom, manner] *Bad manners, misuse, abuse, a fault, evil habit, vice; vitium, culpa, Bt. 14, 3: 35, 1: 39, 9: L. Eccl. 32: Chr. 1067: Ors. 6, 3: Ps. 30, 22.*

^vUn-þeawfæst *Unmannerly, in a bad manner; immorigerus, vitiosus, Som.*

Un-þeawfæstlice *Badly, corruptly; vitiose, Abus. 9, Som.*

Un-þeawfull *Full of bad customs or vices; immorigerus, vitiis plenus, Cot. 3, 185.*

Un-þegenlice *Ungentlemanly, unmanly, basely; non viriliter, turpiter, Lup. 7, MS. Ben.*

Un-þolemōdnes *Impatience; impatientia, Conf. peccat.*

Un-þrist *Timid, cowardly; non audax, pusillanimis, Past. 32, 1.*

Un-þrogen *Infirm, feeble; infirmus, Elf. Ep. II.*

Un-þrowiendlic *Impassible or that cannot suffer; impassibilis, Hom. Pasch. p. 6, Som.*

Un-þrysnende *Not to be put out; inextinguibilis, Som.*

Un-þurhtogen *Unfinished; non impensus, Past. 44, 8.*

Un-þwær *differing; discors, v. un-geþwær.*

Un-þwærian *to disagree; discordare, v. un-geþwærian.*

Un-þwærnys *discord, strife; discordia, dissentio, Prov. 6, v. un-geþwærnes.*

^wUn-þwogen *Unwashed; illotus, Mt. 15, 20.*

Un-þyldig *Impatient, unable to bear; impatiens, intolerans, Bt. 39, 10.*

Un-þyldlicnes *Difficulty; difficultas, Bd. S. p. 580, 8, MS. Ca.*

Un-tid *Unseasonable; intempestivus, L. Const. W. p. 150.*

Un-tidlic *Unseasonable; intempestivus, Ors. 3, 3.*

Un-tidlice *Unseasonably; intempestive, Bt. 5, 2.*

Un-tigean *To UNTIE; solve, Lk. 13, 15: 19, 30: Mk. 11, 2, 4, 5.*

Un-tilad *Destitute; non provissus, Bt. 29, 2, Card. p. 164, 4.*

Un-tima *Unseasonableness; intempestas, Past. 21, 2.*

Un-tinan, un-tynan, an-tynan [tynan to close, hedge in] *to uncloze, to open, Gen. 41, 56: Jn. 9, 30.*

Un-tiogoðad *Untithed; non decimatus, Past. 57, 4.*

Un-todæled *Undivided, individual, inseparable; indivisus, individuus, Bt. 33, 2: 34, 6, 9, 12.*

Un-todæledlic *not to be divided, indivisible, Bt. 33, 1.*

Un-tolætendlice *Without letting or hindering, unceasingly; indesinenter, Dial. 2, 8.*

Un-tolysende *That cannot be loosed; indissolubilis, inextricabilis, Cot. 197, 200.*

^xUn-tosceacen *Unshaken*; inconcussus, *Som.*
 Un-toslegen *Unshaken*, not to be shaken; inconcussus, *Solil.* 4.
 Un-tosliten *Unslit*, unbroken, entire; irruptus, integer, *Cot.* 107, 111.
 Un-totwæmed *Undivided*; indivisus, *Serm. in Nat.*
 Un-treowa *Want of faith*, perfidy, falsehood; perfidia, dolus, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 38, 10: *Bt.* 7, 2.
 Un-treowfæst *Unfaithful*; infidelis, *Nic.* 6.
 Un-treowlice *UNTRULY*; perfide, *Ors.* 4, 5.
 Un-treowsian *To deceive*; fraudare, decipere, *Past.* 16, 1.
 Un-treowð, un-tryowð. *UNTRUTH*, deceit; perfidia, *Ors.* 3, 11: *Cd.* 27.
 Un-triwð *deceit*, v. untreowð.
 Un-trum [trum strong] *Infirm*, weak, sick; infirmus, æger, *Lk.* 7, 2, 10: *L. Can. Eccl.* 25: *Ps.* 6, 2: *Mt.* 25, 36, 43: 26, 41: *Mk.* 14, 38.
 Un-trumian *To be or become sick or infirm*; ægrotus esse, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 47: *Ps.* 25, 1: 9, 3.
 Un-trumlic *Infirm*, weak; infirmus, *Num.* 13, 20.
^yUn-trumnes *Want of strength*, infirmity, weakness, sickness; infirmitas, ægritudo, *Bd. S.* p. 494, 18: 537, 12: 578, 18: 494, 6, 13, 15, 17: *Ps.* 15, 3: 102, 3.
 Un-trymig *Weak*, sick; infirmus, æger, *C. Mk.* 16, 18.
 Un-trymnes *infirmity*, sickness, *Bt.* 39, 9, v. un-trumnes.
 Un-tryowð *falsehood*, deceit, v. un-treowð.
 Un - twegendlice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Ors.* 4, 5.
 Un-tweo *Without doubt*, a certainty; non dubium, certum, *Cod. Exon. f.* 22 a, 6.
 Un-tweofeald *Not double*, undivided, sincere; non duplex, indivisus, sincerus, *Bt.* 36, 7.
 Un-tweogendlice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 30.
 Un-twifeald *undivided*, simple, sincere; non duplex, sincerus, *Bt.* 36, 6: 14, 1, v. untweofeald.
 Un-twilice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Elf. T.* p. 6.
 Un - twynigende *Undoubting*; indubitabilis, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 292.
 Un-tyd [tyde inured; p. of tyan] *Unexperienced*; inexpertus, *Bt.* 8.
 Un-tydrende *Not bearing fruit*, unfruitful, barren; infertilis, sterilis, castratus, *L. M.* 1, 37.

^zUn-tygða, un-tyða [tiða in possession of] *Not in possession of*; non compos, *Past.* 36, 7.
 Un-tymende, un-tymynde. *Un-teeming*, barren; infœcundus, sterilis, *Gen.* 11, 30: *Lk.* 23, 29.
 Un-tynan *to uncloze*, open, v. untinan.
 Un-tyða *not in possession of*, v. un-tygða.
 Un-undergild [undeor undear, cheap, of little value, gild price] *Not of little price*, valuable, precious; charus, pretiosus, *Bt.* 13.
 Un-waclice *UNWEAKLY*, firmly, boldly; strenue, *Cd.* 209.
 Un - wæder, un - weder. *Bad weather*, stormy weather; intemperies cœli, *Chr.* 1051: *Lup.* 7.
 Un - wæmmed *unstained*, pure, *Ps.* 100, 1, 7, v. un-wemm.
 Un-wær, un-war. *UNAWARE*, *UNWARY*, unexpected; incautus, inopinatus, *Gen.* 19, 35: *Chr.* 1067.
 Un-wærlic *Unwary*; incautus, *Past.* 15, 1.
 Un-wærlice *Unwarily*; incaute, *Bd. S.* p. 525, 1.
^aUn-wærscype *Want of caution*, inconsideration, imprudence; cautela defectus, inconsideratio, *Serm. in Ass. S. Jn.*
 Un-wæscen *UNWASHEN*; illotus, *H. Mt.* 15, 20.
 Un-wæstm *Unfruitfulness*, barrenness; fructuum defectus, sterilitas, zizania, *Lup.* 7: *C. Mt.* 13, 27.
 Un-wæstmbær *Unfruitful*, fruitless, barren; fructum non ferens, sterilis, *V. Ps.* 112, 8.
 Un-wæstmbærnes, un-westmbærnys. *Unfruitfulness*, barrenness; sterilitas, infœcunditas, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76: *V. Ps.* 34, 14.
 Un-wæterig *UNWATERY*, dry; inaquosus, *V. Ps.* 62, 3: *Lk.* 11, 24.
 Un-wandiende *Unceasingly*; incunctanter, indesinenter, *Ps.* 49, 2.
 Un-war *unaware*, v. unwær.
 Un-warnod *UNWARNED*; non admonitus, imparatus, *L. North. Pres.* 33.
 Un-wealtra *Steadier*; minus nutans, firmior, *Chr.* 897.
 Un-weaxen *UNWAXEN*, not full grown; nondum adultus, immaturus, *Cd.* 162: *Chr.* 975.
 Un-weded *Unclothed*; non vestitus.
 Un-weder *stormy weather*, *Lup.* 7, v. un-wæder.
 Un-wederlic *Stormy*; tempestuosus, *Lye.*
 Un - wederlice *Tempestuously*,

louring; tempestuose, turbide, graviter, *Mt.* 16, 3.
^bUn-wedru *Barrenness*; sterilitas, *Som.*
 Un-weg away, v. on-weg.
 Unweg-alædnes *a taking away*, v. onweg-alædnes.
 Un-wemlic *unsullied*, pure, v. un-wemm.
 Un-wemm, un-wemmed *unstained*, unspotted, unsullied, pure, *Ex.* 12, 5: *Lev.* 9, 2, 3: *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 148, 30, v. gewemman.
 Un-wemme *immaculately*, purely.
 Un-wemming *Purity*; incorruptio, puritas, *Rom.* 2, 7.
 Un-wen *Unexpected*; insperatus, inexpectatus, *Somn.* 318.
 Un-wened *Sudden*, unlooked for; insperatus, *Som.*
 Un-wenlic *Unhoped for*, desperate; insperatus, desperatus, *Ors.* 4, 9.
 Un-wenunga *Unexpectedly*; inopinato, improvise, *Bt.* 40, 6, C.
 Un-weod *A weed*, an unprofitable herb; herba noxia, inutilis, *Off. Reg.* 3.
 Un-weoder *stormy weather*, C. *Lk.* 8, 24, v. un-wæder.
^cUn-weorð *UNWORTHY*, vile, contemptible; indignus, vilis, nihili, *Bt.* 28: 27, 1, 2: 33, 1: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *Ors.* 4, 7.
 Un-weorðian; pp. geunwurðod. *To dishonour*, disgrace; dehonore, *Past.* 37, 2: *Bt.* 7, 2.
 Un - weorðlic *Unworthy*, vile; indignus, vilis, *Ors.* 3, 9.
 Un-weorðnes *Unworthiness*; indignitas, *Past.* 37, 2.
 Un - weorðscipe *Unworthiness*, disgrace; indignitas, dedecus, *Bt.* 27, 2.
 Un-weoðelnes [weðelnys want] *No want*, abundance; opulentia, *Som.*
 Un-wer *unaware*, v. unwær.
 Un-wered [werian to protect] *Unprotected*, *Cd.* 38, *Th.* p. 50, 21.
 Un-werig *UNWEARY*; indefessus, *Herb.* 1, 17.
 Un-werod *Unsweet*; insuavis, *Past.* 58, 10.
 Un-westm, &c. *barrenness*, v. un-wæstm, &c.
 Un-weðer *bad weather*, v. unwæder.
 Un - willa *Reluctance*; repugnantia:—Unwillum, unwillan with reluctance, unwillingly; cum reluctatione, invite, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 13: *Bt.* 27, 2.
 Un-willende *UNWILLING*; non volens, nolens, *Past.* 33, 1.
 Un-willes *Of unwillingness*, unwillingly, against one's will; invite, ægre:—Unwilles cum

- reluctatione, invite, Hexaëm.*
 17. Heora unwillas eorum
 dissensu, iis invitis, *L. Edg.*
sup. 11.
^dUn-wilsumlice *Unwillingly*; non
 sponte, invite, *Bd. S.* p. 634,
 20.
 Un-windan *To UNWIND, untwist*;
 retexere, *Som.*
 Un-wine [wine a friend] *An*
enemy; inimicus, *Chr.* 1075.
 Un-winna *Unconquerable*; in-
 vincibilis, *Som.*
 Un-winum, un-wynsum. *Un-*
pleasant; injucundus, asper,
Bt. 14, 1: 40, 1.
 Un-winumnes, un-wynsumnes.
Unpleasantness; injucunditas,
 fœditas, *R. Bas.* 8.
 Un-wis UNWISE, foolish, igno-
 rant; insipiens, stolidus, igna-
 rius, *Deut.* 32, 6: *Ps.* 13, 1:
 52, 1: 91, 6: 93, 8: *Bd. S.*
 p. 499, 22.
 Un-wisdom Imprudence, folly,
 madness; insipientia, amen-
 tia, *Ps.* 21, 2: *Lk.* 6, 11: *Bt.*
 40, 7.
 Un-wislice UNWISELY, foolish-
 ly; insipienter, stolide, *Gen.*
 19, 26.
 Un-wisnes UNWISENESS, folly,
 ignorance; insipientia, igno-
 rantia, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 29.
^eUn-wita *An ignorant man*; im-
 peritus, ignarus, *L. Can. Edg.* 4.
 Un-witende UNWITTING, igno-
 rant; inscius, ignarus, *T. V.*
Ps. 82, 15: *Ors.* 6, 36.
 Un-wiðmetendlic *Incomparable*;
 incomparabilis, *Serm. in Ass.*
S. Jn. Som.
 Un-witnigendlice *Without pun-*
ishment, quit, scot free; im-
 pune, *Som.*
 Un-witnod, un-wytnod. *Un-*
punished, unrevenged; impu-
 nitus, inultus, *Bt.* 38, 3, 5.
 Un-witnung *Lack of punish-*
ment; impunitas, *Scint.*
 Un-wittig *Witless, ignorant*; ig-
 narus, insensibilis, *Som.*
 Un-wittol *Ignorant*; ignarus,
Som.
 Un-wlitan *To disgrace, deform*;
 dedecorare.
 Un-wlite *Deformity, dishonour*;
 deformitas, *Som.*
 Un-wlitegan *To change the figure*
of, to disfigure; deformare,
Bt. 39, 8, *Card.* p. 342, 18.
 Un-wlitegung *Disfiguring*; de-
 formatio, *Cot.* 69.
 Un-wlitig *Deformed, disfigured,*
ill-favoured; invenustus, de-
 formis, fœdus, *Elf. gr. Som.* p.
 7, 21: *Bd. S.* p. 611, 17.
 Un-wlitignes *Deformity*; defor-
 mitas, inconcinntas, *Bd. S.*
 p. 612, 7.
 Un-woeder a storm, *Lk.* 8, 24,
 v. un-wæder.

- ^fUn-worht *Unfinished, unwrought*;
 infectus, *Text. Roff.* p. 46.
 Un-worðian *to dishonour, R. Jn.*
 8, 49, v. un-weorðian.
 Un-wræc *Easily broken, weak*;
 impotens, invalidus, *Chr.* 1052,
Gib. p. 166, 41.
 Un-wrænc, un-wrenc. *Vice,*
evil design; vitium, mala ars,
Past. 33, 1: *Gen.* 39, 16.
 Un-wræne *Unlustful*; non las-
 civus, *Som.*
 Un-wræst, un-wrest. *Weak,*
frail, base; impotens, infir-
 mus, turpis, *Chr.* 1052, *Gib.*
 p. 168, 4: 1086.
 Un-wrecen *Unpunished*; inul-
 tus, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 322, 2.
 Un-wrenc vice, v. un-wrænc.
 Un-wreon *To uncover, reveal,*
declare; detegere, *Ps.* 36, 5.
 Un-wrest frail, weak, v. un-
 wræst.
 Un-wrigan *To unrig, uncover, re-*
veal; detegere, *L. Ps.* 17, 17.
 Un-wrigednes *An uncovering, a*
revelation; explicatio, apoca-
 lypsis, *R. Ben. interl.* 12.
 Un-wrigennes *An uncovering, a*
revelation; explicatio, reve-
 latio, *Som.*
 Un-writen UNWRITTEN; non
 scriptus, *Bt.* 18, 3.
^gUn-writere *A bad or false writer*;
 pseudographus, *Elf. gr. pref.*
 Un-wriðan *To draw out*; dis-
 tringere, *Cot.* 80.
 Un-wunden UNWOUND; retro
 glomeratus, *R.* 3.
 Un-wundod UNWOUNDED; non
 vulneratus, *Cd.* 9.
 Un-wuniendlic *Uninhabitable*;
 non habitabilis, *Æqu. Vern.*
 19.
 Un-wurð, un-wyrð. *Unworthy,*
of little value; non dignus,
 nullius pretii, vilis, *Ors.* 2, 5:
Bd. S. p. 566, 8: *Bt.* 18, 1.
 Un-wurðian *To dishonour, de-*
spise; dehonore, contem-
 nere, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 121.
 Un-wurðlice UNWORTHILY; in-
 digne, *Mk.* 10, 14: *Ors.* 6,
 9.
 Un-wurðnes, un-wyrðnes. *Un-*
worthiness, baseness; indigni-
 tas, vilitas, *Bt.* 5, 1.
 Un-wynsum, &c. *unpleasant, v.*
un-winum, &c.
 Un-wyrcan *To unwork, destroy*;
 destruere, *Mod. Conf.* 1.
 Un-wyrd *Misfortune, trouble*;
 infortunium, *Bt.* 22, 1.
 Un-wyrð, &c. *unworthy, v. un-*
weorð, unwurð.
 Un-yð *Uneasy, heavy*; difficilis,
 gravis, *Ors.* 1, 12.
 Un-yðelice *Uneasily, hardly*;
 difficulter, *Bd. S.* p. 512, 27.
 Un-yðelicy nys *uneasiness, v. un-*
ēðelicy nys.
 Un-yðian; part. un-yðgiende.

- To trouble, grieve*; molestare,
 vexare.
^hUn-yðnes [yð, eað easy] *Diffi-*
culty, uneasiness; difficultas,
Guthl. Vit. 20.
 Uot-swað *footpath, v. fot-swað.*
 Up, upp; adj. *Exalted, high*; ela-
 tus:—Neoman upne gefean
to take exalted joy, Cd. 217,
Th. p. 277, 4: *Bt. R.* p. 185,
 v. uplic, uppa.
 Up, upp, uppe; comp. ufor; adv.
 [*Plat.* up, uppe, uff, uf, op: *Dut.*
 op: *Frs.* up, uppa, oppa, op:
Ger. auf: *Old Ger.* up, uff:
Ker. oba: *Ot. Wil.* ufan, uff:
Moes. jup sursum; uf sub:
Dan. op, oppe, opad, paa:
Swed. upp, opp, uppât, uppâ,
 pâ: *Icel.* upp sursum; uppá
 in, supra] Up, upward; sur-
 sum, alto, in altum:—Ma up
 þonne nyðer more up than
 down, *Bt.* 41, 6. Se wandrað
 ufor which wandereth higher,
Bt. 36, 2. Ufor and ufor
 higher and higher, *Bt.* 25.
 Site ufur sit higher, *Lk.* 14,
 10. Ne uppe on heofone, ne
 niðer on eorðan, *Deut.* 4,
 39. And Abraham beseah
 upp, *Gen.* 18, 2. Ðæh he
 uppe seo though he be on high,
Cd. 219, *Th.* p. 281, 2. Ðær
 secað up there tend upward,
Cd. 219, *Th.* p. 281, 4. Up
 þonan up from thence, *Cd.*
 227, *Th.* p. 304, 24. Se Hæ-
 lend aras upp, *Jn.* 8, 10.
 Aras he up, *Jn.* 8, 7. Up
 ofer þære burge wallas up
 over the city's walls, *Bd. S.* p.
 543, 2. Locan upp on heo-
 fon aspectare sursum in cœlum,
Bd. S. p. 577, 20. Up to me
 sursum ad me, *Gen.* 4, 10. Up
 to þære dune sursum ad mon-
 tem, *Num.* 14, 40.
ⁱUp-abær bore up, *Bd. S.* p. 614,
 11, v. beran.
 Up-abrecan *To break or boil up*;
 erumpere, ebullire, *Elf. gr.*
Som. p. 30.
 Up-abredan, up-abregdan; pp.
 up-abroden, up-abrogden. *To*
pull or snatch up; efferre, ex-
 trahere, eripere, *R. Ben.* 7:
Past. 16, 2.
 Up-adelfan *To dig up*; effodire,
Past. 30.
 Up-adon to take up, *Bd. S.* p.
 529, 24.
 Up-ætbærstan *To break out to*;
 prorumpere, *L. Ethel. Anlf.*
 2, *W.* p. 104, 28.
 Up-ahæfen lifted up, *Bt. R.* p.
 186, v. up-ahæbban.
 Up-ahæfenes *A lifting up, pride*;
 elatio, *Past.* 58, 5.
 Up-ahæfednes, up-ahafennys,
 up-ahafenys *A lifting up, an*
exalting, pride; elatio, ele-

vatio, arrogantia, *R. Ben.* 4: *Ex.* 17, 15, v. ahafennes.

^k Up-ahebban, up-hebban, þu up-ahēfst, he up-ahēfð; *p.* up-ahóf, we up-ahófon; *pp.* up-ahafen; *v. a.* [hebban to heave] *To raise, to lift up*; levare, elevare, extollere, exaltare, provehere, *Ps.* 74, 4: *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 17, 14: *Ex.* 15, 2: 29, 26: *Lk.* 21, 28: *Jn.* 8, 28: *Gen.* 50, 20: *Mk.* 1, 30: 9, 27: *Jn.* 3, 14: 6, 5: *Bt.* 18, 4: 37, 1: *Jn.* 12, 32. Up-ahēfe *lift up*; exalta, *Ps.* 7, 6; *imp. of up-ahebban*, v. hebban.

Up-ahēfednes *an exalting, pride, arrogance*, *R. Ben.* 4, 62: *L. Eccl.* 21, v. up-ahafednes.

Up-aheng *hung up*, *Jos.* 10, 26, v. hon.

Up-aræman; *p. de.* *To rise up*; surgere, *Cd.* 162.

Up-aræran; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* *To rear up, to uprear, excite*; erigere, suscitare, excitare, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 28: *Cd.* 158, *Th.* p. 196, 22: *Ors.* 5, 9: *Bt.* 3, 1: *Lk.* 13, 13.

Up-areht *erect*; erectus, *V. Ps.* 19, 9, v. recan *to stand up*.

Up-arisan *To rise or spring up*; surgere, oriri, *L. Ps.* 3, 5.

^l Up-asettan *to set up, to commence*, *Chr.* 1001: *Bd. S.* p. 627, 14.

Up-aspringan; *p.* up-asprang, we up-asprungon. *To spring up, to arise, to come up*; oriri, exoriri, *Mt.* 5, 45: 13, 5, 6: *Lk.* 1, 78: *Ex.* 12, 30: *Mk.* 16, 2.

Up-aspryttan; *p.* up-asprit. *To sprout up*; germinare, pullulare, *Bt. R.* p. 196: *Gen.* 2, 5.

Up-astandan; *p.* up-astód. *To stand up, arise*; surgere, *Nic.* 18.

Up-astig, up-stig. [stig a way, path] *An ascension, ascent, a vehicle*; ascensio, ascensus, vehiculum in quod ascenditur: — Upstig Cristes *ascensio Christi*, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 33: *L. Can. Eccl.* 2: *Elf. T.* p. 26: *Ps.* 83, 6: 103, 4.

Up-astigan, up-stigan. *To ascend up, to mount*; ascendere, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 20: *Ps.* 67, 19: *Ex.* 15, 1, 4: *Gen.* 28, 12: *Jn.* 1, 51: *Bd. S.* p. 628, 16.

Up-astignes, up-astigennys. *An ascension, a going up, an ascent*; ascensio, via sive modus per quem ascenditur, scalæ, *Bd.* 629, 15. Vehiculum in quod ascenditur, *L. Ps.* 103, 4.

Up-ateon, up-teon; *p.* up-atyhsð, he up-ateah, we up-atugon; *pp.* up-atogen. *To*

draw up, lift up, draw out; sursum trahere, extrahere, evellere, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 40: *Bt. R.* p. 166: *Mt.* 13, 48.

^m Up-aþenian; *p.* ode; *pp. ed.* *To stretch out upon, to hang up*; sursum extendere, suspendere, *Past.* 16, 1.

Up-aweallan *To boil up*; ebullire, *Elf. gr. Som.* 30: *Bd. S.* p. 628, 25.

Up-awegan *To lift up, support*; in altum evehere, sustentare, *L. Const. W.* p. 147, § 2: *Cot.* 79.

Up-awendan *To turn up*; sursum vertere, *Lye.*

Up-aweorpan, up-weorpan. *To cast up, cast out*; ejicere, *Som.*

Up-beseon *To look up*; sursum aspicere, *Lk.* 13, 11.

Up-bestælan *To steal upon*; subducere se, *Som.*

Up-comyng *A coming up, a rising*; ortus, *C. Ps.* 84, 12.

Up-cuman; *p.* up-com; *pp.* up-cumen. *To come up, to arise, ascend*; sursum venire, ascendere, erumpere, *Mk.* 4, 17: *Ex.* 15, 16: *Ps.* 111, 4: *Bd. S.* p. 521, 30.

Up-cund *Well known*; notus, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 39: *Lye.*

ⁿ Up-cyme *A coming up, rising, source*; ortus, *Cd.* 192: *Ps.* 112, 3.

Up-ende *A top*; vertex, *Bt.* 39, 13.

Up-eóde, up-eódon *went up*, *Gen.* 19, 23, v. gan.

Up-faran *To go up, to ascend*; sursum ire, ascendere, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 289, 33.

Up-feax *Bald before*; recalvus, *Cot.* 172: *Som.*

Up-fegean *To lift up*; sublevare, *Past.* 58, 6.

Up-flering UPPER FLOORING, *an upper chamber, a garret*; superna contabulatio, cœnaculum, *Som.*

Up-flóre, an; *f.* *An upper floor, a chamber*; superna contabulatio: — Gefeollon of anre upfloran *fell from an upper floor*, *Chr.* 978: *Jos.* 2, 6: *Jud.* 16, 27.

Up-flugon *flew up, ascended*; ascendebant, *Gen.* 19, 28, v. fleógan.

Up-forlætan *To lead up, to deduce, divide*; sursum ducere, deducere, *Ors.* 2, 4: *Cd.* 112.

Up-gan, up-gangan, up-gongan. *To gang or go up, to raise*; sursum ire, ascendere, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 10: 645, 24, v. gan.

Up-gang, up-gangang, up-gong. *A going up, rising, an excursion*; ascensus, ortus, *Bd. S.* p. 627, 34. Æfter sunnan upgonge *after sun's rising*,

L. Eccl. Alf. 25. Hi namon ænne upgang *they took an excursion*, *Chr.* 1009.

^o Up-geberan; *p.* up-gebær; *pp.* up-geboren. *To bear or carry up*; attollere, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 4.

Up-gebredan *To upbraid*; exprobare, *Som.*

Up-gefaran *to go up*, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. up-faran.

Up-gelædan, up-lædan. *To lead up*; extrahere, educere, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 4, B.

Up-geteon *to draw up*; subducere, *L. Ethel. Anlf.* 3, v. up-ateon.

Up-gewitan *To go up, to go over*; ascendere, *Bt.* 7, 3: 39, 13.

Up-godas, up-godo. *The gods above*; superi, *Cot.* 195.

Up-gong *a going up*, v. up-gang.

Upha *Above*; super, *Lye.*

Up-hafenes *a lifting up, pride*, v. up-ahafednes.

Up-heah *High, aloft*; sublimis, *Bt.* 25.

Up-hebban *to raise*, *Ex.* 15, 2, v. up-ahebban.

Up-hefnes *An exaltation, extacy*; elevatio, extasis, *Cot.* 77.

Up-heofon *High heaven, heaven above*; superum cœlum, *Cod. Exon.* 22 a, 11.

^p Up-hus *An upper room or chamber*; superna domus, cœnaculum, *Cot.* 59.

Up-lædan *to lead up*, v. up-gelædan.

Up-land UPLAND, *highland, the country*; montana terra, rus, villa, *Chr.* 1087.

Up-landisc Uplandish, *rural*; montanus, rusticus, *Som.*

Up-lang *Up along, erect*; sursum, erecte, *Cd.* 158, *Th.* p. 197, 7.

Up-legen *A hair pin*; discerniculum, acus crinalis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55: *Lye.*

Up-lic, up-lec, upp-lic; *def. se up-lica*; seo, þæt uplice; *adj.* [up up, lic like] *On high, high, lofty, sublime*; supernus, supremus: — Se uplica wrecend the high ævenger, *Chr.* 978. Seo upplice arfæstnys the sublime piety, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 31: 589, 28. To gefean þære upplican ceastre *ad gaudia supernæ civitatis*, *Bd. S.* p. 479, 15. Hi agon uplicne ham they shall have a sublime home, *Cd.* 221, *Th.* p. 287, 5. Mid þam uplican mihte *with the high power*, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 40. Ða uplecæn superiora, *T. Ps.* 103, 3. Sprecan be þam upplican domum Godes ælmihtiges sermocinari *de supernis judiciis Dei omnipotentis*, *Bd. S.* p. 640, 34.

Up-locian *To UP-LOOK, to look*

up or upward; sursum aspi-
cere, *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 275, 12.
^aUp-lyft *The high air, ether, sky;*
supernus ær, æther, *Som.*
 Up-ofersteppan *To go or step*
over; supra-transgredi, Bt.
R. p. 165.
 Upp, &c. up, v. up, &c.
 Uppa *High, lofty; supernus:—*
Ofer uppan rodere over high
heaven (sky), Bt. R. p. 185,
v. up.
 Uppan, upp-on; *prep. ac. d.* [up
up, on on] 1. UPON; super.
 2. *Beyond, after, against, from;*
supra, ultra, post, contra, ab:
 —1. Uppan þisne stan super
hunc lapidem, *Mt.* 21, 44.
 Uppan hys heafod super ejus
caput, *Mt.* 26, 7. Uppan
tamre assene super miti asina,
Mt. 21, 5. Uppan þam munte
super monte, *Ex.* 32, 1. Uppon
anre dune super quodam monte,
Gen. 22, 2. 2. Uppan East-
ron after Easter, *Rub. Jn.* 10,
11. Uppon his broðer against
his brother, *Chr.* 1105. Up-
pon him genumen hæfde had
taken from him, *Chr.* 1106.
 Uppe-land rural; ruralis, *Chr.*
1086, v. up-land.
 Upp-forlet left on high, *Cd.* 70,
Th. p. 84, 29.
 Uppian *To rise up; assurgere,*
attolli, Past. 38, 6.
^rUpp-iornan *to run up, grow up,*
C. Mk. 4, 5, v. up-yrnan.
 Upplic high, *Bd.* 4, 3, v. uplic.
 Uppon upon, v. uppan.
 Up-ricc *The up-kingdom, heavenly*
kingdom; supernum, i. e. cœ-
leste regnum, Cod. Exon. 12 b,
L. ult.
 Up-ridan *To ride up; sursum*
equitare, in alto eminere, Cd.
155.
 Up-riht UPRIGHT, erect; ar-
rectus, erectus, *Gen.* 37, 7:
Bt. 41, 6.
 Up-rine, up-ryne. *An up-course,*
a rising; ortus, exortus, Bt.
25: *Ps.* 106, 3: 112, 3.
 Up-roccetan *To belch up; eruc-*
tare:—Up-roccætæð eructa-
bunt, T. Ps. 118, 171.
 Up-roder, up-rodor. *The firma-*
ment above, heaven above; su-
pernus æther, cœlum, Cd.
143: 146: 163, *Th.* p. 205,
2: 169, *Th.* p. 212, 25: *Bt.*
R. p. 195.
 Up-siðian *To travel up; sursum*
ire, ascendere, Præc. fin. Cd.
Jun. 3.
 Up-sittan *To sit on high; in alto*
sedere, Cd. 227.
 Up-sprinc, up-spring. *A spring-*
ing or rising up; ortus, Ps.
49, 2: *Gen.* 5, 10.
 Up-springan *to spring up, v. up-*
aspringan.

^sUp-sprucen, up-sprugen sprung
up, *M. Ps.* 84, 12; for up-
sprungen, v. springan.
 Up-sprungennes *An un-spring-*
ing, a rising, an eclipse; ortus,
ascensus, eclipsis, Bd. S. p.
558, 10, B.
 Up-spryttan *to sprout up, v. up-*
asprittan.
 Up-standan *to stand up, v. up-*
astandan.
 Up-stig an ascending, ascent, v.
up-astig.
 Up-stigan *to ascend, get up, v.*
up-astigan.
 Up-teon *to draw up, v. up-*
ateon.
 Up-wæg Up way, on high, above;
sursum, in alto, *Menol. F.*
383.
 Up-ware *Inhabitants of heaven;*
superi incolæ, Cot. 19.
 Up-weallan *to boil up, v. up-*
aweallan.
 Up-weard UPWARD; erectus,
supinus, *Bt. R.* p. 198: *Bd.*
S. p. 537, 25. Ligan upward
to lie with the face upward;
jacere supinus, *Bd. S.* p. 773,
48.
 Upweardes; adv. UPWARDS;
sursum:—*Ors.* 4, 5. Up-
weardes grewð grows upwards,
Bt. 34, 10.
 Up-wegan *to lift up, v. up-awe-*
gan.
^tUp-weorpan *to cast up, v. up-*
aweorpan.
 Up-wyllan *to boil up, v. up-*
aweallan.
 Up-yrn A rising; ortus, *Bd. S.*
p. 576, 11.
 Up-yrnan *To run up, to rise;*
sursum currere, oriri, Bd. S.
p. 581, 14: 478, 27.
 UR [Plat. uross m: Ger. auer-
ochse, urochse m: Dan. Swed.
uroxe m: Icel. úr, úri m. urus,
bubalus: Grk. oupos a buffalo.
Adelung observes, that one of
the first and oldest significa-
tions of the word ur, was great,
excellent, in some compound
words; as, urochs, ure, &c.
According to Macrobius VI.
Saturn, c. 4, ur is a Gothic
word. "Necnon et Punicis
Oscisque verbis usi sunt veteres,
quorum imitatione Virgilius pe-
regrina verba non respuit, ut in
illo silvestres uri assidue. Uri
enim Gallica vox est, qua feri
boves significantur." A wild
ox, a buffalo; urus, Lye.
 Ure; g. pl. of ic. Of us; nostrum
vel nostri:—Ure sum one of
us; nostrum unus, *Gen.* 3, 22.
 Gemiltsa ure miserere nostri,
Ps. 122, 4. God miltsige
ure Deus misereatur nostri, *Ps.*
66, 1.
 Ure; g. m. n. ures; g. f. ure;

adj. pron. OUR; noster, nos-
tra, nostrum:—Fæder ure our
Father; noster Pater, *Mt.* 6, 9.
 Ure yrfweardnes nostra hære-
ditas, *Mk.* 12, 7. On naman
Godes ures in nomine Dei nos-
tri, *Ps.* 19, 5. Sillað mærdæ
urum Gode tribuite magnitu-
dinem Deo nostro, *Deut.* 32, 3.
 Urnæ dæghwamllice hlaf syle
us nostrum quotidianum panem
da nobis, *Mt.* 6, 11: *Lk.* 11, 3.
 Ure fæderas nostri patres, *Gen.*
46, 34. Ræst eallra urra ges-
winca rest of all our labours,
Bt. 34, 8. Sealde wedd urum
fæderum dedit fædus nostris
patribus, *Deut.* 5, 3. Forgyf
us ure gyltas remitte nobis
nostra peccata, *Mt.* 6, 12: *Lk.*
11, 4.

^uUrig Hoary, grey; canus, *Jdth.*
p. 24, 27: *Hick. Thes.* vol. I.
p. 131, 53, v. har.

Urlag fate, v. órlag.

Urnen run; pp. of yrnan.

Urnon ran; cucurrerunt, *Mt.*
8, 28: *Bt.* 35, 6: *Mk.* 9, 15:
Jn. 20, 4, v. yrnan.

Us; ac. d. pl. of ic, pron. [Plat.
us: Dut. ons: Ger. uns: Old.
Ger. unsih, d. unsich: Ot.
Ker. uns: Moes. uns: Dan.
os: Swed. Icel. oss] Us, to us;
nos, nobis:—Hæle us heal us;
salva nos, *Mt.* 8, 25. Ofer us
over us; super nos, *Gen.* 42,
21: *Ex.* 2, 14: *Mt.* 27, 25.
 Us neod is need is to us, it is
necessary for us, *L. Ænh.* 30.
 God ys us bonum est nobis, *Mt.*
17, 4. Us ys betere þæt
nobis est melius ut, *Jn.* 11, 50.
 Wel us wæs bene nobis erat,
Num. 11, 18. Us nys alyfed
nobis non est permissum, *Jn.*
18, 31.

^vUSA, wusa, an. [In peopling a
country, the new comers often
take the appellatives of the old
inhabitants for proper names.
 It is thus with the names of
rivers; hence it is that the
Britons, at their first coming,
denominated so many rivers in
England, Asc, Esc, Isc, Osc,
and Usc, which the English
altered into Ax, Ex, Ox, Ux,
Ouse, in Axley, Axholm, Ex-
mouth, Exeter, Uxbridge.
 This is the varied orthography
of the same word which among
the Old Britons signified water,
as it does now in the Highlands
and in Ireland, *Baxter's Gloss.*
Brit. p. 264.] The river OUSE,
Ose, Use, Isc; the name of many
rivers, but especially the Ouse
which rises in Northampton-
shire, runs through Bedford-
shire, Cambridgeshire and
Norfolk, and enters the sea at

King's Lynn; nomen plurimorum in Anglia fluviorum: — Andlang Usan *along the Ouse*, Chr. 1010. Betwyx Usan and Trentan *betwixt the Ouse and Trent*, Chr. 1069, Gib. p. 174, 31. Betweoh dicum and Wusan *between the dike (mound, bank) and Ouse*, Chr. 905.

^wUser, usser *nom. m. f. n: g. m. n. usses; f. usse: d. m. n. ussum; f. usse: ac. m. userne; f. usse; n. user: pl. nom. ac. m. f. n. usse, user: g. ussa: d. ussum; pron. [Chiefly used by poets for ure our] Our; noster, nostra, nostrum: — User lif our life, Cd. 189, Th. p. 235, 8: 26. Scyppend usser our preserver, Cd. 45: 85. Þa eagan usses modes the eyes of our mind, Bt. R. p. 180: 181. Ussum folce to our folk, Cd. 98. Ne in usse mægðe, ne on ussum gemanan neque in nostra provincia, neque in nostra communione, Bd. S. p. 507, 27. User yldran our forefathers, Cd. 188. On þone ecan eard ussa saula in the eternal country of our souls, Bt. R. p. 184. Mildsa þu saulum ussa leoda pity thou (the) souls of our people, Bd. S. p. 537, 31. Oð usse tide to our time, Bd. S. p. 519, 37.*

^xUsic, usich, usig, usih; *pron. [Used chiefly by poets in ac. d. pl. for us, ac. of ic] Us; nos nobis:—Gewearð usic befell us; evenit nobis, Cd. 219. Ne forlet þu usic forsake thou not us, Cd. 190. Wuna mid usic dwell with us, Cd. 130. Ne inlæd usih in costnunge, ah gefrig usich from yfele ne ducas nos in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo, C. Mt. 6, 13. Gif þu worpes usig, send usig, &c. si tu ejicias nos, mitte nos, &c., C. Mt. 8, 31.*

Usse our v. user.

Usser our, v. user.

Usses of our.—ussum to our, v. user.

U't, úte; *comp. útor; adv. [Plat. uut; prep. adv: Dut. uit: Frs. ut, wt out, without: Ger. aus: Old Ger. uss, uz: Moes. us a, ab, de, ex; ut, uta out, extra, foras: Dan. ud ex, extra, foras; Swed. ut: Icel. út extra, in, ad:*

Wend. is: Pers. از out: Ind.

ut: Bret. eus: Gael. as out of, from out] OUT, without, abroad; foras, extra: — Gan ut to go out; ire foras, exire, Gen. 4, 8. Gang ut go out, Gen. 27, 3. He eode ut he

went out; ille exivit, Gen. 24, 63. Eodon hig ut an æfter anum exibaht alius post alium, Jn. 8, 9. Her is þin modor ute, Mk. 3, 32. Inne and ute within and without, Lup. 4. Wæs ute erat foras, Lk. 1, 10. Þe ute synt qui extra sunt, Mk. 4, 11. Þe hit ute secð which it seeks without, Bt. 35, 1. Hi slepon ute they slept abroad, Bt. 15. Ne hi nan wuht magon ne ufor ne utor findan nor can they find any thing over or beyond (it), Bt. 34, 12, Card. p. 240, 21.

^yU't-abláwan, út-bláwan. *To blow out; efflare, Bd. S. p. 628, 41.*

U't-ablegned *Filled with blisters; pustulatus, Som.*

U't - abredan *To take out or away; auferre, Bd. S. p. 490, 5.*

U't-acimen, út - acymen, útan-cumen, e; *f. q. [ut out, cumen come] A stranger, foreigner; foris veniens, advena, peregrinus: — Ic wæs utacimen ego eram advena, Ex. 2, 22. Lætað utacymene hig lesan sinite peregrinum ista colligere, Lev. 23, 22. Gewæron utacymene eos eratis peregrini, Lev. 19, 34: 25, 23. Utan-cumene ne geswenc þu afflict not thou a stranger, L. Alf. Eccl. 33.*

U't-acnysan *To drive out; expellere, Ps. 35, 13.*

U't-acund, út-acunda. *A stranger; alienus, alienigena, C. Mt. 17, 25.*

^zU't-acymen *a stranger, Lev. 23, 22, v. út-acimen.*

U't-adelfan *To dig out; effodere, Elf. gr. 28.*

U't-adon *To do or put out; eruerere, ejicere, Mt. 7, 4, 5: Ex. 21, 26.*

U't-adrifan, út-drifan. *To drive out; expellere, Mk. 3, 23: Lk. 19, 45.*

U't-adrygan *To dry out; abstergere, Past. 2, 5.*

U't-ærre *Outward, utter: exterior, Som.*

U't-afaran, út-faran. *To go out, drive out, to banish; exire, exire facere, expellere, Cd. 173, Th. p. 216, 14: Bt. 5, 1.*

U't-afengan *To take out, except; excipere, Cot. 7, 8.*

U't-afleon, út-fleon. *To flee out or away; effugere, Bd. S. p. 627, 15.*

U't-afllowan, út-flowan. *To flow out; effluere, Bd. S. p. 589, 1.*

U't - aflyman *To drive out or away; fugare, expellere, Chr. 725.*

^aU't-agan *gone out, Mt. 9, 32, v. gan.*

U't-ageotan *To pour out; effundere, Ps. 21, 12.*

U't-aholan *To dig out; effodere, Lye.*

U't-ahraæcean *To spit out; expuere, Som.*

U't-alædan *To lead out; educere, Ex. 14, 11: Deut. 5, 6.*

U't-alened, út - aleoned *pulled out, v. ut-alinian.*

U't-aletan *To let go out; dimittere, Lye.*

U't-alinian; *pp. út-alened, út-aleoned. To pull or pluck out, to deliver; eruere, liberare, Deut. 32, 39.*

U't-alocan, út-alucan. *To pull out, to shut out; evellere, excludere, Ors. 5, 3: Ps. 24, 16.*

U't-alyisan *To loose from, to deliver, redeem; redimere, Som.*

U't-alyðian *To break out; cum impetu erumpere, fuga evadere, Lye.*

U't - amæran, úte-amæran; *p. de [ut out, a from, meare a boundary] To drive out, to banish, to limit; exterminare, terminos contrahere, Bd. S. p. 584, 7: 499, 23.*

^bUTAN, uton, utun. *A word of exhortation, used with the infinitive mood to express a desire or intention, such as let us; verbum hortantis; ut, age, agedum, agite: — Utan biddan þæt let us pray that; agite orare, i. e. oremus ut, Hymn, 5. Utan biddan God let us beseech God, Bd. S. p. 502, 18: 524, 21. Utan God lufian let us love God, L. Const. W. p. 116, 12. Uton beon a urum hlaforde holde let us be always faithful to our Lord, L. Eccl. Cnut. 20. Uton wircean man to andlicnisse, Gen. 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3. Uton gan eamus, Mk. 14, 42: Jn. 11, 15, 16. Uton gan heonon eamus hinc, Jn. 14, 31. Uton faran togædere eamus simul, Gen. 33, 12. Uton lætan bion þas spræce let us let be this discourse; mittamus hanc quæstionem, Bt. 34, 7. Utun faran to Bethleem eamus ad Bethlechem, Lk. 2, 15.*

U'tan, útane, úton; *adv. [Plat. buten: Dut. buiten: Frs. buten, buta: Ger. aussen: Old Ger. uzzana, uzan, uzze, utan: Moes. uta, utana extra: Dan. uden: Swed. utom without, beyond; utan unless, except, without: Icel. utan] Outwards, without, outwardly; extra, extrinsecus: — Ufan and utan*

above and without; *supra et extra*, *Cd.* 221, *Th.* p. 285, 23. Utan wlitige *extrinsecus speciosus*, *Mt.* 23, 27. Utan ryhtwise *extrinsecus justus*, *Mt.* 23, 28. Utan cyman *ab extra venire*, *Mk.* 7, 18.

^cU't-an, út-on; *prep. d. ac.* Without, beyond; *extra*: — Uton hwylcere fare *extra quamvis viam*, *L. Edg. sup.* 16.

U'tan-cumen, útan-cymen, útan-cuma. *A stranger, foreigner; peregrinus*, *L. Alf. Eccl.* 33: *Lev.* 19, 33: *Deut.* 10, 19, v. ut-acimen.

U'tan-cymene; *adj.* [útan without, cumen come] Strange, foreign; *peregrinus*: — Gif utancymene oxa oðres oxan gewundað, *Ex.* 21, 35. Ne hyrwe ge utancymene man ne *injuria afficiatis vos peregrinum hominem*, *Lev.* 19, 33.

U'tan - weard OUTWARD; exterior, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

U't-anydan *To force out, expel; expellere*, *Ps.* 43, 3: 118, 10.

U'tan-ymb about, round about, *Bt. R.* p. 179, v. ymbe-utan.

U'tan-ymbclyppan *To clip around, to embrace; complecti*, *Bt. R.* p. 164.

U'tan-ymbgan *To go round about; circuire*, *Som.*

^dU'tan - ymbhabban *To hold around, enclose; comprehendere*, *Bt.* 24, 1.

U'tan-ymbhwerfan, úton-hwyrfan. *To turn round about; circum rotare*, *Bt.* 39, 3.

U'tan-ymbsætan *To set round about; obsidere*, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 2.

U'tan - ymbsellan, útan-syllan. *To surround about, to encircle; circumdare*, *Bd. S.* p. 605, 24.

U'tan - ymbstandan *To stand round about, to surround; circumstare*, *Bt.* 37, 1.

U't-apycan *To pick out; eruerere*, *Num.* 16, 14.

U't-aredian *To find a way out; liberare*, *Bt.* 35, 5.

U't-asceofan, út-scufan. *To shove out, to thrust out; extrudere*, *Ps.* 36, 9.

U't-asceotan *to shoot out*, *Ors.* 3, 7: *Past.* 2, 5.

U't-asufan *to thrust out*, v. út-asceofan.

U't-aslean, út-slean. *To beat or drive out; excutere, ictu eruerere efflorescere in cute*, *Ors.* 4, 5: *Past.* 2, 5.

U't-aspiwan *To vomit or spit out; evomere*, *Past.* 58, 9.

U't-astingan *To pull out; eruerere*, *Chr.* 797.

U't-apydan *To bear or cast out; egerere, repellere*, *L. Ps.* 42, 2.

^eU't-bær bore or carried out, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 37.

U't-cwalm, út-cwealm. *Entire destruction; bellum internecinum*, *Som.*

U't-dræf *A driving out; expulsio, exterminatio*, *Swith. Vit.*

U't-dræfere *A banisher, destroyer; exterminator*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

U't-dragan *To drag out; extrahere*, *Ors.* 1, 3.

U'te Out, without, abroad, forth; foras, extra, *Jn.* 18, 16: *Mk.* 1, 45: 3, 32: *Lk.* 11, 40: 1, 10: 13, 25: *Mt.* 26, 69, v. út.

U'te; *prep.* Without; extra: — Ute cyrican *extra ecclesiam*, *L. Const. W.* p. 112, 6.

U'temest UTMOST, outmost, most remote; *extremus*, *Bt.* 19, v. ytemest, in yte.

U'ten-cumen a stranger, *Ors.* 5, 2, v. útan-cumen.

U'tene Without, abroad; foris, *C. R. Ben.* 19.

^fU'ter, útera, úterra, úttera, úttra m; f. n. útere, útre, úttre; g. úttran; *adj. comp.* OUTER, utter; exterior: — Utere ban outer bone, *L. pol. Elf.* 40. On uter mere in the outer sea, *Chr.* 897. For þære uttran geornfulnesse pro *exteriori industria*, *Bd. S.* p. 632, 8. Þa uttran weorc the outer work, *Bd. S.* p. 494, 30. Wurfað on þa utteran þystro *ejicite in extremas tenebras*, *Mt.* 22, 13: 25, 30, v. yte.

U't-etan *To eat out; exedere*, *Som.*

U'te-weard The outward part or edge, the margin; exterior pars cujusvis rei, margo, *R.* 29: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

U'te - weard, úte - werd. OUTWARD; externus: — Ofer ute-werd Aarones swyðre eare super *externa Aaronis dextra aure*, *Ex.* 29, 20. From þam muðan utewardum from the outward mouth, *Chr.* 893.

U't-fær *A going out, an issue, an expedition; exitus*, *L. Ps.* 143, 17.

U't-færan; p. út-fór. *To go out or forth; exire*, *Ps.* 103, 24: *Mt.* 12, 43.

U't-færelð [ut, færelð a way, journey] *A going out; exodus*: — Eξodus on Grecisc, exitus on Lyden, Utfærelð on English; *Exodus in Greek, exitus in Latin, a going out, in English*, *Tit. lib. Ex.: Deut.* 24, 5.

U't-far a going out, *R. Ben.* 66.

U't-forlætan *To let go out, to cast out; ejicere*, *Ex.* 6, 1.

U't-gan, út-gangan, út-gongan.

To go out; exire, *Mk.* 9, 29: *Mt.* 12, 44: 18, 28: 20, 1, 3, 5, 6: *Gen.* 8, 18, v. gan.

^gU't-gan *A going out, passage; meatus, exitus*, *Cot.* 132.

U't-gang, ut-gong. *An out-going, passage; egressio, exitus, anus, podex*, *Ps.* 18, 6: 118, 136: *Bd. S.* p. 598, 11.

U't-gefeohht *A foreign war; exterum bellum*, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 11.

U't-gegan *To go out; exire, evacuare*, *Som.*

U't-gewendan *To depart out, flee away; aufugere*, *Chr.* 1009.

U't-gewitan *To pass out, go out; discedere ex, egredi*, *Bd. S.* p. 516, 18.

U't-gong a going out, a departure, v. ut-gang.

U't-gongan to go out, v. ut-gan.

U't-healf The outer half; externa dimidia pars, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.

U't-here *A foreign army; exterus exercitus*, *Chr.* 1006.

-uð, -ð [Eng. th: Swed. Dan. Ger. -d, -t: Icel. -ð] forms nouns of the feminine gender; as, geoguð youth; duguð virtue; yrmð poverty; sælð happiness; gesyhð sight; strengð strength; frymð beginning; myrð mirth; treowð troth, a covenant, &c.

^hUðe gave, v. unnan.

Uðe, uðon granted, should grant, *Cd.* 128, *Th.* p. 163, 3: *Chr.* 755, *Ing.* p. 71, 6, v. unnan.

Uð-geng, út-gangende. *Falling, failing, passing away; discedens, transitorius, caducus*, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 20.

U't-hleapan *To leap out, to escape; exsilire, effugere*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27, 28.

Uðlic Mystical, belonging to high and deep matters; anagogicus, mysticus, *Som.*

Uðuuta *A scribe, a wise man; scriba*, *C. Mt.* 8, 19, v. uð-wita.

Uð-weota a wise man, an elder, a prince; sapiens, princeps, *V. Ps.* 104, 20: 118, 100, v. uð-wita.

Uð-wita, uð-wuta, an; m. [wita a wise man] *A wise man, a scribe, philosopher; sapiens, philosophus, historicus*: — Epicurus se uðwita *Epicurus the philosopher*, *Bt.* 24, 3. Ure uð-wita *Plato our philosopher*, *Plato*, *Bt.* 33, 3. Uðwitan ealle seggað þæt all philosophers say that, *Bt. R.* p. 178. Swa swa uðwitena gewuna is as is the manner of philosophers, *Bt. R.* p. 34, 4.

Uð-witegung, e; f. Philosophy; philosophia, *Som.*

ⁱUð-witelic *Philosophical*; philosophicus, *Cot.* 8, 97, 181, 197.

Uð - witian *To philosophise*; philosophari, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 25.

Uð-wuta *a philosopher*, v. uð-wita.

U'TIAN; ic útige; p. geútode; pp. geútod; v. a. *To OUT, to put out, to expel*; ejicere, *L. North. Pres.* 22: *L. Const. W.* p. 108, § 4.

U't-lædan *to lead out*, *L. Ps.* 67, 7, v. ut-alædan.

U't-lænde, út-lende. *One who is outlandish, a stranger*; qui extra terram sive regnum degit, accola, *Ps.* 104, 21. *Advena*, *Ps.* 38, 17.

U't-lændisc, út-lendisc. *OUTLANDISH, foreign*; peregrinus, extraneus, *Lev.* 24, 22.

^jU't-lætan, út-letan. *To let out, let down, let loose*; dimittere, *Lk.* 5, 5.

U't-laga, út-lah, an; m. út-lag, es; m. *An OUTLAW, an exile*; exlex, exul:—Beo he utlah let him be an outlaw, *L. Edw. Guth.* 6. Sy se man utlaga let the man be an outlaw, *L. pol. Cnut.* 28. Beo seo þeof utlah let the thief be an outlaw, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27. Se þe utlages weorc gewyrce qui ex legis opus fecerit, *L. pol. Cnut.* 12. Utlagas, *Chr.* 1070.

U't-lagian; p. út-lagode, geút-lagode. *To OUTLAW, to banish*; exlagare, proscribere, *Chr.* 1052.

U't-land *Land let or hired out*; elocata terra, *Som.*

U't-lic *Foreign*; extraneus, exterus, *Bd. S.* p. 603, 20.

U't-mæst, út-mest. *UTMOST,*

last; extremus, ultimus, *C. Mk.* 5, 23.

^kU't-niman *To take out, to redeem*; redimere, *L. Lund. W.* p. 65, 6.

U't of *Out of*; ex, extra, *Jn.* 4, 30: *Mt.* 7, 5.

U't-on *without, beyond*, v. út-an.

Uton *let us*, *Gen.* 1, 26: 2, 18:

11, 3: *Jn.* 11, 15, 16, v. utan.

U'tor *Beyond*; exterius, *Bt.* 34, 12; comp. of út.

U't-oðberstan *To burst out of, flee away*; clam aufugere, *L. pol. Edg.* 6.

U't-oðfleon *To flee away from*; aufugere, *L. pol. Elf.* 1.

U't-oðrewan *To row out of*; eremigare, *Chr.* 897.

U't-ræcan *To reach out*; porrigere, extendere, *L. pol. Alf.* 5.

U't-ræsan *To rush out*; erumpere, *Chr.* 755.

^lU'tre *outer*, v. úter.

U't-ridan *To ride or go out*; ex equitare, exire, *L. Edg. sup.* § 16.

U't-rine *An out-flowing*; effluxus, *Ps.* 106, 35.

U't-roccettan *To belch out, to utter*; eructare, *T. Ps.* 144, 7.

U't-ryne *an out-flowing*, *Ps.* 106, 33, v. út-rine.

U't-scyte *A flowing out*; eruptio, effluxus, *Mon. Angl.* I. 101, 43.

U't-scytling *Foreign, strange*; extraneus, *Scint.* 64.

U't-sendan *To send out*; emittere, *Som.*

U't-setl *A public assize*; forinseca sessio, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 42.

U't-siht *A flowing out*; exitus, profluvium ventris, *Ors.* 6, 7: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

U't-sion; part. út-sionde. *To effervesce, issue out*; effervesce, *Ors.* 1, 7, v. seon.

^mU't-sið *A departing out, a departure, death*; exitus, obitus, excessus, *Cod. Exon.* 51 a, 16: *L. Ps.* 115, 2.

U't-siðian *To journey forth*; exire, *Cod. Exon.* 12 b, 9.

U't-slean *to beat or drive out*, v. ut-aslean.

U'tter *outer, utter*, v. uter.

U'ttermæst *UTTERMOST*; extremus, *Som.* v. yte.

U'tucund *Foreign, strange*; extraneus, *Som.*

Utun *let us*, *Lk.* 2, 15, v. utan.

U't-wæpnedman *a man from far, a foreigner*, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 18.

U't-wærce *An outward pain*; externus dolor, hæmorrhoids, *L. M.* 2, 56.

U't-weard *outward*, v. úte-weard.

U't-weorpe *Cast out*; ejectus, *L. Eccl.* 9.

ⁿU't-wicing *A foreign pirate*; extraneus pirata, *Chr.* 1098.

U't-witan *To go out*; egredi, *Bt. R.* p. 186.

Uuedlice *truly*; profecto, *C. R. Mt.* 7, 15, v. witodlice.

Uuerre, wær. [*Old Dut.* werre contentio, bellum: *Old Ger.* wer, werra war: *Fr.* guerre f: *It. Sp. Port.* guerra f: *Bret.* gwarek f. a bow; gwarreger m. an archer, a warrior who fights with a bow and arrows] *War*; bellum, *Chr.* 1140, *Ing.* p. 370, 4.

Uuf *An owl*; bubo, *Cot.* 25, v. uf.

Uulfer *a wolf*, *C. R. Mt.* 7, 15, v. wulf.

Uultor, es; m. *A VULTURE*; vultur, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Uureide *accused*; accusavit, *Chr.* 1132, v. wregan.

Uuta *a wise man, an elder*; sapiens, *C. Mt.* 21, 23, v. wita.

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° Wá, waa *Woe, sorrow, affliction, misery; dolor, tristitia*:—Bið þam men full wa (it) is to men full woe, *Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 50.* Wæs gehwæðeres waa was woe on every side, *Bt. R. p. 150: Ors. 3, 7: Nic. 26, v. wea.*

Wa *Woe! alas! interj.* hei, eheu, væ, vah:—Wa is me woe is me! hei mihi! *C. Ps. 119, 5.* Wa þam men væ isti homini! *Mt. 18, 7: Mk. 14, 21.* Wa þæt þes towyrpð Godes tempel vah! *quod iste destruat Dei templum, Mt. 27, 40.* ¶ Wa la Oh! O if; eheu, utinam, O si! *Mk. 15, 29.* Wa la wa well-a-way, well-a-day, alas! heu, eheu, proh dolor! Wa la wa! þæt is sarlic heu! *id est triste, Bd. S. p. 501, 14: Bt. 39, 1.*

Waad woad, v. wad.

Waar *Sea-weed, reits, wrack, wraick, wore, woore; alga marina, fucus marinus, Som.*

° W'AC, waac; *comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. swak, week: Dut. zwak, week weak, tender: Ger. schwach, weich: Old Ger. swach, weih: Dan. svag, veeg weak, tender: Swed. swag, wek weak, tender; Icel. veikr m. infirmus, morbidus. The Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. differ from the A.-S. only by prefixing s, z, or sch]* WEAK, infirm, slender, frail, pliable, humble, vile; infirmus, debilis, inutilis, vilis, flexibilis:—Wæter wac and hnesc water weak and unfirm, *Bt. R. p. 176.* Dis wace forlet lif left this frail life, *Chr. 975.* Wac ne gretton weak admitted not; imbecilles non admiserunt, *Cd. 154.* On fif wacum bogum in quinque flexibilibus ramis, *Jos. 10, 26.* Hæfde hire wacran hige metod gemearcod to her (the) Creator had assigned a weaker mind, *Cd. 28.* Wacost manna infimus hominum, *Elf. gr. 9, 25, Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.* Wac wom a vile spot, *L. Athelst. W. p. 64, § 7: L. Eccl. Cnut. 26.*

WACAN [*Plat. weken; p. ik wekte; pp. gewekt: Dut. weeken to steep, soak: Ger. weichen to soak, macerate; p.*

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ich weichte; *pp. geweicht; as a v. n. weich, werden to soften or grow soft, to become soft: Ker. uuihhan, keuuhihan: Dan. væke: Swed. wekna to soften, to grow pliant: Icel. veikia.*—This word is allied to the *Ger. adv. weich: A.-S. wac, waac weak*] To become weak, to languish, to be faint; languescere, vacillare, *Chr. 1003, v. awacian.*

° Waccor more wakefully or watchfully; vigilantius. *L. Edg. sup. W. p. 80, 2.*

WACIAN, wacigan, on-wacian; *p. ode; pp. od [Plat. Dut. waken: Ger. wachen to watch, wake: Ot. Tat. Will. uuachoron, uuachen: Moes. wakan vigilare: Dan. vaage: Swed. waka: Icel. vaka vigilare]* To watch; vigilare:—Ne myhte ge nu wacian ane tid mid me, *Mt. 26, 40: Mk. 14, 37.* He wolde wacigan, *Mt. 24, 43.* Beod þæt he wacige, *Mk. 13, 34.* Waciað and gebiddað eow, *Mt. 26, 41.* Ic wacie ego vigilo, *Ps. 62, 1.* He wacode vel wacude ille vigilavit, *vigilasset, Lk. 12, 39: Bd. S. p. 513, 39.* Waciað, wacigað, wacigeað vigilate, *Mk. 13, 33: Mt. 24, 42: Mk. 13, 35.* Wacigende vigilans, *Lk. 6, 12: 2, 8.*

Waclic [wac weak, lic like] Weak, vain, vile; fragilis, debilis, vilis:—Hwæðer þæt nu sie to talianne waclic whether that now is to be esteemed vain, *Bt. 24, 4: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

Waclice, wæclice Weakly, foolishly, vilely; imbecilliter, ignave, *Bt. R. p. 155: L. Can. Eccl. 35.*

Wac-mod Weak-minded, cowardly, slow; pusillanimis, ignavus, piger, *C.R. Ben. 47, 48.*

Wac-modnes Weak-mindedness, cowardliness; pusillanimitas, imbecillitas, *Fulg. 24.*

Wacnys, se; f. Weakness; vileness; imbecillitas, vilitas, *R. Ben. interl. 1, 7.*

Wacol, wacul. Watchful; vigil, vigilans, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 72: L. Const. W. p. 148, 3.*

Wacon Watchfulness; vigilantia, insomnium, *R. Lk. 8: Bd. S. p. 513, 41.*

Wacor [*Plat. Dut. wakker: Ger. Swed. wacker: Dan. vakker:*

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Icel. vakr pernix velox, industrius. The Plat. and Swed. signify also, beautiful, fine] Watchful; vigilans, *L. Cnut. Eccl. 26.*

° Wacorlice Watchfully; vigilanter, *Past. 3, 6.*

WACSAN; *p. wocs, wox; we wocson, woxon; pp. gewæscen; v. a. [Plat. wasken, waschen: Dut. waschen: Ger. waschen: Ker. uuasken: Tat. uuasgan: Ot. uuasgane: Not. uuaschen. Other old writers use twagen, zwagen: Dan. vaske: Swed. waska: Icel. þvagna perlavari]* To WASH; lavare:—Wacxon hig hira reaf lavent illi eorum vestimenta, *Ex. 19, 10.* Waxan þæt innnewerde lavent intestinum, *Lev. 1, 9, 13.* Hira reaf woxon eorum vestimenta laverunt, *Ex. 19, 14: Bd. S. p. 610, 11.*

Wac-scype Weakness, contempt; imbecillitas, vilitas, *L. Edg. sup. § 8.*

° WAD, waad [*Dut. weede f: Ger. waid m: Dan. vede c: Swed. vejle: Fr. vouède, guède f: Fr. guèsde: It. guado m: Sp. glasto m: Lat. mid. guas dum, guadam, gaudum: The Dut. wouw f: Ger. wau, waude, wied m: the Eng. weld or wold; reseda luteola, Lyn. which dyes a yellow colour, is often confounded with woad; isatis tinctoria, Lyn. which dyes a blue colour, highly valued before the introduction of indigo. Pliny calls the woad glastum, corresponding with the Sp. glasto. Brochet gives as blue as wad]* WOAD; aluta, isatis tinctoria, *Lin:—Herb. 2, 21.* Sandyx, glastum, isatis, *Cot. 166, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

WADAN; *p. wód; pp. wæden, gewód [Plat. Dut. waden: Frs. wada: Ger. waten: Not. uatton: Dan. vade: Swed. wada: Icel. vada: Fr. guéer: It. guadare: Sp. Port. vadea; all signify, to wade]* To WADE, go, proceed, to pervade; vadere, ire, procedere:—On sæ wadan to wade into sea, *Cd. 38.* Wadan ofer wealdas to go over wealds, *Cd. 139.*

Wod on wæg-stream waded into wave stream, *Cd.* 158.

þe wadað on hiora agenne willan who proceed in their own will; qui procedunt secundum eorum propriam voluntatem, *Bt.* 41, 2. Flod blod gewod blood pervaded (the) flood, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 207, 6.

^t Wad-spitl a woad dibble, an instrument to set woad; instrumentum rusticum ad glastum, vel aliam quamvis plantam, inserendum, *Som.*

Wadung, e; f. *A* going, WADING; incessio, vadatio, *Som.*

Wæald a weald, wood, *Chr.* 938, v. weald.

Wæarh-rod a gibbet, fork; equuleus, furca, *Elf. gl.* p. 77, v. wearg-rod.

Wæbb a web, *Bd. S.* p. 535, 32, v. web.

Wæbb-tæg Stuff fit for weaving; linum, *Som.*

^u WÆCAN, wæccan, wæcnian, awæcan; p. wóc, awóc, onwóc; pp. wæced, wæcned, gewæced; v. n. [*Plat.* upwaken: *Dut.* opwaken; v. n. to awake: *Ger.* aufwachen, erwachen; v. n. to awake: *Ot.* yruwachen, iru-uachen: *Dan.* vaagne, like the *Ger.*: *Swed.* wakna; v. n.: *Icel.* vakna *expergiscere*] To awake, arise, take origin, to be born, to suffer, to be afflicted; *expergiscere*, *suscitari*:—Þu ma woldest wæccan thou wouldst rather awake, *Bd.* 4, 25, *S.* p. 601, 2. He wæs mid þa adle wæced he was afflicted with the disease, *Bd.* 4, 31, *S.* p. 610, 20. Him sunu woce to him a son was born, *Cd.* 57. Of Cames cneorisse woc wer - mægða fela from Ham's family was born many families of men, *Cd.* 79.—Þa onwoc wulf-heort then awoke (the) wolf-hearted, *Cd.* 178. Men onwocan men awoke, *Ors.* 4, 2. He of slæpe onwoce wearð he was awaked from sleep, *Guthl. Vit.* Of þam frumgarum twa þeoda awocon from those patriarchs two nations arose, *Cd.* 124. Awoc of þam slæpe, *Gen.* 9, 24: 28, 5.

Wæccan to watch; *vigilare*, *Lk.* 12, 37, v. wæcian.

WÆCCE, an; f. [*Plat. Dut.* waak, wake, wacht f: *Ger.* wache, wacht f: *Ker.* wachtu: *Dan.* vagt c: *Swed.* wächt, wäckt f: *Icel.* vakt f. *vigilia*] WAKE, watch, vigil, a watching; *vigilia*:—Embe þa feorðan wæccan circa quartam vigiliam, *Mk.* 6, 48. On þære afteran wæccan in secunda *vigilia*, *Lk.* 12, 38. Þurh

wæccan per *vigilias*, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 31: *Gen.* 31, 40. On halgum wæccan in sanctis *vigiliis*, *Bd. S.* p. 600, 15.

^v Wæccea Watchfulness, care; vigilantia, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Wæccende watching, *Cd.* 154; part. of wæccan.

Wæccer Watchful; vigil, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 2.

WÆCG, wecg. 1. A WEDGE, mass; cuneus, i. e. massa metalli cujusvis, scilicet auri, plumbi. 2. A silver coin, about twenty-eight pence; stater argenteus, tetradrachma. 3. Metal; metallum:—1. To anum wecge gegoten melted into one mass, *Bt.* 34, 9. 2. Þu fintst ænne wecg on him invenies staterem in eo, *Mt.* 17, 27. 3. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. Berende on wecga orum fecunda in metallorum venis, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 23.

Wæcned born, *Cd.* 109, v. wæcan.

^w WÆD, e; f. [*waddemole*, wodemel, woddenel coarse stuff, used for covering the collars of cart-horses, *Bailey*; wadmál a very coarse and thick kind of woollen manufacture, the winter clothing of rustics, *Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia*: *Plat.* wad, waad, wede, gewaad n. vestis: *Old Dut.* wæt, ghewæt vestis: *Frs.* wed n. vestis: *Ger.* wand, gewand n: *Old Ger.* wad, wat any woven stuff, linen, cloth: *Ker.* kiuuat: *Lip.* wanda vestimentum. In some provinces of *Ger.* wat is still used to designate clothes and cloth: *Moes.* wastja vestis; wasjan vestire; *Dan.* vadmél c. a kind of coarse half woollen and half linen cloth used by the farmers in Denmark: *Swed.* wåd f. cloth of the sail; wadmál n. coarse cloth: *Icel.* fad n. vestis, indumentum; vod f. pannus, cloth; vadmál n. pannus vulgaris] Garment, clothing, apparel, weeds; vestis, vestimentum, amictus:—Wist and wæda food and garments, *Bd.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 192, 14. Wiste ne wæde of food nor clothing, *Cd.* 176, *Th.* p. 222, 11. Ungete wiste and wæda an excess of food and garments, *Bt.* *R.* p. 187. Wæda ne hæfdon weeds (they) had not; vestes non habuerunt, *Cd.* 40. Ofer wæda mine hi sendon hlyt super vestes meas illi miserunt sortem, *Ps.* 21, 17. Wædum gyrede with clothes provided; vestibus induebat, *Cd.* 45. Mid eallum þam wlitegestum

wædum with all the most splendid garments, *Bt.* 28.—Lin-wæd a linen cloth. Mid þære lin-wæde, *Jn.* 13, 5: 20, 5, 6.

^x Wæda-leás weedless, without clothes, *Cd.* 207.

Wæd-brec breeches; femorale, lumbare, perizoma, *Gen.* 3, 7, v. bróc.

Wæd-bryce a breach of a covenant, v. wed-bryce.

Wæde Silk; mataxa, *Som.*

Wæde-berge hellebore, v. wed-beorg.

Wæder weather, *Chr.* 1052, v. weder.

Wæder-rap WEATHER-ROPE, cable; rudens, *Som.*

Wæderung, e; f. Weathering, weather; cæli intemperies, *Chr.* 1085.

WÆDL, e; f. also wædle, an; f. Poverty, want, indigence; egestas, inopia, paupertas:—Seo mennisce wædl the human want, *Bt.* 26, 2. Wædl hlafes want of bread, *Dial.* 2, 21. Fleon þa wædle to escape the want, *Bt.* 33, 2. Tilian wædle to flionne to endeavour to avoid poverty, *Bt.* 14, 2. Mid wædle of þrycte with poverty oppressed, *Bt.* 11, 1. Hi ne magon eowre wædle eow fram adon they are not able to put your poverty from you, *Bt.* 26, 2. Ge ecað eowre wædle ye increase your want, *Bt.* 26, 2, *Card.* p. 146, 8. Sendan to wædlan mittere (alicui) in perniciem, *Lev.* 26, 16. Asendan ælce wædlan immittere omnigenam inopiam, *Deut.* 28, 48.

^y Wædla, it has only the def. inflection, whether used in the def. or indefinite signification; se wædla; seo, þæt wædle; g. þæs, þære, þæs wædlan; adj. Poor, destitute, the poor; pauper, inops. He wearð wædla, *Lk.* 15, 14: 16, 20, 22: *Jn.* 9, 8. Se mon wædla bið the man is poor, *Bt.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 190, 21. Stow wæteres wædla locus aquæ inops, *Bd.* 605, 18. Geðeaht wædlan, *Ps.* 13, 10. Gedon to wædlan to make poor, *Bt.* 13.

Wædle poverty, v. wædl.

Wædlan; p. ode; pp. od. To want, to become poor, to beg; indigere, mendicare:—Me sceamað þæt ic wædlige me pudet ut mendicem, *Lk.* 16, 3, Wædlode mendicavit, *Jn.* 9, 8. Hi wædlan mendicent, *Ps.* 108, 9. Wædlodon indigebant, *C. Ps.* 33, 10. Wædligende mendicans, *Lk.* 18, 35. Wædlic Poor; pauper, mendicus, *Lye.*

^z Wædlnes, se; *f.* Want, poverty; inedia, paupertas:—For wædl-nisse *præ inopia*, *C. Ps.* 87, 9, v. weðelnes.

Wædlung, *e*; *f.* Poverty, want, begging; paupertas, inopia, mendicatio:—Gefylstan þe-arfa of wædlunga tollere pau-perem de inopia, *Ps.* 106, 41.

WÆFAN To hide, cover; obvol-vere, tegere, *Ben.*

WÆFELS, wefels; *m.* [*Plat.* wæf-sel *n.* woppe *f.* textura: *Old Dut.* weefsel *textura*: *Ger.* ge-webe *n.*: *Old Ger.* wueppe, weppi, webbi: *Dan.* væv *c.* textura: *Swed.* wäf *m.*: *Icel.* vefr *m.* tela; vefia *f.* involucrum.—wæfan to cover] *A* covering, veil, cloak, garment; tegmen, velamen, pallium, amiculum:—Iosep forlet his wæfels on hire handan, *Gen.* 39, 12, 15, 18: *Elf. gr.* 9, 12: *Gen.* 24, 65: *L. Ps.* 101, 28: *Mt.* 5, 40. On wæfelse fypera þin-ra sub tegmine alarum tuarum, *Ps.* 35, 8. Þas wæfelsan ami-cula, *Cot.* 5.

Wæfer; *def.* se wæfra; *g.* þæs, þære, þæs wæfran. Surround-ing; circumdans, *Cd.* 185, *Th.* p. 231, 2.

Wæfer-gang, wæfyr-gang *a* weaver's path, a spider's web, *C. Ps.* 89, 9.

^a Wæferlic Of or belonging to the theatre; theatralis, *Som.*

Wæfernes, wæfer-eornnys, se; *f.* A pomp, pageant, show; pompa, ludus, spectaculum, *L. Eccl.* 13.

Wæfer-stow *A* place of show, a theatre; theatrum, *Som.*

Wæfer-syne, wæfer-synn. *A* spec-tacle, sight, show; spectacu-lum:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77. Æt þysse wæfersynne, *Lk.* 23, 48. Fæger wæfersyne pul-chrum spectaculum, *Bd. S.* p. 525, 38. Ongrisllice wæfer-syne horrendum spectaculum, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 8.

WÆFLAN [*Plat.* wewern: *Dut.* weifelen: *Ger.* zweifeln: *Icel.* vífla confundere; víflan *f.* con-fusio: *Wel.* chwyfio to move; chwyf *a* motion, moving] To babble, to speak foolishly, to WHIFFLE; blaterare, *Som.*

Wæflere *A* WHIFFLER, babbler; blatero, *Som.*

Wæflung, *e*; *f.* WHIFFLING, babbling; blateratio, *Som.*

Wæfran surrounding; *g.* *def.* of wæfer.

Wæft [*wafian to wonder*] *A* won-der; stupor, admiratio, *Bt.* 36, 1.

Wæfð *A* sight, show; specta-culum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wæfyls *a* covering, v. wæfels.

^b Wæfyr-gang *a* spider's web, v. wæfer-gang.

Wæg *a* way, *Cd.* 6, *Th.* p. 8, 4, v. weg.

WÆG, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* wagt *f.* wave: *Frs.* wage *f.* a wave: *Ger.* woge *f.*: *Old Ger.* wag, wac: *Not.* wage: *Moes.* wegs fluctuatio; *pl.* wegos undæ, fluctus: *Dan.* bölve *c.* wave: *Swed.* wåg *m.* wave, flood; wåg *f.* a balance, scales to weigh with: *Icel.* vogr *m.* sinus, maris angustus: *Fr.* vague *f.* a wave: *Moes.* wagan movere, concutere.—Hence the name of the river Wye; *Lye* says, *Ab hac voce wæg aqua, derivatur forsitan nomen pro-prium plurimum in Anglia flu-viorum, qui hodie etiam WEY sive WYE appellantur*] *A* wave; fluctus, aquarum vis, oceanus:—Gewat ofer wonne wæg went over dusky wave, *Cd.* 72. Wind wið wæge wind with wave, *Bt.* *R.* p. 193. Þeahte wonnan wæge overwhelmed with a dark wave, *Cd.* 69. Sealte sæ wæg-gas salt sea waves, *Cd.* 192. Wæg-gas burston waves burst, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 208, 15. Mode wæga mæst of proud waves greatest, *Cd.* 167.

^c Wæg, wag. *A* WEY, a weight of wool, &c. a certain weight; pondus indefinitum, pondo:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 32. Wæg wulles a wey of wool, *L. pol. Edg.* 8. Six pund wæga sex pondo, *L. In.* 59. Twentig pund waga viginti pondo, *L. In.* 70.—*Mina, C. R. Lk.* 19, 20.

Wægan to bear, carry, v. we-gan.

WÆGAN, wegan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [*Icel.* vaga vagari vel vari-care] To deceive, falsify, lie, illude; hence our saying to play the wag; eludere, falle-re, mentiri, ludere:—Ne hine nowiht his geleafa wægde neque eum sua fides fefellit, *Bd. S.* p. 612, 3: *C. Mt.* 5, 11: *Scint.* 24. Wæged, weged delusus, ludificatus, *Cot.* 64, 66, 170.

Wæg-bórd *a* wave board, the ark, *Cd.* 67.

Wæg-bræde, wæg-bræde. Way-brede, plantain; plantago her-ba, cynoglossum, lapatium, *R.* 40: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

WÆGE, wege, an; *f.* [*Dut.* waag *f.*: *Plat.* Ger. wage *f.*: *Old Ger.* Isd. uuagu: *Not.* uuago: *Dan.* vægt, vegt *c.*: *Swed.* wåg *f.* a balance, scales: *Icel.* vog *f.* libra, trutina: *Russ.* vaga: *Bohm.* vaha, awaki weight] *A* balance, a pair of scales; sta-tera, trutina, bilanx:—Hæbbe ælc man rihte wægan habeat unusquisque justam bilancem,

Deut. 25, 15. Habbað emne wæga habete justas trutinas, *Lev.* 19, 36. Awegene on an-re wægan examinatus in tru-tina, *Job.* p. 167. Lease on wegum fallaces in trutinis, *Ps.* 61, 9.

^d Wægel *A* GILL; gillo, vas quod-dam ita dictum, *R.* 26: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

WÆGEN, wægn [*Plat.* Dut. Ger. wagen *m.*: *Old Ger.* uuagan, wagan, uuagon, uuuagono: *Moes.* waghén: *Mons. Glos.* isar-na pilegita uuagana ferrata carpenta: *Lip.* radiuuagon currus: *Not.* reitwagon: *Dan.* vogn *c.*: *Swed.* wagn *m.*: *Icel.* vagn *m.*: *Ir. Gael.* baig-hin *f.* a waggon, chariot, dray: *Wel.* (g)wain: *Bohm.* vaha: *Sans.* wahana] *A* WAG-GON, car; plaustrum, carrum, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 9, v. wæn.

Wæge-tunge The tongue of a balance; trutinæ examen, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Wæg-faru *A* wave road; per fluctus iter, *Cd.* 158.

Wæg-gedal, weg-gedal. *A* cross-way, a division of ways; viæ separatio, compitum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Wæg-gelæte, weg-gelæte. *A* going out or meeting of ways, a cross-way; viarum exitus, compitum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

^e Wæg-hengest *a* sea-horse, a ship, *Cod. Exon.* 52 a, 13.

Wæg-liðende Wave-faring or sailing; fluctus transfretans, *Cd.* 69: 71.

Wægnær An enticer, a harlot; leno, *Cot.* 123.

Wæg-nest, wæg-nyst [nest food] Food or provision for a jour-ney; in viam stipendium, via-ticum, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 2: 595, 27.

Wægne-þixl *A* waggon's beam; plaustri temo, arctos, *Som.*

Wægnian to delude, v. wægan.

Wæg-reaf, weg-reaf. Way plun-der, highway robbery, *L. Ethelb.* 19, 88.

Wæg-ryft wall clothing, tapestry, v. wag-ryft.

Wæg-scale, weg-scale. Weighing-scale; lanx, *Cot.* 124.

Wæg-stæð *a* wave bank, a shore, *Cod. Exon.* 106 a, 11.

Wæg-stream *a* wave stream, *Cd.* 158.

Wæg-þel wave timber or house, the ark, *Cd.* 67: 72.

Wæg-þrea wave peril, *Cd.* 73.

Wæg-þreat *a* collection of waves, a deluge, *Cd.* 67.

Wæh bore; vegetavit; *p.* of wegan.

Wæhete excited v. weccan.

Wæign *a* waggon, v. wægen.

^f Wæl, wæll *well, plainly*, Chr. 656, v. wel.
 WÆL *A whirlpool, in Lancashire still called a WEELE; gorges, vortex*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.
 Wæl *a well*, Chr. 655, v. wyl.
 WÆL, es; n. [*Icel. valr m. strages hominum; valrán n. expoliatio cadaverum. Wachter has wal strages seu cadavera cæsorum, and refers to the A.-S. wæl and to the compound Ger. word wal-stat (wahlstat) locus stragis. In Icel. this word is derived from vel eligo, quasi electi Odi-ni*] *Slaughter, carnage, death, what is slaughtered, a dead body; cædes, strages, cadaver: — Mycel wæl great slaughter, Bd. S. p. 567, 10. On gelicnyse þæs traiscan wæles similitudine tragicæ cædis, Bd. S. p. 523, 30. Of-slean mid grimme wæle to slay with savage slaughter, Bd. S. p. 583, 26. On wæl feallan in slaughter to fall, Cd. 94. Wæl benna cadavera hominum, Cd. 167. Wæl riman cadavera occisorum numerare, Ors. 4, 1. — Wæl-bedd slaughter bed, the grave, Cd. 48. — Wæl-benna corpses, Cd. 167. — Wæl-cease-ga slaughter chooser, a raven, Cd. 151. — Wæl-clom a slaughter band, bond of death, Cd. 97. — Wæl-cyrian the fates, Lup. 19. — Wæl-cyrig the goddess of battle, one of the furies; Bellona, Alecto, Som. — Wæl-cyrre [cer a turn] an introducer of slaughter, the goddess of war, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. — Wæl-deað a violent death, Beo. 10. — Wæl-dreor slaughter gore or blood, Cd. 48. — Wæl-feld a field of slaughter, Chr. 938. — Wæl-fyll, wæll-fyll fatal slaughter, full slaughter, Cd. 75: 119. — Wæl-gar a deadly weapon, Cd. 93. — Wæl-gifre greedy of slaughter, Jdth. p. 24, 25. — Wæl-grim slaughter grim, bloody, fatal, Cd. 48: 69. — Wæl-grimlice cruelly, horridly, Ors. 4, 2. — Wæl-gryre deadly horror, Cd. 148. — Wæl-herige [herige an army] a slaughter band, Cd. 93. — Wæl-hreow [hreow cruel] blood-thirsty, cruel, fierce, atrocious; cruentus, crudelis, atrox, Elf. gr. 9, 28, 66, 67: Bt. 1: Cd. 174: Nic. 26. — Wæl-hreowlice bloodthirstily, cruelly, horribly, Bd. S. p. 539, 14. — Wæl-hreownes, wæl-hriownes slaughter cruelty, savageness, atrocity; crudelitas, Bt. 29, 2: Bd. S. p. 482, 23. — Wæll-regn fatal rain, Cd. 67.*

^h — Wæl-mist death mist, fatal darkness, Cd. 166. — Wæl-net a fatal net, Cd. 151. — Wæl-nið fatal hate, cruelty, Cd. 174. — Wæl-ræs a slaughter rush or attack, Bt. 12. — Wæl-reaf slaughter spoil, Cot. 130, 211. — Wæl-reow cruel, fierce. — Wæl-rest slaughter rest, death, the grave, Cd. 79. — Wæl-scel slaughter shell, a shield, Jdth. 12. — Wæl-sliht [sliht murder] dreadful slaughter, Cd. 160. — Wæl-stole slaughter seat; cædis locus, Chr. 938. — Wæl-stow a slaughter place, a field of battle; cædis locus, Ors. 3, 7: Cd. 93. — Wæl-stream a death stream, Cd. 65. — Wæl-sweg a death stroke, Cd. 47. — Wæl-wulf wolf of slaughter, Th. An.
 Wæla *weal, prosperity*, Job. p. 165, 5, v. wela.
 Wæled *afflicted; vexatus*, R. Mt. 15, 22.
 Wæledi *Wealthy; dives*, Som.
 Wælegian *to enrich*, Th. An.
 Wæl-gespyrg *a well-spring*, Bd. S. p. 473, 16, B.
 Wæl-hwær, wel-hwær, wel-hwer. *Every where, in every place, openly; ubique, passim, vulgo*, Cot. 153: Bt. R. p. 166, 194: Bd. S. p. 493, 33.
ⁱ Wælig *rich, v. welig*.
 Wælesc, welisc, wælesc; *g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. WELSH, belonging to Wales; Wallicus, Britannicus: — Ten mittan Wælsces aloð ten measures of Welsh ale, Chr. 852. Wælisce menn Welshmen, Chr. 1048.*
 Wælesc *Southernwood; abrotonum herba*, Som.
 Wælla *a well, fountain*, R. Jn. 4, 6, v. wyl.
 Wællan *to wish, to be willing*, C. Lk. 12, 32, v. willan.
 Wælm *heat, anger*, Cd. 47, v. wylm.
 Wælesc *Welsh, v. wælesc*.
 Wælt *a joint of the back; vertebra*, L. Athelst. 67.
 WÆLTAN [*Plat. wältern, weltern, wöltern: Dut. wentelen: Ger. walzen, wälzen: Old Ger. Ot. Tat. uuelzan, uualzan: Ker. uualden: Moes. walwjan volvere, revolvere: Dan. vælte: Swed. wälta, wältra: Icel. vellta volvere, revolvere: Slav. waleti: Ger. walze f. cylindrus*] *To roll, WELTER, tumble; volvere, volutare*, Som.
 Wæm *a spot, fault, envy*, Ps. 14, 2, v. wom.
 Wæm *a corner; angulus*, Job. p. 165, 34, v. hwom.
 Wæmn *A weapon; telum, arma: — Buton ælcum wæmne without any weapon*, Elf. T. p. 14, 1.

Awearp his wæmna cast away his weapons, Elf. T. p. 37, 9: Jdth. p. 162, 7, 9.
^j Wæmnian; *p. ode; pp. od. To arm, to supply with weapons; armare*, Som.
 Wæn, es; *m. [contracted from wægen a waggon] A WAIN, waggon, carriage; plaustrum, carrum, carpentum: — On wænes eaxe on a waggon's axle. Byrð eallne þone wæn beareth all the waggon, Bt. 39, 7. Carles wæn CHARLES'S WAIN; constellatio sic dicta, ursæ major, Æqu. Vern. 30. Sio eax welt ealles þæs wænes the axle governs all the waggon, Bt. 39, 8. Beod him eac þæt hig nymon wænas, Gen. 45, 19, 27. Tweg-ra wæna gang-weg duorum plaustrorum via, via trita, latior, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67. On wænum in curribus, Ps. 19, 8.*
 Wænan *to imagine, suppose, expect*, Bt. 7, 1, v. wēnan.
 Wændan *to go, depart, change, turn*, Chr. 1014: L. Const. W. p. 149, 22, v. wendan.
 Wænere, wægenere. *A WAGONER; auriga*, Cot. 7: R. 61.
^k Wæn-fær *a journey in a cart or wain; iter in curru*, Lye.
 Wæng *cheek*, Cot. 135, v. weng.
 Wænian *to wean, reconcile, accustom*, L. Edg. W. p. 80, 20, v. wenan.
 Wæn-spring *A wen or other natural mark or blemish in the body; nævus*, Som.
 Wæn-þol *A ram; aries*, Cot. 6.
 Wæn-wyrhta *A WAINWRIGHT, wheelwright; carpentarius*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.
 WÆPEN; *g. wæpnes; d. wæpne; n. [Plat. Dut. wapen n. a weapon, arms: Ger. waffe f: Old Ger. uuaphan: Ker. Ot. uuaffan: Lip. giuuepene arma: Wil. geuuffane: Moes. wepna arma: Dan. vaaben n. arms: Swed. wapen, wapn n: Icel. vopn n. arma. — Ihre is of opinion that the original signification of this word was harness or armour, and whatever covers and shelters the body; and hence it might be related to the Icel. veipa f. coarse woven cloth] A WEAPON; telum, ferrum: — Wæpnes ecge with weapon's edge, Cd. 89: L. pol. Alf. 34. Mid eallum his wæpnum cum tota ejus armatura, Ex. 14, 24. Wæpna weapons, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. Wæpna hus a house of weapons, an armoury, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. Gesyllan wæpna ge-*

- weald to give power of arms, *Cd.* 143. Wæpna onfon *weapons to take*, *Cd.* 94. Niman wæpn sumere arma, *Ex.* 32, 27. Gegripan wæpn *prehendere arma*, *Ps.* 34, 2. Wæpnu syllan to give arms, *Bt.* 3, 1. Mid wæpnum acwellan *armis conficere*, *Jos.* 10, 37, 40.
- ¹ Wæpen, wæpen-gecynd. *A reed, &c.*; calamus, veretrum, *Cot.* 163: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.
- Wæpen-bora, wæpn-bora *a weapon-bearer, a soldier*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.
- Wæpend *Male, masculine*; veretrum habens, masculus, *Jos.* 6, 21.
- Wæpende weeping, *Bd. S.* p. 480, 37: 627, 14, v. wepan.
- Wæpned, wæpned, wepned. *A male*; veretrum habens, mas:—God hig geworhte wæpned and wimman, *Mk.* 10, 6. Gebletsode metod alwihta, wif and wæpned *blessed (the) Lord of all things, female and male*, *Cd.* 10: 131. Ælc wæpned unusquisque mas, *Lk.* 2, 23.
- Wæpned, wæpned; *adj. Masculine, male*; masculus:—Wæpned bearn *a male infant*, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 14. Wæpned cild *a male child*, *Ex.* 1, 17, 18. Wæpned man masculus homo, vir, *Ex.* 23, 17: 34, 23. Du scealt wæpned men wes an on gewearde thou shalt to man be in subjection, *Cd.* 43, *Th.* p. 56, 29. Frumcenned wæpned cynnes primogenitus masculini generis, *Ex.* 34, 19. Gelwylc wæpned cynnes each of the male kind, *Cd.* 106: 107. Swa hwæt swa wæpned hades quicunque masculini sexus, *Ex.* 1, 22: *Num.* 1, 2.
- ^m Wæpen-getace, wæpen-tace [*wæpen a weapon, tæcan to teach*] *A WAPENTAKE*, or hundred, a division of a county, so called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms; wapentachium, nomen jurisdictionis hundredo analogæ, in quibusdam Angliæ comitatibus occurrens; datum, ut nonnulli volunt, quod homines intra talem circuitum commorantes, in usu et exercitio armorum temporibus præstitutis instructi essent, *L. Edg. sup. W.* p. 80, 55: *L. North. Presb.* 57.
- Wæpen-hus *A weapon-house, an armoury; armamentarium*, *Cot.* 11.
- Wæpenlic *Manly, male*; virilis, *Cot.* 40.
- Wæpen-þræc *A weapon's force,*

- power, war; armorum robur, bellum, *Cd.* 104.
- ⁿ Wæpen-wifestre *Male and female, an hermaphrodite*; mas-fœmina, hermaphroditus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.
- Wæp-man *a male, man*, *Deut.* 22, 5: *Mt.* 19, 4, v. wæpned.
- Wæpn weapons; wæpna weapons, of weapons, *Ex.* 32, 27: *Cd.* 93, v. wæpen.
- Wæpned *a male*, v. wæpned.
- Wæpned-wifestre *an hermaphrodite*, v. wæpen-wifestre.
- Wæpn-gewrixl *a vapouring of arms, a fighting*, *Lup.* 13.
- Wæpn-leās *weaponless, unarmed*; inermis, *Som.*
- Wæpnung, e; f. *Armour*; armatura, *Som.*
- Wæpun *a weapon, arms*, *Ps.* 56, 6, v. wæpen.
- WÆPS, wesp [*Plat. waps, weps, wesp*; *Dut. wesp*; *Ger. wespe*; *f. Old Ger. uuess*; *Mons. Glos. uussun vespæ*; *Dan. hveps*; *c. Fr. guepe, guespe*; *f. It. vespa*; *Sp. avispa*; *f. Port. bespa, vespa*; *f. Bret. gwespeden*; *f. According to Wachter, from the Old Ger. uuess* or wesso *a sting*; *Mons. Glos. uuassi aculei*. This opinion is more or less confirmed by the *Sp. avispar* to spur, drive with the spur. *Bilderdyk* refers to the *Dut.* and *Ger. gespe* *a buckle, or rather, as he pretends, the tongue of a buckle*; the *Lat. fibula*; so that *vespa* is wesp or gespfly the sting-fly: *Dut. gespvlieg*. The *Dut. gespen* or gispén is, to sting] *A WAPSE, WASP*; *vespa*, *R.* 22: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.
- ^o Wær *a man*, *Chr.* 560, v. wer.
- Wær the price of a man's life, *L. In.* 21, v. wer, were.
- WÆR, e; f. [*Plat. ware, wære, were cautela, pactio*; *Ger. gewähr*; *f. Old Ger. uuara fœdus*; *Schw. geuuer possessio*; *Ot. giuuario true, certain*; *Moes. gawairthi pax*; *Fr. garantie, garantie*; *f. It. Sp. garantia*; *f. Lat. mid. guaranda*; *Frs. warand m. security, warrant*] *A caution, compact, covenant, agreement*; *fœdus, pactum*:—Wære gemyndig *mindful of a compact*, *Cd.* 107. Habban wære mid habere *fœdus cum*, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 34. Ic þa wære forð soðe gelæste *I the compact still will truly execute*, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 10. Ða Abraham Abimelehe wære sealde then Abraham to Abimelech gave a covenant, *Cd.* 136, *Th.* p. 171, 20. On Godes wære in God's covenant, *Menol. F.* 432.

- ^p Wær; *comp. ra, re*; *adj. [Scot. wer, war aware, wary: Dut. ware*; *f. Old Ger. wer cautio et cautus*; *Ot. wara protection*; *Dan. varsom, vaersom wary*; *Swed. warsam cautious, wary*; *war aware*; *Icel. var cautus*] 1. *WARY, cautious, provident*; *cautus, astutus, vafer*. 2. *Prepared, ready*; *paratus, promptus*:—1. Beo [þu] wær æt þam þæt, &c. esto tu cautus de eo quod, &c. *Gen.* 24, 6: *L. Can. Eccl.* 21. Wærum wordum with cautious words, *Cd.* 32. Wærra more prudent, *Prov.* 15. 2. Beo ge wære estote vos parati, *Lk.* 12, 40. Hig sint wære illæ sunt promptæ, *Ex.* 1, 19.
- WÆR, wer, es; *m. [Plat. ware, währ a place in a river, separated by poles, to catch fish*; *warde*; *f. guard*; *Dut. ware*; *f. protection*; *warande*; *f. a park, warren*; *Ger. wehr n. a wear, dam*; *weiher, weier m. a fishpond*; *Ot. Wil. wiar vivarium*; *Dan. værn n. a fence, bulwark*; *Icel. ver n. mare piscosum, piscina stagnum*] 1. *An enclosure, also a hedge or fence*; *septum, sepimentum, retinaculum*. 2. *A fishpond, a place or engine for catching and keeping fish*, a WEAR; *septum piscatorium, vivarium, piscina, captura*. 3. *A fragment*; *clasma, frustum defractum*:—1. To anes æceres bræde on weal-stillinge, and to þære wære, gebirgeað xvi hida ad unius jugeri latitudinem, in munimenti oppugnatione, et ad septum, pertinent sexdecim hida, *Hick. Dis. Epist.* p. 109, 8, v. weal-stilling. 2. *Mon. Angl. I.* p. 260, 42: *Chr.* 656. On þam were þara fixa, *Lk.* 5, 9. 3. *Cot.* 50.
- ^q Wær war, v. uuerre.
- Wæran to defend, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 20, v. werian.
- Wær-bæra *A fishpond, a wear*; *piscina*, *Mon. Angl.* p. 260, 7.
- Wær-boda *a herald to denounce war or peace*; *belli nuncius, fecialis*, *Som.*
- Wær-borh, wer-borh. *A pledge or surety for the payment of the were or fine for slaying a man*; *fidejussor, sponsor*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 12, *W.* p. 53, 47: *L. pol. Edm.* 7.
- Wærc pain, *C. Mt.* 24, 8: *Bd. S.* p. 589, 31, v. weorc.
- Wærdian to defend, *Chr.* 1087, v. weardian, werian.
- Wærdon were; erant, *Ors.* 4, 10; for wurdon, v. weorðan.
- Wære wast, eras; were, erant, essent, v. wes an.

^r Wære of a covenant, v. wær.

Wæred an army, a multitude, Chr. 1052, v. werod.

Wærelice anxiously, cautiously, Bt. 32, 1, v. werelice, wærlíce.

Wæren were; erant, Bt. R. p. 159; for wæron, v. wesán.

Wær-fæhðe deadly feud; capitalis inimicitia, L. In. 46, 54.

Wær-fæst covenant-keeping, faithful, righteous; fæderis vel pacti tenax, Cd. 86:121:122.

Wærg, werg weary, cursed, Hymn: Bd. S. p. 580, 40: Cd. 42, v. werig, werég.

Wær-geapnis a pretty allusion to a thing, also a cunning device; argumentum, Som.

Wær-genga, wer-genga A stranger, ranger; advena, Cd. 208.

Wærgian to curse, R. Mt. 5, 11, v. wirgian.

Wærging a curse, v. wirginis.

Wærgolnes a curse, Conf. pecc. v. wirginis.

Wærg-rod a gallows, fork, v. wæarh-rod.

Wærgð A curse; maledictio, Cd. 215.

Wær-ham [Asser. Flor. Werham: Hunt. Warram.—wær an enclosure, ham a dwelling, a fortified dwelling] WARHAM; locus in agro Dorsetensi, Chr. 978:980.

^s Wærian to defend, Ors. 5, 7, v. werian.

Wæring a wall, bank, v. wering.

Wæring-wic [Hunt. Hovd. Warewic: Brom. Wyrengewyke: Kni. Warwych, Warwyk.—wering a bulwark, wic a dwelling, a fortified dwelling; aggere munitus vicus] WARWICK. Suspiciatus est autem Gibson in Camd. hoc fuisse oppidum Romanorum Præsidium dictum, ubi præfectus equitum Dalmaticorum stationem habuit, Chr. 913.

Wæringwicscir WARWICKSHIRE; comitatum hunc, unacum Wigorniensi, Staffordiensi, Salopiensis parte Cissabrina, et Cestrensi, incolebant antiquitus Cornavii, Chr. 1016.

Wærlæht Forewarned; præmonitus, Som.

Wærlan, biwærlan; p. de. To pass by; præterire, C. Jn. 9, 1.

Wær-leás faithless; qui pactum non servat, infidus, perfidus, Cod. Exon. 91 b, 12: Cd. 4.

Wær-lic Cautious, wary, provident; cautus, L. pol. Alf. 1.

Wærlíce WARILY, cautiously, safely; caute, tuto:—Farað wærlíce ite caute, Jos. 2, 16: L. Eccl. Cnut.: Mk. 14, 44.

^t Wærlicnys, se; f. WEARINESS, caution, circumspection; cautio, Som.

Wær-loga, wer-loga A belier or breaker of his agreement or pledge; fœdus vel fidem fallens, fœdifragus, hypocrita, Jdth. p. 22, 22: Lup. 19: Cd. 64.

Wær-lot a cautious lot, cunning, deceit, Cot. 92, 18.

Wærm warm, v. wearm.

Wærmung WARMING; calefactio:—Betwih þa wærmunge inter calefactionem vel calefaciendum, i.e. dum se calefaceret, Bd. S. p. 540, 34.

Wærnian to beware, take heed, Bt. 41, 3, v. warnian.

Wærnung, e; f. [wyrnan to deny] A denying, refusal; denegatio, L. Athelst. 3, tit.

Wærod an army, a host, Chr. 998, v. werod.

Wæron were; erant, essent, Bt. 1, v. wesán.

Wærra worse, v. wyrs.

Wærra more cautious; comp. of wær.

Wærsa worse, Chr. 978, v. wyrs.

Wær-sagol cautious or wary in speech; cautus sermone, Off. Reg. 15.

Wær-scipe wariness, caution, prudence; circumspectio, Bt. 27, 2: 34, 6.

^u Wærst worst, Chr. 1087, v. wyrst.

Wærstlic Belonging to bodily exercise; palæstricus, Cot. 158, 202, Lye.

WÆRTER, es; m. [Ger. wärter m. a keeper: Old. Ger. wart.—Lye says, Huic affinis est vox Al. wart a place; and adj. wart present, nec non A.-S. and-weard present] One possessing a place, a dweller; locum possidens, incola:—Wærteras be morum dwellers by (the) moors, Chr. 560.

Wærð worthy, notable, famous, Bt. R. p. 194, v. weorð.

Wær-þeod a nation, Menol. F. 252, v. wer-þeod.

Wær-word a word of caution, a forewarning.

Wæs was; eram, erat; p. of wesán.

Wæs Water; aqua, Lye.

Wæsc, wesc. A washing; lotio, R. Conc. 2.

Wæscan; pp. awæscen to wash; lavare, Bd. S. p. 610, 11, MS. T., v. wacsán.

Wæscere A WASHER; lotor, Som.

Wæsc-ern a washing-place, a wash-house; lavatorium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.

Wæsc-hus a wash-house, laundry; lavatorium, Som.

^v Wæscing A WASHING; lotio, ablutio, Som.

Wæsend, wasend, es; m. The WEASAND, windpipe; gurgulio, rumen, Elf. gl. Som. p. 70.

Wæsp a wasp, v. wæps.

Wæst west, v. west.

Wæsten a desert, waste, Gen. 13, 12, v. westen.

Wæst-ern a desert place, C. R. Jn. 6, 3, v. weste.

Wæstling A sheet, blanket, covering; lodix, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

WÆSTM, westm, es; m. [Icel. vist f. mansio domestica, cibus; vistir f. pl. commeatus, alimentata] 1. Fruit, increase; fructus.

2. Gain, usury; quæstus, usura. 3. Offspring, young; proles, fœtus. 4. Form, stature, strength; incrementum, aucti corporis statura, robur:—1. Landes wæstmas terræ fructus, Deut. 1, 25: 28, 4, 18, 42: 32, 13: Jos. 5, 11. Teoðe þæs gearlices westmes tenth of the yearly fruit, L. Athelst. pref. 2. Bringangodnewæstm

producere bonum fructum, Mt. 3, 10: Lk. 3, 9: 12, 16. Etan wæstmas edere fructus, Lev. 25, 22: 26, 20. Treow wæstm wircende arbor fructum producus, Gen. 1, 11, 12. Ðæra wæstma tid fructuum tempus, Mt. 21, 34. Ðæs monðes tid niwra wæstma mensis tempus novorum fructuum, Ex. 23, 15. Wæstmum gewlo with fruits adorned, Cd. 85. Butan wæstme sine fructu, Mt. 13, 22: Mk. 4, 19.

Don medemne wæstm þære dædbote dare dignum fructum pœnitentia, Mt. 3, 8. 2. Of wæstme he alyseð sawla heora ex usuris redimet animas eorum, Ps. 71, 14. 3. Innoðes wæstm uteri fructus, Deut. 28, 4, 18: Lk. 1, 42. Nytena wæstm jumentorum proventus sive proles, Deut. 28, 4, 18. 4. Wynlic wæstm beauteous form, Cd. 14.

Stranglic on wæstme strong in form, Elf. T. p. 33. Lytel on wæstmum parvus in statura, Lk. 19, 3. Be wæstmum wigcuron by (his) strength chose (each) warrior, Cd. 155.

^w Wæstm-bære, wæstm-berende. Fruit-bearing, fruitful; frugifer, fœcundus, Ex. 33, 3: Num. 13, 19: Bt. 23: Bd. S. p. 476, 34: 493, 2.

Wæstm-bærnys, se; f. Fruitfulness; fertilitas, fœcunditas:—Landes wæstm-bærnys terræ fertilitas, Bd. S. p. 483, 15: 493, 8.

Wæstmian To bring forth fruit, to fructify; fructificare, C. R. Mk. 4, 28.

^x Wæstm-leás *fruitless, unfruitful*, *R. Mt.* 13, 22.

Wæstm-sceat [*sceat money, tribute*] *Gain by money, usury; usura, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58: C. Ps. 54, 11.*

Wæstm-seten *A planting; plantatio, R. Mt.* 15, 13, *Lye.*

Wæt, hwet; *adj. WET, moist; humidus, liquidus, udus:—Bt.* 33, 4. Wætan hrægel aset-tan *udam vestem deponere, Bd. S. p. 631, 24.*

WÆTA, wæte, an; *m. f. [Dan. væde, vædske, vaadhed c: Swed. wäta f: Icel. væta f. humor, aqua] WET, moisture, drink, liquor, water; humor, humiditas, liquor:—Hwylum fliht se wæta þæt dryge sometimes the wet flies the dry, Bt. 39, 13. Æt and wæt food and drink, R. Ben. 43, 49. Halig wæt holy water, L. Can. Edg. 43. Wætan næfde humorem non habebat, Lk. 8, 6. Drift þone wætan expellit humorem, Bt. p. 195. Wætan wið hunige mengian to mix liquor with honey, Bt. 15. He bæc þa wætan þære uncystan portavit humorem vitii, Bd. S. p. 495, 26.*

^y Wætan, gewætan, gewetan; *p. te; pp. gehweted. To WET; irrigare, humectare:—Of tearum minum ic wæte lachrymis meis irriquo, Ps. 6, 6. He wætte humectavit, Guthl. Vit. 20.*

WÆTER, es; *pl. wæteru, wætru, wætro; n. [Plat. Dut. water n: Frs. weter, wetir n: Ger. wasser n: Tat. uuazzar: Isd. uuazsar: Ot. uuazar: Moes. wate: Dan. vand n: Swed. watten n: Icel. vatn n. aqua, lacus: Slav. voda: Sans. oud'ha, va: Mehratt. oudak. According to Plato in his Cratylus, the Greek ὕδωρ water, is of Phrygian origin, Wachter] WATER; aqua:—And þæt wæter asceortode þe wæs on þam buteruce, Gen. 21, 15. Halig wæter holy water, L. In. 78. Flodes wæter rivi aqua, Ex. 7, 17, 18. An drinc cealdes wæteres haustus frigidæ aquæ, Mt. 10, 42. Calic full wæteres calix plenus aquæ, Mk. 9, 41. Æt þam wætere apud aquam, Ex. 2, 5. Of wætere ex aqua, Ex. 2, 10: Mt. 3, 16. Manega wætro multæ aquæ, Jn. 3, 23. Totwæman þa wæteru fram þam wæterum dividere aquas ab aquis, Gen. 1, 6, 7.—Wæter-adl water disease, the dropsy.—Wæter-ædra a water-drain, water-course, waterfall, Ps. 41, 9.—Wæter-*

ælfæ water-elf, a nymph; aquæ nymphæ, Nāiades, Cot. 142.

—Wæter-berere *water-bearer; lixa. —Wæter-boh a water bough, a succulent shoot, a sprig; surculus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68. —Wæter-bolla a dropsical man; hydropicus. —Wæter-bora a water-bearer. —Wæter-buc a water-bucket, a pitcher, Lk. 22, 10. —Wæter-buca a water-spider; aquatica aranea, tippula, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60. —Wæter-byden a water-barrel, a butt, hogshead; dolium. —Wæter-croc, wæter-crog a water-crock, water-pot; olla, lagena, Cot. 176. —Wæter-cruse a WATER-CRUISE; hydria, urceus —Wæter-fæsten a water fastness; aquarum munimentum, Chr. 894. —Wæter-fat, wæter-fæt a WATER-VAT, a flagon; hydria, canalis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60: Jn. 4, 28: Ex. 2, 16. —Wæter-flaxa a WATER-FLASK, a flagon; lagena, amphora, Mk. 14, 13. —Wæter-flod a water-flood, an inundation, Ors. 1, 6. —Wæter-full full of water, dropsical. —Wæter-fyrhtnys water fright, hydrophobia; aquæ metus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57. —Wæter-gelad a water way, a conduit; aquæ ductus, Cot. 1. —Wæter-ge-wæsc a water-wash, a muddy stream; aquarum alluvies, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. —Wæter-gyte a pouring out of water, a sign in the zodiac, Æqu. Vern. 7. —Wæter-leás WATER-LESS, dry, Gen. 37, 24. —Wæter-mele [mele a vessel, cup] a water vessel, a bason, Elf. gl. Wæter-nædre a water-snake, a serpent. —Wæter-ordal water ordeal, a trial by water, L. In. 77. —Wæter-pund Norma, R. 62; libella aquatica. —Wæter-pytt a water-pit, a pit, pool; puteus aquæ, cisterna, Gen. 16, 14: 21, 19: Ex. 7, 19, 24. —Wæter-sceat, wæter-scyte a water-sheet, a towel; mappa, linteolum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61. —Wæter-scyte a body of waters, the sea; aquagium, Jud. 15, 18. —Wæter-scyte a towel, a sign in the zodiac; aquarius signum, Æqu. Vern. 7. —Wæter-seað a water cistern or well; aquæ cisterna, puteus, Guthl. Vit. 4. —Wæter-seoc WATER-SICK, dropsical; hydropicus, Lk. 14, 2. —Wæter-seocnys water-sickness, dropsy; hydrops. —Wæter-sol a water-pool, a pool; piscina, H. Jn. 5, 2. —Wæter-sprync, wæter-sprync a WATER-SPRING, Cd. 192. —Wæ-*

ter-steal a water place, a lake, marsh; aquæ locus, stagnum, palus, Guthl. Vit. 3. —Wæter-þeote a canal of water, a cataract, L. Ps. 41, 9: Gen. 7, 11: 8, 2. —Wæter-þruh a canal, a passage for water; canalis, aquæ ductus, Cot. 31. —Wæter-weg a water way, crossway; aquosa via, trames, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67. —Wæter-wryte a vessel measuring hours by the running of water, the ancients using water, as we do sand, for hour-glasses; clepsydra, Cot. 52. —Wæter-wyrt water-wort, the plant maidenhair; callitrichon herba, Herb. 48.

Wæterian, gewæterian, gewætrian; *p. ode; pp. gewæterod; v. a. To WATER, moisten; adquare, irrigare:—Orf wæterian pecus adquare, Ex. 2, 16. Wæterode hire heorde adquavit ejus gregem, Gen. 29, 10. Wæterode hig adquavit eos, Ps. 77, 18: Gen. 29, 3. To wætrienne neorxnawang ad irrigandum Paradisum, Gen. 2, 10. Wætriende ealre þære eorðan bradnysse irrigans universæ terræ superficiem, Gen. 2, 6.*

^c Wæterig; *adj. WATERY; aquosus:—Wæterig æcer a watery field, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

-wæða, in composition denotes a leader, general; dux:—Here-wæða a leader of an army. Ðæs here-wæðan heafod ducis caput, Jdth. p. 23, 17.

Wæðan *To hunt, rout, drive; venari, fugare:—Wæðan mid hundum to hunt with hounds, Bt. R. p. 172. Wide wæðde widely drove, Cd. 167.*

WÆTL *A swathe, bandage; fascia, L. M. 2, 22.*

Wætlinga-stræt [*Flor. Wætlingastreate: Dunel. Wætlingastrete: Hunt. Watlingastrete, Watlingstreet: Hovd. Wætlingstrete, Watlingastrete, Wætlingestrete: Kni. Watlyngstrete. Flor. An. 1013, p. 614, dicit, Strata quam filii Watlæ regis ab orientali mare usque ad occidentale per Angliam straverunt: sed, interprete Somnero, medicorum via a wædla the poor, stræt a way, ab egenis scilicet ut fieri assolet mendicandi gratia frequentata; vel quod liberrimus per eam, etiam mendicissimis, transitus pateat] WATLING-STREET, a Roman road leading from Dover to Cardigan, Chr. 1013; Una ex quatuor viis celeberrimis, totam Angliam a diversis plagis percurrentibus, admirando Romanorum opere*

constratis. *Lelandus in Itin.* vol. vi. p. 120, edit. Oxon. 1744, ita hanc viam describit: Secunda via principalis dicitur *Watelingstreate*, tendens ab euro-austro in Zephyrum Septentrionalem. Incipit enim a Dovaria, tendens per medium Cantiae, juxta London, per S. Albanum, Dunstapulum, Stratfordiam, Towcestriam, Litleburne, per montem Gilberti juxta Salopiam, deinde per Stratton, et per medium Walliae, usque Cardigan.

^d Wæto wet, v. wæta.

Wætrung, e; f. A WATERING; adaquatio, Som.

Wæwærðlice, wæwyrðlice. *Forwardly, severely*; proterve, morose, *Wulfst. Paræn.* 9.

Wæx grew, Chr. 656; for weox, v. weaxan.

Wæx wax, Ps. 96, 5, v. weax.

Wæx-bred, wex-bred a table covered with wax to write upon, a writing-table; cerea tabula, tabula pugillaris:—*Lk.* 1, 63. Stænene wæx-breda lapideæ tabulæ, *Ex.* 31, 18.

WAFIAN; ic wafige; p. ode; pp. od. [*North Count.* waffle to wave, fluctuate, *Brocket*, p. 226: *Plat.* sweben: *Dut.* zweven: *Frs.* swiwa: *Ger.* schweifen, schweben: *Icel.* vofa spectrum, manes; vofi, at vofa yfir ingruere, imminere; at vofraz spectri instar ferri; to hover like an apparition; vafi m. dubium, dubitatio; vafa supereminere] To hesitate, be astonished, amazed; vacillare, obstupescere, stupore admirari:—*Hwa ne wafað þæs who is not astonished at this, Bt.* 39, 3: *Bt. R.* p. 192, 193: 14, 2. Hæleð wafedon people were amazed, *Cd.* 146. Eowre fynd wafiað eowre vestri inimici obstupescunt de vobis, *Lev.* 26, 32: *Deut.* 28, 34: *Bt.* 22, 1. Fluctuare, hæsitare, *Cot.* 120: *R. Mt.* 12, 20.

^e Wafol, waful. Hesitating through astonishment, doubting; propter stuporem fluctuans, vacillans, *Lye.*

Wafung, e; f. 1. Amazement, dread, horror; stupor, exstasis. 2. A spectacle, sight; spectaculum:—1. Hæfð ge-eced mine wafunga hath increased my amazement, *Bt.* 39, 2. Mid wafunge gesloh stupore percussit, *Bd.S.* p. 575, 7. Mid swiðlicre wafunge cum magna ecstasi, *Jud.* 16, 27. 2. *R.* 101: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wafung-stede, wafung-stow a place for a sight, a theatre;

spectaculi locus, theatrum, *R.* 55: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

^f WAG, wah, es; m. [*Plat.* vacke, vack, fak n. interstice, partition, the wall or partition of a house: *Dut.* vak n. an empty place or space: *Frs.* fech f. wach m. a wall: *Ger.* fach n. in its signification of partition, wall: *Dan.* fag n. partition, story; væg c. wall, roof, partition: *Swed.* wägg m. a wall, partition: *Icel.* veggr m. paries, cuneus] A wall; paries, murus:—*Studu þæs wages the studs of the wall*; posta parietis, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 29. Huses wah a wall of a house, *Bt.* 36, 7. Seo studu gefæstnad to þam wage destina adfixa parieti, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 32, 36. Wrat in wage wrote on (the) wall, *Cd.* 210. Binnan wagum within walls, *L. Edw. Guthr.* 1: *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 2.

Wag a weight, *L. In.* 70, v. wæg.

Wagele WAYLEIGH or WHALLEY, *Lancashire, Chr.* 664.

Wag-hrægel wall-clothing, tapestry, a veil, *C. R. Mk.* 15, 38.

^g WAGIAN; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat.* wegen: *Dut.* *Ger.* bewegen: *Old Ger.* uuagon, uuechan, bebegen, pewegen, bewigen movere: *Moes.* wagan, gawagjan agitare, concutere: *Dan.* bevæge: *Swed.* beweka, wagga to waddle; wika to turn, move: *Icel.* vaga or vaggra pagari, varicare. This word, *Adelung* says, is the mother of a very numerous progeny, to which belong, *Ger.* weg way, away; wagen waggon, balance; wagen to hazard; wiegen to rock; woge a wave; wackeln to waggle. It is visibly allied to the *Grk.* ἀγείν, and the *Lat.* agere] To WAG, shake, move to and fro; vacillare, labare:—*Se wuda wagode the wood shook, Bt.* 35, 6. His teð ne wagedon ejus dentes non vacillabant, *Deut.* 34, 7.

Wag-rift, wah-rift wall-clothing, tapestry, *Mt.* 27, 51: *Mk.* 15, 38.

Wag - pearl a wall; paries, *L. Ps.* 61, 3.

Wagung, e; f. A WAGGING, shaking; vacillatio:—*Wagung toða a shaking of teeth, Herb.* 97, 2.

Wah a wall, *Ors.* 5, 15: *T. Ps.* 79, 13, v. wag.

Wah-mela herba ad vomitionem promovendam, *L. M.* 2, 52.

Wah-rift tapestry, v. wag-rift.

Wah-þyling wall-boarding; tabulatorium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67, v. þiling.

Wa-la! oh if! v. wa, &c.

^h Walan WALES, marks of stripes or blows; vibices, Som.

Walan riches, *C. Mt.* 13, 22; for welan, v. wela.

Walas The Welsh, Britons; Walli, Britanni:—*Unrim Walena innumerable Welsh*; magnus numerus Britannorum, *Chr.* 607, *Ing.* p. 30, 2, 8, v. wealh.

WALCA; an, m. q. A veil; velum, peplus, *Gen.* 38, 14.

Walch A stranger; peregrinus, barbarus, *Cot.* 29; perhaps for walh, v. wealh.

Wal-crigge the goddess of war, &c. v. wæl-cyrig.

WALD [*Plat.* walt, waldt f. power: *Dut.* geweld n. violence, force: *Frs.* wald m. power: *Ger.* gewalt f. power: *Ker.* kiuualtida: *Isd.* chiuualdi: *Ot.* giuualt, walt: *Wil.* geuualt, giwalt, kiwalt: *Moes.* waldufini potestas: *Dan.* vælde c. völd c. gevalt c. power: *Swed.* wälde, wöld n: *Icel.* valld, velldi n. potestas: *Wel.* glewder, glewddid, glewyd courage, strength: *Bohm.* wlda, wlada: *Lat.* validitas strength, v. wealdan] Power, dominion; potestas, dominium. Used in composition to signify a ruler, governor, lord; as, *Ethelwald a noble ruler*, v. geweald.

ⁱ Wald a weald, wood, forest, *Jdth.* p. 24, 25, v. weald.

Waldan, anwaldan. To rule, govern, command; dominari, gubernare, imperare:—*Weorulde waldeð governs (the) world, Bt. R.* p. 185: 177: 179: 182: 196, v. wealdan.

Walde would; for wolde; p. of willan.

Waldend, es; m. [*part. of waldan to govern*] A ruler, governor, lord; imperator, gubernator, dominus:—*Unc is mihtig God waldend wraðmod with us is mighty God, (the) ruler, angry, Cd.* 38, *Th.* p. 50, 25. Ic eom se waldend I am the Lord, *Cd.* 100. Se ælmihtiga waldend the almighty Lord, *Bt. R.* p. 197. Waldend usser our ruler, *Cd.* 85. Lifes waldend Lord of life; vitæ dominus, *Bt. R.* p. 180: 182. Wuldres waldend Lord of glory, *Cd.* 173. Hehsta heofones waldend heaven's highest ruler, *Cd.* 16: 32. Rodora waldend ruler of skies, *Cd.* 60. Engla waldend angels' ruler, *Cd.* 217. Gasta waldend ruler of spirits; spirituum dominus, *Cd.* 99. Sigora waldend lord of triumphs, *Cd.* 6. Weroda waldend ruler of hosts or armies, *Cd.* 190. Ealra gescefta wyrhta and waldend

of all creatures creator and ruler, *Cd.* 226. Wyrda waldend ruler of destinies, *Cd.* 163. Waldendes word the Lord's words, *Cd.* 126, *Th.* p. 161, 22. Gewit þu þinne eft waldend secan go thou again thy lord to seek, *Cd.* 104.

Waldend, es; *adj.* Ruling, powerful, supreme; imperans, gubernans: — Waldend God supreme God, *Cd.* 26. Ðagodan bioð simle waldende the good are always powerful, *Bt.* 36, 3. Wald-mora a parsnip, *v.* weal-mora.

Walġ, walġ entire, sound, whole, *v.* on-walġ.

Walh *A* harrow; *occa*, *Cot.* 143. Walh *a* stranger, *v.* wealh.

Wal-habuc *a* falcon, *v.* wealh-hafoc.

Walh-færeld *a* journey of strangers, *a* passage, passing; peregrinorum iter, transitus, *Hem.* p. 32.

Wal-hnut, walh-hnutu. A WAL-NUT, *a* foreign nut; peregrina nux, *Som.*

Walh-stod *an* interpreter, *Bd.* *S.* p. 526, 2, *v.* wealh-stod.

Walic [wa woe, lic like] Woe-ful; tristis, luctuosus, *Cd.* 215.

Walingeford Wallingford, *Chr.* 1126, *v.* Wealingaford.

Wall *a* wall, *Cd.* 186: *Bd.* *S.* p. 481, 23, *v.* weal.

Wallende raging, *Bd.* *S.* p. 509, 22; for weallende; part. of weallan.

Waller-wente Foreign men, strangers; peregrini, *i. e.* Britanni ita dicti a Saxonibus, *L. North. Pres.* 51, *Lye.*

Wal-reaf slaughter, spoil, *L. In. sub finem*, *v.* wæl-reaf.

Wal-þræd *a* wall-thread; perpendiculum; ita dictum propter frequentem ejus in exstrukione murorum usum, *Cot.* 180.

Wal-tun [wall, weal *a* wall, tun *a* dwelling; ad aggerem villa] WALTON, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.

Walwian to wallow, *Bd.* *S.* p. 533, 40, *v.* wealwian.

Wal-wyrt WALLWORT, dwarfelder; ebulus, sambucus humilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

Wam *a* spot, fault, *L. Eccl.* 30, *v.* wom.

WAMB, e; *f.* [Plat. wamm, wampe *f.* Dut. wam, wamstuk *f.* the belly part of fish: Frs. wamb *n.* Ger. wampe *f.* Old Ger. wambe uterus, venter: Lip. wambon utero: Tat. speaking of Jonas, in thes uueles uuambu in the whale's belly: Rab. Maur. huuamba

venter: Moes. wamba venter: Dan. vom *c.* Swed. wamb, wamm *f.* Icel. vömb *f.* venter infimus; vambi *m.* ventricosus; vembill *m.* abdomen]

1. The WOMB; uterus. 2. The belly, stomach; venter: — 1. Wæstm wambe fructus uteri, *C. Ps.* 126, 4. Of wambe moder minre ab utero matris meæ, *C. Ps.* 21, 9. 2. Gæð on þa wambe cedit in ventrem, *Mt.* 15, 17, 12. His wambe gefyllan ejus ventrem implere, *Lk.* 15, 16: *L. Eccl.* 45. Seo inre wamb interior venter, *alvus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71. Seo utre wamb exterior venter, *id.*—Wamb-ablawung the puffing up or a swelling in the bowels.—Wamb-adl disease of the bowels, belly-ache.—Wambe-coðe *a* disease of the bowels, *Som.*—Wambe-fræcnys gluttony, ravening; ingluvies, voracitas, *Som.*—Wambe-heardnys costiveness; ventris durities, *L. M. Som.*—Wamb-wræc pain of the bowels; ventris dolor, *Lye.*

Wamm *a* spot, *v.* wam.

Wan, wann, wanna Wan, pale, livid, dusky, dark; lividus, luridus, pallidus, ater, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *Bt.* *R.* p. 155: *Jdth.* p. 24, 25: *Cd.* 93, *v.* wonn.

Wan laboured, *v.* winnan.

Wana, an; *m.* [Plat. wan, waan: Dut. waan, wan, only in compound words: Old Dut. wan defectus, indigentia: Frs. wan, won *n.* defectus, diminutio: Ger. wahn empty: Old Ger. wan: Ot. uuan: Ker. uuan, uuesan deesse; uuan ist deest; uuan sint desunt: Moes. wan deficientia, inopia, opus habere, indigere; wanan quod deest: Dan. van *an* inseparable preposition, signifying a defect, as vanære dishonour: Swed. wan accustomed, wont; but wan, in compound words, like the Dan. signifies a defect: Icel. van *n.* defectus, quod infra justum modum est; vanr inops: Ir. Gael. ban vacant, waste: Arab. وني wny,

wane he waned and languished; torpuit languitque, *Weston's Oriental Lang.* p. 234. The Lat. vanus is nearly related to wana: Sans. wana empty] *A* deficiency, want, lack; deficientia, inopia: — Sumes þinges wana *a* want of something, *Bt.* 34, 9. Ænies willan wana *a* want of any wish, *Bt.* 11, 1: 26, 1: 29, 1. Æniges willan and æniges godes wana *a* lack of

any wish and of any good, *Bt.* 34, 1. Nanes godes wana *a* deficiency of no good, *Bt.* 34, 1. Hlafes wana panis inopia, *Gen.* 47, 13.

Wana, wona; *adj.* (It has only the def. form, whether used definitely or indefinitely.) Deficient, wanting, lacking, imperfect, void; deficient, imperfectus, expers, absens: — Sum þing wana something wanting, *Bt.* 34, 1. Hwæt is me gyt wana quid mihi adhuc deficient est, *i. e.* deest, *Mt.* 19, 20. An þing þe is wana una res tibi deest, *Mk.* 10, 21: *Lk.* 18, 22. Wæs eow ænig þing wana eratne vobis ulla res deficient? *Lk.* 22, 35. Naht wona bið nihil deest, *v.* *Ps.* 33, 9. Anes wana twentig twenty wanting of one, nineteen, *Bd.* *S.* p. 614, 21. Anes wona twentig, *Bd.* *S.* p. 563, 15.

Wana-beam Spindle-tree; fusanum arbor, *Cot.* 88, 165.

WANCOL, woncol; *def.* se wanc-la; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. wankel unstable, wavering: Dan. vankelmodig: Swed. wankelmodig: Icel. vanki *m.* vertigo] Unstable, unsteady, WANCLE; instabilis, lubricus, vacillans: — Þu hæfst ongyten þa wancan or wonclan truwa þæs blindan lustes thou hast understood the unstable promises of the blind desire, *Bt.* 7, 2: 20.

Wand wound, bended, wheeled, *Cd.* 23, *v.* windan.

Wand *A* colour made of ceruse and ruddle burnt together; sandyx, cerussa, *Som.* *v.* wád.

Wand *A* mole; talpa, *Som.*

WANDIAN; *ic* wandige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To fear, blench, to fear with love or reverence, to be afraid, to be awe-struck, to omit, neglect; vereri, præ metu sive reverentia alicujus, omittere, negligere, differre, personam accipere, iniquus esse: — Ic wandige vereor, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 27. For hira feonda yrræ ic ne wandode propter eorum inimicorum iram ego non veritus sum, *Deut.* 32, 27. Soðes ne wanda veritatem ne negligas, *Ex.* 23, 2: *Deut.* 15, 10: 23, 21. Ne wanda þu for ricum ne iniquus sis propter divitem, *Deut.* 16, 19. Þu ne wandast for nanum menn tu non vereris vel personam accipis, propter nullum hominem, *Mt.* 22, 16: *Lk.* 20, 21. Ne wandað he for ricum non personam accipit ille propter divitem, *Deut.* 10, 17: *Gen.* 19,

16. Wandode se wisa^a the sage was awe-struck, *Cd.* 202.
- ° Wandigende; *adj.* Fearful, slow, neglectful; negligens, remissus, tardus: — Wandigende æt ælcum weorce negligent at all work, *Past.* 20.
- Wandlung, *e; f.* A changeableness, moving; instabilitas, mutabilitas: — On heora wandlunga in their changeableness, *Bt.* 7, 2.
- Wandodlice Slowly, sparingly; tarde, parce, *Som.*
- WANDRIAN; *ic* wandrige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat.* Old Dut. Ger. wandern, wandern to wander: *Dan.* vandre: *Swed.* wandra: *Icel.* (without the w) andrapedentim vel lente gradior; *Slav.* wandrowati: *It.* andare: *Sp.* Port. andar: *Ind.* anduare: *Lat.* vadere. Wandrian is related to the Dut. Ger. &c. wandelen to go, walk] To WANDER, vary, stray, err; errare, vagari: — Se wandrað ofer oðrum steorran which wander over other stars, *Bt.* 36, 2: *Bt. R.* p. 185. Hi læs reccað hu sio wyrd wandrige they care less how fortune varies, *Bt.* 39, 7: 39, 6.
- Wand-wurpe, wand-wyrpe. A mole, want, or moldiwarp; talpa, *R.* 59: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.
- ° Waneng, waning a lessening, weeping, *v.* wanung.
- WANG, wong, *es; m.* [*East. Ang.* wong, *Forby's Vocab.* p. 379: *Dan.* vænger *c.* fields or meadows surrounded with hedges] A plain, field, WONG, land; planities, campus: — Unc staðol wongas secan to seek fixed plains (lands) for us, *Cd.* 91. Wongas blostmum blowað fields blow with blossoms, *Menol. F.* 178. Grene wongas green plains, *Cd.* 80. Whitig is se wong beautiful is the field, *Cod. Exon.* p. 56 a, 2. On wonge wibed settan in (the) plain an altar placed, *Cd.* 90. Sæl wongas fertile fields, *Cd.* 64. Stan wongas stony fields, *Cod. Exon.* 130 a, 15.
- Wang cheek, jaw, *v.* weng.
- Wang-beard the beard; maxillaris barba, *L. M.* 2, 16.
- Wangere, wongere. A place for the cheek, a pillow or bolster; cervical, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60: *Bd. S.* p. 580, 16.
- Wang-toð, wong-toð a jaw-tooth, a grinder; maxillaris, caninus vel molaris dens, *L. pol. Alf.* 40: *C. Ps.* 57, 6.
- Wan-hæfelnes Want; deficientia habendi, inopia, *L. Ps.* 43, 27.

- Wan-hælð a deficiency in health, weakness, *Scint.* 12.
- Wan-hafa, wan-hafol. Poor, needy; qui non habet, inops, egenus, *Bas. R.* 4.
- Wan-hafnes Want, poverty, need; inopia, *Ps.* 33, 9.
- Wan-hal Deficient in health, unsound, sick, maimed; non sanus, invalidus, ægrotus, mancus, *Mt.* 18, 8: *Mk.* 9, 43: *Lk.* 14, 13, 21.
- Wan-halnys Deficiency in health, weakness; invaletudo, imbecillitas, *C. R. Ben.* 50.
- Wan-help a deficiency in help, weakness.
- Wan-hlytne Without part, free, absent from; exsors, *Cot.* 79, *Som.*
- WANIAN, gewanian, awanian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat.* dwanen to fade away: *Frs.* wania, wonia, wonnia to diminish: *Icel.* vana imminuere] 1. *v. a.* To diminish, take away, cut off, lessen; minuere, auferre, demere, amputare. 2. *v. n.* To WANE, decrease, become less, waste, decay; minui, decrescere, deficere: — 1. Þu wanoðest hine minuisti eum, *Ps.* 8, 6. Wanige his weorðscype diminishes his dignity, *L. Ethelr. Const. W.* p. 108. Ne ge wanian or waniað of þam neque vos detrahite de eo, *Deut.* 4, 2: 12, 32. 2. Siððan hit wanian onginð after it begins to decay, *Bt.* 34, 9. Þa wætera begunnon to wanigenne, *Gen.* 8, 3. Hyt gebyrað þæt ic wanige oportet ut ego decrescam, *Jn.* 3, 30. Ne wexð ne wanað neither waxeth nor waneth, *Bt.* 42. Þa wætera wanedon aquæ minuebantur, *Gen.* 8, 5.
- ° WANIAN [*Plat.* Dut. wenen: *Frs.* wena: *Ger.* weinen: *Ot.* &c. weinan, weinon: *Moes.* qweinon, queinan: *Dan.* væne: *Swed.* hwina, wina to whine: *Icel.* veina, qveina lamentari] To deplore, lament, bewail, WHINE; plorare, ejulare: — Wanende lamenting, *Cod. Exon.* p. 22 b, 6: *Ors.* 4, 5: 5, 12.
- Waniendlic, wanigendlic. Diminutive, little; diminutivus, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 5.
- Waning A WANING, lessening; diminutio, *Lye.*
- Wann wan, dusky, *v.* won.
- Wannan To be WAN or pale; pallescere, *Som.*
- Wann-hale sick, *v.* wan-hal.
- Wanniht Black and blue, wan; lividus, *Cot.* 119.
- Wan-scrydd deficiency in clothing, badly clothed, *Som.*

- Wansian To lessen, diminish; minuere, *Chr.* 656.
- Wansið, *es; m.* Misfortune, *Th. An.*
- Wan-speda Poverty, want; defectus opum, inopia, *Ors.* 3, 7.
- Wan-spediga Less happy or rich, poor; minus felix vel dives, inops, *Lev.* 25, 25.
- Wanung a diminution, lamenting, bewailing; diminutio, lamentatio, tumultus, *Cot.* 69: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. gr. 48: *C. Mk.* 5, 38, *v.* wonung.
- Wan-wægende suffering a decrease, decreasing.
- Wapean to waver, to be astonished, *v.* wafian.
- WAPELIAN, wapolian [*Icel.* vappa ægre pedes movere; vapp n. infantum primus usus pedum, avium gressus] To burst out, to bubble, WABBLE; scatere, ebullire, effervescere, *Cantic. Habac. Prov.* 15.
- Wapul pompholix, *Som.*
- WA'R [*North Count.* ware sea-weed; alga marina: *Scot.* ware, wair fucus vesiculosus: *Dut.* wier n. sea-weed; zostera marina, which in some parts of Holland is used to make and repair the dikes, and also to stuff mattresses] Sea-weed; alga, *Cot.* 11.
- ° WAR [*Plat.* war: *Dut.* gewaar: *Ger.* gewahr sciens, providens: *Dan.* vær, var: *Icel.* var cautus; vari m. cautela] AWARE; admonitus, præsciens, *Chr.* 1140.
- Wara of inhabitants, *v.* waru.
- Warað sea-shore, *R. Mt.* 13, 2, *v.* waroð.
- Ward worthy, *L. With.* 1, *v.* weorð.
- Ward towards, *Chr.* 1106, *v.* weard.
- WARE; *pl.* waru [*North Count.* ware; *as,* white ware, brown ware: *Plat.* ware f: *Dut.* waar f: *Frs.* Hettema wera f. pl: *G.* Japix, waren f. pl: *Ger.* waare f: *Dan.* vare c: *Swed.* wara f: *Icel.* vara f. merx; varningr m. pl. merces] WARE, merchandise; merx, *L. Conc. Ænh.* 1.
- Ware ora, portus, *Lye.*
- WARE Heed, caution, care; cautio, cautela: — On ware with caution, *L. Const. W.* p. 147, § 1. Butan ware without caution, *Ors.* 4, 4.
- Warena of inhabitants, *v.* waru.
- Warenian, gewarenian to beware of, to defend one's self, *Bt.* 29, 3: 7, 2, *v.* warnian.
- Warian, bewarigan, bewarenian, bewarian; *p.* bewarode; *pp.* od. [*Plat.* waren: *Old Dut.* waeren cavere: *Frs.* waria cavere: *Ger.* bewahren; *Ot.*

^u uuara: *Isd.* uueran: *Dan.* vare: *Swed.* wara, bewara: *Icel.* at varaz *cavere*: *Bohm.* warowati *cavere*] To BEWARE, guard, ward off; *cavere*, vitare, defendere:—Bebead þæt wit unc wite warian sceolden bade that we ourselves from pain should guard, *Cd.* 38: *L. Can. Edg.* 38: *Cd.* 13. Þæt þu meahst wite bewarigan that thou mayest ward off punishment, *Cd.* 27.

Warint Full of sea-weed; algosus, *Cot.* 8, *Lye.*

Warnian, warnigean, wearnian, gewarenian, bewarnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [For the sense of *cavere*, *v. warian*: *Plat.* warschüen: *Dut.* waarschuwen, waarschouwen to warn: *Frs.* warna to deny, prevent: *Ger.* warnen to warn: *Ot.* Not. *Wil. &c.* uuarnon: *Dan.* advare to warn: *Swed.* warna to warn: *Icel.* vara *præmonere*; *värna* *prohibere*. Perhaps all these words, signifying to warn, may be referred to *wyrnan*] 1. To take care, to beware; *cavere*, *vitare*. 2. To warn; *monere*, *v. wyrnan*:—1. Warna þæt þæt leoht þe þe on is, ne syn þystru, *Lk.* 11, 35. Warna þæt ic ne cave ut ego non, vel cave ne ego, *Ex.* 10, 28. Warnode he hine þy læs cavit sibi quo minus, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 39. Warniað or warnigeað fram cavete ab, *Mt.* 16, 6, 11, 12: *Mk.* 8, 15: 12, 38: *Mt.* 9, 30: 18, 10: 24, 6: *Mk.* 13, 23, 33. Warniað eow sylfe cavete vobis ipsis, *Mk.* 13, 9. 2. Warnian on ær *monere prius*, *præmonere*, *Gen.* 6, 6.

^v Warnung, *e*; *f.* A WARNING; *monitio*, *monitum*, *Gen.* 41, 32.

WAROÐ, warað, weroð, wearð. The sea-shore, coast; *littus*:—On þam waroðe in littore, *Mt.* 13, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 481, 11. Be sæ waroðe by shore of sea, *Bt.* 32, 3. Warað, *R. Mt.* 13, 2. Warð, *C. Mt.* 13, 48. Weroð, *Bt.* 15. Wearoð, *Bt.* 151. Wearð, *C. Mt.* 13, 2.

War - scipe Wariness, caution; *cautela*, *Som.*

Warð sea-shore, *v. waroð.*

Warðen were; *fuerunt*, *Chr.* 640; for weorðon, *v. weorðan.*

Waru; *g. d. ac. e*; *pl. e, u, an*; *g. a, ena*; *d. um*; *f.* [wer a man] Used in composition, and signifies people, inhabitants; *habitatores*, *incolæ*:—Heofon-ware inhabitants of heaven, *Ors.* 3, 5, *Bar.* p. 94, 26. Helle-waran hell inhabitants, *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 25. Hie-

rosolim - ware, Hierosolim-waru, *Mt.* 2, 3: 3, 5: 11, 20: *Lk.* 10, 12. Wolde helwarum would to hell's inhabitants, *Cd.* 222. Ða wearð eall seo burg-waru onstýred and cwædon, *Mt.* 21, 10. Eall seo burh-waru wæs gegaderod to þære duran, *Mk.* 1, 33. Seo wudewe wæs þar, and mycel menegu þære burhware mid hyre, *Lk.* 7, 12. Ða eode eall seo ceaster-waru togeanes þam Hælende, *Mt.* 8, 34. Eal here burh-warena the whole multitude of citizens, *Cd.* 115. Sigel-wara land *Ethiop's* land, *Cd.* 146. Ofer burh-ware over inhabitants, *Cd.* 181, *v. burh-waru.*

^w Waru wares; *merces*, *v. ware.*

War-wic Warwick, *v. Wæring-wic.*

Was Was; *eram*; for wæs; *p. of wesan.*

Wasan Satyrs, *v. wude-wasan.*

Wascan The inhabitants of Gascony in France; *Vascones*, *Gascones*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

WASE [Plat. wase *f.* faggots to secure the dikes: *Old Dut. Flanders.* Kil. wase *limus*: *Ger.* wasen *m. cespes*, *gleba*: *Isd.* aerduuasan *moles*, *terræ*: *Mons. Glos.* uuaso *gleba*: *Dan.* vase *c. mound*, *bank*: *Swed.* wase *m. sheaf*: *Icel.* veisa *f. cloaca*, *palus*, *putrida*: *Slav.* wuza *a marsh*, *morass*: *Lat. mid.* guaso: *Fr.* gazon *m.*] Dirt, mire, mud; *cænum*, *limus*:—Was sæ *cænum maris*, *flumus*, *littus*, *Chr.* 1137. Was ses scite qui *cænum* spargit. *Piscis* ita dictus apud Saxones; apud Latinos autem, *Sepia*; quod atrum cruorem instar atramenti per aquam effundens, insequentibus iter sepit, *R.* 102: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wasend the weasand, *v. wæsend.*

Wást knowest; *scis*, *Cd.* 42, *v. wítan.*

Wát know; *scio*, *scit*, *v. wítan.*

WATEL, *es*; *m.* A WATTLE, hurdle, covering; *virgæum*, crates, teges, tegula *viminea*:—Ðurh þa watelas per tegulas, *Lk.* 5, 19. Mycelne aad gesomnode on watelum, &c. plurimam congeriem advexit in virgeis, &c., *Bd. S.* p. 542, 23.

Water-trog a water-trough; *canalis.*

WAÐ, *es*; *m.* A wandering, flight, straying; *vagatio*, *fuga*, *volatus*:—Wide waðe wide wandering, *Cd.* 208. Of waðe cwom came from wandering, *Cd.* 208, *Th.* p. 257, 26.

Flettwaðas habitationes vagabundæ sive temporariæ, *Cd.* 130.

^x Waðema Wandering, flowing, that which flows, the sea; vagabundus, volutans, fluctus:—Waðema stream flowing stream, *Cd.* 166. Under waðeman sub oceano, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 17.

Waðol Wandering, straying; vagabundus, erraticus:—Mona waðol lunaerratica, *Hickes's Thes.* I. p. 192, 16.

Watul a hurdle, a covering, a blanket, *Som. v. watel.*

Waur sea-weed; alga, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Wawa, *an*; *m.* Woe; miseria, *Cd.* 23, *Th.* p. 30, 12, *v. wea.*

Waxan to wash, *v. wacsan.*

Wax - georn Voracious; edax, *Col. Mon.*

We; *g. ure*, *user*; *d. ac. us.* We; *nos*:—Hwæt sculon we don to þam þæt we mægon cumon to þam soðum gesælðum? Hwæðer we scylon biddan þone godcundan fullum, ægþer ge on læssan, ge on maran, swa swa ure uð-wita sæde Plato? what should we do so that we may come to the true riches? shall we, as our philosopher Plato said, ask the divine help as well in little as greater (things), *Bt.* 33, 3, *Card.* p. 196, 19.

^y WEA, waa, wá, wawa, *an*; *m.* [Plat. *Dut.* wee *n*: *Plat. Ger.* wehe *n*: *Ot.* wewa, *uee*: *Moes.* wai *væ*: *Dan.* vee *c*: *Swed.* we *n*: *Icel.* vá *f. terror*, *periculum*; *vo f. damnum*, *periculum*: *Bohm.* auwe: *Wel.* gwae: *Grk.* óuai: *Chald.* ܐܝܝ uui,

wui] WOE, affliction, evil, trouble, sorrow, misery, malice; miseria, damnum, calamitas, malitia:—Wea wæs aræred woe was raised up, *Cd.* 47. Wean on wenum with affliction in (my) thoughts, *Cd.* 49. For hwon wast þu wean why knowest thou sorrow, *Cd.* 42. Ic fleah wean I flee from evil, *Cd.* 103. Þæs ic þe wean uðe that I might give thee trouble, *Cd.* 128. Ðe habbað micelne wean who have great misery, *Bt.* 38, 3, *Card.* p. 308, 6. Susel þrowian wean torment endure in woe, *Cd.* 213. For wean þara eardiendra propter malitiam inhabitantium, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 22. Ic þe wið weana gehwam scylde I will shield thee from all evils; ego te contra malorum quodvis tuebor, *Cd.* 99. Wea; *adj.* Woeful, hostile; miser, hostilis:—Seo wea laf

- miseræ reliquæ*, *Bt. R. p. 150.*
 Mid wealandum winnan *with hostile nations to contend*, *Cd. 128.* Wea dæda maligna facta, *Hickes's Thes. I. p. 192, 17.*
² Weacen *A watching, a watch; vigilia:—* Ðæt ic halwendum weacenum ætfeole *ut ego salutaribus vigiliis incumbam*, *Bd. S. p. 601, 3.*
 Wea-cwanian *to mourn woefully*, *Cd. 220.*
 Weafod *an altar*, *L. Can. Edg. 31, v. weofod.*
 Wea - gesið *a companion in wickedness.*
 Weagian *to wag*, *T. Ps. 21, 6, v. wagian.*
 Weaht WET, *moistened; humectatus:—* Wætrum weaht *with waters moistened*, *Cd. 91.*
 Weahxað, *for weaxað increase*, *Gen. 9, 1, v. weaxan.*
 WEAL, wealh, wiel, wyel, es; *m. A slave, servant; servus, mancipium:—* Ðæs weales hlaford illius servi dominus, *Mt. 24, 50.* Ða genam Abimelech oxan and scep, wealas and wylna, *Gen. 20, 14: 21, 25: Ex. 14, 5.* Ne we ne underfon oðres wealh *neither receive we another's servant*, *L. Ethel. Anl. 7, W. p. 105, 30.*
 ¶ Weala win slaves or servants' wine, common wine; crudum vinum, servorum vinum, vilis scilicet quale mancipiis potum dabatur, nisi mavis Wallorum vinum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*
^a Weal *a whirlpool, v. wæl.*
 Weal *a wall*, *Bd. S. p. 481, 8, v. weall.*
 Wealan, Wealas *the Welsh*, *L. Wal. 2, W. p. 125, 27, 37: Chr. 473, v. wealh.*
 Wea-land *hostile land*, *Cd. 128.*
 Wealc [*Hence perhaps welkin for the sky or clouds in a continued revolution*] *A revolving, revolution of the heavenly bodies; revolutio, v. wolcen.*
 WEALCAN; *pärt. wealcende; p. weolc [q. hence to walk; ambulare, Som.—* Ger. walgen, walgeren *to roll a thing with one's hands: Plat. Dut. Ger. walken to beat a soft stuff in a cylindrical motion: Dan. valke: Swed. walka: Icel. volka, velkia volvere, contrectare. Related to A.-S. wæltan: Ger. wälzen volvere]* *To roll, turn, tumble, revolve, turn up and down, to return often; volvere, revolvere, effervescere:—Past. 21, 3: Dial. 2, 20. Weolc revolvit, effervescebat, Guth. Vit. 2.*
 Wealcende, wealcynde; *-part. Rolling, raging, dashing; volvens, effervescens:—* Weal-

- cynde *ea rolling water, a wave*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.* Gebrec þæs wealcendan sæs *noise of the raging sea*, *Bd. S. p. 614, 4, MS. C.*
^b Wealcere, es; *m. A fuller; in Lanc. a WALKER; fullo, Som.*
 WEALD, wald, es; *m. [Plat. wold, woold m: Dut. woud n: Old Dut. wald, which is still preserved in compound words, i.e. wald-horn n. a French horn: Frs. wald n: Ger. wald m: Ker. uuald: Ot. wald, uuald, uuitu wood: Dan. ved c. wood, but particularly fuel: Swed. wed n. m. wood; also fuel: Icel. vidr m. arbor, sylva] A forest, wood, grove, WEALD, WILD, WOLD; saltus, sylva, nemus:—* Him se weald oncwæðe *to them the wood resounds*, *Bt. 25: R. p. 168.* Weredon mid þy wealde *protected with the wood*, *Cd. 40.* Oð þone wealde *unto the weald*, *Chr. 893.* Uton gan on þysne weald *let us go into this weald*, *Cd. 39.* Togengdon on þone grenan weald *went into the green wood*, *Cd. 39.* Wadan ofer wealdas *to pass over wealds*, *Cd. 139.*
 Weald; *adv. [potest, possibile est, a wealdan posse, Lye.] Perhaps, possibly; forsan:—* Weald hwæt heom betide *possible est ut, vel siquid forte, iis accidat, Off. Episc. 3.* Weald þeah possit tamen ut, *forsan, Nic. 19: Wanl. Cat. p. 15, Lye.*
^c WEALDAN; *ic weald, þu weald-est, weltst, he weald, wealdeð, wealt, welt, wylt; p. weold; sub. wealde; pp. gewealden. [Plat. walden, weldigen: Frs. walda: Ger. walten: Isd. uuaden: Ot. uualtan: Moes. waldan, gawaldan dominari: Dan. valte to govern: Swed. förwalta, walta to govern: Icel. vallda efficere, in causa esse; velldi n. imperium: Finl. wallitsema: Litthuan. waldyti: Russ. wladeti, all three signify to govern]* *To rule, govern, command, WIELD, sway, direct, conduct, to exercise power or authority, to possess; regere, gubernare, dominari, imperium exercere, potestatem habere in, potiri:—* He let hine wealdan *he let him rule*, *Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 2.* Þonne lete he his hine lange wealdan *then had he let him long possess it*, *Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 12.* God wylt þisse worulde *God governs this world*, *Bt. 5, 3.* Ðu wyldst tu dominaris, *Ps. 88, 10: L. Edw.*

- Guth. 9.* Ic sylfa weold *I myself would sway*, *Cd. 219.* Ðu wealdest thou rulest, *Bt. R. p. 173.* Ðu weltst, *Bt. R. p. 33, 4.* God wealdeð Iacobus *Deus dominatur in Jacobum*, *Ps. 58, 15.* Se wealdeð heofonas and eorðan *who governs heaven and earth*, *L. Can. Edg. Conf. 9.* He wealt ealles he governs all, *Bt. 35, 3: 39, 2.* Ælc mon bið wealdend þæs þe he welt, næfð he nanne anweald þæs þe he ne welt *every man is a ruler so far as he rules, he has no power so far as he rules not*, *Bt. 36, 3.* Sio eax welt ealles þæs wænes *the axle governs all the waggon*, *Bt. 39, 8.* Gelefst þu þæt seo wyrd wealde þisse worulde *believest thou that chance governs this world*, *Bt. 5, 7.* Ðu sædest þæt þu ongeate þæt God weolde þisses middangeardes, ac þu sædest þæt þu ne mihte witan humeta he his weolde, oððe hu he his weolde *thou saidst that thou perceivedst that God governed this world, but thou saidst that thou couldst not discover in what manner he governed it, or how he governed it*, *Bt. 35, 2, Card. p. 246, 1.* Swegl-siðe weold the sail's course directed, *Cd. 147.* Ealdormen wealdað hyra þeoda principes dominantur in eorum gentes, *Mt. 20, 25: Lk. 22, 25.* His gesceafta mid to wealdanne *to govern his creatures with*, *Bt. 35, 3.*
^d Wealdend, es; *m. [part of wealdan to rule] A ruler, governor; gubernator, dominus:—* Wið þone hehstan heofnes wealdend *against the highest ruler of heaven*, *Cd. 14.* Se wealdend welt the governor guides, *Bt. 39, 12.* Se wealdend heofones and eorðan *the ruler of heaven and earth*, *Bt. 21: 39, 2: Cd. 215.* He is ana staðolfæst wealdend *he only is steadfast ruler*, *Bt. 35, 3.* God wolde þæt men wæran ealra oðra gesceafta wealdendas *God would that men were rulers of all other creatures*, *Bt. 14, 2, Card. p. 68, 23.*
 Wealdende, es; *adj. Ruling, powerful; potens, gubernans:—* Anweald ne mæg his wealdend wealdendne gedon *power cannot make his possessor (ruler) powerful*, *Bt. 16, 3.* Ðæs cyninges anweald ne mæge ænigne mon gedon wealdendne *the king's power cannot make any man powerful*, *Bt. 29, 1.*

^cWeald-genga, an; m. *A wood robber, a robber by the highway, a thief, robber; qui per sylvas grassatur, latro, Elf. T. p. 35, 9: p. 36: 37.*

Weald-genge *Robbery, thieving; latrocinium, Som.*

Weald-leðer, es; n. *A directing leather, a rein, bridle; regiminis lorum, habena, frænum:—Gerum his weald-leðeres room (space) of his bridle, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 3. Se gemetgað þone bridel, and þæt weald-leðer ealles ymb-hweorfes heofenes and eorðan who regulates the bridle and the rein of all the circumference of heaven and earth, Bt. 36, 2: Elf. T. p. 36, 16.*

Wealdung, e; f. *A government, rule; regimen, gubernatio, Chart. Edw.*

Weale; g. a; d. um, on, an. *Wales, the Welsh; Wallia, Walli, Chr. 1094: 1095: 1097, v. Engle in concluding quotations.*

Weal-fæsten *a wall fastness, Cd. 157.*

Wealg sound, whole, v. walg.

Weal-gat *a wall or rampart gate, v. weall-gat.*

Weal-geweorc *wall work, Elf. gr. 5.*

^fWEALH; g. es; pl. Wealhas, Wealas, Weallas, Wealan; m. [*Old Dut. Old Ger. wale m: Ger. wale m. a foreigner, but particularly an Italian*] *A foreigner, stranger, one from another country, a Welshman, Welsh; peregrinus, alienigena, extraneus, barbarus, Wallus, Brito. Britanni etenim a Saxonibus fugati, quasi sibi extranei, Wealhas, Wealas, Weallas, appellati sunt, Chr. 465: 473: 477: 485: 597: 607: 658, &c. Ii interim qui in Cambriam se receperant, Bryt-wealas, qui vero in Cornubiam, Corn-wealas, North-Wealas, aquilonares Britanni, Chr. 828. West-Wealas, occidentales Britanni, Chr. 835. Twā þusendo Weala two thousand of Welsh, Chr. 614. Weala cyning king of the Welsh, Chr. 710. Weala gefeoht a fight of the Welsh, Chr. 823: L. In. 23, 24: L. Wall. 2, 3, 5. Wealh gerefa a Welsh governor, Chr. 897: L. In. 74.*

Wealh *a servant, L. Ethel. Anl. 7, W. p. 105, 30, v. weal.*

Wealh-baso *Vermillion, a red colour; vermiculum, color rubens, Cot. 199.*

Wealh-hafoc *A foreign hawk, a falcon; peregrinus accipiter,*

falco, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.—Erodius, Ps. 103, 19.

^sWeal-hreow *bloodthirsty, cruel, v. wæl-hreow, in wæl, &c.*

Wealh-stod, es; m. *A translator, interpreter, explainer; interpres, explicator:—Wealh-stod þisse bec translator of this book, Bt. pref. Wealh-stodas interpreters, Bd. S. p. 486, 23: Cd. 169.*

Wealh-þeod *Welsh nation; Wallica gens, L. Wal. pref.*

Wealinga - ford, Waling - ford [*Flor. Walingaforda: Hunt. Wallingford, Walinford: Gerv. Wallyngford: Kni. Wallyngforth, Wallyngfort. — Gallo- rum, i. e. Attrebatum trajectus sive vadum, Baxt. Glos. p. 61*] WALLINGFORD, Berks; oppidum est in agro Berche-riensi ad Thamesin, Chr. 1006: 1126.

WEALL, wall, es; m. [*Plat. wall m. a rampart, bank: Dut. wal m. id: Frs. walle f. id: Ger. wall m. vallum: Dan. val c. a bank, shore; völd c. a rampart: Swed. wall m. rampart, bank: Slav. wal: Wil. gwal, gwawl a wall, trench: Ir. balla m. a wall, rampart: Gael. balladh, balla m. a wall, a rampart*] 1. A WALL, rampart; murus, paries, maceries. 2. *A cement for making walls, mortar; intritum:—1. And þæt wæter stod on twa healfa þære stræte, swilce twegen hege weallas, Ex. 14, 22: Jos. 6, 5. Adun of þam wealle down from the wall, Bd. S. p. 481, 22: Ps. 17, 31: 79, 13. Stan weall lapideus murus, C. Ps. 61, 3. Holm weall astah sea wall arose, Cd. 166. Þæs wealles geat the wall or rampart gate, Jdth. p. 23, 31. Gewrohte he weall mid turfum, and bred weall þær on ufon he wrought a rampart with turfs, and a broad wall thereupon, Chr. 189, Ing. p. 9, 11. Wealle belocene with wall enclosed, Cd. 209: Jos. 2, 15. Binnan þære cyricean weallum within the church's walls, Bd. S. p. 641, 43. 2. Hæfdon tyrwan for weallum habuerunt bitumen pro intrito, Gen. 11, 3.*

^hWeall *a well, fountain, v. wyl.*

WEALLAN; he wylð, wealleð; p. weoll, we weollon; pp. beweallen, geweallen; v. n. [*Dut. wellen: Frs. walla: Plat. Ger. wallen: Ot. Not. uuallon: Dan. vælde: Swed. wälla, wällaupp, uppwälla: Icel. vella ebullire, fervere*] *To spring up, to boil, to flow,*

rage, to be hot, to be fervent; fervere, æstquare, effervescere, ebullire, scatere, furere:—Hire on innan ongan weallan wyrmes geþeaht began within her (the) serpent's counsel to boil, Cd. 28. Bryne þe wealleð on helle a burning which rages in hell, L. Eccl. Cnut. 6, pol. sub fin. Weoll him on innan hyge thought boiled within him, Cd. 18. Ða yða weollan undæ furebant, Bd. S. p. 541, 39, 42. Weollon wælbenna corpses rolled, Cd. 167. Weallende fyr boiling fire, Cd. 119. Flor attre weol floor with venom boiled, Cd. 220. Land þe weoll meolce and hunie terra quæ scatuit lacte et melle, Num. 16, 13. Wylð of þæm beorgum seo ea the water flows from the hills, Ors. 1, 1.

ⁱWeall-dor *a wall door, a door; in muro janua, Cod. Exon. 12 b, 8.*

Wealle *Starwort; amellus, Lye.*

Wealled *WALLED; muratus, Som.*

Weallende, es; part. [*weallan to boil*] *Boiling, warm, raging; fervens:—Weallende on geleafan fervens in fide, Bd. S. p. 524, 17. Gebrec þæs weallendes sæs noise of the raging sea, Bd. S. p. 614, 4. Se het þone apostol on weallendum ele baðian he commanded the apostle to bathe in boiling oil, Elf. T. p. 32, 11.*

Weall-fæsten *a rampart, Cd. 50.*

Weall-gat *a rampart gate, Jdth. p. 23, 26.*

Weall-gebrec *a breaking or crashing of a wall, Ors. 3, 9.*

Weallian; ic weallige; p. ode; pp. od [*wealh a stranger*] *To go abroad, to travel, to be banished, to live in exile; peregrinari, exulare:—Of earde weallige wide he shall travel far from home, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 46. Weallige bær-fot wide he shall travel far abroad barefoot, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 10, W. p. 94, 52.*

Weal-lim *wall-lime, mortar, Som.*

Weallisc *Welsh; Wallicus, Som.*

Weall-steap *wall steep, lofty walled, Cd. 86: 100.*

Weall-stow *a slaughter place, Chr. 1025, v. wæl-stow, wæl, &c.*

Weall-wyrhta *A maker of a wall, a mason, bricklayer; murorum opifex, cæmentarius, R. 9: Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Weal-mora *A parsnip; daucus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

Wealowigan, wealowian *to dry up, fall to decay; exarescere, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 13, v. wealwian.*

^j Wealowigan *To roll round*; *volvare, circumferri*:—Hi ealunga wealowigen on eorðan *they wholly roll upon earth, Bt. 39, 7, v. wealwian.*

Weal-reaf *wall clothing, tapestry, v. wæl-reaf.*

Weal-stilling, weal-stylling, e; f. [weal a wall, bulwark; stylan to climb] *A scaling of a wall, or the opposing a fortified place; valli scansio, sive munimenti oppugnatione*:—To anes æceres bræde on weal-stillinge, and to þære wære gebirgeað xvi hida, gif ælc hid byð be anum men gemannod, þonne mæg man gesettan ælce gyrde mid feower mannum. Þonne gebyreð to twentigan gyrdan on wealstilinge hund-eahta hida, and to þam furlange gebyrgeað oðer healf hund hida and x hida *ad unius acrae latitudinem, in valli oppugnatione, et ad septum, pertinent xvi hida (sive stationes). Si singula hida sit uno homine occupata, tunc poterit aliquis instruere unamquamque gyrdam quatuor hominibus. Tunc pertinebunt ad viginti gyrdas, in valli oppugnatione, LXXX hida, et ad furlongum pertinebunt CLX hida, Hickes's Diss. p. 109. Ex hac denique formula colligimus, quatuor gyrdas unam confecisse acram; quadraginta vero gyrdas, i. e. decem acras, unum furlongum. Si itaque acra Anglo-Saxonica nostræ esset æqualis, idem etiam utriusque furlongus, et gyrda proinde Anglo-Saxonica nostro radio, sive rood æqualis, Lye.*

^k Weal - stod *an interpreter, v. wealh-stod.*

Wealt *governs; gubernat, v. wealdan.*

Wealt *A cloud; nubes, C. Ps. 17, 13.*

Wealt *A trap, snare; decipulum, laqueus, Som.*

Wealt-ham, Weald-ham [*Hovd. Walteham: Gerv. Brom. Kni. Waltham. — weald a wood, weald, ham a dwelling*] WALTHAM, *Hampshire*; plurium oppidorum in Anglia nomen, *Chr. 1001.*

Wealtian *To reel, stagger; nutare, titubare, Som.*

Wealwian, wealuwan, wealowigan. *To dry, ripen, to dry up, to decay; exarescere*:—Wealuwað, wealwað, *Bt. R. p. 164: Bt. 21.*

WEALWIAN, bewealwian; p. ode; pp. od. *To roll, WALLOW; volve, volutare*:—Stan wealwiende of þam mun-

te a stone rolling from the mountain, *Bt. 6, Card. p. 22, 11. Bewealwiað þær on (swine) wallow therein, Bt. 37, 4, Card. p. 298, 19.*

ⁱ Weal-wyrt wallwort, also *en-dive, Herb. 93, v. wal-wyrt.*

Wea-metta [wea malice] *Enmity, anger; inimicitia, iracundia*:—Ræde weametta sermonis iracundia, *L. Const. W. p. 148, 22.*

Wea-mod *Angry-minded, angry, testy, wayward; iracundus, Off. Reg. 15: Hymn. Mor. præc. 48.*

Weamodnes, se; f. *Anger, rage, sorrow; furor, iracundia, luctus, Past. 40, 5.*

Weaps *a wasp, v. wæps.*

WEAR, wearr [*Old Dut. weer, wier nodus, callus: Plat. wruk, wruuk a piece of wood full of knobs and protuberances, a clownish fellow*] *Hardness of the hands or feet, caused by labour, a knot; callus, nodus, Cot. 32, 33: Med. ex Quadr. 7, 2: L. Ethelb. 62.*

Wear *A cup, ewer, water-pot; poculum, aqualis, L. M. 2, 24, v. hwer.*

^m Wearc work, *L. Conc. Ænh. 21, v. weorc.*

-weard, -weardes [*Eng. -ward: Plat. -warts, -wert versus, like the A.-S. only met with at the end of compound words, as date-wert downward; -wert is rather antiquated, and -warts is more used: Dut. -waarts: Ger. -wärts, werts versus: Moes. -wairth, -wairths versus (voci-bus in compositione postpositum, et respondet Latino versus, contra, Jun.): Icel. -verdr e regione, oppositus, usitatum in compositis; ofan-verdr superne; nedan-verdr inferior; framan-verdr obversus, adversus*] *Used in composition expresses situation, direction, toward, towards; in compositione, versus*:—Þider-weard *thitherward, Jos. 10, 7: Gen. 19, 27. Þider-weardes thitherward, Bt. 39, 5, Card. p. 334, 14: Chr. 894. Ham-weard homeward, Gen. 24, 61. Ham-weardes, Chr. 894.*

WEARD, es; m. [*Plat. warde f: Dut. bewaarder m. custos: Frs. were f. household, house-keeping: Ger. warter m: Ot. Not. uarta, wart f. custos, defensor: Moes. wardjans custodes; wardja, wards custos; daurawards custos portæ: Dan. vare, varde c. guard, watch: Swed. wård m. custos; wård f. custodia; Icel. vördr m. excubitor, custos; varda f. meta,*

scopus; vardhalldsmadr m. custos, excubitor; vard engill m. angelus custos] *A WARDEN, WARD keeper, guardian, watchman; custos, dominus, solus possessor*:—Heofonrices weard *guardian of heaven's kingdom, Cd. 83. Engla weard angels' guardian, Cd. Th. p. 2, 20. Lifes weard life's guardian, Cd. 8. Gūmena weard guardian of men, Cd. 184. Mere-flodes weard sea-flood's guardian; oceani dominus, Cd. 167. Banhuses weard a bone house or body's guardian, the spirit; osseæ domus custos, incola, mens, Cd. 169. Þa weardas wæron afyrhte, Mt. 28, 4, 11: Cd. 131: Mt. 27, 66. Settan weardas ofer præficere custodes, Jos. 10, 18.*

ⁿ Weard, e; f. *A guard, guardianship, watch, vigilance; custodia, vigilantia*:—Healdan wearde *tenere custodiam, Lev. 8, 35. Besettan mid wearde cingere custodia, Jud. 16, Thw. p. 161, 12. On wearde cum vigilantia, L. Const. W. p. 147, 13.*

Weard, *for wearð was; erat; p. of weorðan.*

Weard-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [*Flor. Weadbyrig: Hunt. Wardebirh: Brom. Wardeburyh. — weard a watch, burh a city, fort*] *Warburton; locus ubi Æthelfleda, Merciorum domina, exstruxit arcem: hodie fortasse Wardborough in agro Oxoniensi; Camdenus tamen, cum Asser. et Flor. Wig. legit Wead-byrig, i. e. Wedsborough in agro Staffordensi. Lambardus autem Warerdsbury, hodie Waysbury inter Windsoram et Stanes, Chr. 913.*

Weardian, beweardian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [weard a guard] 1. *To WARD, guard, watch; custodire, curare, tueri, vigilare. 2. To dwell, inhabit; habitare, incolere, v. eardian*:—1. Þære cægean weardian *the key to guard, L. pol. Cnut. 74. Seth weardode Seth guarded, Cd. 56. Wear-dode wide rice protected wide empire, Cd. 208. Bewear-gende, Ps. 30, 7: 11, 8. 2. Sceal weardigan on eorðan shall dwell on earth, Bt. R. p. 180. Þone wudu weardað inhabits the wood, Cod. Exon. 57 a, 9. Westen weardað inhabits a desert, Cod. Exon. 58 a, 13. In scade weardað dwells in shade, Cod. Exon. 58 a, 18.*

- ° Weard-man a watchman, guard, *Elf. T. p. 36, 15, 16.*
 Weard-setl a place to keep watch in, a watch-tower, *Cot. 194.*
 Weard - stal, weard - steal a watch-tower, a peeping hole, sights; specula, conspicillum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 77. Spectacula, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*
 Wearg, es; m. A wretch, villain, *Th. An.*
 Wearg, wearh wicked, *Menol. F. 572, v. werig.*
 Wearg-bærend, wearh-bærend, for weargrod-bærend. A slave who bears his gallows, a villain; furcam ferens, furcifer, *Som.*
 Wearg-bræde, wearh-bræde A ringworm, tetter, mole, freckle; nævus serpens, impetigo, *R. 71, 80: Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.*
 Wearg-rod a fork, gallows, v. wearh-rod.
 Wearh a hardness of the skin, a knot, wart, v. wear.
 Wearlice cautiously, v. wærllice.
 WEARM; m. n. es; f. re; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. warm: Ker. uuaram: Ot. Not. uuarmo: Moes. warmjan calefacere: Dan. varm: Icel. varmr tepidus; varmi m. calor*] WARM; tepidus, calidus: — On sumera hit bið wearm in summer it is warm, *Bt. 21: 33, 4. Deah þe wel lyste wearmes mustes though thou be desirous of warm must, Bt. 5, 2: Lev. 6, 21.*
 P Warmian, gewearmian; ic wearmige; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To become or grow warm; calere, calescere:—Ic wear-mige caleo, *Elf. gr. 26, 2: c. 35. Ic onginn et owearmi-genne I begin to grow warm, Elf. gr. 35.*
 Warmlic; adj. Warm; tepidus:—Warmlic wolcna scur a warm shower of clouds, *Cd. 191.*
 Wearne A contrariety, resistance, an obstacle, impediment; repugnantia, obstaculum, *C. R. Ben. 78, Som.*
 Wearn-mælum [worn a number] by companies, *Som.*
 Wearn-wistlic Difficult; arduus, difficilis, *Som.*
 Wearn-wistlice Arduously, with difficulty; difficile, *Cot. 62.*
 Wearod, wearoð sea-shore, v. waroð.
 WEARP The WARP or thread at length, through which the woof is cast in weaving, a twig; stamen textorium, vimen, *Som.*
 Warp cast; jactavit, *Bt. 16, 2. v. weorpan.*
 Warp-fæt A warp vat or basket to put yarn and other like stuff in, also a basket, because

- woven of twigs; qualus textorius ad stamen continendum, *Som.*
 ° Warp-stic A shuttle-stick, a dart; radius textorius, telum, *Som.*
 Wearr hard skin, a knot, v. wear.
 Wearrhitnes, se; f. Hardness, knottiness; callositas, nodositas, *Cot. 44, Som.*
 Wearrig, wearriht. Knotty, rough, hard as the hands or feet with labour; callosus, nodosus, *Som.*
 WEART [*Plat. waart, waarte f: Dut. wrat f: Old Dut. weer, wier f. nodus, callus: Ger. warze f: Dan. vorte c: Swed. wårta f: Icel. varta f. verruca: Fr. verrue f: Sp. Port. verruga f. v. wear*] A WART; verruca, *Som.*
 Weartene heap impurity, lustfulness; satyriasis, *Ben.*
 Wearter an inhabitant, v. wært-ter.
 Wearð was, was made, has become, v. weorðan.
 ° Wearð sea-shore, v. waroð.
 WEAS; adv. [*Perhaps the Old Plat. wes, weas, for the Ger. etwas something, is related to this word*] By chance, accidentally, by accident or misfortune; casu, fortuito:—Nis nauht þæt mon cwið, þæt ænig þing weas gebyrige; forþam ælc þing cymð of sumum þingum, for þy hit ne bið weas gebyred; ac þær hit of nauhte ne come, þonne wære hit weas gebyred it is naught that men say, that any thing happens by chance; because every thing comes from certain things, therefore it has not happened by chance; but if it had come from nothing, then it would have happened by chance, *Bt. 40, 5, Card. p. 368, 11: 40, 6: 37, 1: 39, 2.*
 Weast-Centingas men of West Kent, *Chr. 999, v. West-Centingas.*
 WEAX, wæx, es; n. [*Plat. wass n: Dut. was n: Frs. Swed. wax n: Ger. wachs n: Old Ger. wahs, wuahs: Wil. vuahs: Dan. vox, voks n: Icel. vax n: Pol. Bohm. vosk: Russ. voska. The Lat. viscus seems related to this word. Adelung is doubtful whether it is of Slavonic origin, or whether it is derived from Old Ger. week soft*] WAX; cera, *Cod. Exon. 22 b, 3: Ps. 96, 5.*
 WEAXAN, geweaxan; þu wyxt, he wyxð, weaxað; p. weox, aweox, geweox, we weoxon; pp. weaxen, geweaxen; v. n.

- [*Plat. Dut. wassen: Frs. waxa: Ger. wachsen: Tat. Ot. Ker. uuahsan: Mons. Glos. kauuahsan vegetata; uuohs crevit: Moes. wahsjan crescere; p. wohs: Dan. vox: Swed. wåxa: Icel. vaxa crescere*] To WAX, grow, increase; crescere, invalescere, nasci, oriri, fieri: —Lætað weaxan sinite crescere, *Mt. 13, 30. Wex cresce, Gen. 35, 11. Ic gedo þæt þu wyxt faciam ut crescas, Gen. 17, 6. Hyt wyxð crescit, Mt. 13, 32. Þær þær gold wixt ubi aurum nascitur, Gen. 2, 11. Seo wyrt weox herba crevit, Mt. 13, 26. Þæt cild weox puer crevit, Gen. 21, 8. Seo adl dæghwamlice weox the disease daily increased, Bd. S. p. 609, 25: 627, 12. On þam dagum syððan Moises ge-weox, Ex. 2, 11. Hyt geby-reð þæt he weaxe oportet ut ille crescat, Jn. 3, 30. Ic do þæt ge weaxað faciam ut vos crescatis, Lk. 26, 9. Þa þor-nas weoxon spinæ ortæ sunt, Mt. 13, 7. Geweaxen grown, *Cot. 182.*
 ° Weax-bræd a table covered with wax to write upon, a writing-table, *C. R. Ben. 45, 55, v. wæx-bred.*
 Weax - candel WAX - CANDLE; cereus, *Cot. 87.*
 Weax-gesceot WAX - SHOT or tax; pecunia in ceram vel cereos collata, *Lye.*
 Weax-hlaf WAX-LOAF; collyra cerea, *L. M. 1, 35.*
 Weaxnes, se; f. An increase, growing; ccrementum: —Cy-rican weaxnes a church's in-crease, *Bd. S. p. 506, 38. Þæs monan leoht and þæs sæes flodes weaxnes an in-crease of moonlight and of the sea-flood, Bd. S. p. 616, 16.*
 WEB, wæb [*Plat. wäbb, wäbbe, web, wöbbe, woppe n. wev-sel n: Dut. web, webbe, weef-sel n: Ger. gewebe n: Old Ger. uuabbe, uueppi: Not. Ps. 89, 10, uuuppen der spin-na cobweb: Dan. væv c: Swed. wäf m: Icel. vefr m. tela: Wel. gwe a web of cloth, a covering*] A WEB; tela, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
 Webba A weaver; textor, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
 Web-beam The WEB-BEAM, a weaver's beam; jugum textorium, liciatorium, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79 a. Insubula, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79 b.*
 Webbestre A female weaver; textrix, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
 Web-gereðru; q. a web of cloth; fura, *R. 111. Tara, Elf. gl.**

Som. p. 79; *forsan, arma textoria, Lye.*

^t Web-gerode a web of cloth; tela, Som.

Web-hoc a web-hook, stay of a weaver's beam; textorius uncus, pecten, apidiscus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

Web-hus WEB-HOUSE, weaver's shop; textrina, Som.

Weblic Belonging to a weaver; textorius.

Web-tawa Flax, thread; linum, Lye.

Webung A stage, pavilion; scena, Som.

Wecca A WEEK; septimana, Lye.

Wecca, an. A WICK, a candle-wick; ellychnium, Cot. 40.

WECCAN, weccan; v. a. [Plat. Dut. wekken: Ger. wecken: Ot. Not. Wil. uuegken, uuechen, uuecken: Dan. vække: Swed. wäcka: Icel. vekia excitare, expegefacere. Adelung says, wecken is the intensivum of the Ger. verb wegen, bewegen to move strongly, the action required to awake one from sleep] To arouse, to call from sleep, to bring forth, to excite, light; excitare, suscitare:—Unræd weccan evil council arouse, Cd. 1, Th. p. 3, 5. Hys broðor sæd wecce, Mk. 12, 19. Þe flod weccað which water bringeth forth, Cd. 10. Ongan æled weccan began fire to light, Cd. 140, v. awecan.

^u Weccan watches; vigiliæ, C. R. Ben. 20, v. wæcce.

Weced, Wecedport [Hunt. Wecheport: Hovd. Wesedport: Brom. Weceport] WATCHET; navium statio in agro Sumer-setensi, Chr. 918: 997.

Wecg a wedge, a mass of metal, v. wæcg.

Wecgan, wecggan to arouse, agitate, to bring forth, Bt. R. p. 191: Cd. 192, Th. p. 240, 19, v. weccan, aweccan, wagian.

WED, wedd; g. weddes; d. wedde; n. [Plat. Old Dut. wedde f. sponsio, pignus: Frs. wed f. promissum: Dut. wedde f. salary, pension: Ger. wette f. a bet, wager: Old Ger. wad pignus: Lat. mid. wadia, wadium, vadium: Dan. veddemaal n. a bet, wager: Swed. vad n. a bet: Icel. ved n. pignus, fidejussio: Arab. واد, wd, wed friendship, love] A

pledge, earnest, sign, promise, agreement; pignus, fœdus:—Gif þu wed nime æt þinum næhstan, Ex. 22, 26. Ic þe sealde to wedde I gave thee in

pledge, Cd. 106, Th. p. 139, 13. Þis bið þæt tacn mines weddes, Gen. 9, 12, 13, 17. Beo min wedd on eowrum flæsce on ecum wedde, Gen. 17, 11, 13, 19, 21. Ga hider near and uton syllan wedd, þæt freondscipe sig betwux unc, me and þe, Gen. 31, 44. Ða astah ic on þone munt, and bær þa stænenan bredu, on þam wæs þæt wedd þe Drihten wið eow gecwæð, Deut. 9, 9: 31, 16: Lev. 26, 15.

^v Wed a garment, Cot. 171, v. wæd.

WEDAN; ic wede, he wet; p. wedde, awedde; we weddon; v. n. [Plat. wuden: Dut. woden: Ger. wüthen: Not. uuoten to rage, to be in a fury: Icel. vada uppa invadere, infestare: Wil. gwyth wrath, anger.—wod mad] To rave, to be mad, to rage; infestare, insanire, furere, æsturare:—He wet insanit, Jn. 10, 20. Wendon hi þæt þe wedde putabant illi quod insaniret, Bd. S. p. 517, 11. Garsecg wedde ocean raged, Cd. 167. Ða yða weddan fluctus furebant, Bd. S. p. 541, 39.

Wed-beorg hellebore, an antidote against madness; in vesaniam tutamen, helleborus, Som.

Wed-broðer a pledged brother, a Christian brother; confrater, is scilicet qui eodem fœdere seu sacramento (v. gr. baptismi) cum alio astringitur, Chr. 656.

^w Wed-bryce a breach of a pledge or covenant, L. Alf. pol. 1.

Wedd a pledge, v. wed.

WEDDIAN, beweddian; ic weddige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. Old Dut. wedden certare pignore: Dut. wedden to bet, to lay a wager: Frs. weddia, wedda to promise, pledge: Ger. wetten: Old Ger. wæten: Mons. Glos. uuatun junxerunt; gapun uueti dederunt manus suas: Ot. Krist. l. ii. cxviii. 10; uuio ther uuizod, alten liutin gibot sicut lex, antiquis præcepit: Ker. wizzi punishment: Moes. gawath conjunxit; withan conjungere: Dan. vedde, vædde: Swed. wädja to bet; wad n. a bet, appeal; slâ wad to bet: Icel. vedia pignore certare, deponere a ved n. pignus, fidejussio, sponsio: Boxhorn in Lex. Ant. Brit. dyweddio jugare, conjugare, conjugio dare; cydwedd conjux] 1. To bargain, promise, vow, make a contract; pacisci, promittere, spondere. 2. To

WED, give to wife, betroth; spondere, dare in uxorem. 3. To marry; ducere in uxorem:—1. Weres weddian capitis æstimationem spondere, L. pol. Edm. 7. Weddige se brid-gumathe bridegroom vows, L. Edm. de Virg. desp. 2. Him weddedon feoh to syllenne ei pacti sunt pecuniam dare, Lk. 22, 5. 2. Weddian heora magan to wife to betroth their relation to wife, L. Edm. de Virg. desp. 6. 3. Mæden oððe wif weddian virginem sive uxorem ducere, L. Edm. de Virg. desp. 1.

^x Weddung, e; f. A pledging, WEDDING; pactio, sponsio, pactio matrimonialis, matrimonium, Nic. 7.

Wede-berge an antidote against poison, Cot. 71, v. wed-beorg.

Wede-hund a mad hound, a mad dog, v. wedende.

Wedende; g. m. n. es; f. re; part. [wedan to be mad] Raging, insane, mad; insaniens, rabidus, versanus:—Weden-de hund a mad hound, Bt. 37, 1. Hwa mæg þam wendan gytsere genoh forgifan who can to the mad and covetous give enough, Bt. 7, 4. For wedendre heortan þæs cyninges propter vesanam mentem regis, Bd. S. p. 524, 1, B.

Weden-heort insane, mad; insanus mente, Som.

Weden-heortnes Raging in heart, madness; insania mentis, vesania, rabies, Bd. S. p. 507, 3: 524, 1.

^y WEDER, wæder; g. wederes, wedres; n. [Plat. Dut. weder, weer n: Ger. wetter n: Ot. uueter: Wil. uuetere: Dan. veir, veyr n: Swed. wäder n: Icel. vedr n. ær, æris temperies: Slav. witr, weter: Ir. Gael. athar m. air, firmament, sky, atmosphere: Grk. αἰθήρ: Lat. æther: Ind. widara, wad, waia, waihu:

Pers. واد wad, for باد bad air, wind, weather] 1. WEATHER, the temperature of the air, the air; cœli temperies, ær. 2. A storm, tempest; tempestas:—1. Smylte weder serena cœli temperies, Mt. 16, 2: Bt. 6. Hreoh weder, Mt. 16, 3: Chr. 1052. Styrmente weder stormy weather, Bt. 7, 3. Micle þy fægenra liðes wedres multo eo lætior (propter) serenam tempestatem, Bt. R. p. 166. Wedere gelicost to the weather likest, Cd. 191. Wederes abad waited the weather; cœlum serenum

expectavit, *Chr.* 1094. 2. Þurh weder gelet *hindered by storm*; per tempestatem adversam impeditus, *Chr.* 1097. Wærnian hine wið þæt weder to guard himself against the storm, *Bt.* 41, 3. Holmegum wederum with raging storms, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 185, 6.

²Weder a wether, v. weðer.

Weder-cyn a male kind; masculus, *Som.*

Weder-feste weather-fast; tempestate detentus, *Chr.* 1046.

Weder-rap WEATHER-ROPE, a cable; rudens, *Cot.* 177.

Weder-wolcen a weather cloud, a cloud, *Cd.* 146.

Wedewe a widow, *Job.* p. 164, v. wuduwe.

Wedla poor, the poor, v. wædla.

Wed-lac [lac a gift] A pledge; pignus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Wedlian to want, beg, v. wædlian.

Wed-loga [loga a liar] faithless; fidem fallens, *Lup.* 19.

Wedlung want, v. wædlung.

Wedrian q. To weather; tempestatem sortiri serenam vel turbidam, *Ben.*

Wedyn-heortnis madness, *C. Ps.* 39, 6, v. weden-heortnes.

WEFAN; pp. gewefen [*Plat. Dut.* weven: *Ger.* weben: *Ot. Not.* uueban, uuepan: *Mons. Glos.* uuepente texentes: *Tat. gi.* uueban contexta: *Dan.* væve: *Swed.* wäfwä: *Icel.* vefa texere: *Grk.* ὑφαω] To WEAVE, form, or contrive; texere, fabricare: —Unræd wefan evil counsel to weave, *Cd.* 1. Hrægel wefað weave clothes, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 16. Þenne gewefen, þicce gewefen thinly woven, thickly woven, *R.* 63.

^aWefels a covering, v. wæfels.

Wefersyne a spectacle, show, v. wæfersyne.

Wefian to astonish, *Cod. Exon.* 60 b, 17, v. wafian.

Wefl cladica vel claudica, *Cot.* 34, inter texturalia, *Lye.*

Wefl a weevil, v. wifel.

Wefla panucla, *Ben.*

WEFT, wefta. The woof or WEFT, the threads crossing the warp in weaving; deponile, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79. Textorium, *Cot.* 61, 161, i. e. subtegmen vel subtemen apud textores, *Som.*

WEG, es; m. [*Frs.* wei f: *Plat. Dut.* Ger. weg m: *Old Ger.* wec: *Isd.* vüegh: *Ot.* weg: *Moes.* wigs iter: *Dan.* vei, vey c: *Swed.* wäg m: *Icel.* vegr m. via, semita] A WAY; via, iter: —To sehealdenne þone weg to þam lifes treowe, *Gen.* 3, 24. Weg swiðe rum via valde

spatiosa, *Mt.* 7, 13. Neara and angsum weg stricta et angusta via, *Mt.* 7, 14. Swa swa se weg lið sicut via jacet, *Num.* 21, 22. Hæfdon sumne dæl weges gefaren aliquam partem viæ processerant, *Deut.* 44, 4: *Bd. S.* p. 485, 30. Þurh þone weg per istam viam, *Mt.* 7, 13: 8, 28: *Num.* 21, 4: 22, 23: *Gen.* 48, 7: *Mt.* 13, 4, 19. On þam ylcan wæge in eadem via, *Lk.* 10, 31: *Gen.* 35, 19. Godes wegas Dei viæ, *Deut.* 32, 4. Smeðe wegas planæ viæ, *Lk.* 3, 5. Wegas syndon dryge (the) ways are dry, *Cd.* 157, *Th.* p. 195, 28. Þæra wega gelæte viarum exitus, compita, *Gen.* 38, 21: *Mt.* 22, 9. On þa wegas in vias, *Mt.* 22, 10. On eallum þam wegum in omnibus viis, *Deut.* 1, 21. ¶ Ealne weg always; semper, *Bt.* 13: 15: 27, 4: 30, 1: 33, 4: 38, 4: 40, 5.

^bWEGAN; p. wæg, wæh, awæh, we wægon; pp. gewegen; v. a. To bear, carry, move, to WEIGH; hence, to weigh anchor; vehere, portare, levare, trutinare, levare anchoram: —He moste wæpen wegan he must bear arms, *Bd. S.* p. 517, 7. Wegan swatig hleor to bear a sweaty countenance, *Cd.* 43. Wegan fealwe linde to bear a fallow linden, *Cd.* 94. Ic tacen wege I a token bear, *Cd.* 42. Þe on breostum wæg byrnende lufan who in (his) breast bore burning love, *Chr.* 975. Wæg mid hine twig-ecged hand-seax portavit apud se bicipitem sicam, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 15. We cwædon þæt he wege sylf þa fæhðe decrevimus quod ille ferat ipse odium, *L. Edm. pol.* 1. Þe þanc wege bear thee thanks, *Cd.* 107. Randas wægon shields bore, *Cd.* 95. Beado-searo wægon warlike engines moved, *Cd.* 170. Ymb hine wægon about him moved, *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 189, 5. Abraham þa awæh feower hund scillinga seolfres be fullon gewihte, *Gen.* 23, 16.

Weg-bræde, way-brede, plantain, v. wæg-bræde.

Wegc a wedge, v. wæg.

Wege a balance, *Ps.* 61, 9, v. wæge.

Wege-gang a foot-path; semita, *L. With. W.* p. 12, § 12.

Wege-læton trivium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Weg-faran to take a journey, to wayfare, to journey.

Weg-fereld A journey; iter, *Som.*

Weg-ferende wayfaring, *Mt.* 27, 39: *Mk.* 15, 21.

^cWeg-fore A going; profectio, iter, *Lye.*

Wegg a mass, *Bt.* 34, 9, C., v. wecg.

Weg-gedal a crossway, a turning aside, v. wæg-gedal.

Weg-gelæte a crossway.

Weg-gesiðan way companions, guards.

Weg-gewendan to depart from the way; de viâ movere, *Som.*

Wegi All kinds of cups, a drinking pot; poculum, *Som.*

Weg-leás WAYLESS, out of the way; sine via, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Weg-least A going out of the way; deviatio, invium, *Ps.* 106, 40.

Weg-nest, weg-nyst food for a journey, *Bd. S.* p. 634, 33, v. wæg-nest.

Weg-reaf way plunder, v. wæg-reaf.

Weg-scala a weighing scale, v. wæg-scala.

Weg-twiflung a division of a way; viæ divisio, diverticulum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wei woe, alas, *Bt.* 35, 6, C., v. wa.

Weie a way, *Chr.* 656, v. weg.

^dWEL, well; comp. bet; sup. betst; adv. [*Plat.* well, wol bene, quidem, equidem: *Dut.* wel: *Ger.* wohl: *Ker. Ot.* wola, wela, woll: *Moes.* waila bene, pulchre: *Dan.* Icel. vel: *Swed.* wäl: *Wel.* gwell better; gwella to better. The Lat. belle and the Grk. καλῶς may claim a relationship to this word; also the Sans. bala, bali strength, power] WELL, much, enough, truly; bene, probe, vere, satis, pene: —Swiðe wel very well, *Bt.* 41, 4. To wel too well, *Bt.* 7, 3. Wel þu spræcst bene loqueris, *Deut.* 1, 14: *Lk.* 20, 39: *Jn.* 4, 17. Gyf ge wel doð þam þe eow wel doð si bene faciat is eis qui vobis bene faciunt, *Lk.* 6, 33. Wel Cristen truly Christian; vere Christianus, *Bd. S.* p. 565, 31. Gyf ic well spræce, *Jn.* 18, 23. ¶ Wel neah, neh WELL NIGH; prope, pene, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 42. Wel hwær, gehwær for the most part; pene ubique, passim, plerumque, *Bt. R.* p. 166: 194: *Bd. S.* p. 493, 33. Wella well alas, *Oh, Bt.* 34, 8.

WE'LA, wæla, an; m. [*Plat.* weel, wehl f. petulance, wantonness, voluptuousness: *Dut.* weelde f. luxury, voluptuousness: *Ger.* wohl n: *Dan.* vel n: *Swed.* wäl n: *Wel.* hwy-lus prosperous, right, dexterous, well in health] 1. WEAL,

wealth, prosperity, happiness, bliss; abundantia, opulentia, prosperitas, felicitas. 2. In the *pl.* *Riches; opes, divitiæ*: —1. Eall þises middaneardes wela *all of this world's wealth*, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 58, 23. On-ceosan welan and wawan to choose of *weal and woe*, *Cd.* 23. Sege me nu hwæðer se þin wela swa deore seo say to me now whether this thy wealth is so dear, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 58, 3. Strynan welan and wiste to acquire wealth and food, *Cd.* 46. Forgifan wid-bradne welan to give wide-spread bliss, *Cd.* 30, 2. Welan þisses middangeardes riches of this world, *Bt.* 13: 26, 1. Gepenc nu hwæt þines agnes seo ealra þissa woruld-æhta and welenā think now what is thy own of all this world's possessions and riches, *Bt.* 13. Weorðian mid miclum welum to reward with much riches, *Bt.* 28.

^cWela *Rich; dives, felix*:—Botl wela a rich dwelling, *Cd.* 86, v. welig.

Wela - hord *wealth hoard, a treasury; gazophylacium*, *Cot.* 204.

Weland, Welond, es; *m.* *Weland, the Vulcan of Northern mythology; Welandus*:—Hwær sint nu þæs wisan Welandes ban, þæs goldsmiðes þe wæs geo mærost where are now the wise *Weland's bones, the goldsmith that was of yore most eminent?* *Bt. R.* p. 162, 25. Hwæt sint nu þæs wisan goldsmiðes ban Welondes? what are now the bones of the wise goldsmith, *Weland?* *Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 106, 16.

Wel-besceawod *well seen, considered; spectatus, consideratus*, *R. Ben.* 64.

Wel-boren *well-born, noble, gentle; bene natus, ingenuus, nobilis*, *C. R. Lk.* 19, 12: *Deut.* 1, 15.

Welcn the welkin, sky, v. wolcen.

Weldæd *A good deed, benefit; benefactum, beneficium*, *Vit. Swith: Ps.* 77, 14.

Wel-don to do well; *benefacere*.

Wel-eað-ben that may be easily entreated; *deprecabilis*, *Som.*

Weleg rich, *Bt.* 7, 4, v. welig.

Welegian to enrich, v. gewelgian.

WELER, es; *m.* [*Frs.* wara *f.* a lip: *Icel.* vara *labium*] *A lip; labium*: —Tostencð Driht ealle weleras facnfulle disperdat Dominus universa labia dolosa, *Ps.* 11, 3, 4: 30, 21:

62, 6: 119, 2: 139, 3. Mid welerum weorðan cum labiis honorare, *Mt.* 15, 8: *Mk.* 7, 6.

^fWel-ga Go well, go to; eja, *Som.*

Welga, for welega rich, v. welig.

Wel-geboren *well-born, noble*, v. wel-boren.

Wel-gecweme [gecweme *pleasant*] *well pleased, acceptable, pleasant; beneplacitus, gratus*, *Ps.* 118, 108: 146, 12.

Wel-gecwemedlic *well pleasing*, *Ps.* 149, 4, v. wel-gecweme.

Wel-gehende *well nigh, near at hand; admodum prope*, *Som.*

Wel-gehwær for the most part, v. wel, &c.

Wel-gelican to be well pleased, *Mt.* 17, 5.

Wel-gelicwirðe *well pleased, acceptable; beneplacitus, acceptus*, *V. Ps.* 118, 108.

Wel-gelicwirðnes *Good pleasure; beneplacitum*, *V. Ps.* 140, 7.

Wel-gewlite *well favoured, very beautiful*.

Wel-gewlitegod *well adorned*, *Elf. gl.* v. wel-gewlite.

Wel-hæwen *well hued or coloured; boni coloris, cæruleus*, *Ben.*

Wel-hreow *bloodthirsty*, v. wæl-hreow.

Wel-hwær every where, v. wæl-hwær.

Weli, for weleg, welig rich, *Ps.* 48, 2.

^gWELIG, weleg; *g. m. n.* es; *f.* re; *def.* se weliga; seo, þæt welige; *adj.* [*Plat. Frs.* welig *petulant, wanton, luxurious; Dut.* weelderig *luxurious, voluptuous; Ger.* wohlilig *comfortable, pleasant*] *Rich, bountiful; dives, abundans*:—He wæs swiðe welig, *Lk.* 18, 23. Abram soðlice wæs swiðe welig on golde, *Gen.* 13, 6. Sum welig man quidam dives homo, *Mt.* 27, 57: *Lk.* 16, 1, 19. Sumes weliges mannes æcer cujusdam divitis hominis ager, *Lk.* 12, 16. Done welegan wædlum gelice efn-mærne gedeð maketh the rich alike equal with poor, *Bt. R.* p. 162: *Lk.* 14, 12. Se welega gæð on Godes rice, *Mt.* 19, 23, 24. Gear welige anni abundantes, *Gen.* 41, 26, 29. Wa eow weligum wæ vobis divitibus, *Lk.* 6, 24. He geseh þa weligan aspexit divites, &c. 21, 1. Welegre richer, *Ors.* 2, 4. Welegast, welegost richest, *Ors.* 3, 5: *Bt.* 26, 1.

WELIG A WILLOW; *salix*, *Cot.* 165.

Weligian to enrich, v. gewelgian.

^hWelinga - ford *Wallingford*, v. Wealinga-ford.

Welisc *Welsh*, *Heming.* p. 101, v. Wælisc.

Well a well, fountain, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 76: *Bd. S.* p. 625, 23, *T:* *Bt.* 15: *Bt. R.* p. 158, 72, v. wyl.

Well-don to do well.

Wel-la alas, v. wel, &c.

Wellere *A hollow, bosom, gulf; sinus*, *Som.*

Wellian; *p. ode.* To boil, rage, to be hot; *fervere, æstuarē, ebullire, furere*: —Ic welle ferveo, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5. Welode æstuvavit, *Guthl. Vit.* 2, v. weal-lan.

Wel-licung WELL LIKING, *well pleasing; beneplacitum*, *T. Ps.* 68, 16.

Well - willende, wel - willende *wishing well, kind, benevolent*, *Elf. gr.* 14: *Jud.* 6, 14.

Well - willendlice, wel-willendlice *benevolently, kindly, lovingly*, *L. Ps.* 50, 19.

Well-willendnes, wel-willendnes *good-will, benevolence, kindness*, *L. Ps.* 51, 3.

Welm heat, fire, *Cd.* 213, v. wylm.

WELM Sole of the foot; *planta pedis*, *Ben.* v. fot-welm.

Welmes-ford [*Brom.* Wilmesford] WALMSFORD; *vicius in agro Northantunensi ad fluvium Nen*, *Chr.* 656.

ⁱWel-neah *well nigh, near*, v. wel, &c.

Welond a famous smith, v. Weland.

Welor a lip, v. weler.

Welp a whelp, dog, *R. Mt.* 15, 27, v. hwelp.

Welr a lip, *R. Ren. pref.* v. weler.

Wel-reow *bloodthirsty, cruel*, v. wæl-hreow.

Wel-spreng a well-spring, a well, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Welt rules; weltst rulest, v. wealdan.

Weluc a wilk, cockle, *R.* 102: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77, v. weoloc.

Wel-willende *wishing well*, v. well-willende.

Wem, wemm a spot, blemish, v. wom.

Weman To persuade, entice; *sua-dere, allicere*, *R. Ben.* 61.

Wemde defiled, v. wemman.

Wemere *A defiler, harlot; leno*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

Wem-leás *spotless; immaculatus*, *Som.*

Wemman; *p.* wemde to spoil, corrupt, *Ps.* 88, 31, v. gewemman.

Wemman *A woman, female; fœmina*, *H. Mt.* 19, 4.

Wemmednys, se; *f.* *A defiling; fœdatio, fœditas*, *Ben.*

^j WE'N; *g.* wenne; *f.* also wena, an; *m.* [Plat. Dut. waan *m.* opinion, conjecture: *Ger.* wahn *m.* opinion, fancy, conjecture: *Old. Ger.* wan, won *spes*: *Ker.* uuan *spes*: *Ot.* ana uuan *sine dubio*: *Moes.* wen *spes*: *Dan.* wân *f.* chance, hope: *Icel.* von, vænd *f.* hope] *A* hope, an expectation, a thought, weening; *spes*, expectatio, opinio:—*Ac* is wen, þæt hit sie þy mare but a hope is, that it is the greater, *Bt.* 40, 3, *Card.* p. 364, 6. Wenne, *Beo.* 11, 48. Him seo wen ge Leah him that hope deceived, *Cd.* 4. On wenum in thoughts, *Cd.* 49. Wigges on wenum in hopes of battle, *Cd.* 151. On wenum set in expectation set, *Cd.* 128. Se leasa wena tiohhie þæt se anweald sie þæt hehste god the false opinion supposes that power is the highest good, *Bt.* 27, 3, *Card.* p. 154, 10. Se wena nis þe soðre the opinion is not the truer, *Bt. R.* p. 193. Ætes on wenan in hopes of food, *Cd.* 151.

Wen; *adv.* [wen a hope] There is a hope, perhaps, by chance; probabile est, forte, forsan:—*Wen* is þæt ge cuðon minne Fæder forsan *Patrem meum sciretis*, *Jn.* 8, 19.

^k WE'NAN, gewenan; *p.* wende; *pp.* wened, gewened [Plat. Dut. wanen to ween: *Frs.* wena to imagine, think: *Ger.* wâhnen to mean, presume, imagine: *Old. Ger.* uuannen, uuanen, wenen opinari, coniecere, sperare: *Ker.* uuanne æstimet; uuan in inan spera in eum; faruuan nan desperare: *Lip.* uuandos existimasti: *Moes.* wenjan putare, expectare: *Icel.* vona sperare; vana sperare, insimulare. The *Ger.* wâhnen to mean, from the old wâhen: *Ot.* uuahen to mention, relate] To WEEN, think, expect, hope, imagine, suppose, perceive, judge, esteem; existimare, putare, sentire, conjectare, sperare, expectare:—*Hwæs* mæg ic elles wenan what can I else think? *Bt.* 34, 9. Nelle ge wenan þæt nolite existimare quod, *Mt.* 5, 17. Hwam wene ic þæt hit beo gelic cuinam existimem ego quod est simile, *Lk.* 13, 18, 20. Hwæt wenst þu quidnam existimas tu? *Mk.* 4, 41: *Bt.* 16, 2. Wenst þu hwæt is þes sentis ne tu quis est hic? *Lk.* 8, 25. Ic wolde witon hwæðer þu wendest þæt I would know whether thou thoughtest that, *Bt.* 34, 9. He wende þæt existimavit quod,

Gen. 38, 15. Peah ge nu wenen þæt though ye now expect that, &c. *Bt.* 19. Hi wenað þæt illi existimant quod, &c. *Mt.* 6, 7. Hig wendon þæt existimarunt quod, &c. *Mt.* 20, 10: *Mk.* 6, 49: *Lk.* 2, 44: 3, 23, &c.: *Jn.* 11, 13. Gewened ic eom æstimatus sum, *Ps.* 87, 4.

^l WENAN [Plat. Dut. wennen, gewennen, afwennen to accustom: *Frs.* wena, gewöhnen: *Ger.* entwöhnen to wean: *Old. Ger.* wönen: *Not.* kiuuonen solere; intuuenan ablactare: *Dan.* vænne to accustom; afvænne, vænne fra to wean: *Swed.* wänja to accustom; afwänja to wean: *Icel.* vana solere; venia assuefacere; venia barn af briosti ablactare infantem; venia *f.* consuetudo] To WEAN; ablactare, *R. Ben.* 7.

Wen-byl *A* wenbile, a bile; carbunculus, *Som.*

Wencle *A* maid, daughter; ancilla, *Som.*

Wend *A* turn, change; vicis, *Bt.* 38, 2.

^m WENDAN, bewendan, gewendan; ic wend, þu wenst, he went, we wendað; *p.* wende, bewende, gewende; *pp.* wended, gewended; *v. a.* [Hence our went; *p. of* to go: *Plat. Dut.* *Ger.* wenden to change, turn: *Frs.* wende to turn, return: *Old. Ger.* uuentan: *Moes.* wandjan, gawandjan, uswandjan vertere, mutari, reverti: *Dan.* vende: *Swed.* wända: *Icel.* venda vertere; at venda til baka reverti, redire] 1. To go, WEND, proceed, come, return; ire, venire, redire. 2. To turn, convert, translate, change, interpret, to be turned; vertere, convertere, mutare, mutari:—1. Wendan hider and þider ire huc et illuc, *Deut.* 16, 19. Wende he on scype agen ibat ille in navem rursus, *Lk.* 8, 37. Wendon fram Hierusalem venerunt ab Hierosolymis, *Mk.* 3, 22. Ne went he on bæc ne redeat, *Lk.* 17, 31. Gewende to hyre huse, *Lk.* 1, 56. Wendon to Hierusalem redierunt ad Hierosolymas, *Lk.* 24, 33. 2. Wend oðer converte alteram, *Lk.* 6, 29. Of Ledene on Englisc wende translates from Latin into English, *Bt. pref.* Wendon on hi sylfe convertabantur in se ipsos, *Jud.* 16. Se Hælend bewende hyne, *Mt.* 9, 22: *Mk.* 5, 30: *Lk.* 22, 32. Ic wolde þæt wit unc wendon I would that we turn ourselves, *Bt.* 40, 1, *Card.* p. 360, 21.

He wende hine lit-hwon fram him avertibat se aliquantum ab iis, *Gen.* 42, 24. Þu wendan ne miht thou mayest not interpret, *Cd.* 212. Wende hine þanon turned him thence, *Cd.* 25. Þu wenst hig tu mutabis eos, *T. Ps.* 101, 28.

ⁿ Wende turned, *v.* wendan.

Wende weened, expected, *v.* wénan. Wende laboured, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 5, *v.* winnan.

Wendel-sæ The Adriatic sea, also the Mediterranean sea; Vindelicum sive Adriaticum mare, *Ors.* 1, 1. Mare mediterraneum, speciatim vero Tyrrenum, *Chr.* 885: *Bt.* 38, 1.

Wending, wendung, *e*; *f.* *A* turning, change, exchange; versio, mutatio, permutatio:—*Scint.* 11. Buton wendinge without a change, *Bt. R.* p. 157.

WENG, wæng, geweng [Bailey, wanga a jaw-bone with teeth, hence Chau. wang - tooth jaw-tooth: *Dut.* wang *f.* a cheek: *Ger.* wange *f.* *Tat.* uuanga: *Ot.* in uuangon in genis: *Icel.* vangi *m.* maxilla, mala, gena; *It.* guancia *f.* the cheek] The jaw-bone, the cheek; maxilla, gena:—*Gif* hwa þe slea on þin swyðre wenge si quis te cædet in tua dextera maxilla, *Mt.* 5, 39: *Lk.* 6, 29.

^o Wenian to accustom, *v.* wænian. Wenlic; *adj.* [win friendly] Comely, beautiful; dilectus, *Elf. T.* p. 33, 16.

Wenn A WEN, tumour; verruca, struma, *L. M.* 4, 142.

Wenre Except, saving, but; nisi, *Som.*

Wen-seoc Troubled with the falling sickness; comitiali morbo laborans, *Som.*

Wen-seocnes The falling sickness; morbus comitialis, *Som.*

Wen-spyng *A* wen-spring, a bile, blotch; nævus, *Cot.* 138.

Wenst thinkest, *v.* wénan.

Wensum, wensumlic pleasant, *Prov.* 5, *v.* winsum.

Wente *A* stranger; peregrinus:—*Swa* micel wente swa, &c. so many strangers as, &c. *L. North. Presb.* 52, 53, *v.* waller-wente.

Went-sætas The people of West Wales, in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardigan-shire; Ventæ, Guentæ, sive Demetiæ, *i. e.* occidentalis partis Walliæ australis incolæ, Demetæ sive Dimetæ, *Lye.*

Wenunga, wenunge; *adv.* 1. Perhaps, by chance; forte, forsan. 2. Scarcely, with difficulty; vix, ægre:—1. *Lk.* 20,

13. *De læs wenunga ne forte*, Lk. 14, 8. 2. *Wenunge þurhteah vix impetravit*, Bd. S. p. 587, 39.
- ^P *Wen-wyrt the herb wart-wort; verrucaria, scilicet herba*, L. M. 1, 20, 58.
- Weobed, weobedd an altar*, R. Mt. 5, 23: Cd. 137, v. wibed.
- WEOC* [Dan. væge c. a wick, myxus: Swed. weke m: Gael. buaic, buaichd f. the wick of a candle or lamp: Ir. buaic f. the wick of a candle] A WICK, a glow-worm:—Candel-weoca funalia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69 b. Cicindela, Cot. 40, 164, 195.
- Weoc A WEEK; septimana*, Som.
- Weoce A flag or rush, also the paper made of it; papyrus*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61: Dial. 1, 5.
- Weocs increased*, Jud. 13, 24, for weox; p. of weaxan.
- Weocsan washed*, Bd. S. p. 496, 5, v. wacsan.
- WEOD, wiod* [Plat. woden, woen the green stalks and leaves of plants whose roots are eatable: Wel. gwydd trees, shrubs] 1. A herb, grass; herba. 2. A WEED; herba noxa:—1. *Æceres weod agri herba*, Mt. 6, 30. 2. *Atio of ealle þa weod or wiod draws out all the weeds*, Bt. 23. *Zizanium*, R. Mt. 13, 29, 30.
- ^q *Weodewe a widow*, Gen. 38, 11, v. wuduwe.
- Weod-hoc A WEED-HOOK; sarcolum*, Cot. 174.
- Weodian* [Plat. wöden, weden, ween to weed: Dut. wieden to weed] To WEED; sarrire, eruncare, Som.
- Weod - monað* [Franc. Carl. Mag. arnmonet, aranmanoth: Swed. skortant: Dan. hestmanet: Icel. hewanna-manudr.—weod weed, monað a month] The weedy month, so called because weeds and noxious herbs then abound, August; mensis Augustus:—*Weod-monað, forþam þe hyg on þam monðe mæst geweaxað*, Hickes's Thes. vol. I. p. 108: Menol. F. 273.
- Weodo weeds, clothing*, C. Mk. 11, 8, v. wæd.
- Weodung, e; f. A WEEDING; runcatio*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.
- Weoduwe a widow*, L. Ps. 108, 8, v. wuduwe.
- WEOFOD, wiofod, es; n.* [wi-bed, wig-bed, wig an idol, bed a bed, place of rest] An altar; altare:—*Þæt weofod þe gehalgað þa offrunga*, Mt. 23, 19. On þæs weofodes swiðran healfe in altaris dextra

- parte, Lk. 1, 11. *Bringan lac to weofode adferre munus ad altare*, Mt. 5, 23. *Uppan þæt weofod super altare*, Ex. 24, 6: 29, 20: Lev. 2, 2: 8, 24. *Towyrpan weofodu dejicere altaria*, Ex. 34, 13.—*Weofod-bót an altar compensation*, L. pol. Cnut. 39.—*Weofod-sceat altar clothing; altaris pallium*, L. Can. Eccl. 32.—*Weofod-þegn, weofod-þen a minister or attendant at the altar; altaris minister*, L. pol. Cnut. 38.—*Weofod-þenung altar-service*, L. North. Presb. 2.
- Weofung, e; f. WEAVING; textura*, Cot. 172.
- Weogowa - ceaster Worcester*, v. Wigera-ceaster.
- Weoh Perversity, error, also perverse; perversitas, pravitas, pravus*, Cod. Exon. 66 a, 10, v. wo.
- Weohlas The jaws, chaps; fauces, molæ, i. e. dentes molares*:—*God forbriteð weohlan Deus conteret molas*, T. Ps. 57, 6.
- Weohlere a soothsayer*, v. hweolere.
- Weohse increased; crevit*, Vit. Guthl. 11; for weox; p. of weaxan.
- Weoh-steall a vestry, a place where holy things are laid; sacrum*, L. Can. Edg. 46.
- Weol boiled*, Cd. 220, v. weal-lan.
- ^s *Weolan riches; divitiæ*, Bd. S. p. 579, 8; for welan, v. wela.
- Weolc a wilk, cockle*, v. weoloc.
- Weolc-basu-hewen embroidered with purple; vermiculatus*, Som.
- Weolcen-read a scarlet dye, a scarlet colour; coccineus*, Mt. 27, 28.
- Weolcn the sky*, v. wolcen.
- Weolc-scyllle A WILK-SHELL, a shell-fish, especially that from which purple dye was made; conchylium, conchylium*, Bd. S. p. 473, 17. *Murex*, Som.
- Weolc-tælg A purple dye; coccinea tinctura*, Cot. 49.
- Weold ruled*, Cd. 69, Th. p. 83, 9; p. of wealdan.
- Weoleg rich*, R. Lk. 18, 23, v. welig.
- Weolh-basu A scarlet or purple colour; vermiculum*, Cot. 199.
- Weoll, weollon boiled*, v. weal-lan.
- Weolm heat, fervour, zeal; calor, zelus*, Cod. Exon. 14 a, 14, v. wylm.
- WEOLUC, weoluc, weluc, es; m.* A WILK, cockle, shell-fish; cochlea, conchylium, murex, Bd. S. p. 473, 19.
- Weoloc-read of a scarlet or crim-*

- son colour; coccineus*, Cot. 183: Bd. S. p. 473, 19.
- ^t *Weoloc-wurm a cockle, shell-fish, purple dye; cochlea, conchylium, murex*, Cot. 39, 129, 161.
- Weoluc a cockle*, v. weoloc.
- Weolud* [Flor. Welund] *The river WELLAND; fluvius agri Northantunensis*, Chr. 921.
- Weonod-land The south shore of the Baltic, between the Oder and Vistula, inhabited by the Wendians or Vandals; VENDORUM TERRA*:—*Weonodland him wæs on steor-bord, and on bæc-bord him wæs Langeland, and Læland, and Falster, and Scon-eg, and þas land eall yrað to Dene-mearcan Weonodland was on his right, and Langland, Laland, Falster, and Sconey, on his left, all which land is subject to Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1.
- Weop wept*, v. wēpan.
- Weor a man*, Bd. S. p. 623, 41, v. wer.
- Weorad, weorod, weorud a multitude, host, an army*, Bd. S. p. 570, 1: 523, 27, v. werod.
- ^u *WEORC, wer, worc, es; n.* [Plat. wark, werk n: Dut. Ger. Swed. werk n: Ker. uue-rah opus: Wil. wercho: Ot. uuerk: Ot. Krist. l. iii. c. 20, v. 150, ther súlih uuerk uuírkit qui tale opus facit, Ger. der solch werk wirkt: Moes. waurkjan, waurstwa operari opera, Jn. 9, 4: Dan. værk, verk n: Icel. verk n. verki m. opus, officium] 1. WORK; opus, factum, labor. 2. Grief, pain, anguish; dolor, cruciatus, anxietas:—*Þæt ys Godes weorc*, Jn. 6, 29: 9, 3. *Geswican his weorces cessare ab ejus labore*, Gen. 2, 3. *Ne hie wiht weorces wiston nor they aught of labour knew*, Cd. 37. *Ut-færð man to weorce his egreditur homo ad laborem ejus*, Ps. 103, 24. *An weorc ic worhte unum opus feci*, Jn. 7, 21. *Wirc ealle þine weorc fac omne tuum opus*, Ex. 20, 9. *Weorc þæt þu worhtest opus quod operatus es*, Ps. 43, 2. *Manega gode weorc multa bona opera*, Jn. 10, 32. *For hwylcum þære weorca propter quodnam istorum operum?* Jn. 10, 32. *Ealle hyra weorc hi doð omnia eorum opera illi faciunt*, Mt. 23, 5. *Gelyfað for þam weorcum credite propter opera*, Jn. 14, 11. 2. *Cwæð þæt him wære weorce on mode said that to him was grief in mind*, Cd. 94. *Wæs Abrahame weorce on mode was to Abraham grief in mind*,

- Cd.* 134. *Þat wæs weorc Gode that was grief to God, Cd.* 173.
- ^v Weorcan *to work, labour, make, do, Bt.* 41, 3, *Card.* p. 378, 25, v. *wyrca*.
- Weorc-dæg A WORK-DAY; *operis dies, Som.*
- Weorc-ern a work-place, work-house, shop; *operis domus, opificina, Cot.* 211.
- Weorc-full *workful, laborious; operis plenus, operosus, Scint.* 53.
- Weorc-gerefa a governor of work, an overseer; *operis præfectus, Ex.* 5, 10, 13.
- Weorc-hus A WORK-HOUSE; *ergasterium, opificina, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78, 79.
- Weorc-man A WORKMAN; *operarius, C. R. Mt.* 10, 10: *Bt.* 17.
- Weorc-nyten *work or labouring cattle; jumentum, L. Elf.* 3.
- Weorc-stan *hewed stone; lapis dolatus, Jos.* 10, 18, 27.
- Weorc-sum [weorc pain] *bringing pain, hurtful, IRKSOME, Cd.* 28.
- Weorc-þeow, worc-þeow a work servant; *operarius servus, Cd.* 103.
- Weord *fortune, Bt.* 5, 1, v. *wyrd*.
- ^w Weordeð, weordon *if he be, be made, become, L. Ethelb.* 35: 39: *Bt.* 34, 10, v. *weorðan*.
- Weored an army, v. *werod*.
- Weorf Cattle, a young ass; *pecus, jumentum, R.* 20. *Asellus, L. Wall.* 7, v. *orf*.
- Weorfa mola asinaria, *Cot.* 133.
- Weorht wrought, made, done, v. *wyrca*.
- Weormian *to cherish, Cot.* 86, v. *wearmian*.
- WEORNIAN *To pine away, decay, fade; marcescere, tabescere: —Ic weornede tabescebam, Ps.* 118, 158.
- Weorod a company, v. *werod*.
- WEOROD, wered; *adj. Sweet; dulcis: —Wered to drincanne dulcis ad bibendum, Ex.* 15, 25. *Þy weorodra the sweeter, Bt.* 23.
- Weorold the world, *Ps.* 17, 52; *for weorold and its compounds, v. woruld, &c.*
- WEORPAN, wurpan, wyrpan, bewyrpan, he wyrpð; *p. wearp, bewearp, we wurpon; pp. worpen, beworpen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. werpen: Frs. werpa, wrpa: Ger. werfen: Old Ger. uuerfan, Tat.* 28, 3, *inti uuirph sie fon thir et projice eam a te: Moes. wairpan mittere, projicere: Dan. varpe to warp or tow a ship: Swed. warpa to warp or tow a ship: Icel. varpa jacere, mittere:*

- Lat. mid. werpire, guerpire] To throw, cast; jacere, jactare, projicere: —Ic hit het weorpan on fyr I commanded to throw it into fire, Ex.* 32, 24. *Þæt hio sceolde weorpan that she should cast, Bt.* 38, 1. *Drihten cwæð: wurp hig on þa eorðan, and he wearp, and heo wæs gewende to næddran, Ex.* 4, 3. *Weorpað hit hundum, Ex.* 22, 31. *Nis na god þæt man nime þara bearnahlaf, and hundum weorpe, Mk.* 7, 27. *Þa com an earm wuduwe, and wearp twegen stycas, Mk.* 12, 42. *Ofer mine reaf hig wurpon hlot, Mt.* 27, 35. *Hine on helle wearp cast him into hell, Cd.* 16: *Gen.* 39, 20. *Gif þin eage þe swicað weorp hit ut, Mk.* 9, 47. *Sceal weorpan hine to handa shall cast him to hand, i. e. restore him, L. In.* 74, *W.* p. 26, 8. *To duste þu wyrpst ad pulverem redibis, Gen.* 3, 19. *Worpene beon to be cast, Bd. S.* p. 627, 40. *On pytt beworpen, Gen.* 40, 15. *On þa ea worpene wæron were cast into the water, Bd. S.* p. 625, 6.
- ^x Weort wort, wurt, herb, v. *wyrt*.
- Weort-eard wort-yard, garden, v. *ort-geard*.
- WEORÐ, wurð, wyrð, es; *n. [Plat. weerd, weerde f: Dut. waarde f: Frs. werthe f: Ot. Tat. uuerd, uuerdi: Moes. wairths dignus: Dan. værd, værdie n. pretium, valor: Swed. wärde n. pretium, valor: Icel. verd n. pretium, merci pretium: Wel. gwerth price, value; sometimes also, state, condition: Pol. wart. The Ger. würde f. dignity, honour, is of the same root. Lat. virtus f: Fr. vertu f: It. virtù f: Sp. virtud f: Port. virtude f.] 1. WORTH, price, value; pretium, valor. 2. Honour, dignity; honor: —1. Peniges weorð a penny's worth, L. Ethelst. W.* p. 64, § 9. *Ofer feower penig weorðe over four pence worth, L. pol. Cnut.* 22. *Twelf penig weorð twelve pence worth, L. Lund. W.* p. 70, § 7. *Efen weorð even price or wage; æquale pretium, salarium, L. Can. Edg.* 50. *Undeor weorð cheap price, L. pol. Alf.* 28. *Nanes wurðes onfon nullum pretium accipere, Gen.* 23, 6. *Geseald to miclum wyrðe venditus magno pretio, Mt.* 26, 9. *Gildan wurð solve pretium, Ex.* 21, 34. *Todælan þæt wurð partiri pretium, Ex.* 21, 35. *Mid*

- weorðe forgeldan to recompense with a price, L. Ethelb.* 33: *Bd. S.* p. 527, 15: *Ps.* 43, 14. 2. *To wurðe in honorem, L. Conc. Ænh. pref. On wyrðe beon in honore esse, Bd. S.* p. 545, 6.
- ^y Weorð, wurð *worth, worthy, honourable, Bt.* 28, v. *wyrðe*.
- WEORÐAN, wurðan, geweorðan, gewurðan; *part. weorðende; ic weorðe, wurðe, þu wyrst, he wyrð, wirð, weorðeð, wyrðeð, we weorðað, weorðe; p. ic wearð, þu wurde, he wearð; we wurdon: sub. ic, þu weorðe, he weorð, weorðe, weorðeð, weordeð, we weorðon, wurðon; p. wurde, wurdon: imp. weorð þu, weorðað ge, weorðe ge: pp. worden, geworden; v. n. [Plat. weerden, pronounced commonly, weren: Dut. worden: Ger. werden: Dan. vorde: Swed. warda: Icel. verda fieri, cogi: Moes. wairthan fieri esse] To become, to come to, to be made, to be, to come to pass; fieri, evenire, esse: —Bidon to hwon þis þing weorðan sceolde expectabant ad quod hæc res vertere futura esset, i. e. quem exitum haberet, Bd. S.* p. 536, 31. *Is mæge weorðan of wætere ice can be made of water, Bt. R.* p. 193. *Hit gewyrð, Mt.* 18, 19. *Gewyrðeð to duste shall become dust, Bas. R.* 3. *Weorð druncen factus est ebrius, Gen.* 9, 21. *Hit gewearð it came to pass, Ex.* 16, 13: *Cd.* 228, *Th.* p. 306, 24. *Þelæs to mycel styrung wurde, Mt.* 26, 5. *Hwæðer æfre gewurde þus gerad þing, Deut.* 4, 32. *Hi wurdon afirhte or afyrhte, Gen.* 20, 8: 42, 28. *Hig wurdon gefrynd, Lk.* 23, 12. *Wurdon deade were dead; facti sunt mortui, Ex.* 7, 21. *Gif þeoh gebrocen weorðeð if the thigh be broken. Gif he healt weorð if he be lame, L. Ethelb.* 64. *Gif feax fang geweorð if hair be taken hold of; si comæ prehensio sit, L. Ethelb.* 34: 35: 36. *Gif eaxle gelæmed weordeð if a shoulder be lamed, L. Ethelb.* 39: 42: 43: 45. *Gif gængans geweorðeð si grvida fuerit, L. Ethelb.* 83. *Þæt þas stanas to hlafe gewurðon, Mt.* 4, 3. *Gif fot of weorðeð if a foot be made or cut off, L. Ethelb.* 68. *Weorðan or wyrðan to nauhte to come to naught, Bt.* 21: 34, 1. *Se æwelm mæg weorðan to ea the fountain may become a*

river; fons possit fieri in fluvium, *Bt.* 34, 1. Is weorðeð to wætre ice becomes water, *Bt. R.* p. 193. Wearð to næddran became a snake, *Ex.* 7, 10. Wirð to næddran convertetur in draconem, *Ex.* 7, 9. Ðe wurðe to sare tibi cedet in dolorem, *Ex.* 14, 1. Ic wille wurðan I will be, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 19, 15. Weorðan on won to be in error, *Bt.* 39, 9. Ic wurðe geomriende ero contristatus vehementer, *Gen.* 42, 38. Wearð gehefegod erat aggravatus, *Ex.* 8, 32: 9, 7. Wearð wrað erat vehemens, importunus, *Gen.* 39, 10. Wearð swiðe yrre erat admodum iratus, *Gen.* 39, 19: 40, 2. Ne wyrð her nan to lafe non erit hic nullus relictus, *Ex.* 10, 26. Weorðað bereafode ælcra are were bereaved of all honour, *Bt.* 29, 2. Eacen worden been increased, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 2. Hwæt ys geworden quid factum est, *Jn.* 14, 22.

² Weorð-full full worthy, honourable, venerable, *L. Can. Edg.* 58, *W.* p. 86, 34. Weorð-fullice full worthily, honourably, *Bt.* 17: *Ors.* 6, 30. Weorð-georn desirous of honour, *Bt. R.* p. 162: 40, 4. WEORÐIAN, wurðian, wurðigean, geweorðian, gewurðian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ad, geweorðod, geweorðad, gewurðod; *v. a.* [*Plat.* warden, warderen, werderen: *Dut.* waardereren: *Frs.* werthera: *Ger.* würdigen: *Old Ger.* giwerdan, werdian: *Dan.* vær-dige: *Swed.* wärdera: *Icel.* varda æquivalere, æstimare.—weorð honour] 1. To worship, adore, revere, venerate, observe, esteem, distinguish, adorn; colere, adorare, venerari. 2. With mid, To enrich, reward, honour, endow, adorn; honorare, decorare cum, donare, ditare:—1. Ealle we scylan ænne God lufian and weorðian all we ought one God to love and worship, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 110, 19. Ne willað wurðigean will not worship, *Cd.* 182, *Th.* p. 228, 24. Circan weorðian to venerate the church, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 24. Ðat he ne wolde wurðian that he would not revere, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 23, 1. Dagas drihtne weorðian dies domino observare, *Lev.* 23, 2. Wurða þinne fæder and modor, *Mt.* 15, 4: *Mk.* 7, 10: 10, 19. Hine weorðode ho-

noured him, *Bt.* 28. Hu hine man wurðian scyle, *Ex.* 18, 20. Ge wurðodon hit vos coluistis id, *Deut.* 9, 16. Ða þing þe hig wurðiað res quas illi colunt, *Ex.* 8, 26. Guman God wurðedon men worshipped God, *Cd.* 187, *Th.* p. 232, 14. Ðe hira fæderas ne wurðodon quos eorum patres non coluerunt, *Deut.* 32, 17. Golde geweorðod with gold adorned, *Cd.* 171, *Th.* p. 215, 9. Seðes eafora wæs gaste geweorðad Seth's son was with spirit honoured, *Cd.* 56, *Th.* p. 69, 10. Ðæt ænig mæg beon geweorðod that any may be honoured, *Bt.* 14, 3, *Card.* p. 70, 10, 11, 12. 2. He hi wolde weorðian mid ece rice he them would reward with an eternal power, *Bt.* 41, 3. Wurðode Israhela bearn mid þara Egiptiscan gestreone ditavit Israelitarum filios Egyptiorum opibus, *Ex.* 12, 36. Weorðode his deorlingas mid miclum welum enriched his darlings with much riches, *Bt.* 28. He mid wuldre geweorðode he with glory honoured, *Cd.* 146, *Th.* p. 183, 4.

^a Weorðig, worðig, wurðig, worð, es; *m. q.* [Hence the names of places beginning or ending in worth, worthy; as, Bosworth, Wandesworth, Holdsworth, Wortham, &c.] 1. A field, portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate; prædium, agellus, fundus. 2. A street, public way; vicus, platea:—1. Ceorles weorðig a countryman's land; rustici prædium, *L. In.* 40. Be ceorles weorðige of a countryman's land, *id.* 2. Se weorðig full the street full, *Bd. S.* p. 528, 18: *R. Mt.* 6, 5: 12, 19. Fram Cetriht worðige a vico Cataractone, *Bd. S.* p. 539, 42. Lam worðigna mud of streets; lutum platearum, *C. Ps.* 17, 44. Of wurðigum de plateis, *C. Ps.* 54, 11, *Lye.*

Weorðlic, wurðlic, wyrðlic; *adj.* Worthy, honourable, famous; dignus, honorandus, celebris:—Weorðlice dædbote wæstmas digni pœnitentia fructus, *Lk.* 3, 8. Weorðlice gifa honourable gifts, *Bt.* 33, 4. Eallra þinga weorðlicost of all things most famous, *Bt.* 33, 1.

Weorðlice, wurðlice, wyrðlice; *adv.* Worthily, honourably, excellently; digne, honorifice, egregie, *Ex.* 10, 9: *Bd. S.* p. 563, 33.

^b Weorðlicnes worthiness, honour, estimation, *v.* weorðnes.

Weorð-mynd, weorð-mynt, wurð-mynd, wyrð-mynd, es; *m.* [weorð honourable, mynet a coin] Honour, dignity, glory, authority; honor, dignitas, gloria, dignitatis insignia:—Byð þe wyrðmynt erit tibi reverentia, *Lk.* 14, 10. Benæman þæs wurðmintes privare honore, *Num.* 24, 11. Gode to wurðmynte Deo in honorem, *Ex.* 35, 2. Wurðmyndum spræc with dignity spake, *Cd.* 156.

Weorðnes, wurðnes, se; *f.* Honour, dignity, worship; honor, dignitas:—*Ps.* 44, 10: *Bd. S.* p. 539, 30. Gearnunge wurðnys meritorum dignitas, *Bd. S.* p. 540, 10. Þysse worulde wurðnysse hujus mundi dignitas, *Bd. S.* p. 577, 2.

Weorðscipe, wurðscipe, wyrðscipe, es; *m.* WORTHSHIP, WORSHIP, worthiness, dignity, glory, honour, estimation, benefit, good; gloria, honor, dignitas, æstimatio:—Biscoplic wurðscipe episcopal dignity, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79. Weorðscipes wyrðe worthy of honour or estimation, *Bt.* 24, 4. Benumen weorðscipes deprived of honour, *Bt.* 7, 3. Næbban nænne weorðscipe nullum habere honorem, *Jn.* 4, 44. On wurðscipe beon in honore esse, *Ps.* 48, 21. Butan weorðscipe or wurðscipe sine honore, *Mt.* 13, 57: *Mk.* 6, 4. Wyrðscipas the states; dignitates, comitia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

^c Weorðung, wurðung, wyrðung, e; *f.* Honouring, veneration, supplication, worshipping, celebration; honoratio, cultus, celebratio, solennitas:—Weorðung Eastrena celebratio Pascharum, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 2. Ealra haligra weorðung a celebration of all saints, *L. Alf. pol.* 39. To weorðunge or wurðunga in honorem, *L. Can. Edg.* 39: *Lev.* 2, 2.

Weorðung a farm, manor, *v.* weorðig.

Weort-tun an enclosure for herbs, a garden, *C. R. Ben.* 58, *v.* wyrt-tun.

Weorud a company, swarm, *v.* werod.

Weoruld, &c. the world, with its compounds, *v.* woruld, &c.

Weoruld-bisg worldly occupation, *Bt. pref.*

Weosende, for wesende being; part of wesan.

Weosnian to wizzen, dry up; arescere, *Cot.* 5, *v.* wisnian.

^dWeosul a weasel, v. wesle.

Weota a wise man, sage, Ors. 4, 10, v. wita.

Weotan; pp. weotod to know, decree, Cd. 228: Bd. S. p. 507, 21, v. witan.

Weoðel a swathe, v. weðel.

Weoðel needy, poor, v. wædla.

Weoðelnes want, v. weðelnes.

Weoðerweard contrary, adverse, v. wiðerweard.

Weoðo - ban a collar-bone, v. wiðo-ban.

Weoðo - bend WITHE - BIND, wood-bind, a sort of wild convolvulus, wrapping itself about plants; cyclamen, convolvulus, L. M. 3, 8.

WEOTOMA, weotuma. A portion, dowry; dos, Cot. 66: L. Eccl. Alf. 12.

Weox increased, Gen. 21, 8; p. of weaxan.

WE'PAN; he wépð; p. weóp, beweop; pp. wépen, bewopen [Frs. wepa to cry out, to cry for assistance.—from wop a cry]

1. v. n. To WEEP, mourn; flere.

2. v. a. To lament, bewail; deflere, plorare:—1. Ongan he

wepan cœpit ille flere, Mk. 14,

72. Hwi wepst þu, Jn. 20,

13, 15. He weop ofer hig,

Lk. 19, 41. Hwi wepað ge,

Mk. 5, 39. 2. Wepan dead-

ne mann deflere mortuum ho-

minem, Gen. 50, 3. Weop

his sunu deflevit ejus filium,

Gen. 37, 34.

^eWependlic; adj. Mournful, lamentable; flebilis, luctuosus:—Wependlic tid a mournful tide, Chr. 1087.

Wepman a male, v. wæpman.

Wepn, wepna, wepnn weapons, v. wæpen, wæpn.

Wepned a male, for its compounds, v. wæpened, &c.

Wepnian to arm, Th. An.

WER, es; m. [Icel. ver m. vir, maritus: Old Ger. wer, war, waer, bar, baro m. vir, homo, bellator: Moes. wair vir; wairos viri: Wel. gwr a man, husband: Ir. Gael. fear; pl. fir m. a man, an individual, one: Sp. varon m. a man, a man of respectability, a baron: Pers.

ویر wir a friend, reason, in-

tellekt; an old word, Weston's

Oriental Lang. p. 235: Sans.

virah. The Icel. ver vir;

pl. verar, veriar viri habita-

tores, proprie, defensores; from

the Icel. veria defendere, tege-

re, vim hostilem propulsare] 1.

A man; vir, homo, mas. 2.

A husband; maritus, vir:—

1. Se halga wer the holy man,

Cd. 138, Th. p. 173, 21. Wæl-

dreor weres blood of man, Cd.

52. Gelic þam wisan were similis sapienti viro, Mt. 7, 24.

Of were genumen de viro sumpta, Gen. 2, 23. And

Abraham geseah þri weras, Gen. 18, 2: Jos. 6, 21: Lk.

9, 30. Fiftig rihtwisra were quinquaginta justorum virorum,

Gen. 18, 26. Wer and wif he gesceop hii, Gen. 5, 2. 2.

Hire wer ejus maritus, Mt. 1, 19: Bd. S. p. 594, 44. Þæs

wifes wer istius fœminæ maritus, Ex. 21, 22. Marian wer

Mariæ vir, Mt. 1, 16. Under weres anweald sub mariti dominium, Gen. 3, 16. Mid

weres egsan with fear of husband, Cd. 43. Heo leofode

mid hyre were illa vixit cum ejus marito, Lk. 2, 36. Ealle

þa wif þe weras hæfdon omnes fœminæ qui maritos habuerunt, Num. 31, 17.

^fWER, were, wera, es; m. [Frs. weregeld n: Ger. wehrgeld n: Old Ger. wer, were] A

fine for slaying a man, the price or value of a man's life;

capitis æstimatio sive pretium quo vita cujusque apud

Anglo-Saxones pro vario suo statu, ordine, et conditione

censebatur. Every man was valued at a certain sum, which

was called his were, and whoever took his life was punished

by having to pay this were to the family or relations of the deceased. The were was

therefore the penalty by which his safety was guarded and

his crimes prevented or punished. If he violated certain

laws, it was his legal mulct; if he were himself attacked,

it was the penalty inflicted on others. Hence it became the

measure and mark of a man's personal rank and conse-

quence, because its amount was exactly regulated by his

condition in life:—Gif his wer bið twelf hund scil if his

were be 1200 shillings, L. In. 19. Gif his were bið, &c. if

his were be, &c., L. In. 32. Gilde þone wer, butan wite

pay the were, without wite, L. Alf. pol. 32. Twelfhyndes

mannes wer is twelf hund scylling. Twyhyndes man-

nes wer is twa hund scill a twelve hundred man's were is

1200s. A two hundred man's were is 200s. L. Edw. Guth.

12, W. p. 53, 41. Þæs weres frumgyld first payment of the

were, L. pol. Edm. 7. Weres scyldig guilty of were, L.

Athelst. 17, 20: L. Cnut. pol. 14, 80. Weres weddian or

beweddian weram promittere, spondere, L. Edw. Guth. 12.

To eacan þam riht were in additamentum debitæ weræ, i.e.

præter justam capitis æstimationem, L. Wiht. W. p. 13,

§ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Betan wer or were to pay were, L. pol.

Alf. 34. Gyldan wer or were to pay were, L. Alf. pol. 26,

32, 38. Gyldan twa his were to pay twice his were, L. Cnut.

pol. 80. Betan or gebetan mid were to recompense with

a were, L. pol. Alf. 2: L. Edw. Guth. 3, 4. Betan be

fullan were emendare juxta plenam weram, L. pol. Alf. 23.

Gyldan be his agenum were solvere juxta ipsius propriam

weram, L. In. 30. Forgildan be healfan were compensare

per dimidiam weram, L. Cnut. pol. 57. Be his agenum

were geladian hine juxta ejus propriam weram purgare se,

L. In. 30.

^gWer an enclosure, a fence, v. wær. WERAN to wear, L. Can. Eccl.

35: Ex. 29, 29, v. werian.

Wer - beamas lofty warriors; hominum robur, vires, Cd.

167. Lye says, Suspicio tamen

legendum omnino wen- vel

wæn-beamas, i. e. curruum

trabes, et narraturum in hoc

loco poëtam quod in Ex. 14,

25, memoratum legimus.

Wer - borh a were pledge, v. wær-borh.

Werc a work, deed, Cd. 214, v. weorc.

Werc A dwarf; nanus, Cot. 140. Wercan to work, Bt. R. p. 190,

v. wyrcan.

Werdan, werdian. To injure, corrupt, spoil, forbid; corrup-

pere, spoliare, vetare, Bt. 16,

2: R. Ben. pref: R. Lk. 18,

16, v. wyrdan, awerdan.

Were a fine or were, v. wer. Wered sweet, Ex. 15, 25, v. we-

rod.

Wered a multitude, Lk. 2, 13, v. werod.

Weredan to grow sweet, Bt. 22, 1, C, v. werodan.

Werednes, se; f. Sweetness, pleasantness; dulcedo, Dial.

1, 3.

Were-fæhðe a deadly feud, v. wær-fæhðe.

Wereg wicked, accursed, Cd. 216: Bt. 22, 1, v. werig.

Werelic, werilic, werlic; adj. Manly, masculine, worthy of a

man; virilis, masculinus:—

Werlic cynn male kind, Elf.

gr. 6. Werlic on nebbe man-

ly in countenance, Elf. T. p.

33. Sint þæt werlice welan

þisses middangeardes are the

- riches of this mid-earth worthy of a man, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 9.
- ^h Were-wulf *A man-wolf, a sorcerer destroying men; vir-lupus, lycanthropos, L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26.
- Werg wicked, accursed, *Cd.* 42, 229, v. werig.
- Werg *A curse; execratio:—* Susel þrowian wean and wergum torment endure in woe and curses, *Cd.* 213.
- Wergan to defend, *Chr.* 921, v. werian.
- Werg-cwædan to speak evil, to curse; maledicere, *V. Ps.* 54, 12.
- Wergean to speak evil, to curse; maledicere, *V. Ps.* 104, 14.
- Wer-geld fine of the were, money paid as a compensation for the loss of life; weræ solutio, *L. In.* 33: 54: *L. Ethelb.* 32, *W.* p. 4.
- Wergend, es; m. [part of werian to defend] *A defender; protector, Gen.* 15, 1: *Cd.* 92.
- Wer-genga a ranger, v. wærgenga.
- Wergian to curse, *L. Ps.* 108, 27, v. wirgian.
- Wergnes a curse, malediction, *Cot.* 33, v. wirginis.
- Wergð *A curse; maledictio, Cd.* 83.
- ⁱ Wergung, e; f. Misfortune, misery, distress, a curse; miseria, maledictio, *T. Ps.* 87, 19.
- Wer-gyld fine-money, v. wergeld.
- Wer-gyld-þeof a thief that may be redeemed by paying his were, *L. In.* 72.
- Wer-hád Manhood, the male; virilis sexus, *Gen.* 1, 27: 17, 12, 14, 27.
- Wer-ham Wareham, v. Wærhām.
- Werh - brede a ringworm, v. wearg-bræde.
- Werhta a workman, v. wyrhta.
- Wer-hyrde the keeper of a wear or place for fishing; septi piscatorii (weræ dicti) custos, v. wær.
- Weri weary, v. werig.
- Weria the wicked, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 4, v. werig.
- WERIAN, werigean, bewerian, gewerian; p. ode, ede; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. weren: *Frs.* wara, waria, weria: *Ger.* wehren: *Ker.* weren: *Dan.* værge: *Swed.* wärja: *Icel.* veria defendere, tegere, vim hostilem propulsare.— From Moes. wair, A.-S. wer a man, or wer a fine for slaying a man, hence a guard, protection] 1. To wear, put on, bear; induere, gerere, vestes gerere. 2. To fortify,

- protect, defend; munire, defendere, tueri:—1. Reaf werige gehwa swa his hade gebyrige, þæt se preost ne werige munuc-scrud, ne læwedra manna, þe ma þe se wer werað wifmanna gyrlan wear clothing such as becomes his condition, that the priest wear not a monk's clothing, nor of laymen, more than the man wear women's garments, *L. Can. Eccl.* 35, *W.* p. 158, 56: *Jud.* 7, 8: *Gen.* 28. 20. He moste wæpen werian he must wear arms, *Bd. S.* p. 517, 7, *B.* Þæt hi for neode wæpn moton werian that they of necessity must wear or bear arms, *L. Elf. ep.* 50, *W.* p. 171, 13. 2. Ic wylle þæt Æðelnoð arcebiscop werige his land-are I will that archbishop Ethelnoth fortify (protect) his landed property, *Chart. Cnut. Hickes's Thes.* vol. I. p. 163. Hraegle hine mid towerianne to defend himself with clothing, *L. Alf. Eccl.* 36. Ne mihton under bord-hreoðan werigean might not underboard bucklers defend, *Cd.* 154. Lif and land werian to defend life and land, *L. Ethelr. Const. W.* p. 110, § 6: *L. Edw.* 7: *L. Cnut. pol.* 24. Weredon mid þy wealde protected with the wood, *Cd.* 40: *Elf. T.* p. 13.
- ^j Werian to beware, *L. Edm.* III. 9, *W.* p. 76, 20, v. warian.
- Werian; ic werige; p. ode; pp. gewerigad, gewergod [Plat. Ger. langwieren to tire, fatigue: *Icel.* vare durare] 1. To WEARY; fatigare, conterere. 2. To grow weary; lassescere:—1. Þæt willen werige ut volens conterat se, *L. Edg. pn.* 10. 2. *Bd. S.* p. 533, 31: 494, 15.
- WERIG; adj. [Plat. Ger. langwierig tedious, fatiguing: *Dan.* langvarig: *Swed.* långwarig: *Icel.* langvaranlegr diutinus, tædiosus] WEARY, fatigued, tired, depressed, humble; fatigatus, defessus, confectus, depressus:—Werig gegán defessus eundo, *Jn.* 4, 6. Arn oð þæt he werig becom to anum wifmen cucurrit usquedum fatigatus venisset ad quandam mulierem, *Jud.* 4, 17. Handa wæron werie manus erant fatigatæ, *Ex.* 17, 12. Frofer eallra werigra moda comfort of all weary minds, *Bt.* 22, 1. Werig ferhðe depressus animo, *Jdth.* p. 25, 34.
- WERIG, werig, werg; def. se weriga; seo, þæt werige; adj. Wicked, vile, accursed; ma-

- lignus, infestus, execrabilis:—Se weriga gast the wicked spirit, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 14, 19, 26. Werige gastas malignant spirits, *Cd.* 5. Þa werigan gastas the wicked spirits, *Bd. S.* p. 536, 36, 40. Se ealdor þara werigra gasta the chief of the wicked spirits, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 11. Ongunnon þa werigan gastas reordian began the wicked spirits to discourse, *Cd.* 229.
- ^k Werigan, werigean to curse, *Past.* 36, 7, v. wirgian.
- Werig-cweðan to speak evil, to blaspheme; maledicere, *Som.*
- Werige, for werigende defending, *L. In.* 28.
- Werige weary, v. werian.
- Werignes, werines, se; f. WEARINESS; lassitudo:—Hwæt elles is to secanne nymðe wið werignysse reste quid aliud est quærendum nisi contra lassitudinem requies? *Bd. S.* p. 494, 17: 533, 39.
- Wering *A dam, wall or bank, an arch or bay made of boards or planks and piles to bear off the force of the water from the side of a wharf or haven, a bulwark, rampart; agger, pila, Som.*
- Werlame - ceaster The ancient Verulam, now St. Albans; Verolanium oppidum. Fanum S. Albani, in agro Hertfordiensi, *Bd. S.* p. 479, 4.
- ^l Wer - leás Manless, without a husband; marito orbata, *L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 109, § 4: *L. pol. Cnut.* 71.
- Werlic manly, *Elf. T.* p. 3, v. werelic.
- Werlice; adv. Manfully, boldly; viriliter:—Werlice do þu, *Ps.* 26, 20.
- Wer-loga a breaker of his compact, v. wær-loga.
- Wer-mægð a tribe of men, *Cd.* 79: 80.
- Wer-mete Men's meat; hominum cibus, staurum, *Cot.* 16.
- Wermington WARMINGTON, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.
- Wermod; m. WORMWOOD, southernwood; absinthium:—*Cot.* 6. Suðerne wermod australe, i. e. Romanum sive Ponticum absinthium, *L. M.* 2, 33. Se fula wermod olidum absinthium, *L. M.* 3, 8, v. suðerne-wudu.
- Wern *A squirrel; sciurus, v. acwern.*
- Wernan to warn, v. wyrnan.
- WEROD, wered, werud, weorod, es; n. [most likely derived from weor, wer, a man; pl. weoras, weras. Related to this word

are the *Wel.* aer, aerawd, aer-gad a battle, skirmish, fight; the *Gael.* and *Ir.* arradh m. an armament, v. *Wachter*, p. 1867, sub. wer] A company, people, tribe, multitude, host, army, troop; cœtus, turba, populus, exercitus, turma, cohorts:—Eall werod þæs folces tota multitudo populi, *Lk.* 1, 10. Ða com þæt werod, *Lk.* 22, 47. Eall þæt werod þæra halgena all the multitude of the saints, *Nic.* 24. Wærleas werod a faithless tribe, *Cd.* 4. Werod wæs gefysed the host was set in motion, *Cd.* 154. Werodes aldor the people's prince, *Cd.* 62. Mycelnes heofonlices weredes multitudo exercitus cœlestis, *Lk.* 2, 13. Worn þæs werudes a band of the host, *Cd.* 175. Se þam werude geaf mod and mihte who to the multitude gave courage and might, *Cd.* 173. Hyne mid ealle his weorude adylgode eum cum toto ejus exercitu deleuit, *Bd. S.* p. 523, 27. Weoroda ealdor exercituum princeps, *Cod. Exon.* 11 a, 15.

^mWerodan To grow sweet; dulcescere, *Bt.* 22, 1.

Werodnes, se; *f.* Sweetness, pleasantness, nectar; dulcedo, *L. Ps.* 30, 23. Nectar, *Elf. gr.* 9, § 16.

Werold the world, v. woruld.

Weroð sea-shore, v. waroð.

Werpan to cast down, *Cd.* 214, v. weorpan.

Wēr - scipe, es; *m.* Manhood, fortitude, valour; virilitas, fortitudo, *Chr.* 1086.

Werse worse, v. wyrse.

Werst worst, v. wyrrest.

Wert WORT, unfermented beer; mustum, *Som.*

Wert a herb, v. wyrt.

Werð worthy, v. weorð.

Wer-þeod, e; *f.* The human race, a nation, people, country, region; in *pl.* men, mankind; humanum genus, gens, natio, regio; *pl.* wer-þeoda, gentes, homines:—Ðu þas wer-þeode feorran gesohtest thou this nation soughtest from far, *Cd.* 114. On þas wer-þeode into this country, *Cd.* 135. On þisse wer-þeode in this nation, *Cd.* 127. Ða ongunnon wer-can wer-þeoda spell then men began to work spells, *Bt. R.* p. 190: 195. Wer-þeoda ge-weald sway of nations, *Cd.* 161.

Werðnes worship, honour, v. weorðnes.

Wer-tyhtla An accusation for the were, or for murder, or some such capital offence; weræ

(non solutæ) accusatio, *L. In.* 71.

^aWerud a host, army, *Cd.* 175, v. werod.

Weruld the world, v. woruld.

Weryd a multitude, host, v. werod.

Wes, for west the west, *Cd.* 175.

WESAN; *part.* wesende; *ic* eom, þu eart, earð, he, seo, hit is, ys; we, ge, hi synd, syndon: *p.* *ic*, he wæs, þu wære; we, ge, hi wæron: *sub.* *ic*, þu, he sy, seó, síg; we, ge, hi, syn; *p.* *ic*, þu, he wære; we, ge, hi wæron: *imp.* wes þu; we-sað, wese, ge: *pp.* gewesen, wesen; *v. n.* [*Plat.* wesen: *Dut.* wezen: *Frs.* wesa, weisa: *Ger.* seyn: *Al.* geseyn: *Ot.* sin, uuesin: *Isd.* Ker. uuesan: *Moes.* uuisan: *Dan.* være: *Swed.* wara: *Icel.* vera, *v.* Adelung in seyn] To be; esse, existere, fieri:—Nellen ge wesan swylce lease-licetaras nolite vos esse tanquam hypocritæ, *Mt.* 6, 16. Ic mæg wesan I may be, *Cd.* 15. Ic eom genog wel I am enough well, *Bt.* 23, 3. Ðu eart gesælig thou art happy, *id.* Hwæt is þæt what is that, *id.* Hu wunderlic þu earð how wonderful thou art, *Bt.* 33, 4. On fruman wæs word and þæt word wæs mid God, and God wæs þæt word, *Jn.* 1, 1. Ealle þing wæron geworhte þurh hyne, *Jn.* 1, 3. Hig synt of Gode acennede, *Jn.* 1, 13. Ðæt ge sin eowres Fæder bearn, þe on heofonum ys, *Mt.* 5, 44, 45. Wes us fæle freond be to us a faithful friend, *Cd.* 130. Hal wes þu sanus sis tu, ave, vale, *Mt.* 27, 29: *Mk.* 15, 18. Ðæt wese ut esset, fiat, *Bt. R.* p. 198. Wesað hale be whole; estote sani avete, valet, *Cot.* 170. Hale wese ge, *id.* *Mt.* 28, 9. Cniht wesende puer existens, dum puer esset, *Bd. S.* p. 518, 36.

^oWesan To macerate, soak; macerare, *Herb.* 2, 19, *Lye.*

Wesan compéssatores, *Prov.* 28, 7.

Wesað be; estote, *Cot.* 170, v. wesan.

WESEND [*Icel.* vísunðr *m.* urus] A buffalo, wild ox; urus, bubalus; taurus bison *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59. Twegen wesend hornas duo bubali cornua, *Wynfl. Test. in Hickes's pref.* p. 22, 29.

Wesende being; part of wesan.

WESLE [*Plat.* wesel *n. f.*: *Dut.* wezel *n.*: *Ger.* wiesel *n.*: *Dan.* vesel *c.*: *Swed.* wesla *f.* vas-kill *m.* mustela] A WEASEL;

mustela vulgaris *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59: *Cot.* 132.

^pWesline A rough coat; læna, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.

Wesp a wasp, *Cot.* 160, v. wæps.

WEST [*Plat. Dut.* west *f.*: *Ger.* west *m.* the west wind; *westen m.* occidentis: *Old Ger.* westroni: *Not.* westere: *Dan.* west, *westen c.*: *Swed.* west, *wester m.*: *Icel.* vestr *n.* occidentis] The WEST; occidentis:—West faran to go west, *Cd.* 174. Ðæt he west and norð wyrcean ongunne that he west and north would begin to work, *Cd.* 15, *Th. p.* 18, 18. Foron þa west onbutan iverunt occidentem versus, *Chr.* 918. Ðæt is þritiges mila lang east and west, *Bd. S.* p. 1, 3. Be westan Sæferne by the west of Severn, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 21. Be westan Hai, *Gen.* 12, 8.

West, western; *adj.* West, WESTERN; occidentalis:—Westan wind from a west wind; ab occidente ventus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. On westan healfe þære cyrican on the west half of the church, *Bd. S.* p. 543, 29.

West, westan; *adv.* Westernly, from the west; occidentem versus, *Bt.* 39, 13, *Card.* p. 356, 16: *Cd.* 38.

^qWESTAN [*Plat.* wüsten: *Dut.* verwoesten: *Ger.* wüsten, verwüsten: *Old Ger.* ostan, uuostan: *Fr.* devaster, devastare: *Sp. Port.* devastar] To WASTE, to lay waste; vastare, *Ors.* 1, 10.

Westan-wudu; *g. d.* -wuda [west west, wudu wood] WESTWOOD, Wiltshire; occidentalis sylva, sedes olim episcopalis occiduorum Saxonum, *Chr.* 709.

West - Centingas Men of west Kent; incolæ occidentalis plagæ Cantii, *Chr.* 999.

West-dæl west part, the west; occidentalis pars, plaga, occidentis, occasus, *Gen.* 13, 14: 28, 14: *Deut.* 3, 27: *Mt.* 24, 27: *Ps.* 67, 4: *Ex.* 10, 19: *Lk.* 13, 29: *Bt.* 39, 13.

WESTE; *g. m. n.* es; *f.* re; *adj.* [*Dut.* woest: *Plat. Ger.* wüst: *Old Ger.* uuost, uuuost: *Mons. Glos.* vuosti sola, vuostin solitaria] WASTE, desert, barren, empty; desertus, incultus, inutilis, vacuus:—Stow weste locus desertus, *Mt.* 14, 15: *Mk.* 1, 35: 6, 31, 32, 35: *Lk.* 4, 42: 9, 10. Hus weste forlæten domus deserta relictæ, *Mt.* 23, 38. Eall þæt on eallum þeodum westes ligeð all that in all regions lieth waste, *Bt.*

- 18, 1: *Ps.* 68, 30. On westum lande in deserta terra, *Deut.* 32, 10. On westere stowe in deserto loco, *Lk.* 9, 12: *Mk.* 1, 45. Weste hola an empty hole, *Bt.* 7, 4.
- ^rWESTEN, wæsten, es; n. [*Dut.* woestyn, woesteny f: *Plat.* Ger. wüste f: *Ot. Not. &c.* uuasti, uuosti, uuuosti, uuas-tin: *Slav.* paust, paustina] A desert, WASTE; desertum, eremus, solitudo:—Andlang þas westenes per desertum, *Jos.* 8, 16. To þam westene ad desertum, *Gen.* 21, 14: *Num.* 20, 1. To Sinai westene ad Sinai desertum, *Ex.* 19, 1. On þæt westen, on westen in desertum, *Ex.* 4, 27: 5, 3: 8, 27: *Mt.* 4, 1. Þurh þæt westen per desertum, *Ex.* 3, 18: 15, 22. Todælda mid mistlicum westenum separated by various deserts, *Bt.* 18, 2.
- Westen-setl A desert habitation, a hermitage; in eremo habitatio, eremitorium, *Som.*
- Westen-setla A desert, settler, a hermit; in eremo habitans, eremita, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.
- Western Western; occidentalis:—Þurh þone smyltan suðan-westernan wind by the mild south-western wind, *Bt.* 4, v. west; *adj.*
- ^eWest-ern a desert place.
- Weste-weard, west-weard, west-werd. WESTWARD, westwardly, *Bt.* 16, 4: 18, 1: 29, 3.
- West-healf the west half or part, *Num.* 3, 23.
- Westig Desert, waste; desertus, *R. Mk.* 6, 35.
- West-lang along the west, *Chr.* 893.
- Westm fruit, *Bt.* 39, 13, v. wæstm.
- West-mest westmost; quam longissime occidentem versus, *Bt. R.* p. 170.
- West-moringa land [*Hag.* Westmariland: *Ric. Hovd.* Westmeriland: *Brom.* Westmerland.—west west, moring, mor a moor, heath; land land] WESTMORELAND; occidentali-um montanorum terra, comitatus in Anglia, *Chr.* 966.
- West-mynster [*The west minster* or monastery, so called from being on the west of London] WESTMINSTER; occidentale monasterium, ad flumen Thamesin; ubi, diruto Appollinis templo, ecclesiam construxit Sebertus orientalium Saxonum rex, A. D. 610; cui nomen a situ, Londinium versus, inditum est, ut et toti plagæ circum-

- jacenti West-minster, *Chr.* 1040.
- ^tWestnes, se; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, *C. Lk.* 21, 20.
- West-north-wind q. A vehement southern wind; circius, *Som.*
- West-riht right west, westward, *Bd. S.* p. 504, 26.
- West-rihtge A vessel; vas ita dictum in *Charta Edgari R.*, *Bd. S.* p. 776, 47.
- West-Seaxe The West Saxons, who occupied Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks; occidentales Saxones, *Chr.* 449, &c., v. Seaxan.
- West-suð-wind the south-west wind; Africus, *Som.*
- West-Wealas The people of Cornwall; occidentales Walli sive Britanni, scilicet Cornubienses, *Chr.* 813.
- West-weard westward, v. weste-weard.
- West-wind the west wind; favonius, zephyrus, *Bd. S.* p. 639, 20.
- Wet wet, v. wæt.
- Wet rages; insanit, *Jn.* 10, 20, v. wedan.
- ^uWet-edre A vein; vena, *Som.*
- Weter water, *Chr. Gib.* p. 2, 23, v. wæter.
- Weterisc WATERISH, moist; aquosus, humidus, madidus, *Som.*
- WEÐE Sweet, soft, pleasant; suavis, mollis, lenis, jucundus:—Sweg þæs weðan sanges a sound of the sweet song, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 23, *MS. O. T.* Ic þe lædan sceal wegas þe sindon weðe I shall lead thee ways that are pleasant, *Cod. Exon.* 32 b, 7.
- Weðel poor, needy, v. wædla.
- Weðel A swathe, swaddling-band; fascia, *Som.*
- Weðelnes, se; f. Want, poverty; inopia, egestas:—Þurh weðelnyse agyltað propter inopiam delinquant, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 9. For weðelnyse woruld-goda præ inopia sæcularium bonorum, *Bd. S.* p. 581, 9.
- WEDER, es; m. A WETHER, ram; vervex, aries:—*Ps.* 28, 1. Weðres bearn vervecis pul-lus, aries tenellus, *Cot.* 21. Tyn weðeras decem verveces, *L. In.* 70.
- Weðer weather, v. weder.
- Wetmor [*Asser.* Wædmor: *Flor.* Weadmor: *Mat.* West. Wadmor.—mor a moor] A wet moor, WEDMORE; humidus

- mons, palus: vici nomen in agro Sumerssetensi, *Chr.* 878.
- ^vWex wax, v. weax.
- Wexan to increase, *Cd.* 10, v. weaxan.
- Wex-bred a writing-table, v. wæx-bred.
- Wexen WAXEN, made of wax; cereus, *Som.*
- Wexing A WAXING; incrementum, *Somn.* 27, 79, 204.
- Wex-sealf WAX-SALVE, cerate, sear-cloth; cereum unguentum, ceratum, *Cot.* 209.
- Wexð increases, *Bt.* 32, 1, v. weaxan.
- While a while, *Chr.* 837, v. hwil.
- Whilum for a time, a while, *Bt.* 39, 10, v. hwilum.
- WIBBA A worm; vermis:—Se glisigenda wibba a shining or glow-worm, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.
- Wibban-dun [*Gale.* Wilbando-num] WIMBLEDON, *Surrey.*, *Chr.* 568.
- Wi-bed, wi-bod an altar, *Cd.* 85: *Bd. S.* p. 555, 14, v. wig-bed.
- Wibil a weevil, v. wifel.
- Wi-bora a standard-bearer, v. wig-bora.
- ^wWic, wyc [*Plat.* wik f: *Dut.* wyk f: *Frs.* wic f: *Ger.* weichbild n. a town with its jurisdiction: *Old Ger.* wik, wiek, weich a town, castle, monastery, bay: *Dan.* vig, viig c. a cove, bay: *Swed.* wik m. like the Dan: *Icel.* vik f. sinus brevior et laxior; vik n. recessus, secessus, motio vel actio parva, breve spatium] 1. A dwelling-place, habitation, village, street; habitatio, vicus, platea. 2. A particular dwelling, as for holy men, hence a monastery, convent; monasterium. 3. For soldiers, hence a camp, station; castra. 4. For security, hence a castle, fortress; castellum. 5. A place of security for boats, hence a bay, creek, formed by the winding bank of a river or the shore of the sea; portus, sinus maris:—1. On cuðe wic into a known habitation, *Cd.* 90. On weste wic into a wasted dwelling-place, *Cd.* 98. Butan þa wic extra vicum, *Mk.* 8, 23. Dælan wuldor fæstan wic to divide a glory-fast village, *Cd. Th.* p. 2, 30. Ga on wic þisse ceastre ito in vicos urbis, *Lk.* 14, 21. On wycum in plateis, *Mt.* 6, 2. Secean wynleas-ran wic to seek a more joyless dwelling-place, *Cd.* 43. 2. On his wican in his monastery, *Elf. ep.* I. 31. Of his

wicum from his minster, *Bd. S. p. 606, 9.* 3. *Þa wæs feorðe wic then was a fourth station, Cd. 148, Th. p. 186, 4.* Hlyn wearð on wicum a din was in the camp, *Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 12.* 4. For of þam wican went from the fortress; decessit ab isto castello, *Chr. 878.* 5. Smylta wic tranquilus portus, *Bt. R. p. 181.*

^x-wic, as a termination, signifies a dwelling, station, village, castle or a bay, according to the different situation of the places; hence the present -wich, -wick; as, Alnwick the dwelling or village on the Aln; Berwick, Beornica wic the Bernicians' dwelling; Greenwich, Grene wic Green village; Harwich, Here wic the army station; Ipswich, Gypes or Geapes wic from the curving of the river Gipping; Norwich, Norð wic the north village or dwelling; Sandwich the sand residence or port, &c. Wic a week, v. wic-dæg.

Wican To yield, give way, depart; labare:—Wicon weall-fæsten wall-fastenings yielded, *Cd. 167, Th. p. 208, 14.*

Wicca-ræd advice or consultation of witches, *Deut. 18, 11, v. wicce.*

^yWICCE, an; f. [*Plat. wikkerske f. a witch; wikker m. a sorcerer: Dut. wigchelaarster f. a sorceress; wichelaar m. a sorcerer: Frs. wikke f. a witch; saga: Lat. mid. vegius m. a sorcerer*] A WITCH; incantatrix, saga, venefica:—Wiccan cræft the craft or art of a witch, *L. pol. Cnut. 5.* Wiccan sagæ, incantatrices, *L. Edw. Guth. 11: L. pol. Cnut. 4.* Onfon wiccan to receive witches, *L. Eccl. Alf. 30.*

Wicce-cræft WITCHCRAFT; incantatio, veneficium, *Lev. 20, 27: L. North. Presb. 48.*

Wiccian; p. ode; pp. od. To use witchcraft, to bewitch; veneficiis uti:—Gif hwa wic-cige if any one bewitch, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 41.*

Wicung-dóm Witchcraft, magic art; incantatio, ars magica, *Cd. 178.*

Wic-dæg a week-day, *Bd. S. p. 527, 9.*

Wice a week; septimana, *L. Eccl. 41, v. wuce.*

Wice [*v. Brocket, p. 177, Jamieson's Scot. Dict. in roun-tree: Plat. quitsche, (q) witsche, quitse f. sorbus aucuparia Lin. nunc, pyrus aucuparia: Ger. quitze f. eberäsche f: Dan.*

rönne, rön, rönnetræ n: *Swed. rön f. According to Ihre, it received its name from runa incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts. The Ger. wünschelruthe f. virgula divinatoria: Plat. wikk-rode f. being made from the roun-tree, evidently belong to this word*] A WITCHE, mountain-ash, roun-tree, roan-tree, rowan-tree; cariscus arbor; sorbus vel pyrus aucuparia *Lin:—Cot. 165. Opulus, Som.*

^aWicelian To move, stagger, wag; movere, vacillare, *Som.*

Wiceng a pirate, v. wicing.

Wicg, es; n. A horse; equus, *Beo. 3, 92, Th. An.*

WICGA A kind of worm or fly, a beetle; blatta:—Eor-wicga EAR-WIG; forficula auricularis *Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*

Wicgan-beorch [*Asser. Wicgambeorg: Flor. Wigganbeorh: Hunt. Winbeorn*] WENBURY or WEMBURY, Devonshire, *Chr. 851.*

Wic-gerefa a chief officer of a town, a tax-gatherer; vici, oppidi præfectus, *L. Hloth. Eadr. 16. Publicanus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Wicgung, e; f. Incantation, witchcraft; magia, divinatio, *Cot. 99.*

^aWician, wicgean, gewician; p. ode; pp. od [*wic a dwelling*] 1. To dwell, abide, remain; mansionem habere, manere. 2. To be stationed, to encamp; castrametari:—1. Hi comon to Genesar and þar wicedon, *Mk. 6, 53.* Niht-weard sceolde wician a night-watch must remain, *Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, 3.* 2. Iosue wicode þreo niht wið þa ea, *Jos. 3, 1.* Hig wicodon æt Etham, *Ex. 13, 20: 15, 27: Jos. 4, 19.* Israhelisce folc gewicod hæfde, *Ex. 14, 5.* Ymb wicgean to encamp about, *Cd. 146, Th. p. 181, 22.*

Wicing, wiceng, es; m. A heathen, pirate, VIKING; barbarus, piratus:—Micel here ægþer ge þæs land-heres ge þara wicinga a great army as well of the land force as of the pirates, *Chr. 921.* Gegadrode an hloð wicinga assembled a band of pirates, *Chr. 879: 885.*

Wicinga-mere WIGMORE; villa in agro Herefordiensi, *Lye.*

Wicing-sceaða a sea robber, a pirate; pirata, *Cot. 155.*

Wicnere, es; m. A steward, bailiff, servant; villicus, dispen-

sator, minister:—*Þa cwæð se wicnere, Gen. 24, 5, 10.* To þam wicnere, *Gen. 43, 19.*

^bWicnian to dwell, to divine, bewitch, *R. Ben. 66, v. wician, wiccian.*

Wic-steal [*steal a stall, place*] a place of encamping, a camp; castrorum locus, castra, *Cd. 146.*

Wic-stow [*stow a place*] A place for a camp, a camp, station; castrorum locus, castra, statio, *Gen. 32, 2: Ex. 33, 7, 11: Lev. 4, 21: 8, 17: 10, 4: Num. 11, 32: 12, 15.*

Wic-þen A WEEK-THANE, a weekly servant; servus hebdomadarius, *R. Ben. 35.*

Wic-þenung weekly service, *R. Ben. 35.*

Wid with, *Bd. S. p. 499, 38, v. wið.*

Wid, wyd; g. m. n. es; f. re: def. se wida; seo, þæt wide; adj. [*Plat. wyed: Dut. wyd: Ger. weit: Mons. uuito: Tat. uuit, 40, 9; breit ist phorta inti uuit weg lata est porta et spatiosa via: Dan. vid, vidt: Swed. wid: Icel. vidr amplius, vastus: Fr. vuide empty*] WIDE, broad, far, extensive, famous; latus, spatiosus, late patens, celebris:—Geond widne grund through wide earth, *Cd. 189.* Hu wid and sid how wide and long, *Cd. 228.* To widan aldre to age remote, *Cd. 48.* Gesetton sidne and widne occupied spacious and wide, *Cd. 80.* Sceop wide siðas decreed far journeyings, *Cd. 42.* In þære widan byrig in the wide city, *Cd. 208.* On widum westene in spatioso deserto, *Deut. 32, 10.* Geat is swiðe wyd, *Mt. 7, 13.*

^cWid-brad wide-spread; late latus, *Cd. 30.*

Wid-cuð far known, public, renowned; ubique notus, *Bt. 11, 1.*

Wide; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Widely, wide, far, abroad, on every side, every where; late, ample, undique, passim:—Wide under wolcnum widely under (the) skies, *Cd. 92.* Side and wide far and widely, *Cd. 6.* Feor and wide far and widely, *Bd. S. p. 604, 2: 628, 3.* To wide too widely; nimis late, *Nic. 17: Mt. 24, 7.* Wop wæs wide wail was on every side, *Cd. 144.* Ðy widor the farther, *Cd. 215.* Widost bæron widest carried, *Cd. 178.*

Widewe a widow, *Deut. 27, 19: L. Can. Eccl. 8, v. wuduwe.*

Wid-farend a wide wanderer,

- vagabond*; *vagabundus*, *Past.* 43, 7.
- ^d *Widgal* *A wanderer*; *vagus*, *vagabundus*, *Past.* 49, 4.
- Widgalnys*, *se*; *f. A largeness, extent, wandering*; *amplitudo, vagatio*: — *Widgalnys modes a wandering of the mind*, *Dial.* 2, 3.
- Wid-gangul wandering*; *excurrens, vagus*, *Past.* 49, 4.
- Widgille*, *widgielle*; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re*: *def. se widgilla*; *seo*, *þæt widgille*; *adj. Wide, large, spacious*; *latus, amplius*: — *Iosue gewylde eall þæt widgille land*, *Jos.* 11, 16. *On þam widgillan lande*, *Num.* 21, 25: *Ex.* 3, 8. *Hu widgille þæs heofones hwealfa bið how spacious the expanse of the heaven is*, *Bt.* 19.
- Widgilnes*, *se*; *f. Largeness, immensity*; *amplitudo, profunditas*: — *Widgilnys þæs westenes immensity of the desert*, *Guthl. Vit.* 3: *Bt.* 32, 2.
- Widgyle spacious*, *Ps.* 30, 10, *v. widgille*.
- WIDL Filth, pollution*; *illuvies*: — *Idese mid widele besmitan virginem illuvie polluere, i. e. stuprare*, *Jdth.* p. 22, 12: *Cd.* 64.
- ^e *Wid-last wide course, far*; *lato, extenso gressu, procul*, *Cd.* 48.
- Widlian*, *gewidlian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To contaminate, defile, profane*; *polluere*, *C. Mt.* 15, 11.
- Wid-mære far-famed*; *late celebris*, *Bt.* 24, 2: *Cd.* 79.
- Wid-mærsian*, *gewid-mærsian*; *p. ode, ude*; *pp. od, ud*; *v. a.* [*wid wide, mærsian to celebrate*] *To publish, celebrate, divulge, spread abroad, defame*; *divulgare*: — *He ongan wid-mærsian þa spræce. Ofer ealle Iudea munt-land wæron þas word gewidmærsode*, *Lk.* 1, 65: *Mk.* 1, 45: *Gen.* 45, 16.
- Widnes*, *se*; *f. WIDENESS*; *latitudo, amplitudo*, *Som.*
- Wid-nyt A dart, sling*; *jaculum, funda*, *R.* 18, *Som.*
- Wido-ban collar-bone*, *L. Ethelb.* 52.
- Widor wider*, *v. wide*.
- Widor the weather*, *v. weder*.
- Wid - scriðele, wid - scriðole, wid-scriðule. Wandering, also a sort of nuns who wandered about at their pleasure*; *late vagans, erraticus, vagabundus*, *Prov.* 7: *R. Ben.* 1, *Som.*
- Widuwe a widow*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 8, *v. wuduwe*.
- Widwan widows*, *L. Eccl.* 44, *v. wuduwe*.
- Wiebed an altar*, *T. Ps.* 83, 4, *v. wibed*.
- ^f *Wiel a servant, slave*, *Ex.* 21, 5: 20, 32, *v. weal*.
- Wielm heat*, *v. wælm*.
- Wiergian to curse*, *v. wirgian*.
- Wierrest worst*, *v. wyrrest*.
- Wierse worse*, *v. wyrse*.
- Wiese wise*, *v. wise*.
- Wieta a wise man*, *v. wita*.
- Wietan to know*, *Past.* 15, 4, *v. witan*.
- WIF, es*; *n.* [*Plat. wief n: Dut. wyf n: Frs. wif n: Ger. weib n: Old Ger. uuib, uuip, wyb: Tat. 221, 2, uuib uuaz uuofis? mulier quid ploras: Mons. uuipheit sexus: Box. uuip mulier; hwswi materfamilias: Dan. viv c: Icel. víf n.*] 1. *A woman, female*; *mulier, fœmina*. 2. *A WIFE*; *uxor*: — 1. *Þæt wif andwyrde*, *Gen.* 3, 2. *Þæt wif wæs gehæled*, *Mt.* 9, 22. *Were and wif mas et fœmina*, *Gen.* 5, 2. *Wif and wæpned female and male*, *Cd.* 10. *Sume wif quædam mulieres*, *Lk.* 8, 2: 24, 22. *Manega wif multæ mulieres*, *Mt.* 27, 55. *Betwyx wifa bearnum inter mulierum filios*, *Mt.* 11, 11: *Lk.* 7, 28. 2. *Abrames wif Abrahami uxor*, *Gen.* 11, 29: 16, 1. *Æw wif legitima uxor*, *L. pol. Alf.* 38. *We biddað þæt ænig cristen man ne gewifige on his wifes neh-magon we command that a Christian man shall not marry with his wife's near relations*, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 7. *Geþeodan to his wife adhærere ejus uxori*, *Gen.* 2, 24: *Mt.* 19, 5: *Mk.* 10, 7. *Eorer wifa ear-hringas uestrarum uxorū in aures*, *Ex.* 32, 24: *Bt.* 24, 3.
- ^g *Wif-cild a female child, a girl*, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 16.
- Wif-cynn woman's kind or race, feminine gender*, *Bd. S.* p. 474, 22.
- WIFEL* [*Plat. wevel m: Old Dut. weuel, weuelworm m: Frs. wewel m: Ger. wiebel, kornwiebel m: Mons. uuibil: Wel. chwíl, chwílen a beetle, may-bug, chafer: Bret. c'houil m. a beetle*] *A WEEVIL*; *scarabæus*; *curculio granarius Lin*: — *Cot.* 160. *Cantharus*, *Cot.* 32.
- Wife-sælig happy with a wife, happily married*; *uxore fortunatus*, *Som.*
- Wif-fæst wife-fast, married*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 51.
- Wif-fæx a woman's hair, hair*; *cæsaries*, *Cot.* 162.
- Wiffende Breathing*; *spirans*, *Lye.*
- Wif-freond a female friend*, *C. Lk.* 15, 9.
- ^h *Wif-gal, wif-galende unchaste*; *mulierum amans, libidinosus, venereus*, *Past.* 40.
- Wif-gemædla mulierum menstrua*, *L. M.* 3, 57.
- Wif-gemana mulieris consortium, concubitus*, *Med. ex Quadr.* 2, 19.
- Wif-giornis mulieris amor, adulterium*, *C. Mt.* 15, 19.
- Wif-hád Womanhood, the female sex, a female*; *mulieris sexus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *Gen.* 1, 27.
- Wifian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*wif a wife*] *To take a wife, to marry*; *v. ceorlian to take a husband*; *uxorem ducere, matrimonium inire*: — *On þære þridðan cneorisse oððe on þære feorðan wifian in the third generation or in the fourth to marry*, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 7. *Þysse worulde bearn wifiað*, *Lk.* 20, 34. *Hig ætun and druncon and wifodon illi edebant et bibebant et uxores ducebant*, *Lk.* 17, 27. *Ne wifiað hig non uxores ducunt illi*, *Mt.* 22, 30: *Mk.* 12, 25: *Gen.* 11, 29. *Manige habbað gesæ-lilice gewifod many have happily married*, *Bt.* 11, 1, *Card.* p. 48, 11. *Ne fremað to wifienne non expedit uxorem ducere*, *Mt.* 19, 10. *Wifigende uxorem ducens*, *Mt.* 24, 38.
- Wif-lac a female gift, marriage, wedlock*; *matrimonium, nuptiæ*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 44.
- ⁱ *Wiflic Womanlike, womanly, feminine*; *muliebris, fœmineus*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 6: *Bd. S.* p. 521, 24.
- Wiflice*; *adv. Womanishly, like a woman*; *muliebriter*, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 38.
- Wif-man*; *g. -mannes*; *m.* [*man a man, one of the human kind*] *A wo-man, fe-male, a wife*; *fœmina homo, fœmina, mulier, uxor*, *Jud.* 4, 21: *Deut.* 22, 5: *Gen.* 2, 22.
- Wif-man a man who might marry, a layman*; *laicus*, *Som.*
- Wif-men warlike women, Amazons*, *Som.*
- Wif - myn woman-love*, *Cd.* 89, *v. myn*.
- Wif-scrud a woman's clothing*; *muliebris vestis*, *Wulf. Test.*
- Wift the weft or cross-threads*, *v. weft*.
- Wif-þegn a female servant, a lewd woman*; *fœmina serva, item qui fœminas ministerio suo comparat, leno*, *Cot.* 122.
- Wif-þing cum muliere res, coitus, Hymenæus*, *Cot.* 102.
- Wifung, e*; *f. A WIFING, wedlock, marriage*; *connubium, matrimonium*: — *Be his suna wifunge de ejus filii matrimonio*,

Gen. 24, 9. Forbudon wifunga forbade marriages, *Elf. ep. I. 30.* Mid wifungum libban to live in wedlock; connubiis, i. e. statu connubiali vivere, *id. 32.*

^j Wig a way, v. weg.

Wig, es; m. [*Plat. wienge, wicinge consecration: Dut. wying, wying f. consecration: Frs. wigena, wielse f. consecration: Ger. weihe f: Old Ger. uuiho sanctus, sacer: Ker. uuihe fatere sanctos patres; der uuihun Drinissu sancta Trinitati: Not. prandon din uuihus incenderunt tuum sanctuarium: Ker. uuihi benedictio: Dan. vielse c. consecration; vie to consecrate: Swed. wigning, wigsel f. consecration; wiga, wiga in to consecrate: Icel. vigdr consecratus; vigia consecrare, inaugurare: Moes. weiha, weihs sanctus; weiha sanctificare*] What is sacred, an idol, a temple; sacrum, consecratum aliquid, idolum: — *Hickes's Thes. I. p. 113.* Hie þæs wiges wihte ne rohton of this idol they recked not aught, *Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 12.* Pysne wig wurðigean to worship this idol, *Cd. 182.*

^k Wig, es; n. [*Frs. wige, wiche f. dissension, quarrel: Old Ger. wig: Mons. uuih: Lip. wige praelium; wigand m. a hero: Icel. víg n. cædes, læsio; vígr bellicosus: Moes. wigans war*] 1. War, warfare, battle; mavors, bellum, pugna, praelium. 2. Military force, armies; bellicus apparatus, copia militaris, militare robur, militia, armatura, vis, jurgium:—1. Wiges on wenum in hopes of battle, *Cd. 151.* Cene to wige keen for battle, *Jdth. p. 162, 30.* Sende to þam wige misit ad praelium, *Num. 31, 6.* Mid wige acwellan praelio interficere, delere, *Jos. 10, 30, 37.* Gewinnan mid wige subigere praelio, *Jos. 11, 23.* 2. Wearð wig gifen martial force was given, *Cd. 173.* Wiges heard a leader of a force, *Bt. R. p. 188.* Ferde mid wige profectus est cum copiis, *Jos. 8, 10: 10, 29.*

Wiga, an; m. 1. A warrior, soldier, conqueror, hero; miles, bellator, heros, victor. 2. A nobleman, man; homo, vir, præsertim vero præstantior aliquis:—1. Wigan on heape soldiers in a heap or body, *Cd. 158.* He þær wigena fand XVIII he there 18 of warriors

found, *Cd. 94.* Ut alædde wigan æghwilcne led out every warrior, *Cd. 151.* 2. Iung wiga juvenis homo, tyro, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

^l Wigan, wiggan [wig war] To carry on war, to fight, contend; bellum gerere, præliari, contendere, contumaciter resistere:—Gif he wigie if he fight, *L. Edw. Guth. 6.*

Wigar, es. [wig battle, gar a spear] A military spear, a lance; militare telum, lancea, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*

Wig-bed, wi-bed, es; n. The table or bed of an idol, the altar; sacra mensa, ara, altare:—In suð-healfe þæs wigbedes on the south side of the altar, *Bd. S. p. 544, 3: 594, 5.* Lac to wigbedum bringan oblationem ad altare ferre, *Bd. S. p. 488, 38.*

Wigbed-hrægl the altar clothing, *Bd. S. p. 498, 9.*

Wigbed-wiglere a diviner from the altar, a soothsayer; ex altari divinator, aruspex, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Wig-blac war pale, *Cd. 151.*

Wig-bora bearing war, martial; bellum gerens, belliger, *Elf. gr. Som. 8.*

^m Wig-bord war-board, a camp, also a shield; militaris casa, castra, clypeus, *Cd. 166.*

Wig-cræft WAR-CRAFT, the art of war, an army; belli ars, peritia, militaris apparatus, exercitus, *Ors. 4, 1, 2: Elf. ep. I. 50.*

Wig-cyng A war king, a pirate; belli rex, i. e. in quovis conflictu bellico dominatum veluti exercens. Quum vero prisci Danorum reges eorumque posterii piraticam semper exercuissent, inde fuit ut ad istam præsertim referretur. Pirata, *Elf. gr. Som. 7.* Et inde forsan vox ista wicing, idem prorsus significans, et in aliis monumentis Anglosaxonicis plerumque occurrens, *Lye.*

Wig-cyrm a war cry, *Cd. 93.*

Wige-lerc, wig-lerc, es; m. [wig an idol, lær, lar learning] A soothsayer, conjurer, wizzard. He was the wizzard as wicca was the witch; ex sacris divinator, augur, incantator:—*Elf. gr. Som. 9, § 22: T. Ps. 57, 5.* Wigeleras, wigleras arioli, &c., *L. Edw. Guth. 11: L. Conc. Ænh. 4: L. pol. Cnut. 4.*

Wigelung incantation, augury, *Abus. 9, v. gewigung.*

Wigend, wiggend, es; m. [part of wigan, wiggan to fight,

carry on war; wig battle] A warrior, soldier; bellator, miles:—Gelædde þa wigend a warrior then led, *Cd. 71.* Þe þone wiggend aweccan dorste who durst awake the warrior, *Jdth. p. 25, 13: 26, 6.*

ⁿ Wigende; part. Fighting; militans:—Meniu wigendra manna multitudo militantium virorum, *Num. 26, 2: Bt. R. p. 189.*

Wigera-ceaster, Wigor-ceaster, Wigra-ceaster [*Hunt. Wireceastre: Hovd. Wircestre.*—Wic-wara-ceaster *Wicciorum civitas*] WORCESTER; Wigornia, comitatus ejusdem nominis urbs primaria, nec non sedes episcopalis:—*Chr. 992: 1130.*—Wigera-ceaster-scir, Wigra-ceaster-scyr *Worcestershire, Chr. 1038.*

Wigga a worm or fly, *Cot. 207, v. wigga.*

Wigga-beorh Wenbury, v. Wiggan-beorch.

Wiggebed an altar, *Cot. 18, v. wig-bed.*

Wiggend a warrior, v. wigend.

Wig-heap a war troop, *Beo. K. 7, 43.*

Wig-heard bold in war, *Th. An.*

Wig-hus A war-house, a tower, castle, fortress; bellica domus, turris, propugnaculum, *Ors. 2, 4, Bar. p. 69, 6: Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*

^o Wigian to war, fight; pugnare, *Som. v. wigan.*

Wigice, for wiglice valiantly; bellicose, *L. Const. § 3.*

Wig-leoð a war song, *Cd. 154.*

Wig-lerc a soothsayer, v. wigelere.

Wiglian To conjecture, guess, divine; ariolari, divinare, *Æqu. Vern. 23.*

Wiglic Warlike; bellicosus, *Cd. 154.*

Wiglice In a warlike manner, valiantly; bellicose, *Off. Reg. 3: Cot. 207.*

Wigung soothsaying, v. wigelere.

Wig-man a warlike man, warrior, soldier; bellicus homo, miles, *Off. Reg. 3: L. Const. § 3.*

Wignoð Warfare, war; militia, *Cot. 129.*

Wigole-fugelas Birds that forebode by singing, chirping, or the like; oscines aves, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 66, Lye.*

Wig-plega war-play, battle, *Th. An.*

Wig-rod a war-road; militaris profectio, expeditio, *Cd. 96.*

Wig-sigor war victory; in praelio victoria, *Cd. 93.*

- Wig-sið *a war-path; militaris profectio, expeditio, Cd. 96.*
 Wig-smið *a war-smith, a warrior; belli fabricator, bellator, Cd. 128.*
 Wig-spear, wig-spere *a war-spear, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*
 Wig-steal *a let or hindrance, a bulwark; propugnaculum, obstaculum, Som.*
 Wig-strang *war-strong; bello potens, Cot. 27.*
 Wig-telgode *A doublet; diplois, M. C. Ps. 108, 28.*
 Wig-trod *a war-path, warfare; militia, Mann.*
 Wigur *a lance, v. wigar.*
 Wig-wægen, wig-wægn *a war waggon; militare plaustrum, covinus, Ors. 1, 7.*
 Wig-wæpna *Chains, bracelets or jewels, such as captains of old gave their soldiers; bellicæ armillæ, quales olim imperatores militibus dederunt, Som. Lye.*
 Wihga *a warrior, soldier, Bd. S. p. 483, 16, v. wiga.*
 Wih-gyld *a false god, an idol; idolum, Cd. 181.*
 Wih-hus *a fortress, Ors. 4, 2, v. wig-hus.*
 Wihra-cester *Worcester, v. Wigeraceaster.*
 Wiht *a creature, wight, animal, thing, any thing, Bt. 41, 6: L. In. 40: Bd. S. p. 514, 3: Jdth. 12, 23, v. wuht.*
 Wiht *WEIGHT; pondus, Som.*
 Wiht, Wihthland [*Hunt. Witland*] *WIGHT, the Isle of Wight; Vecta, Vectis insula:—pæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht that is the tribe which now dwelleth in Wight, Chr. 449. Hi gesealdon hiora twam nefum, eall Wihte pæt ealond they gave to their two nephews all the Isle of Wight, Chr. 534.*
 Wiht-full *weightfull, heavy; gravis, Chr. 1000.*
 Wihtgara-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [*Asser. Guuihtgara-burhg: Hunt. Witgaresburch: Dunel. Withgaraburh.—Withgari castellum*] *Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight; Whitgari castellum, in insula Vecti, Chr. 544.*
 Wiht-sætan *inhabitants of the Isle of Wight; Vectis incolæ, Bd. S. p. 483, 22.*
 Wiht-ware *men of the Isle of Wight, Chr. 449.*
 Wiisc *A WISH; optio, Bd. S. p. 638, 40.*
 Wilan *To couple, join together; copulare, connectere, Scint. Ben.*
 Wi-la-wei *well away, Bt. 35, 6, v. wa, &c.*

- Wil-boda *A good messenger; gratus nuncius, Cod. Exon. 51 a, 2.*
 Wil-cuma, an; m. [wel well, good; cuma a comer] *A good comer, one received with gladness, a welcome, WELCOME; qui optatus et gratus advenit:—Du eart leof wilcuma thou art, friend, (a good or acceptable comer) welcome, Bd. S. p. 577, 22. Ge sind wilcuman ye are welcome, Cd. 227, Th. p. 303, 22. Gesegan wilcuman to give a welcome, Cod. Exon. 15 b, penult.*
 Wilcume *Welcome! euge! Elf. gl. Som. p. 80: C. Mt. 25, 23.*
 Wilcumian; p. gewilcumode. *To WELCOME, to salute, greet; adventum felicem gratulari alicui, salutare:—Se casere hig gewilcumode the emperor welcomed them, L. Elf. ep. 23. Gif ge pæt an doð, pæt ge eowre gebroðra wilcumiað si vos id solum faciatis, ut vos vestros fratres salutetis, Mt. 5, 47.*
 WILD; comp. m. ra; f. n. re; adj. [*Scot. wuld wild: Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. wild: Old Ger. wild, wildi: Tat. 13, 11, sin muos uuas wildi honug cibus ejus erat mel sylvestre: Dan. vild: Icel. villr sylvestris, errans: Wel. gwyllt wild, untamed, savage*] 1. WILD; *ferus, indomitus, sylvestris. 2. Powerful; potens:—1. Wild deor fera bestia, Gen. 37, 20, 33. Wild bar a wild boar, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Se wilda fugel the wild fowl, Cd. 72. Gemonð pæs wildan gewunan remembers the wild manner; recordatur antiqui moris, Bt. 25. Wilde, wildu deor wild beasts, Bt. 39, 1: Cd. 10: 192. Wildera deora teð teeth of wild beasts, Deut. 32, 24. 2. Wildra more powerful, Ors. 4, 1: Deut. 28, 43.*
 Wil-dæg *desiderata dies, Cod. Exon. 14 b, 2.*
 Wild-deor, es; n. [wild wild, deor a beast; hence perhaps with nesse, or -nes, our Eng. word WILDERNESS] *A wild beast; fera, bellua, Lev. 26, 6: Ex. 22, 13: 23, 11: Lev. 26, 22: 79, 14: Bt. 38, 2: Bd. S. p. 554, 24: Gen. 31, 39.*
 Wild-deoren *Pertaining to wild beasts; ferus, Som.*
 Wild-deor-lic *like wild beasts, fierce, cruel; feræ similis, ferinus, ferus, Bd. S. p. 533, 7.*
 Wildeorlice, willdeorlice; adv.

- Beastly, wildly; bestialiter, Bd. S. p. 554, 25.*
 Wildera, for wildra; g. pl. of wild wild, Deut. 32, 24.
 Wildro *wild beasts, Ex. 22, 31, v. wild-deor.*
 Wile, es [*Icel. villa f. error*] *A wile, craftiness; astutia, Chr. 1128.*
 Wile will, wishes; vult, v. wylan.
 Wileg, wilig *a willow; salix, v. welig.*
 Wilege, wylége, wilige, wilie, an; n. q. [*Plat. Dut. wilge mand f. a basket or hamper of willow twigs.—welig a willow*] *A vessel made of willow or twigs, a basket; sporta, cophinus, quippe ex viminibus saligneis contextus:—Hu fela wilegena or wyligena quam multos cophinorum? Mt. 16, 9, 10: Mk. 8, 19, 20. Twelf wiligean fulle duodecim cophini pleni, Jn. 6, 13: Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*
 Wil-fægen *that hath its will, wish, mind, or desire; voti compos, Cot. 192.*
 Wil-gifa [*gyfa a giver*] *a giver of what is desired; voti largitor, Cod. Exon. 15 b, 10.*
 Wil-hremig *that hath its will or desire; voti compos, Cot. 50.*
 Wilian, willian; part. willigende; v. a. *To roll; volvere:—He het wilian stanas, Jos. 10, 18. Willigende volvens, decurrens, Guthl. Vit. 19.*
 Wilie *a basket, Mt. 45, 37: Mk. 8, 8, v. wilege.*
 Wilig *a willow, v. welig.*
 Wilige *a basket, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, v. wilege.*
 Wilisc, Wylisc. *Welsh, belonging to Wales; Wallicus, Cambrius, L. Wal. 4: 5: 8. Wilisc man a Welshman, L. Wal. 6: L. In. 32, 54: L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 13, v. Wælisc.*
 Will *a well, Bd. S. p. 649, 3, v. wyl.*
 WILLA, an; m: also will, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. wil, wille m: Ger. wille m: Old. Ger. uuillo, uuille: Tat. 34, 6, si thin uuillo fiat voluntas tua: Moes. wilja voluntas: Dan. villie c: Swed. wilje m: Icel. vili, vilie m. vild f. voluntas, gratia; vil n. beneplacitum: Gael. aill f. will, pleasure: Ir. ail will: Slav. wolia, wola. The Lat. voluntas is nearly related to this word*] 1. WILL, *mind, understanding, disposition, affection, wish, consent, intention; volitio, animus, intellectus, desiderium, consensus. 2. Strong desire, lust, sensual pleasure; cupido, libido:—*

1. Se gesceadwislica willa *the rational will*, *Bt.* 14, 2. Me bið willa *to me is a wish*, *I wish*, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 30, *B.* Gewurðe þin willa *fiat tua voluntas*, *Mt.* 6, 10: 26, 42: *Lk.* 11, 2. Þurh þone wilan *through the will*, *Bt.* 36, 7, *Card.* p. 286, 20: *Gen.* 45, 8. Þe hys hlaforðes willan *wiste qui ejus domini voluntatem novit*, *Lk.* 12, 47, 48. His agenes willes *of his own will*, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn.* 38. Be þinum agenum wille, *Gen.* 31, 30. His agenum willum *with his own wishes*, *Bt.* 34, 11. 2. Ne of flæsces willan, *ne of weres willan neque ex carnis libidine, neque ex viri libidine*, *Jn.* 1, 13. Þurh un-gelyfedne willan *per illicitam libidinem*, *Bd. S.* p. 548, 29. ^vWillan *to will, wish*, *Bt.* 34, 10: 35, 5: 36, 4, 7: *Lup.* 1: *Bd. S.* p. 623, 11: *Bt.* 39, 11: *Gen.* 32, 17, v. wyllan. Wille-burne *a well - brook, a well-spring*, *Cd.* 69. Wille-cerse *Well-cress, water-cress; rivorum, i. e. aquaticum nasturtium*, *Herb.* 39, 3: *Cot.* 166. Willende *Willing, wishing; volens*, *Cd.* 27. Willendlice; *adv. Willingly; libenter, optato, cum omnium desiderio*, *Bd. S.* p. 561, 22. Willes; *adv. [as if the g. of will of his will; voluntatis] Willingly, of his own accord; sponte, ultro*, *L. Edw.* 8: *L. Athelst. W.* p. 63, § 8. Will-fægen *that hath its will, v. wil-fægen*. Will-floed *a well-flood, overflowing of wells; fontium inundatio*, *Cd.* 71. ^wWill-gebroðor *brothers-german; ex eodem fonte (scilicet baptismi) suscepti fratres, germani fratres*, *Cd.* 47. Will - gesiððas *voluntary comrades; voluntarii comites*, *Cd.* 93. Will-gesteall *companions; animi propositum*, *Cd.* 98. Will - gesweostor *sisters - german; ex eodem fonte (scilicet baptismi) susceptæ sorores, germanæ sorores*, *Cd.* 123. Will-geðofta *A confederate; consilii particeps; fœderatus, devotus cliens*, *Cd.* 94. Willian *to desire*, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. willnian. Willice *Willingly; voluntarie, libenter*, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, § 3. Willnung, wilnung, gewilnung, e; f. *Will, wish, purpose,*

choice, appetite, pleasure, desire, lust; cupido, desiderium, concupiscentia, libido:—Gebrosnunglicumlicre willnunge corruptio carnalis concupiscentiæ, *Bd. S.* p. 532, 36. Seo gesceadwisnes sceal wealdan þære wilnunga *the reason ought to take the rule of the appetites(wishes, will)*, *Bt.* 33, 4. Heora willnunge habban *to have their will*, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 2. On þisse worulde willnunga *in desires of this world*, *Bt.* 41, 3. Of gewilnunge ic gewilnude etan mid eow þas Eastron, *Lk.* 22, 15. Oðra gewilnunga, *Mk.* 4, 19. ^xWill-sið *a voluntary journey; desideratum iter*, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 36. Will-spring *a well-spring, fountain, v. wyll-spring*. Will-sum, wil-sum, gewill-sum; *def. se will-suma; seo, þæt will-sume; adj. Wished for, desired, desirable, voluntary, devoted; desiderabilis, desideratus, exoptatus, gratus, voluntarius, devotus:—Will-sume weorc desideratum opus*, *Bd. S.* p. 625, 33. Ren wilsumne asyndrigende *pluviam exoptatam dispergens*, *Ps.* 67, 10. Mynster Gode willsumra fæmnena *monasterium Deo devotarum virginum*, *Bd. S.* p. 588, 2. Se wilsumesta *devotissimus*, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 4. Will-sumlic, wil-sumlic. *That is of one's own will or accord, voluntary, desirable, amiable, devoted; voluntarius, desiderabilis, devotus*, *Bd. S.* p. 488, 18: *Ps.* 118, 108. Will-sumlice, wil-sumlice. *Willingly, of his own accord, devotedly; voluntarie, sponte, libenter*, *Bd. S.* p. 529, 44: 634, 19. Willsumnes, wilsumnes, se; f. *The fixed state of the will, devotion, a vowed service; devotio:—Wilsumnes modes, modes wilsumnys devotio mentis*, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 11: 533, 15. Mede his arfæstre wilsumnesse *premia ejus piæ devotionis*, *Bd. S.* p. 642, 14. On willsumnesse haligra gebeda *in devotione sanctarum orationum*, *Bd. S.* p. 606, 33. Willung *a will, wish, v. willnung*. Will-wong *a desired or pleasant plain; amœnus campus*, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 11. WILN *A wish, desire; votum, desiderium, cupiditas:—Wilna gæd a goad of desires; cupiditatis stimulus*, *Cd.* 13. Wilna gehwilces *of every wish,*

Cd. 80: 103. Wilna wæstmum *in fruits of wishes*, *Cd.* 92: 80. Wilna geniht *fulfilment of wishes*, *Cd.* 90, *Lye.* ^yWiln *a maid-servant, v. wyln*. Wilnian, willnian, gewilnian; *p. ode; pp. od, gewilnod, gewilned [The Ger. wollen to will, per synecdochen generis significat, cupere, desiderare, optare, et similia: Icel. vilna (at vilna einum) favorem exhibere; vilnan f. favor, probably from vilia to will.—wiln a desire]* 1. *To desire, hope, to be desirous of, to covet, wish, seek, require; desiderare, cupere, sperare, concupere, expetere.* 2. *To tend, to be inclined; spectare, tendere ad:—1. Hwæt he wilnian sceal what he ought to desire*, *Bt.* 40, 7, *Card.* p. 370, 9. Willnian þæs þe he næfð *to desire that which he has not*, *Bt.* 36, 3. Ne wilna þu ne concupiscito tu, *Ex.* 20, 17. He wilnað, willnað ille *cupit, desiderat, exoptat, &c.*, *Bt.* 18, 1: 34, 11: 36, 7. Ælc mod wilnað soðes godes *to begitanne every mind desires to obtain true good*, *Bt.* 24, 2. He wilnode hine ge-seon *he desired to see him*, *Lk.* 23, 8. He wilnode cupiebat, *Lk.* 23, 8. To hwi wilnige we ænigre oðre sage *ad quod desideramus nos ullum aliud testimonium?* *Mt.* 26, 65. 2. Sege me hwelces endes ælc angin wilnige *tell me to what end does every beginning tend*, *Bt.* 5, 3. Þu nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode *thou knewest not to what end every beginning tended, id.* Wilnað *to eorðan tends to earth*, *Bt. R.* p. 197. ^zWilniendlic *Desirable, to be wished for; desiderabilis, Som.* Wilnung *a wish, desire, v. willnung*. Wiloc *a cockle, v. weoloc*. Wiloc-scell *a shell-fish, v. weolc-scyll*. Wilong *soothsaying, v. gewigung*. Wil-sæte, wyl-sæte. *People of Wiltshire; Wiltunensis agri incolæ*, *Chr.* 799: 878. Wilsc *Welsh, v. Wilisc*. Wilsum *desired, v. willsum*. Wilsumlic *desirable, v. willsumlic*. Wilsumlice *willingly, v. willsumlice*. Wilsumnes *devotion, v. willsumnes*. Wilt wilt, v. wyllan. Wiltun [*olim Caer Guiloü, i. e. Salicum oppidum, Willow -*

Town] WILTON; Carviliū oppidum, agri Wiltunensis antehac primarium:—Chr. 871: 961.—Wiltun-scir WILTUNSHIRE, Wiltshire; Wiltunensis ager, Chr. 870: 898.

^a Wil-weorðung Well or fountain worship; fontium cultus, L. Can. Edg. 16.

Wiman, wimman, nes; f. [i. e. wif-man] A WOMAN, female; mulier, fœmina:—Seo wimman mid hire hwitle bewreah hine, Jud. 4, 18, 22: Mk. 10, 6. Wimmen women, Gen. 20, 18: Jud. 16, 27. Wlitige wimmen formosæ mulieres, Job. p. 168. 33.

Wī'n, es; n. [Plat. wien, wyne m: Dut. wyn m: Ger. wein m: Old Ger. uuin, uuine: Tat. 11, 6, uuin noh cidiri trinit vinum et siceram non bibit: Moes. wein vinum, weina basi uva: Dan. viin, vin c: Swed. win n: Icel. vín n: Wel. Bret. Armor. gwin m: Ir. Gael. fion m. wine, rarely truth: Fr. vin m: It. Sp. vino m: Port. vinho m: Wend. vinu: Slav. wino: Grk.

οἶνος, ποικίλον: Per. وِیْن win black grapes, wine: Heb. יַיִן

iin, yin, vin wine, the expressed juice of grapes; from יכּה ine to press, squeeze] WINE; vinum:—Þu geheolde þæt gode win oð þis, Jn. 2, 10. Ne hig ne doð niwe win on ealde bytta, gif hi doð, þa bytta beoð tobrocene, and þæt win agoten, and þa bytta forwurdað, Mt. 9, 17. He brohte hlaf and win, Gen. 14, 18. Sylle þe God of heofenes deawe and of eorðan fætnisse and micelnysse hwætes and wines, Gen. 27, 28. Don win on bytta immittē vinum in utres, Mt. 9, 17: Mk. 2, 22: Lk. 5, 37, 38. Drincan of þam wine bibere de vino, Gen. 9, 21.

WIN, winn, gewin, es. [Old Ger. winn, winne bellum, pugna: Mons. in strite, in gauuinne in conflictu; from which originated, Plat. Dut. f. Swed. winst m. gain, profit: Ger. gewinn, gewinst m: Dan. gewinst c: Icel. vinna f. opus, labor, vinning f. victoria] Labour, contest, war, sorrow; labor, bellum, calamitas:—Gemæne win onfengan to undertake a common labour, Bd. S. p. 2, 2: 502, 9. Winn uphebban to raise war, Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 14. Sceolde he þa

worc þæs gewinnes gedælan then must he share the work of war, Cd. 15, Th. p. 19, 23. On gewinne, Lk. 22, 44. On gewin dagum in days of sorrow, Cd. 208, Th. p. 254, 24. ¶ Hence proper names in win; as, Alwin all in war, conquering all. Baldwin bold in war. Eadwin happy in war. Godwin good in war, Lye.

^b Wīn-ærn, win-ern a wine-place, a cellar; vini apotheca, Gr. 1, 9.

Wina-leás joyless, v. wyn-leás.

Wīn-beam A wine-tree, a vine; vitis arbor, Lye.

Wīn-belg a wine-bag or bottle; vini uter, R. Mt. 9, 17.

Wīn-berie, win-berige [berga a berry] A wine-berry, a grape; uva, Deut. 32, 32: Mt. 7, 16: Gen. 40, 11: Lk. 6, 44.

Wīn-bog a wine-bough, vine-bough; palmes, Num. 13, 24.

Wīn-brytta A dispenser of wine, an innkeeper; vini dominus, custos, tabernarius, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.

Wīn-burh; g. -burge a beloved city; dilecta urbs, bellica arx, urbs, Cd. 174: 205: Cod. Exon. 83 b, 6.

Wīn-burn [Hunt. Winburn-minster, Winburnhamminster.—win, burne a brook, river] WINBURN, or Wimborne, Dorset; nomen vici in agro Dorsetensi, olim Vindogladia dicti:—Winburnan mynster Winburnæ monasterium; quod quidem a Cuthburga sorore Inæ regis conditum ante A. D. 705, Chr. 718.

^c Wīn-byrel [byrel a butler] A wine-seller, vintner; vini promus, tabernarius, Cot. 50.

Wince A WINCH, a reel to wind thread upon; trochlea, gyrgillus, Som.

Wīn-ceaster Winchester, L. pol. Cnut. 27, v. Wintanceaster.

Wīncel A corner; angulus, Som.

Wīncel-comb [wīncel a corner, comb a low place; in angulo vicus] WINCHELCOMB, WINCHCOMB, Gloucestershire, Chr. 1053.

Wīnceles-ea [wīncel a corner, ea water; aqua angularis] WINCHELSEA, Suffolk, Lye.

Wīn-cester a wine measure, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, v. win-sester.

Wīncian [Plat. Dut. wenken, winken: Ger. winken: Ot. Not. winken, winchen: Dan. vinke: Swed. winka] To WINK, to wink at; nivere, connivere:—Ic wincige conniveo, R. 18, 49: Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.

^d Wīncle WINKLE; cochlea, Lye. v. weoloc.

Wīnclo Children, offspring; nati, liberi, proles, Ex. 21, 4, 5.

Wīn-clyster a cluster of grapes; botrus, racemus, Scint. 47.

Wīn-cole a wine-cooler, brewing-vat, Cot. 126.

WIND, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. wind m: Ker. Tat. uuint: Dan. vind c: Icel. vindr m. ventus: Moes. vinds: Wel. gwynt the wind, a gale, savour, smell, being carried through the air: Sans. vayu, vata.—Ger. wehen to blow; part. wehend blowing, contracted, wind; v. Wachter, sub wind, also Adelung, Junius, Merian] WIND; ventus:—God asende wind ofer earð, Gen. 8, 1. Oft þone to smylton sæ þæs norðan windes yst onstyreð oft the north wind's tempest stirs the too tranquil sea, Bt. 9, Card. p. 40, 9. Þa geswac se wind, Lk. 8, 24. And þa wæs mycel yst windes geworden, Mk. 4, 37. Sende Drihten micelne wind misit Dominus magnum ventum, Ex. 14, 21: Mt. 8, 27: Mk. 4, 41. Bleowun windas flaverunt venti, Mt. 7, 25, 27: Ps. 17, 12: 103, 4. He bebyt windum præcepit ventis, Lk. 8, 25: Ps. 134, 8: Mk. 13, 27.

^e Wind-æddre The wind-pipe, an artery; aspera arteria, bronchus, trachea:—R. 72. Wind-æddran arteriæ, Elf. gl. Som. p. 70.

WINDAN; he wint; p. ic wand, gewand, we wunden; pp. wunden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. winden: Ker. wintan, winten: Dan. vinde: Swed. winda: Icel. vinda glomerare, torquere] 1. To WIND, bend, twist, twine; plectere, torquere, glomerare. 2. To roll, revolve, wheel, whirl, surround, to move or be borne in a winding course; revolvere, gyrare, circumagi; gyrante cursu movere, ferri; in orbem rapi. 3. To cast, throw about, to brandish; with of, to cast or cut off with a whirling motion; prosilire, projici:—1. Wand him ymbutan þone deaðes beam twined himself about the tree of death, Cd. 25. Wunden cynehelm of þorum contexuerunt coronam de spinis, Mt. 27, 29: Jn. 19, 2. 2. Gear twelf gif he wint if he revolve twelve years, Obs. Lun. 4. Windan on wolcne to revolve in cloud; gyrare in aere, Cd. 22. Se lig gewand

the flame rolled, Cd. 186, Th. p. 231, 22. Wand him up þanon wheeled up from thence, Cd. 23. Þæt smeru wand ut adeps globulis emanavit, Jud. 3. 22. 3. Þæt him þæt heafod wand forð on þa flore ut ei caput projiceret, vel projiceretur in pavementum, Jdth. p. 23, 8. Windan of gyrante motu prosilire, vel circumacto brachio abscindere. Him wand þæt heafod of ei prosiliit caput, vel ei abscidit caput, Ors. 5, 2.

^fWinde-cræft *the craft or art of twining or embroidering; contextendi, plectendi ars, Som.*

WINDLE; *g. windles; d. windle; m. [Lancashire windle: Plat. windel, windels f: Dut. windsel, windel n. a band, fillet, ligature, a swaddle: Ger. windel f. swathing-band: Dan. vindel c. a handful of wool or flax spun; pensum: Icel. vindill m. pensum, manipulus] Anything twined, a basket; contextum quid, corbis, canistrum, sporta, arca: — Nam heo anne wircenne windel accepit illa (scirpis) factam arcam, Ex. 2, 3. Þa heo geseah þone windel on þam rixum quum illa vidit arcam in alga, Ex. 2, 5, 6: 29, 23. Pri windlas tria canistra, Gen. 40, 16, 18.*

Winde-loccas *Twisted locks, a pair of compasses; torti capilli, circinni, Cot. 34.*

Windel-stan *A curled stone, a fossil shell; tortus lapis, cochlea fossilis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Windel - streowe WINDLE - STRAW, *straw for platting; calamus, ex quo conficiuntur sportæ, Cot. 41, Lye.*

Windel-treow WINDLE - TREE, *a tree from which baskets were made, a willow; arbor ex cujus viminibus contexuntur sportæ, oleaster, salix, Lye.*

Wind-fon, wind-gefon. A WIND-FAN, *a fan; ventilabrum, C. R. Lk. 3, 17.*

^sWind-hladen *rough with wind; vento turbidus, ventosus, Obs. in kal. Jan.*

Windi, windig; *def. se windiga; adj. WINDY; ventosus: —Windi yst ventosus turbo, Lk. 8, 23. Windiga sele a windy hall, Cd. 216.*

Windle to a basket, *v. windel.*

Windles-ofra, Windles - oure, Windles-ora [Flor. C. Windleshora: Malm. Windlesores: Hunt. Hovd. Windleshores, Windleshores: Hovd. Windeshores, Windesoure: Gerv.

Windelsoures, Windlesoures, Windlesoures: Brom. Windesoure, Wyndesore: Kni. Windesour, Wyndosor. — *windan to wind, ora a shore. Gibson says, Chr. Nom. Locorum, Expli. p. 50, Quod autem nunquam scribitur Windlesofra et Windlesoure, id deducendum esse vocabulum suadet ab ofer, d. ofre a bank, quod paulatim liquefactum fuit in oure, indeque in ora]* WINDSOR, Berks; *flexuosa ripa; qualis Thamesina ista, ad quam situs est vicus inde dictus, Windelsor, Windsor: —Her æfter to Pentecosten wæs se cyng on Windlesoran hereafter, at Pentecost, was the king at Windsor, Chr. 1095: 1097: 1105: 1107.*

Windong *What can be twined, twigs; viminale quodvis, Som.*

Wind-ræs *a storm of wind; venti irruptio, impetus, procella, C. Mk. 4, 37.*

^hWín-druncennys *Wine-drunkenness, drunkenness; vinolentia, ebrietas, Som.*

Wind-scohl WIND - SHOVEL, *a fan; pala ad ventilationem tritici: —Cot. 172. Winduscohl, R. Mt. 3, 12.*

Wind-swingel *A wind beating, a fan; pala, ventilabrum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.*

Windu-mær *An echo; ventosa nympa, echo, V. Wachter in voce mære: A.-S. etiam fuit mær; incubus, ephialtes, ut et, nympa, lamia, &c., v. wudu-mær.*

Windung *a fanning, chaff, C. Lk. 3, 17, v. winnung.*

Windwian *To WINNOW, blow away; ventilare, C. T. Ps. 43, 7.*

Windwig *windy, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65, v. windi.*

WINE, *es; m. [Old Ger. winn, winne socius, also adversarius: Dan. ven; pl. venner m. amicus: Swed. wän m. amicus: Icel. vinr m. amicus: Grk. ovāv to please, delight] A friend, disciple, one beloved, a dear darling, also a man; amicus, dilectus, et per synecdochen, homo, vir: —Wine min Adam Adam my beloved, Cd. 38, Th. p. 51, 10. Leofan gingran winum his beloved disciples, Cd. 224, Th. p. 297, 24. Heht him wine ceosan told him to choose friends, Cd. 90. Wine frod an old man, Cd. 59, Th. p. 72, 29. Wine Ebrea a man of Hebrews, Cd. 135, Th. p. 170, 20. Wine uncuðe men unknown, Cd. 89, Th. p. 110,*

32. Ellor secan winas uncuðe elsewhere to seek men unknown, Cd. 130, Th. p. 165, 18.

ⁱWín-eard, wín-geard, *es; m. [win wine, eard soil, region; or geard an enclosure or yard] 1. A vineyard; vinea. 2. A vine; vitis: —1. Ic geseah wíneard, Gen. 40, 9: Ex. 23, 11. Wíneardes hlaford vinea dominus, Mt. 20, 8: 21, 40: Mk. 12, 9: Lk. 20, 13. Fictreow geplantod on hys wínearde ficus plantata in ejus vinea, Lk. 13, 6. Wíneardas vinea, vineas, Num. 16, 14. 2. Ic eom wíneard, and ge synt twigu, Jn. 15, 5. Hira wíneard is of Sodomwara wínearde, Deut. 32, 32: Lk. 22, 18.*

Wineda-land *the Vandals' land, Ors. 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.*

Wine - leás *friendless; amicus destitutus, Cod. Exon. 91 b, 1: Cd. 203.*

Wine-mag *[wine a friend, mæg a relation] A kinsman, Cd. 48: 124.*

Wín-ern *a wine-cellar, v. wíne-ærn.*

Wine-scipe *A society of friends, a fraternity; hominum cœtus, sodalitium, Som.*

Wínestre *the left, v. wýnstre.*

^jWine-wínel, *an a perwinkle; pl. wine - wínelan wínkles; cochlea, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, v. wíncle.*

Wín-fæt *a wine-vat or vessel; vinarium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*

Wín-full, wín-fullic *full of labour, laborious; laboris plenus, laboriosus, Som.*

Wín-gal *wine - drunken; vino hilaris, vinosus, ebrius, Cd. 178.*

Wín-geard *a vineyard, a vine, Mt. 20, 8, v. wín-eard.*

Wíneard-bogas *tendrils of a vine; capreoli, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.*

Wíneard - næm *The vintage; vindemia, Som.*

Wín-gedrinc *wine-drinking; vini potatio, Cd. 121.*

Wín - getredd *a wine-press, v. wín-tredda.*

Wín-god *The wine god, Bacchus; vini numen, Bacchus, Som.*

Wín-gyrd *a vineyard, v. wín-eard.*

Wín - hus *a wine-house; vini apotheca, ænopolium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78: Elf. ep. I. 48.*

Wín-iærd *a vineyard, Chr. 1137, v. wín-eard.*

Wínlic; *adj. Winelike, belonging to wine; vino similis, vinosus: —He wæter awende to*

winlicum drence he turned water to a winelike drink, *Elf. T. p. 27, 7.*

^k Win-mere a brewing-vat, v. win-cole.

Winn labour, war, *Cd. 14, v. win.*

Winna, gewinna, an. *A rival, fighter, an enemy; bellator, Ors. 2, 35: 6, 35.*

WINNAN, awinnan, gewinnan; he winð, we winnað; p. ic wan, won, wann, we wunnon; pp. wunnen [*Plat. Dut. winnen: Frs. winna to take in possession, to win: Ger. gewinnen, (A.-S. gewinnan) erwinden, überwinden: Old. Ger. winnen, winnan, uuninan, aruuninan laborare, acquirere, certare: Dan. vinde to obtain: Swed. winna to gain: Icel. vinna laborare: Moes. winnan pati, tolerare*] 1. To labour, endeavour, strive; laborare, niti. 2. To labour with grief or pain, to struggle, to be weighed down; laborare præ dolore, premi. 3. To obtain by labour, to toil, WIN, acquire, obtain, conquer, subdue; labore consequi, obtinere, subjugare. 4. To make war, to fight, contend, rebel; bellum gerere, pugnare, rebellare contra:—1. Þu winnan scealt thou shalt labour, *Cd. 43. Ælc winð þæt each labours that, Bt. 41, 4. Won and worhte laboured and wrought, Cd. 75. He þy ma mid his handum wonn and worhte he the more with his hands laboured and wrought, Bd. S. p. 567, 30: Bt. 40, 4. 2. Hit eall winð on þam yðum þisse worulde it all struggles in the waves of this world, Bt. 4. Þære ylcan hefignesse adle unablinnendlice won eadem molestia morbi incessanter laboravit, Bd. S. p. 595, 18. 3. Hwæt sceal ic winnan why should I toil? Cd. 55. Þu þæs cwealmes scealt wite winnan thou for this murder shalt obtain punishment, Cd. 48. 4. Wið God wunnon against God warred, Cd. 169. Monige wraðe winnað many shall fiercely war, Cd. 104. Ðeod winð on gean þeode gens pugnat contra gentem, Mt. 24, 7: Mk. 3, 26. Ge wunnon on gean Drihten vos rebelles fuistis contra Jehovam, Deut. 9, 7: Mt. 5, 39. He wann wið heofnes waldend he warred with heaven's ruler, Cd. 16. Won wið hine rebellavit adversus eum, Bd. S. p. 521, 7.*

Winnung, e; f. WINNOWNING, chaff, tares; ventilatio, palea, *R. Lk. 3, 17. Zizania, C. Mt. 13, 25.*

^l WINPEL [*Plat. Dut. f. Ger. Swed. wimpel m: Dan. vim-pel c. all signifying a streamer or flag: Lat. mid. gimpla, impla, implex: Fr. guimpe f. a neck-handkerchief for nuns: Wel. gwimpl, wimpl a veil, a hood, a mantle, a woman's robe*] *A cloak, a sort of clothing; ricinum, R. 4. Anaboladium, R. 28: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*

Win-sade filled or satiated with wine, *Jdth. p. 22, 21.*

Win-sel [*wyn pleasure*] a pleasant dwelling, joyous hall, *Cd. 215.*

Win-sester *A wine measure; vini sextarius, cantharus, R. 24.*

Winstre the left hand, *Gen. 13, 9, v. wynstre.*

Winsum pleasant, *Bt. 34, 5, v. wynsum.*

Winsumian, wynsumian; p. ode; pp. od. To rejoice, exult, to be merry; lætificari, gaudere, exultare:—Winsumiað exultate, gaudete, *C. Ps. 2, 11: C. Mt. 5, 12. Winsumedon exultaverunt, Bd. S. p. 582, 37.*

Winsumlic, wynsumlic Pleasant; jucundus, *Som.*

Winsumlice Pleasantly, sweetly, willingly; suaviter, jucunde, *Bas. R. 8. Voluntarie, Ps. 53, 6, v. wynsumlice.*

^m Winsumnes pleasantness, delight, *Gen. 2, 10, v. wynsumnes.*

Wint winds, twists, rolls, v. windan.

Wintan-ceaster, Winteceaster, Winceaster [*Ingul. Winchestre: Hunt. Kni. Wincestre: Kni. Wynchestre*] WINCHESTER, Hampshire; Wintonia, urbs et sedes episcopalis; antiquis Venta Belgarum, *Chr. 643: 703: 744: 754: 755: 897.*

WINTER; g. wintres; d. e, a; pl. nom. ac. winter; g. wintra, wintre; d. um; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. winter m: Old Ger. uuintar: Ker. uuintre hieme: Moes. wintrus hyems: Dan. vinter c: Icel. vetr m. hyems*] 1. WINTER; hyems. 2. A year; the A.-S. and other northern nations reckoned by winters instead of years; annus, per hyemes enim annos numerabant Anglo-Saxones. 3. With numerals prefixed, such as twi-, þri-, twelf-, &c. it denotes two, three, twelve, &c. years old; duos, tres, duodecim, &c. annos

natus:—1. Hit wære wintres tid erat hyemis tempus, *Bd. S. p. 549, 26. On wintra in hyeme, Mt. 24, 20: Mk. 13, 18: Bt. 21: 39, 3, 13. To þam middanwintra to the mid-winter (Christmas), Chr. 1013. 2. Seð wæs hund wintre and fif, þa he gestrynde Enos, Gen. 5, 6. Se frum-gara fif and sixtig wintra hæfde the patriarch five and sixty winters (years) had, Cd. 58. Twelf winter per duodecim annos, Mk. 5, 25. Ymb þritig winter about thirty years, Bt. R. p. 192. Feower hund wintra and þritig wintra quadringentos annos et triginta annos, Ex. 12, 40. On life wæs wintrum yldre in life was in winters (years) elder, Cd. 123. 3. Wæs twelf wintre erat duodecim annos natus, Mk. 5, 42. Wæs on ylde swylce þritig wintre erat in ætate quasi triginta annorum, Lk. 3, 23. Þu ne eart fiftig wintre tu non es quinquaginta annos natus, Jn. 8, 57. Fram twywintrum cilde, and binnan þam a duos annos natis infantibus, et infra, Mt. 2, 16. Þri-wintre hwyðer, ramm, gat triennis vitulus, aries, caper, Gen. 15, 9.—Winterburne a winter brook, C. Jn. 18, 1.*

ⁿ Winter-dag Winter-day; hyemis dies, *Bt. 4.*

Winter-fylleð The month October. Mr. Turner observes, "The full moon in October was the commencement of the A.-S. winter season, and winter-fylleð was intended to express the winter full moon," *Hist. of A.-S. vol. I. p. 232. October; sic dictus quod hyemalia tempora incipiebant. Mensem quo hyemalia tempora incipiebant (inquit Beda) winter-fylleð appellabant; composito novo nomine ab hyeme et plenilunio, quia a plenilunio ejusdem mensis hyems sortiretur initium, Lye.*

Winter-læcan; p. -leohte. To approach to winter; appropinquare ad hyemem, *Æqu. Vern. 12: Chr. 1006.*

Winter-lic Winter-like, winterly, hyemalis, brumalis, *Bd. S. p. 567, 42.*

Winter-seld A winter seat or dwelling, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Winter-setl A winter seat or dwelling, winter quarters, *Ors. 4, 8, 10: Chr. 866.*

Winter-steal A horse colt of a year old; unius hyemis, i. e. anni pullus, *L. Wal. 7.*

° Winter-stund *a winter's space*; anni spatium, *Cd.* 19.
 Winð labours, contends, *v.* winnan.
 Win-þege *a wine taking or bibbing*, *Cd.* 173.
 Win-tifer [tiber *an offering*] *an offering of wine*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.
 Wintre *to winter, of winters*, *v.* winter.
 Win-tredda *A wine-press*; torcular, *Som.*
 Wintreg, wintrig; *adj.* WINTRY; hyemalis, *Bt.* 5, 2: *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Win-treow *a wine-tree, a vine*; vitis arbor, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65: *C. Ps.* 127, 3.
 Wintrig wintry, *Ors.* 1, 1, *v.* wintreg.
 Win-trog *A WINE-TROUGH*; torcular, *C. Mt.* 21, 33.
 Win-tryndel *a war circle, a shield*; ancile, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.
 Win-tun *a wine tavern, a tavern*; vini taberna, *L. Can. Eccl.* 30.
 Win-twig *a vine twig*; vitis palmes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.
 Win-wealtian *to stagger with wine*.
 Win-wed Threads; fila, *Som.*
 Win-wringa WINE-WRINGER, *a wine-press*; torcular, *Mt.* 21, 33.
 ° Wiod weed, grass, *v.* weod.
 Wiofod *an altar*, *L. Hloth. Eadr.* § ult. *v.* weofod.
 Wiolc, wiolc-tælg *scarlet dye*, *Cot.* 49, *v.* weolc, weolc-tælg.
 Wiold ruled, *Bt. R.* p. 160; *for* weolde, *v.* wealdan.
 Wioloc, wioloc-read *a shell-fish, scarlet colour*, *v.* weoloc, weoloc-read.
 Wioluc-scel *a shell-fish*, *v.* weolc-scyllc.
 Wiorþigend *A usurer*; fœnerator, *T. Ps.* 108, 10.
 Wiorðmynt *honour*, *v.* weorðmynd.
 Wiota *a wise man*, *Chr.* 755: *L. Athelst.* 26, *v.* wita.
 Wipian *TO WIPE, cleanse*; tergere, *C. R. Ben.* 47.
 Wir *A myrtle-tree*; myrtus, *Som.*
 Wircan, wircean *to work, do, make, build, celebrate*, *Ex.* 20, 4: *Gen.* 37, 3, *v.* wyrcean.
 Wircst *workest*, *Ex.* 31, 15, *v.* wyrcean.
 Wirest, se wiresta *worst, the worst*, *Deut.* 1, 35, *v.* wyrrest.
 Wirg-cwydel *evil speaking, evil-tongued*; maledicus, *Bd. S.* p. 602, 11, *B.* *v.* wyrig-cwydol.
 Wirgian, wirian, wyrgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [werg *a curse*] *To curse, execrate, malign*; maledicere, malignari, execrari:—Wirig *God execrate Deum*, *Job.* p. 166, 35. De þu wyrgdest quam tu ex-

cratus es, *Mk.* 11, 21. Þæt þu wirige or wyrge *ut execraris, maligneris*, *Num.* 23, 27: *Ps.* 36, 8. Se man þe wirigð homo qui execratur, *Lev.* 24, 16: *Gen.* 27, 29. Ic ondrede þæt he wirige me timeo ne execretur me, *Gen.* 27, 12. Wirigde hine execratus est eum, *Lev.* 24, 11. Ða þe wyrgað qui malignantur, *Ps.* 36, 9.
 ° Wirginis, wirignys, wirinis, wyrines, se; *f.* [werig *accursed*] *A curse, imprecation*; maledictio, execratio:—Sig seo wirignys ofer me sit maledictio super me, *Gen.* 27, 13. Ic sette beforan eow bletsunga and wirginissa or wirinisse propono vos benedictiones et maledictiones vel maledictionem, *Deut.* 11, 26, 28: 30, 19.
 Wir-græfa *A grove of myrtle*; myrtetum, *Cot.* 133, *Som.*
 Wir-heal [Matt. West. Wirhale: *Brit. gwyr a curve, heal a corner*] WIRHALL, *Cheshire*; chersonesus in agro Cestrensi, *Chr.* 894.
 Wirian *to curse*, *Gen.* 12, 3, *v.* wirgian.
 Wirignys *a curse*, *Gen.* 27, 13, *v.* wirginis.
 ° Wirof, wig-rof. *A warrior*; bel-lator clarus, *Som.*
 Wirpð casts, *Ex.* 21, 18, *v.* weorpan.
 Wirt *a herb*, *Gen.* 1, 12, *v.* wyrth.
 Wirð is made, *Ex.* 7, 9, *v.* weorðan.
 Wir-treow *A myrtle-tree*; myrtus arbor, *Cot.* 131, 165.
 Wirtruma *A root, the bottom of any thing*; radix, *Num.* 22, 4: *Mk.* 4, 6, *v.* wyrtruma.
 Wis; *def.* se wisa; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est; *adj.* [Plat. wies: *Dut.* wys, wyze: *Ger.* weise: *Isd.* Ot. uuisse, uuiza, uuisa: *Dan.* vis: *Swed.* wis: *Icel.* vis sapiens, prudens: *Sans.* wid] WISE, prudent; sapiens, prudens:—Ælc wis mon every wise man, *Bt.* 40, 3. Nan wis man no wise man, *Bt.* 40, 3. Gelic þam wisan were similis prudenti homini, *Mt.* 7, 24. Wisse wisne wordcwide knew wise utterance; novit sapientem facundiam, *Cd.* 202. Ceose him sumne wisne man eligat sibi aliquem sapientem virum, *Gen.* 41, 33. Wise men sapientes, prudentes, gnari homines, *Ex.* 18, 21: *Deut.* 1, 13, 15. Wise boceras sapientes scribæ, *Mt.* 23, 34. Hwar mæg ic wisran findan ubi possum ego sapientiore invenire? *Gen.* 41, 39. Se wisesta on woruld-rice the

wisest in the world's realm, *Cd.* 162. Ða wisestan or wisustan witan the wisest men, the magi, *Bt.* 16, 4: *Gen.* 41, 8.

-wis wise, is a termination which forms many adjectives, as, rihtwis rightwise, just; unrihtwis unrightwise, unjust.
 ° WISA, an; *m.* [Plat. wise *m.* a queen-bee, as the leader of the swarm: *Dut.* wyzer *m.* a pointer, shower: *Ger.* weiser *m.* a pointer, leader, also queen-bee, but commonly called weisel: *Old. Ger.* uuisa, uuiso, uuisi dux: *Dan.* viser *c.* a leader, pointer, queen-bee: *Swed.* wisare *m.* a pointer, shower; wise *m.* a queen-bee: *Icel.* visari *m.* monstrator, visir *m.* index, monstrator; rex.—wis wise; *def.* se wisa the wise] *A sage, philosopher, wise man, a leader, guide, director*; sophista, philosophus, director, rector, dux:—Wandode, se wisa the sage was awe-struck, *Cd.* 202. Swa bið þæs wisan med þy mare so is the philosopher's meed the more, *Bt.* 40, 3. Ðu hæleðum eart weard and wisa thou to men art guardian and leader, *Cd.* 202. Weorces wisan work's directors; operis directores, *Cd.* 80: 57: 60.

Wisan to be; esse, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 2, *v.* wesan.

Wisan Plants; plantaria, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

° WISCAN, gewiscan; *p.* wiscte; *pp.* gewisced. *To wish, to adopt*; optare:—Ic wisce ego opto, utinam, *Gen.* 17, 18: *Deut.* 32, 29: *Bd. S.* p. 635, 7. He wiscte ille optavit, *Ors.* 6, 3. We wisceað nos optamus, *Num.* 14, 3.

Wiscendlice *As one would wish or desire*; optato, *Som.*

Wiscere *A wisher*; optator, *Som.*

Wiscing *A wishing*; optatio, *Lye.*

Wisdom, es; *m.* [wis wise, dóm judgment] WISDOM; sapientia, prudentia, philosophia, notitia:—Philosophus is se þe lufað wisdom a philosopher is he who loveth wisdom, *Elf. gr. Som.* 36, 20. Se wisdom mæg us eallunga ongitan, forþæm se wisdom is God wisdom can us entirely comprehend, for wisdom is God, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 8: *Mt.* 11, 19: 12, 42: 13, 54: *Mk.* 6, 2: *Lk.* 7, 35. Godes wisdom Dei sapientia, *Lk.* 11, 49. Salomones wisdom Salomonis sapientia, *Mt.* 12, 42: *Lk.* 11, 31. Gefilled mid wisdomes

gaste repletus sapientiæ spiritu, Deut. 34, 9.

^uWISÉ, an; f. [*Plat. wise f: Dut. wyze, wys f: Ger. weise f: Old Ger. Isd. uuiß: Tat. uuis, uuisa: Mons. uui-sun modis: Ker. andaruuis aliter: Dan. vis c: Icel. wis n. visa f. carmen, mos, consuetudo: Wel. gwis mode, custom: Fr. guise f: It. Sp. Port. guisa f.*] 1. WISE, way, manner, habit, nature, custom; modus, mos, consuetudo, natura ex consuetudine. 2. *A thing, an affair; res, negotium.* 3. Reason, cause; res, causa. 4. In the pl. Manners, morals; mores:—1. On þas wisan on this wise, *Elf. gr. Som. 38: L. Eccl. 29.* On þa wisan þæt in the manner (wise) that, *L. Edm. 3, 1: L. Alf. Guth. 5.* On þa ylcan wisan eodem modo, *Ex. 12, 5.* Hit is ælces modes wise it is every mind's way (habit), *Bt. 5, 3.* Se þe awent of Ledene on Englisc, æfre he sceal gefadian hit swa þæt þæt Englisc hæbbe his agene wisan, elles hit bið swiðe gedwolsom to rædenne þam, þe þæs Ledenes wisan ne can he who translates from Latin into English, should ever arrange it so that the English have its manner (idiom), else it will be very erroneous to read by those who know not the Latin manner (idiom), *Pref. Hept. p. 4, 8.* On oðre wise in another manner, or OTHERWISE, *Gen. 42, 12: Bd. S. p. 492, 3, 6: L. Can. Eccl. 18: Bt. 39, 10.* Feor on oðre wisan far otherwise; longe aliter, *Bd. S. p. 539, 45.* On ænige wisan in any wise; ullo modo, *L. Ethelr. Const. W. p. 116, § 1: L. pol. Cnut. 5.* 2. Ðær seo wise on tweon cyme ubi res in dubium perveniret, *Bd. S. p. 474, 21.* Ðonne þe þin wise licie quando tibi tua res placuerit; cum bene erit tibi, *Gen. 40, 14.* Hine acsade hwanon he þa wisan cuðe asked him whence he knew the thing, *Bd. S. p. 600, 39.* On þam ende þara wisena in the end of the things, *Bd. S. p. 482, 41.* 3. Bi þisse wisan for this cause, hence, *Bd. S. p. 496, 12.* Of hwylcere wisan from which cause, whence, *Bd. S. p. 496, 35.* For þysse wisan for this cause, therefore, *Bd. S. p. 491, 27.* For þære wisan for the reason, wherefore, *Bd. S. p. 491, 18: 583, 32: 587, 3.* 4. Ealdlice wisan antiqui mores,

L. Const. W. p. 148, § 2. Acsa hine his wisena ask him of his manners (morals), *L. Edg. Conf. 2.* Wisan begyman to regard morals, *L. Elf. ep. I. 36.*

^vWis-fæst firmly wise, most wise; sapientia firmus, sapientissimus, *Menol. F. 122.* Perfectus, *R. Mt. 19, 21: C. R. Lk. 1, 17.*

Wis-hydig wise, heedful; sapienter cautus, *Cd. 86.*

WISIAN, wissian, gewisian, gewissian; p. ode, ade; pp. gewissod; v. a. [*Plat. wisen to show, instruct: Dut. wyzen to point, direct: Frs. wisa to show, point: Ger. weisen to show, instruct: Old Ger. uuison, uuisen: Dan. vise to show, to point out: Swed. wisa like the Dan: Icel. vísa monstrare, ostendere*] To instruct, show, inform, direct, govern; docere, monere, monstrare, regere, dirigere:—Þe hi wislice and wærlice wisian cunnan who know how to instruct them wisely and warily, *L. Const. W. p. 152, § 2.* Ic þe wisie I will show thee, *Cd. 27, Th. p. 35, 32.* He þe wissað ille te dirigit, dirigit, *Gen. 24, 7.* Buton me God wisige nisi me Deus doceat, *Gen. 41, 16.* Swa him God wisode or wisode sicut ei Deus monstravit, *Gen. 24, 11: 35, 6: Num. 9, 1: 23, 8.* Se Ebrisca eorl wisade the Hebrew earl directed, *Cd. 112, Th. p. 147, 23.* An wisode one led, *Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 34.* Ðu gewissa þa sacerdas, *Jos. 3, 8.* Ladmenn þæt þe wegas wisigeon conductores qui tibi vias monstrent, *Gen. 33, 15.* Gewissod, *Elf. T. p. 40.*

^wWisle The river Vistula; Vistula fluvius:—*Ors. 1, 1.*—Wisleland a part of Poland, called Little Poland, where the river Vistula takes its origin; ad Vistulam regio, Polonia, ib.

Wis-lic Wiselike, wise, prudent; sapiens, prudens:—Wislic wærscipe a wise caution, *L. Const. W. p. 148, § 2: Bd. S. p. 485, 31.*

Wislice wisely, prudently, decently, *Mk. 12, 34, v. gewislice.*

Wisna of courses or ways, *Cd. 26; for wisena; g. pl. of wise.*

Wisnian, weosnian. To WIZZEN, to dry up; arescere, *C. R. Jn. 15, 6.*

Wisse, wisson knew; novit, novērunt, *Bt. R. p. 192: Cd. 201; for wiste, p. of witan.*

^xWissian to show, instruct, *Elf. T. p. 35, 17, v. wisian.*

Wiste knew, was conscious; scivit, *Bt. 38, 1.*—Wisston knew; sciverunt, *Bt. 38, 1, v. witan.*

Wissung, gewissung, gewisung, e; f. *A making wise, instruction, command, a governing; gubernatio, instructio:—Be Godes agenre wissunge by God's own instruction, L. Elf. ep. I. 20, 36.* Be Gedeonis wissunge per Gideonis gubernationem; imperante Gideone, *Jud. 8, 28.*

WIST, e; f. [*Old. Ger. uuist cibus: Ot. Krist. l. ii. c. 22, v. 22, ioh ouh gíbit thir thia uuist thu húngiru nirstírbist et dat tibi cibum, fame ne pereas: Icel. vist f. domus, cibus*] Food, a meal, repast, feast; victus, cibus, prandium, epulæ, deliciæ:—Wist and wæda food and clothing, *Bt. 33, 2.* Ne wiste ne wæde neither of food nor clothing, *Cd. 176.* Don wiste oððe feorme facere prandium aut cœnam, *Lk. 14, 12.* Wiste genægdon with food approached, *Cd. 148.*—Wista dapes, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*

Wiste knew; novi, scivi, *Bt. 36, 1.*—Wistest shouldest know; nosses, *Bt. 41, 4, v. witan.*

Wist-full, wist - fyll feast-full, plenty of food; frugibus ad victum abundans, *Beo. 11: Chr. 1112.*

^yWist - fullian, gewist - fullian, wist-læcan. To feast, rejoice, to be glad; epulari, lætari, *Elf. gr. Som. 25: L. Ps. 41, 5: Lk. 15, 23, 24.*

Wist-fullice; adv. Deliciously, sumptuously, costily; delicate, sumptuose, *Cot. 186.*

Wist-fulnys, se; f. Fine eating, dainties, good cheer; cupediæ, deliciæ, dapes, *Bas. R. 8.*

Wist-gifend rich, plentiful; opulentus, *Som.*

Wist-læcan to approach food, to banquet; epulari, v. wist-fullian.

WISTLE A whistle, an oaten pipe; fistula, avena, *Cot. 88, 172.*

Wistlian To whistle; sibilare, *Som.*

Wistlung, e; f. Whistling; sibilatio, *Som.*

Wiston knew; sciverunt, *Deut. 29, 6, v. witan.*

Wis-wyrda wise in speech; sapiens verbis, *Som.*

WIT, wyt; nom. g. uncer; d. ac. unc; pron. We two; nos duo; v. wī, wū. This has been considered the dual form of

ic I; as, gyt you two; g. inc-
cer; d. a. inc, the dual form
of þu thou. But it is ques-
tioned, whether this fragment
of a dual can be considered
as the real dual number,
since there is no other ap-
pearance of a dual in the
A.-S., and since we and ge
are commonly used when two
are signified. Ic forgeaf eow
I have given you, Gen. 1, 29.
Ge ne æton ye shall not eat,
Gen. 3, 3. The plural is used
in Greek, as will be evident
from the following quotations
from Scripture. Gyt nyton
hwæt gyt biddað; mage gyt
drincan þone calic þe ic to
drincenne hæbbe? Ða cwæ-
don hig, Wyt magon. Οὐκ
οἶδατε τι αἰτεῖσθε· δύνασθε
πιεῖν το ποτηριον, ὁ ἐγώ
μελλω πίνειν; λεγουσιν ἀν-
τὶ, Δυναμεθα, Mt. 20, 22.
Hwæt wylle gyt þæt ic inc
do? Τι θελετε ποιησαι με-
υμιν, Mk. 10, 36, 37, 39. Ðæt
hi synan swa wyt syn an. Ἰνα
ὡσιν ἐν καθως ἡμεῖς ἐν ἐσμεν,
Jn. 17, 22. He unc behead,
þæt wit unc wite warian sce-
olden he bade us, that we us
from pain should guard, Cd.
38, Th. p. 49, 31. Wit lifiað
bu we both live, Cd. 103. Wit
him butu sprecað we both to
him speak, Cd. 27. Wit læ-
dan sculon we must lead, Cd.
91.

^a WIT mind, wit, understanding,
Bt. R. p. 159, v. ge-wit.

Wita, wiota, wuta, an; m. [wit
understanding] A wise man, an
elder, counsellor, senator, chief
of the state, a nobleman; sa-
piens homo, sophista, con-
siliarius.—pl. optimates, pro-
ceres, primores civitatis vel
regni:—Wita and geþeahtere
þæs papan an elder and coun-
sellor of the pope; presbyter
et consiliarius papæ, Bd. S. p.
638, 14. Witenan nan none
of wise men, Bt. R. p. 172.—
Angel-cynnes witan Anglice
gentis optimates, L. Alf. Guth.
pref. Ge gehadode ge læwede
witan both ordained and lay
counsellors, L. Ethel. Const. 1.
Æþelred cyng and his witan
gerædd habbað Etheldred king
and his counsellors had deter-
mined, L. Const. Ethel. W. p.
117, 1. Se cyng and his
witan habbað gecoren the
king and his nobles have chosen,
L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 113, 47.
Cwæð to þam witu dicit pri-
moribus, Lk. 22, 52. Sende to
Egipta wisustan witan misit
ad Egyptiorum sapientissimos

magos, Gen. 41, 8. Wið þam
Romaniscum witu against the
Roman senators, Bt. 1. Wi-
tena gemot assembly of the
wise; sapientum conventus,
Elf. gr. 8: Bd. S. p. 527, 23,
v. gemot, for an account of
the witenan gemot.

^a Wita-cyn A cage to punish bond-
men in, or rather to sell them
upon; supplicii genus quod-
vis, catasta, &c., Som.

WITAN; part. witende; ic wát,
þu wást, he wát; we witon,
witan, wite; p. wiste, wisse,
wisste; we wiston, wisston;
pp. witen; v. a. [Brocket.
North Country words, wit,
wite, wyte to know: Plat. Dut.
weten: Frs. wita: Ger. wis-
sen: Old Ger. uuizssan, uuiz-
zan, uuizan, uuizzen: Moes.
witan scire: Dan. vide to
know: Swed. weta: Icel. vita
scire] To wot; p. wist;
to know, perceive, understand;
scire, noscere, intelligere,
percipere, agnoscere:—Hu
mæg ic hit witan quomodo
possum ego id scire? Gen. 15,
8. Ge ne magon witan vos
non potestis discernere, Mt. 16,
3. Ic wat I wot; ego scio,
Gen. 12, 11: 20, 6: Ex. 18,
11: Mk. 1, 24: Lk. 4, 34:
Jn. 4, 25: 5, 32, &c. Hwa-
nun wat ic unde scirem? Lk.
1, 18. Ðu wast tu scis, Gen.
16, 2: Jn. 21, 15, 16, 17.
Wite þu scito tu, Gen. 15, 13:
Jud. 6, 14. We witon nos
scimus, Mt. 22, 16: Mk. 12,
14: Jn. 9, 20, 24, 29, 31.
Wite ge scitis vos, Mt. 20, 25:
26, 2: Mk. 10, 42. Witað
scite, scitote, Ps. 4, 4: Mt. 24,
43: Lk. 10, 11. Ic wiste hira
sar novi eorum dolorem, Ex.
3, 8: Cd. 38. Ða he wiste
þæt quum scivit quod, Gen.
29, 10. Witende WITTING,
knowing; sciens, Bd. S. p. 491.
37. Ge beoð þonne englum
gelice, witende ægþer ge god
ge yfel, Gen. 3, 5: Ps. 35, 11.
Ne behydd, þæt ne sy witen,
Lk. 12, 2. Is witod þæt it is
known that; est notum, ma-
nifestum, quod, Bd. S. p. 495,
27, B: L. Const. p. 149, § 2.
¶ From witan is formed to
witanne, and hence the phrase,
Ic do eow to witanne I do
you to wit; facio vos scire,
scire licet, videre licet. Hence
also, To wit; scilicet, vide-
licet.

WITAN; pp. witod; v. a. [Plat.
witen, verwiten, verwieten:
Dut. wyten, verwyten: Ger.
weisen, verweisen: Ot. Not.
uuizun, firuuizun, ituuizon

exprobrare; eduuit ituuiz, it-
weiss, ytweiss opprobrium:
Moes. idweitjan exprobrare;
idweit opprobrium: Swed. för-
wita to twit: Icel. vita repre-
hendere, punire.—wite punish-
ment] To blame, reproach, im-
pute, ascribe to, to decree;
imputare, ascribere, præsti-
tuere, exprobrare, imprope-
rare:—Are witan honorem
impendere, ascribere, Bd. S. p.
521, 29. Ðu meaht hit me
witan thou mayest reproach it
to me, Cd. 38, Th. p. 51, 9.
Ne wite ic him I will not re-
proach him, Cd. 29. Hwæt
witst þu us why blamest thou
us? Bt. 7, 5. Ðe is gedal
witod lices and sawle to thee a
parting is decreed of body and
soul, Cd. 43.

^b Witan To depart; discedere:—
Seo deorce niht witeð the
dark night departs, Cod. Exon.
57 a, 18. Ut witan to go out,
Bt. R. p. 186.

WITE, es; n. [Chau. wite a fine,
blame: Plat. wite, wiete f.
reproach, blame, punishment:
Fr. wite f. punishment: Swed.
wite n. a fine: Icel. víti n.
culpa, pœna: Old Ger. eduuit,
ituuiz, etweiss, ytweiss: Moes.
idweit opprobrium] 1. Afflic-
tion, torment, woe, infliction,
evil, calamity, plague: cru-
ciatus, tormentum, plaga, ca-
lamitas, injuria, malum. 2.
Punishment, torture; plaga,
i. e. supplicium, pœna. 3.
A fine, forfeiture; pœna civi-
lis, mulcta. In A.-S. the
wite was a penalty paid to
the crown by a murderer.
The were was the fine a
murderer had to pay to the
family or relatives of the
deceased, and the wite was
the fine paid to the magis-
trate who presided over the
district where the murder
was perpetrated. Thus the
wite was the satisfaction to
be rendered to the commu-
nity for the public wrong
which had been committed,
as the were was to the family
for their private injury:—1.
Wæs þæt wite to strang the
infliction was too strong, Cd.
86. God sealde gumena ge-
hwilcum welan swa wite God
gave to every man weal and
woe, Cd. 208. Of þam wite
gehæled ex ista plaga sanatus,
Mk. 5, 29. He gehælde ma-
nega of witu sanavit multos
a plagis, Lk. 7, 21. 2. Wi-
tes clom bond of torture, Cd.
215. Wites wyrðe worthy of
punishment, Bt. 38, 6: 39, 2, 9.

Heo wæs to þam wítum ge-lædd illa erat ad supplicium ducta, *Gen.* 38, 25. Sloh þæt folc mid swiðe micelum wite percussit populum valde magna plaga, *Num.* 11, 33. Sennara wite Shinar's punishment, *Cd.* 210, *Th.* p. 261, 17. Ic sende eall min wito immittam omnes meas plagas, *Ex.* 9, 14. 3. Wites scyldig guilty of a fine; mulctæ reus, *L. In.* 28: *L. Wal.* 6. Gyldan wite to pay a fine; solvere mulctam, *L. Edw. Guth.* 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9. Cyning age þæt wite rex habeat mulctam, *L. Ethelb.* 9. Betan be wite compensare per mulctam, *L. Edw. Guth.* 4. On-sacan be wite purgare se per mulctam, *L. In.* 28.

^cWite-broga dread of torment, *Cd.* 2.

Wite-clofe Trifles, toys; nugamentum, *nugæ*, *Som.*

Witedlice for, because, truly, *Ps.* 15, 16: 34, 23, v. witodlice.

Wite-dóm, es; m. The knowledge of judgment, prediction, prophecy; scientia decreti, prophetia, præsagium:—Witedomes gast prophetiæ spiritus, *Bd. S.* p. 588, 15: 606, 20. Æfter Esaias witedom juxta Esaiæ prophetiam, *Bd. S.* p. 554, 22.

Witedomlic Prophetic; propheticus, *Guthl. Vit.* 10.

Wite-fæst detained or fast by fine; mulcta detentus, *Test. Æthelst. Pr.*

WITEGA, witga, an; m. A wise man, prophet, soothsayer; propheta, interpres:—Jonas tacen þæs witegan Jonæ signum prophetæ, *Mt.* 12, 39: *Lk.* 16, 4. Swa awriten is on þæs witegan bec ut scriptum est in prophetæ libro, *Mk.* 1, 2. Gecweden þurh þone witegan dictum per prophetam, *Mt.* 1, 22: 2, 15, 17, 23: 3, 3. Æ and witegena bebod lex et prophetarum præceptum, *Mt.* 7, 12. To þæs witgan foron to this came soothsayers, *Cd.* 174. Witgum sinum to his soothsayers, *Cd.* 179.

Witegestre, wite-gystre, an; f. A prophetess; prophetissa, *Lk.* 2, 36.

Witegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To prophesy, predict; prophetare, prædicere:—He witegode ille prophetavit, *Num.* 23, 8: *Lk.* 1, 67: *Jn.* 11, 51. Him witgode wyrda geþinga to him foretold (the) councils of (the) fates, *Cd.* 202: *Mt.* 7, 22. Hig witegiað illi prophetant, *Num.* 11, 27. Ealle witegan and æ witegodon

omnes prophetæ et lex prophetarum, *Mt.* 11, 13.

^dWitegung, witgung, e; f. A prophecy, divination; prophetia, vaticinium, divinatio:—*Mt.* 13, 14. Awrat on his witegunge wrote in his prophecy, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 17. Þurh deaðes witgung per mortem vel mortuum divinatio, necromantia, *Cot.* 142.

Wite-hus a torture-house; supplicii domus, *Cd.* 2.

Witel a coarse cloak; sagum, *C. R. Ben.* 67, v. hwitel.

Wite-lac an expiatory offering, inflictions; supplicium expiatorium, piaculum, *Cd.* 110.

Wite-leás Without punishment or fine; mulctæ expers, *L. pol. Cnut.* 71.

Wite-leaste Impunity, want of punishment; impunitas, *Som.*

Witen known, *Lk.* 12, 2.—Witende knowing, v. witan.

Witena gemot assembly of the wise, v. wite, gemot.

Witendlice Knowingly; scien-ter, *Lye.*

Wite-ræden; g. -rædenne. The law of fine; mulctæ lex, conditio, pænæ sive mulctæ ratio habita, remissio:—Bebead be wite-rædenne præcepit sub mulctæ conditione, jussit sub pænâ, *Bd. S.* p. 531, 11.

Wite-saga A sage in fines or punishment, a prophet; propheta, *Som.*

Wite-scræf a pit of torment; supplicii antrum, orcus, *Cd.* 228.

^eWite-steng A prick of punishment, a sting; aculeus, *Som.*

Wite-stow a place of punishment; supplicii locus, gehenna, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 41.

Wite-swing a whip of punishment, *Cd.* 89.

Wite-þeow a penal slave, a free-man reduced to slavery by the penalties of the law; libertate mulctatus servus, *L. In.* 24, 48, 54.

Wite-tol A tool or instrument of punishment; puniendi instrumentum quodvis, *Som.*

Witga a prophet, v. witega.

Witgian to prophesy, v. witegian.

Witgung a prophecy, v. witegung.

WID; prep. g. d. ac. [A.-S. mid, and mið: *Dan. ved.* *Swed. wid.* *Icel. vid* ad, apud, juxta, &c.] 1. Against, opposite; contra, in, adversus. 2. Near, about, by, before, by the side of, along; juxta, prope, apud, coram, ad, circa. 3. Towards, WITH, for, instead of, through; erga, versus, cum, pro, pone:—1. Gyf þin broðor syngað

wið þe, *Mt.* 18, 15, 21. Synne wið gewyrcean peccatum contra facere, *Ex.* 32, 34. Gylt wið wyrcean, id; *Gen.* 50, 17. Wið þinum willan opposite to thy will, *Bt.* 14, 2. Feower ciningas wið fif cyningas oð þæt hig comon to gefeohte, *Gen.* 14, 9: 16, 12. 2. Wið þone or anne pytt juxta puteum, vel quendam puteum, *Gen.* 29, 2: *Ex.* 2, 15. Wið þone munt ad, juxta montem, *Num.* 20, 22. Wið þæne mere juxta, ad lacum, *Lk.* 5, 1, 2. Wið þa stowe ad locum, *Lk.* 10, 32. Wið þæs Hælendes fet ad Jesu pedes, *Lk.* 10, 39. Aleat wið þæs engles pronus coram angelo, *Num.* 22, 31. Scyldig wið þe reus apud te, *Gen.* 44, 32. 3. Þu dest unrihtlice wið me tu facis inique erga me, *Gen.* 16, 5. Hwi dydest þu swa wið us quare fecisti tu ita erga nos? Wið hire up-rynes towards his rising, *Bt.* 25. Spræcan wið loqui cum, colloqui, *Gen.* 42, 8, 30. Standan wið stare cum, adstare, *Lk.* 24, 4. Sendan wið mittere cum, *Gen.* 38, 20. And Drihten let rinan hagol wið fyr gemenged, *Ex.* 9, 24: *Mt.* 27, 34. Syllan wið dæges weorce to give for a day's work, *Mt.* 20, 2. Syllan wið life dare pro vita, *Ex.* 21, 30. Syllan lif wið life, eage wið eagan, toð wið teð. reddere vitam pro vita, oculum pro oculo, dentem pro dente, &c., *Ex.* 21, 23, 24, 25. Syllan wið feo dare pro pecunia, vendere, *Gen.* 23, 9: 37, 28: *Ex.* 22, 3. Wið þam domsetl ic sitte pone tribunal sedeo, *Hickes's Thes.* I. p. 67, 13.

^fWið-æftan [æfter after] behind, after; pone, post, *Mt.* 9, 20: *Mk.* 5, 27.

Wit-ham WITHAM; nomen vici in agro Essexiensi, *Chr.* 913.

Wið-bleowan To strain out; excolare, *Past.* 56, 4.

Wið-cist rejects; reprobatus, *T. Ps.* 32, 10, v. ceósan.

Wið-compian [compian to fight] To fight against; contra bellum gerere, *Bd. S.* p. 602, 9.

Wið-coren Not chosen, cast out, reprobate, wicked; non electus, reprobatus, improbus, *Bd. S.* p. 482, 41.

Wið-corennes, se; f. [corennes a choice] Reprobation; reprobatio, *Som.*

Wið-cwædenys a contradiction, *C. Ps.* 105, 31, v. wið-cwedenys.

Wið-cwæðan, wið-cweðan; p. wið-cwæð, we wið-cwædon;

pp. wið-cweden [wið against, cwæðan to speak] *To speak against, contradict, deny, forbid, oppose; contradicere, contra-ire, resistere, oppugnare, Bt. 10: 34, 1: 35, 4: Lk. 21, 15: Jos. 1, 18: Lk. 2, 34.*

^g Wið-cwedenys, wið-cwedyngs, wið-cweðenes, se; *f. A speaking against, a contradiction, gainsaying; contradictio, C. Ps. 30, 26: 54, 9.*

Wið-cwedolnys, se; *f. A gain-saying; contradictio, Som.*

Wið-cwið opposes, Jos. 1, 18, v. wið-cwæðan.

Wið-cyosið rejects; reprobates, C. Ps. 32, 10, v. ceðsan.

Wiðer- [Plat. wedder contra, iterum; Dut. weer, contracted from weder, like the Plat: Ger. wider contra, adversus; wieder iterum, vicissim: Old Ger. uuidhar, uuidar contra, iterum. The distinction in modern Ger. of writing the preposition wider contra, and the adverb wiede iterum, was not known before the sixteenth century. The Dan. veder, and the Swed. weder are used only in compound words: Moes. withra adversum, contra. — from the Icel. prep. viðr: Ger. wider: A.-S. wið against] *Against, contrary to, opposite; contra, adversus: — as, wiðer-sacu (sacu contention) contradiction; wiðer-sacian (sacian to strive) to strive against, oppose, contradict, &c. For the compounds in wiðer-, not here given, v. wið-, &c.*

^h Wiðer-braca, wiðer-breca, wiðer-breoca, wiðer-broca, wiðer-bruca, an; *m. [breacan to overcome, move] An adversary, enemy, the enemy Satan; contra pugnans, adversarius, Sathanas ita dictus: — Wiðerbreca wera an adversary of men, Cd. 104: 202: C. Mt. 12, 26. Se wiðerbroca, C. Ps. 73, 11: Cod. Exon. 36 b, 20. Ðu forbriccest wiðerbreca tu conteris adversarios, Ex. 15, 7.*

Wiðer-brocian *To resist, cross, to contend against; adversari, rebellare, C. Ps. 34, 22.*

Wiðer-cora *An apostate, a runaway; rebellis, apostata, R. Ben. 62.*

Wiðer-coren [coren chosen] *not chosen, reprobate, wicked; reprobatus, improbus, Bd. S. p. 482, 41, B, v. wið-coren.*

Wiðer-corennes reprobation, &c. v. wið-corennes.

Wiðer-cwedung *A speaking against; contradictio, Ps. 51, 4.*

ⁱ Wiðer-cwidan *to speak against, to resist, L. Ps. 16, 9.*

Wiðer-cwide [cwide a speech] *A speaking against, resistance, rebellion; contradictio, resistentia, rebellio, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56: L. Ethel. Const. W. p. 110, § 2.*

Wiðer-dune geat *a narrow gate; angusta porta, R. Mt. 7, 14.*

Wiðer-flhta [flihtan to contend] *a contender against, an opposer; adversarius, Ors. 2, 1.*

Wiðer-hlinian *to strive against, to resist; contra niti, Cot. 115, 155.*

Wiðerian, wiðrian; *p. ode; pp. od. To resist, oppose; adversari, resistere, recalcitrare: — Ic wiðerige adversor, Elf. gr. 25, 37: Deut. 32, 15. Wiðer-riende opposing, Ps. 3, 7.*

Wiðer-lean [lean a reward] *A recompense, reward; recompensatio, Som.*

Wiðer-lecan *To deprive; privare, T. Ps. 83, 13.*

Wiðerling, es; *m. An opposer, enemy; adversarius, inimicus: — Ðu forbriccest wiðerlingas tu conteris adversarios, Ex. 15, 7.*

^j Wiðer-mal [mal a speech, an assembly] *A speaking against, a dispute, a council; disceptatio, placitum, judiciale decretum, convocatio, concilium, Chr. 1052.*

Wiðer-medo *An aversion; quod contrarium est præmio, simultas, Cd. 30.*

Wiðer-metan *to measure against, to equalize; comparare, comparando æquare se, Cot. 181: R. Mt. 18, 23.*

Wiðer-mod *An opposing mind, rough, churlish, austere; contrarius animo, durus, asper, intractabilis, Som.*

Wiðer-modnes, se; *f. Roughness, adversity; asperitas, durior rerum status, adversa, Past. 14, 3.*

Wiðer-name *a taking away, v. name.*

Wiðer-ræde *an adversary in opinion, an adversary, offence; contrarius, offendiculum, Elf. gr. Som. 38: Mt. 16, 23.*

Wiðer-rædlic *opposite or contrary to; adversus, contrarius, Som.*

Wiðer-rædnes *opposition, discord, variance, adversity; contrarietas, Elf. gr. 47: R. Conc. 11.*

Wiðer-riht *a recompense; hostimentum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.*

Wiðer-saca, an; *m. [saca an opposer, sacian to oppose, strive] An adversary, opposer, a betrayer, an apostate, enemy;*

adversarius, inimicus, proditor, apostata, profugus: — Ðæs Caseres wiðersaca Cæsaris inimicus, Jn. 19, 12. Iudas Scarioð, þæt is, wiðersaca Judas Iscariotes, i. e. proditor, Mk. 14, 10, 43. Se wiðersaca, Mt. 26, 14. Wiðersacan apostatæ, profugi, L. pol. Cnut. 4: Nic. 7.

^k Wiðer-sacan *to be opposed to, to contend against, oppose, contradict, blaspheme, Nic. 10: Lk. 12, 10.*

Wiðer-sacu [sacu contention] *opposition, contradiction, Deut. 32, 51: Ps. 105, 31.*

Wiðer-sacung, e; *f. A speaking against, blasphemy; contradictio, blasphemia, Nic. 10.*

Wiðer-sæc [sæc warfare] *contention, v. wiðer-sacu.*

Wiðer-sæcgan *to speak against, contradict.*

Wiðer-sprac [spræc a speech] *an opposing speech, a contradiction, L. Ps. 30, 26.*

Wiðer-stæg, wiðer-stægre *steep, hard or dangerous to be got upon; præruptus, Cot. 157, Som.*

Wiðer-stal, wiðer-steal [steal a stall] *A resistance, contrariety, bar, bolt; resistentia, Serm. Pass. Dni. Obex, Cot. 144.*

^l Wiðer-standan, wyder-standan *to stand against, resist, Ps. 16, 9.*

Wiðer-tihtle [tihtle a charge] *A recrimination; contraria accusatio, recriminatio, L. pol. Cnut. 24.*

Wiðer-trod [trod a path] *a contrary path, a return, retreat; contrarius gressus, regressus, Cd. 96.*

Wiðer-tyme *troublesome, afflicted; molestus, L. Ps. 34, 15.*

Wiðer-weard, wiðer-ward; *def. se wiðer-wearda; adj. Adverse, opposite, contrary, rebellious; contrarius, adversus, perversus, rebellis, Mk. 6, 48: Mt. 12, 25: Bt. 16, 3: 21: 32, 2.*

Wiðer-weardian *To oppose, to be an adversary; adversari, Ps. 34, 22.*

Wiðer-weardlic, wiðer-werdlic. *Contrary; contrarius, adversus, Gen. 31, 24.*

Wiðer-weardlice, wiðer-werdlice. *Perversely, with enmity; perverse, inimice, hostiliter, Nic. 29.*

Wiðer-weardnes, se; *f. 1. Contrariety, opposition, enmity; contrarietas, arrogantia, inimicitia. 2. Adversity; res adversæ: — 1. Bt. 21: Past. 53, 6. 2. Bt. 20: Bd. S. p. 592, 17.*

- ^mWiðer-wierd *contrary*, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. wiðer-weard.
 Wiðer-wine, wiðre-wine [wine a friend] *An enemy*; adversarius, inimicus, *Chr.* 1124.
 Wiðer - winna, an; *m.* [wiðer against; winna a fighter, winnan to strive, fight] *One who fights against, an adversary, enemy*; qui contra pugnat, adversarius, hostis, *Mt.* 5, 25: *Lk.* 18, 3: 12, 58: 21, 15.
 Wiðer-word, wiðer-wyrd *contrary*, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 12, v. wiðer-weard.
 Wiðerwyrdnes *opposition*, v. wiðer-weardnes.
 Wiðe-wind *bindweed*, v. wiðwinde.
 Wið-fealh *rested upon*; incubuit, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 43, *MS. Ca.*
 Wið-feohtan *to fight against, to rebel*; contra pugnare, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 39.
 Wið-flita *A reprover, controller, an adversary*; repugnator, *Som.*
 Wið-flitan *to contend with, to oppose*; contendere cum, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 39, *MS. B.*
 Wið-foran [foran before] *before*; ante, coram, *Bt.* 39, 13.
ⁿWið-gæn, wið-gan *to go against, oppose*; contra-ire, *Heming.* p. 46, 4.
 Wið-gemétnes *comparison*; comparatio, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 36.
 Wið-geondan [geond beyond] *about, throughout*; circa, *Mt.* 3, 5.
 Wið-gewarnian *to warn against*; contra monere, *Ors.* 3, 7.
 Wið - habban, wið - hæbban [habban to have] *To contain, restrain, withhold, resist*; continere, retinere, resistere, *Cd.* 224.
 Wið-heardian *to harden against, to harden*; obdurare, *Ps.* 94, 7.
 Wið-hinda [hinda behind] *behind*; pone, a tergo, *Jos.* 8, 22.
 Wið-hogian *To despise*; contemnere, *Cd.* 138.
 WIDIG [*Dut.* wilg; *wilgenboom m: Ger.* weide *f: Mons.* wida salix: *Dan.* vidje *c: Swed.* wide *n: Icel.* vídir *m.* salix; *vidia f. vinculum, vimen salicis: Grk.* λῆα: *Old Ger.* wida vinculum, and wetten ligare; *the willow-tree being particularly useful for bands*] *A WITHY*; salix, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 63: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.
 Wið-innan, wið-innen, wið-innon; *adv. WITHIN*; intus, intrinsecus, *Gen.* 6, 6, 14: *Mt.* 23, 26.
 Wið-innan; *prep. ac. WITHIN*; intra, *Ps.* 102, 1: 108, 21.

- ^oWið-lædan *to lead away, to withdraw, take away*; abducere, auferre, *V. Ps.* 136, 4: *C. Ps.* 108, 22.
 Wið-lecgan *to lay against, refuse*; reponere, *i. e. contradicere, recusare, Chr.* 1052.
 Wið-ligan *to lie near*; adjacere, *Bas. R.* 7.
 Wið-metan [metan to measure] *To measure with, to compare, equalize, liken*; comparare, æquare, *Mk.* 4, 30: *Bt.* 32, 1: *Deut.* 3, 24.
 Wið-metednys, se; *A subtle invention, a device*; adinventio, *Ps.* 27, 5.
 Wið-metenlic *Measuring with, comparative*; comparativus, *Elf. gr.* 5.
 Wið-metenys, se; *f. A comparison*; comparatio:—*To wið-metennysse þære tide to a comparison of the time, Bd. S.* p. 516, 14.
 Wið-meting, wið - metung. *A measuring with, comparison*; comparatio, *Som.*
 Wið-neoðan, wið-nioðan, wið-niðan [neoðan beneath] *About the lower part, beneath*; infra, subtus, deorsum, *Gen.* 6, 16.
 Wiðo-ban *a collar-bone*, *L. M.* 2, 17, v. wido-ban.
^pWiðor-cwydelnys *a gainsaying, contradiction*, v. wið-cwedolnys.
 Wið-ræde *contrary, an opposer*; contrarius, *R. Ben.* 2.
 Wið-sacan, he wið-sæcð; *p.* wið-sóc, we wið-sócon; *pp.* wið-sacen; *v. a.* [wið against; sacan to contend, quarrel, sacu a dispute] *To contend against, to deny, refuse, renounce, cast off, gainsay, contradict*; negare, inficiari, abnegare, *i. e. recusare*; abnegare, *i. e. renunciare, abdicare, repudiare*:—*He wiðsoc beforan ealum negavit coram omnibus, Mt.* 26, 70: *Jn.* 18, 27. *Deofolgyldum wiðsacan idolis renunciare, Bd. S.* p. 511, 35. *Ic wiðsace hyne ego abnegabo eum, Mt.* 10, 33: 26, 35. *Pu wiðsæcst min or me tu abnegabis me, Mt.* 26, 34, 75: *Mk.* 14, 30: *Jn.* 13, 38. *Se þe me wiðsæcð ille qui me abnegabit, Mt.* 10, 33: *Lk.* 12, 9. *Se byð wiðsacen ille erit abnegatus, repudiatus, Lk.* 12, 9.
 Wið-sacendlic *Denying*; negativus, abnegativus, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38.
 Wið-sacing, wið-sacung. *A forsaking, denying*; renunciatio, *Som.*
 Wið-sæcð *denies*, v. wið-sacan.
 Wið-sæggan [sægan to say] *To deny, gainsay*; inficiari, *Som.*

- ^qWið - scriðel *a wandering*, *R. Ben.* 1, v. wið-scriðele.
 Wið-scufan *To shove off, repudiate, refute, repel*; repudiare, repellere, confutare, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 4: 573, 17.
 Wið-scyllan *To cast or throw down*; præcipitare, *Som.*
 Wið-settan *to set against, resist*; reponere, resistere, *Elf. T.* p. 12, 9.
 Wið-sóc *denied*, v. wið-sacan.
 Wið-spurnan *to spurn against, to offend against*, *R. Lk.* 17, 2.
 Wið-standan; *p. -stóð, &c.* [wið against, standan to stand] *To WITHSTAND, oppose*; contra stare, resistere, obsistere, *Bt.* 6: *Bd. S.* p. 481, 14: *Jos.* 1, 5: 10, 8: *Nic.* 26: *Lk.* 21, 15: *Lev.* 26, 17.
 Wið-steal *a resistance, bolt*, v. wiðer-stal.
 Wið-steppan *to step or go against or out of*; prætergredi, *L. Ps.* 79, 13.
 Wið-styltan [styltan to hesitate] *To doubt*; dubitare, *C. Mt.* 21, 21.
 Wið - teon *to withdraw, take away*; retrahere, detrahere, *L. Ps.* 9, 32: *T. Ps.* 108, 3.
^rWIDDE [*Plat.* wied, wide *f. a halter or rope to hang with, also the gallows: Frs.* witte *f. a rope, a halter made of willow twigs: Old Ger.* wida vinculum. *In the Sächsischen Landrecht or Saxon law, lib.* 11, art. 28; *richten mit der wyde judge, or rather, execute by the willow, that is, to hang*; *in earlier time the willow twigs were used to hang or strangle criminals*] *A band made of twisted WITHE or willow twigs, serving instead of a halter or cord for the neck, and also for fetters, the ornament of a woman's head or neck*; circus, circulus, *i. e. instrumentum quoddam rusticum, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55. *Loramentum, tormentum, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78. *Restis, redimiculum, Som.*
 Wið-þingian *to speak with, to bargain*; simul loqui, fœdus facere, *Chr.* 1001.
 Wið þon þæt so that, provided that; dummodo, *Som.*
 Wið-toc *accepted*; admiserunt, *Chr.* 1127, *Ing.* p. 354, 11.
 Wið-ufan *Above, from above*; supra, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38. *De-super, L. Ps.* 77, 27.
 Wið-utan, wið-uten, wið-uton; *adv. WITHOUT*; extra, foris:—*Þa wiðutan ys quod extrinsecus est, Mt.* 23, 25, 26.
 Wið-utan; *prep. ac. WITHOUT*;

extra, sine, præter:—Wiðutan þa wicstowe extra castra, *Lev.* 24, 14.

*Wið-winde [wið about; winde a winding, windan to wind] The plant WITHWIND, convolvulus or bindweed; convolvulus, viticella, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Wið-winnan to fight against, oppose, resist; repugnare, resistere, *Bt.* 36, 6: 37, 1.

Wið-wyrpan to cast against or away, to reject; rejicere, *Cod. Exon.* 8 a, 1.

Witig, wittig; *adj.* [wit, gewit understanding] Wise, skilful, WITTY, ingenious, prudent; sciens, sapiens, peritus:—Witig God wise God, *Cd.* 146. Witig wuldor - cyning wise king of glory, *Cd.* 193: *Elf. ep.* I. 42.

Witig - dóm *A* wise judgment, wisdom, knowledge, prescience; scientia, sapientia, præscientia:—Þurh witigdom through knowledge, *Cd.* 179.

Wit-least, e; *f.* Want of understanding, folly; prudentiæ inopia, insipientia, *Job.* p. 167, 32, *Lye.*

†Witles-mære, Witles-mere. WITLES-MERE, WITTLESEY-MERE; lacus in agro Huntingd. et Cantabr., *Chr.* 656: 963.

Wit-mæres wyrht herba quædam ad oculos inflammatos, *L. M.* 1, 2.

Witnere *A* tormentor; punitor, tortor, carnifex:—Sealde hyne þam witnerum tradidit eum tortoribus, *Mt.* 18, 34.

WITNES, gewitnes, se; *f.* [Moes. weitwoditha testimonium; weitwods testis: *Dan.* vidnesbyrd *n.* testimonium; vidne *c.* testis: *Swed.* wittnesbörd *n.* wittnesmål *n.* testimonium; wittne *n.* testis: *Icel.* vitnisburdr *m.* vætti *n.* testimonium; vitni *n.* testis, testimonium] A WITNESS, testimony, knowledge; testimonium, testis:—*Ps.* 18, 8. Ungeligen witnes an unlying or true witness, *L. Edw.* 1. On witnesse in testimonium, *Lk.* 9, 5. Butan minre gewitnysse, *Gen.* 31, 27, 31.

Witnian, gewitnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [*Icel.* wita to punish. —wite a punishment] 1. To punish, chastise; punire, castigare. 2. To afflict, torment, injure; cruciare, vexare, affligere, injuria afficere:—1. Witnian mid deaðe to punish with death, *Bt.* 41, 3. Ic witnige eow seofon witon castigabo vos septem plagis, *Lev.* 26, 28. Witnod manegum, feawum witum castigatus multis, paucis, plagis, *Lk.* 12,

47, 48. 2. Þa bioð gesælegran þe mon witnoð, þonne þa bion þe hi witnað they are happier whom men injure, than they are who injure them, *Bt.* 38, 6, *Card.* p. 318, 17. Gewitnode, *Gen.* 20, 18. ¶ Opposed to arian to pardon.

Witnigendlic Punishing, afflicting; puniens, affligens, crucians.

Witnung, e; *f.* *A* punishing; punitio, poena:—To witnunge minre unhyrsumnesse to punishing of my disobedience, *Bd. S.* p. 619, 22. Buton witnunge without punishment, *L. Edg. sup.* 4.

Witnung-stow *A* place of punishment, purgatory; punitio-nis locus, purgatorium, *Som.*

Witod known, decreed, fated; *v.* witan, witan.

Witodlice, witedlice, witodlice; *conj.* But, for, therefore, wherefore; sed, vero, enim, igitur, qua propter:—Þæt scyp wearð ofergoten mid yðum, witodlice he slep, *Mt.* 8, 24: *Mk.* 1, 38: *Mt.* 9, 37: *Gen.* 4, 11.

Witodlice, witedlice, witodlice, gewitodlice; *adv.* Truly, verily, now, indeed, evidently, clearly, to wit, yes, yea; certe, sane, nempe, amen, profecto, nunc:—Witodlice on eow becymð Godes rice, *Mt.* 12, 28: 26, 21: *Mk.* 2, 16: *Elf. T.* p. 36, 1.

Witol, wittol. Wise, knowing, skilful; sciens, sapiens, *Som.*

Witolnes, se; *f.* Knowledge, wisdom; scientia, sapientia, *Som.*

Witrod; *q.* for witod fated, *Cd.* 167.

Wit-scipe *a* testimony, *v.* gewitscipe.

Witt understanding, *v.* wit.

WITTA, an; *m.* *A* witness; testis:—Foran godum wittum before good witnesses, *L. In.* 25.

Wittig wise, witty, *v.* witig.

Wittiglice; *adv.* WITTINGLY, WITTILY, knowingly; sapienter, scienter, ingeniose, *Som.*

Wittol wise, *v.* witol.

Witodlice but, therefore, truly, *Gen.* 46, 27: 47, 20: *Lk.* 22, 27: *Gen.* 45, 24, *v.* witodlice.

Wituma *a* dowry, *v.* weotoma.

Wit-word, *i. e.* wita-word the answer of the wise, a lawyer's advice or opinion; sapientum responsum, magnatum decretum, *L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 117, § 7.

Wiuu, for wifu wives, *Gen.* 4, 23, *v.* wif.

*Wixð grows, *Ex.* 12, 8, *v.* weaxan.

WLACIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* ge-wlacod. To be lukewarm, to make lukewarm; tepere, tepescere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 26.

WLACO, wlæc. Warm, lukewarm, slack, remiss; tepidus, remissus:—On strengo þeodscipes and þrea to wlæc in vigore disciplinæ et correptionis nimis tepidus, *i. e.* remissus, *Bd. S.* p. 492, 18.

Wlæclice Lukewarmly; tepide, *Som.*

Wlæcnys, se; *f.* Warmness, warmth; tepor, tepiditas, *Som.*

Wlænc, wlanc, wlenc, wlonc; *adj.* 1. Splendid, rich; splendidus, dives. 2. Proud, elated, arrogant; elatus, superbus, arrogans:—1. Feðrum wlonc splendid with feathers, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 18. Wlance or wlonce monige many rich, *Cd.* 86: 89. 2. Wlance eagan elati oculi, *Ps.* 130, 1. Wlance þegnas proud thanes, *Cd.* 151: 167.

*WLÆNCO, wlenco, wlenco, wlonco, e; *f. q.* [*Scot.* wlonk; *adj.* gaudily dressed; it is also used as a noun, denoting a woman of rank: *Plat.* flunkern: *Dut.* flonkeren to glitter, to sparkle, to shine, flash: *Plat.* flunkering *f.* *Dut.* flonkering *f.* brightness, glare, flashing] 1. Pomp, splendour, prosperity, riches; pompa, splendor, divitiæ. 2. Pride, arrogance; superbia, arrogantia:—1. Idele wlænca carian to regard idle pomps, *L. Const. W.* p. 150, 19. Æghwylce wlænca forhogian to despise all splendour, *id.* p. 150, 33. 2. Hie þæs wlenco on-wod pride had them so invaded, *Cd.* 121. Hie wlenco an - wod them pride invaded, *Cd.* 173: 209. Wlance forsceaf cast down pride, *Cd.* 153. For wlence for arrogance, *Cd.* 80: *Bt.* 7, 3.

WLÆTIAN, wlatian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To nauseate, loath, irk, grieve; nauseare, fastidire:—Me wlatað me tædet, nauseo, *Elf. gr. Som.* 26: *Bt.* 11, 1. Us wlatað nos tædet, *Num.* 21, 5.

WLÆTTA Nausea, loathing; nausea:—Oð hit si gewend to wlættan donec id sit conversum ad nauseam, *Num.* 11, 20.

Wlætung, wlatung, e; *f.* *A* loathing, melancholy; nauseatio, melancholia, *Cot.* 129.

Wlancan To grow insolent, proud; insolescere, superbire, *Cot.* 140.

^y Wlanclic Insolent, arrogant; insolens, arrogans, Som.

Wlanclice Proudly; arroganter, Cot. 14.

Wlat looked, Cd. 5, v. wlitan.

Wlatian to grieve. — wlatung loathing, v. wlætian, wlætung.

Wlatige grieve, v. wlætian.

Wleatta a loathing, C. R. Ben. 55, v. wlætta.

Wlenco pride, Cd. 173, v. wlenco.

Wlips, wlip. LISPING; blæsus, balbus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

WLITAN; he wlit; p. wlat, bewlat; we wlitan; pp. wliten [Plat. Old Dut. laten, laeten apparere, videri, gerere se: Moes. wlitan circumspicere: Icel. líta aspicere; lit n. aspectus; læti n. pl. gestus, simulatio: The Old Eng. leeten to pretend to be; apparere, simulare, seems to be related to wlitan, and, like the Plat. and Icel. only wants the w] To look, behold, see; aspicere:—Gewat eagum wlitan on lande cyst departed to look with eyes on (the) land's excellence, Cd. 86. On þone eagum wlat on which looked with eyes, Cd. 5. Wide wlitan meahte widely might behold, Cd. 29.

^z WHITE, es; m. [Plat. antlaat n. facies, vultus; Plat. Dut. ge-laar n. vultus, facies, ostensio: Frs. white n. vultus; Ger. antlitz n: Isd. anthlutt: Ot. Tat. Wil. anluzzi, anluzza, anluz, antuzze. In a poem on Charl. antluozze: Moes. wlits, andawleiz facies; Dan. anled c: Swed. anlete n: Icel. andlit n. facies, vultus; Russ. litza, lischtsche facies: Pol. ob-lieze facies, v. andwlit] 1. Beauty, comeliness, splendour, excellence; splendor, forma. 2. Personal appearance, appearance, countenance, form, person; species, forma, persona:—1. Rosan white a rose's beauty, Bt. 9: Bt. R. p. 156. Gimma white the splendour of gems, Bt. 13. Seo duguð þæs wlites þe on þam gimum bið the excellence of the beauty which is in gems, Bt. 13. Mycelne white þu asetst magnum decorum impones, Ps. 20, 5. 2. Se white þæs wuldorlican lichoman species gloriosi corporis, Bd. S. p. 576, 35. Gesylle be his white solvat secundum personam, i. e. personæ dignitatem, L. In. 26: Ps. 10, 8.

White - beorht beauty - bright; formâ præstans, Cd. 83: 86.

White-full beautiful; decorus, pulcher, Scint. 4.

^a Wliteg, wlitig; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Fair, beautiful, pure, shining, splendid; pulcher, formosus, purus, splendidus:—Wlitig on eagum speciosus in oculis, Gen. 3, 6.

Wif swiðe wlitig fœmina valde pulchra, Gen. 12, 14. Manna dohtra wlitige hominum filia pulchræ, Gen. 6, 2. Wlitegan tungl glittering stars, Bt. R. p. 192. Wlitegum wædum in splendid garments, Bt. R. p. 170. Wlitegra fairer; pulchrior, Cd. 25. Wifa wlitigost most beauteous of women, Cd. 29: Bt. 28.

Wlite-scewung [scewung a hill] The beautiful hill, Mount Sion; pulchra specula, Sion, Bd. S. p. 547, 39.

Wlite-torht beauty-bright, glorious in splendour; splendore illustris, Bt. R. p. 193.

Wlite - wamm, wlite - womm A spot in the face, a freckle; vultus macula, nævus, L. Ethelr. 56.

Wlitig fair, v. wliteg.

^b WLITIGIAN, gewlitegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1. To form, make into form, to beautify; formare, in formam redigere. 2. To manifest; illustrare, manifestum facere:—1. Se godcunda foreþonc þa feower gesceafta he geþwærað and wlitegað the divine providence regulates and forms the four elements, Bt. 39, 8, C. 2. Wlitiga þinne word-cwyde manifest thy saying, Cd. 190.

Wlitiglice Beautifully, decently; pulchre, decore, Som.

Wlitu beauty, v. wlite.

Wloeg, wloh. A fringe, hem, border; fimbria, C. Mt. 23, 5: 9, 20.

Wlonc grand, Cd. 215, v. wlænc.

Wlonco pomp, v. wlenco.

Wlong splendour, v. wlenco.

Wo', wog, woh [Plat. fog, fooge, fōge f. a joint, fold, a bending: Dut. vouw f. a fold: Ger. fuge f. a joint, suture: Old Ger. fuogi: Dan. viig, vig c. a bending: Icel. vogr, vagr m. sinus maris angustus, curvatura] 1. A bending, turning; flexura, curvatura. 2. Perversity, error, wrong, depravity, wickedness; perversitas, pravitas, nequitia, damnum:—1. Mislice woge wegas ways with many a turn, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67. Wogum with folds; flexuris. 2. To woge bringan to bring into error, or lead astray, Elf. pref. Hept. p. 4. On woh faran to go into error, Bt. 39, 8. On won in error, L. Eccl. 28:

Bt. 39, 9. Wyrcean woh to work iniquity, Cd. 180. Hi nanes woges ne willniað they wish no wrong, Bt. 40, 7. Woh don to do injury, Bt. 41, 2.

^c Wó, wog, woh; adj. Bent, crooked, deceitful, unjust, wrong, depraved; curvus, flexuosus, falsus, iniquus, pravus:—Wo nosu a crooked nose, Past 2, 1, 2. Hit is woh þæt it is wrong that, Bt. 38, 3.

Woan muð a sore mouth; exulceratum os, Som.

Wóc arose, was awaked, was born; p. of wæcan.

WOCER, wocor [Plat. woker m; in earlier times, proles, fructus; but now only usury, rent: Frs. wokere m. usury: Dut. woeker m. usury: Ger. wucher m: Ker. Ot. uuacher, uuocher n. all kind of fruit: Wil. daz uuocher sines ovezes the fruit of his fruit-trees: Moes. akran fructus: Dan. aager c. usury: Swed. ocker n. usury: Icel. okr n. fœnus, usura; okra fœnerare: Wel. occr, ocyr usury: Ir. Gael. ocar m. usury.—Some think it is allied to A.-S. eacan; Plat. oken, auchen; Swed. oka, all three signifying to increase, to augment. Lye says, from wæcan to take origin] Offspring, produce, fruit, usury; proles, soboles, fructus:—Wocor eorðan tuddres produce of earth's progeny, Cd. 65. Ealle þa wocre all the living beings, Cd. 71: 73.

^d Wocingas WOCKINGS or WICK-INS, Northamptonshire, Chr. 755.

Woclic depraved, Elf. T. p. 34, 16, v. wolic.

Wocorlice Watchfully; vigilant, Past. 49, 5.

Wocs, wox washed; p. of wac-san.

Wód waded, Cd. 158, Th. p. 197, 22, v. wadan.

WóD; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. [Chau. wode: Brocket. woad mad, furious: Plat. wood f. madness; verwood mad: Dut. woede f. rage, fury; woedend raging, turbulent: Ger. wuth f. rage, fury; wüthig furious: Old Ger. uuoto tyrannus; uuotag furiosus; uuotagi rabies, furor: Moes. wods dæmoniacus: Swed. odjur n. a wild furious animal or beast; also a monster: Icel. bdr mente captus. The Swed. and Icel. want only w to show their connection with wod: Icel. vodi m. periculum: Wel. gwyth wrath, anger. Wachter adds,

forte quia ira furor brevis est. The Gael. buath f. rage, madness; by changing the b into w, is the Ger. wuth, and may be of the same family, and perhaps the radical word] *Mad, WOOD, WODE, insane, possessed; rabidus, insanus, furiosus, dæmoniacus: — Ne eom ic wod non sum ego insanus; non habeo dæmonium, Jn. 8, 49, 52: 10, 21. Ða he eft on-hwearf woda gewittes then he turned again from his insane mind, Cd. 206.*

^eWod a wood, v. wudu.

WODEN; g. Wodenes, Wodnes; d. Wodne; m. [The form of profession which preceded baptism at the introduction of Christianity into Germany, shows how prevalent the worship of Woden was. Ek forsacho diabole, &c. ende Woden I forsake the devil, &c. and Woden, v. Dr. Mone's History of Paganism in the north of Europe, vol. I. p. 149.—wedan to rave, to be mad; wod mad, furious, the furious god, or he who inspired men with a warlike fury. The Odin of the Scandinavians, v. guð] The god of war adored by the Goths, Germans, and Anglo-Saxons; the same as Mars and Mercury of the Romans. Hengist and Horsa, and many English princes, are said to be descended from Woden, Chr. 449: 547: 854. He was represented in complete armour, and with a drawn sword; Wodenus, Odinus, sive Othinus, Mercurius Anglosaxonum: non tamen quod fuerit ipse Romanorum Mercurius; sed quod Runicis literis inventis, Mercurio Romanorum æquiparari inter gentes artium rudes meruerit. Fuit autem vir non solum eloquentia, sed etiam fortitudine, et vaticinandi peritia inclytus. Qui, cum ex Asia cum copiis suis, novas sedes quærendi causa, in Germaniam Trans-albianam venisset, multos ibi populos domuit, et imprimis eos qui postea sub nomine Saxonum claruerunt. Hengistum et Horsam, clarissimos belli duces, nec non omne fere Germanorum regium genus, ab ejus stirpe originem duxisse, scribunt Bd. in Hist. Eccl. 1, 15: Gul. Malmsb. I. 1:—Fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cyne-cynn, and Suðan-hymbra eac from this Woden arose all our royal race, and also (the)

Southumbrians, Chr. 449. Bældæg Wodening; Woden Freoðolafing Baldæg son of Woden; Woden son of Fritholaf, Chr. 547: 854.

^fWode-þistel a wood-thistle; sylvestris carduus, herba quædam cicutæ nostræ non absimilis, Cot. 209. Helleborum, veratrum:—R. 43, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64. Wudu-þistel, Herb. 110. Wod-fræca, wod-freca. Mad, furious; rabie vorans, rabidus:—Se wodfræca wulf the devouring wolf, the devil, L. Const. W. p. 149, 1. Se wod-freca were-wulf the mad man-wolf, the devil, L. Eccl. Cnut. 26.

Wod-hen; g. -henne. WOOD-HEN, quail; coturnix, Cot. 36. Wodian to rage, to be mad, v. wedan.

Wóðnes, se; f. Madness, WOOD-NESS, insanity; insania, dementia, rabies, zelus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72: T. Ps. 68, 12: 78, 5.

Wodnes-beorh; g. -beorges; d. -beorge [Ethel. Wodnesbergh: Flor. Wodnesbeorh: Hunt. Wodnesbirue: Mat. West. Wodnesbirch. — beorh a citadel, Wodnes of Woden] WODNESBOROUGH, WANSBOROUGH or WANBOROUGH, Wiltshire, Chr. 591: 715.

^gWodnes-dæg [dæg the day, Wodnes of Woden] WEDNESDAY; dies Mercurii:—Ðys Godspel sceal on Wodnesdæg on þære þryddan wucan ofer Pentecosten, Rub. Mt. 5, 25, 31, 43, &c., v. Woden.

Wo-dóm Bad judgment; prævum judicium, Som.

Wodon waded, v. wadan.

Wód-scinig appearing mad, mad; insanus, Som.

Wód-scinn appearance of madness, madness; insania, Lye.

Wód-seoc mad-sick, lunatic; insania æger, Som.

Wód-seocnes Mad-sickness, madness; insania, dementia, Som.

Wód-þrag a mad or rapid course, fury, Bt. 37, 1.

Woedian to rage, to be mad, R. Mt. 7, 15, v. wedan.

Woeg a way, C. Mt. 13, 4, v. wæg.

Woen deficient, R. Mt. 19, 20, v. won. — expectation, rumour, C. Mt. 2, 13: R. Mk. 2, 22, v. wen.

Woenan to ween, think, R. Lk. 17, 9, v. wenan.

Woenic Almost; fere, Som.

Woenlic Agreeing; conveniens, congruus, C. R. Mk. 14, 59.

Woepen a weapon, C. Lk. 11, 21, v. wæpen.

^hWoerc-man a workman, C. Lk. 10, 7, v. weorc-man.

Woerdan to forbid, C. Lk. 23, 2, v. werdan.

Woerig weary, v. werig.

Woerigan to curse, C. Lk. 6, 28, v. wirgian.

Woerðian To afflict; affligere, Ben.

Woest-ern a desert place, v. west-ern.

Woestig desert, waste, R. Mt. 23, 38: Mk. 6, 32, v. westig.

Woestnes desolation, C. Lk. 21, 20, v. westnes.

Woeð Troublesome, tedious; molestus, C. Lk. 11, 7: 18, 5.

Woffian; p. ode; pp. od. To dote, rave; delirare, Swith. Vit.

Woffung, e; f. A doting, madness, blasphemy; deliramentum, Lk. 24, 11. Blasphemia, Lk. 5, 21. Insania, Dial. 1, 9.

Wog a bending, error, crooked, v. wo.

Wógan To woo, marry; nubere, Scint. 13.

Wogenes an error, v. wohnes.

Wogere, es; m. A WOER, suitor; proci, amasius, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74.

Woh error, wrong, v. wo.

Woh-dóm bad judgment; iniquum judicium, Lup. 21.

ⁱWoh-fotede crooked-footed, splay-footed; tortos habens pedes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

Woh-full full of wickedness, wicked; nequitia plenus, iniquus, C. Mt. 13, 38: Mk. 15, 27.

Wohfulnis, se; f. Wickedness; nequitia, malitia, C. Mt. 22, 18.

Wohg error, fault, v. wo.

Woh-gestreon unjust gain, Lup. 21.

Woh-hæmed Unlawful cohabiting, adultery; illicitus concubitus, adulterium:—Cot. 32. Woh-hæmet, Bt. R. p. 172.

Woh-hæmere An adulterer, fornicator; adulter, fornicator, Som.

Woh-handede crooked-handed, lame; tortas habens manus, mancus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

Wohnee, wonys, se; f. Crookedness, perverseness, error, wickedness, sin; error, perversitas, iniquitas, peccatum:—Gerihthan wohnesse to correct an error, Elf. gr. Som. 28. On wonysse geeacnod in iniquitate conceptus, Bd. S. p. 495, 24, 25.

Wohsun washed, for wocson; p. of wacsan.

Woide-berg Lingwort, barefoot; helleborum, Som.

^j WOL, es; m. [*Icel.* vol n. *querela*, lamentatio; *vola misere queri*; *volader miser*, egenus] *Plague*, pestilence, disease, mortality, mischief, severity; *pestis*, pestilentia, mortalitas:—Hwelc is wyrsa wol what is a worse plague? *Bt.* 29, 2. On þa tid þæs miclan woles tempore istius magnæ mortalitatis, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 15: 559, 9. Wenst þu þæt ic nyte þone wol þinre gedrefednesse thinkest thou that I know not the severity of thy trouble? *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18, 8.

Wol-bærnes the burning or rage of pestilence, a pest; pestilentia incendium, furor, pestis, *Ors.* 2, 1.

Wol-berende bearing or bringing a pest; pestifer, *Bd. S.* p. 482, 8.

Wol-bryne the burning or rage of a pest, *Ors.* 2, 5, v. wol-bærnes.

^k WOLCEN, wolcn; g. wolcnes; d. wolcne; pl. wolcnu; n. [*Plat.* wulke, wolk f: *Dut.* wolk f: *Ger.* wolke f: *Ot.* uuolko: *Not.* uuolche.—wealc can to roll, v. wealc] 1. A cloud; *nubes*, *nimbus*. 2. Air, WELKIN, sky; ær, æther, firmamentum:—1. Ren-boga on þam wolcnum iris in nubi-bus, *Gen.* 9, 13, 16: *Ex.* 19, 9. Com stefn of þam wolcne venit vox e nube, *Mt.* 17, 5. Beorht wolcn hig oferscean, *Mt.* 17, 5. Gesion þa wolcnu under þe to see the clouds under thee, *Bt.* 36, 2. On heofones wolcnum in cæli nubi-bus, *Mt.* 26, 64. 2. Under wolcnum under the skies, *Cd.* 62: 71: 33, 5: *Bt. R.* p. 152: 156: 171: 188. Wide under wolcnum wide under skies, *Cd.* 92.

Wolcen - faru heavens' course; cælorum motus, *Cd.* 192.

Wolcen - gehnaste the pile of heaven; cæli immensitas, moles, *Cod. Exon.* 102 a, 15.

Wolcen-read a scarlet dye, *Herb.* 130, 2, v. weolcen-read.

Wolcen-wyrcend one engendered of a cloud, a centaur; de nube genitus, centaurus, *Cot.* 142.

Wolcn a cloud, *Mt.* 17, 5, v. wolcen.

Wol-cyrge a fury, hag, v. wælcyrrian.

Wold a wood, weald, v. weald.

Wolde, woldon would, v. wyllan.

Wo-lic Wicked, iniquitous, unjust; pravus, iniquus, nequam:—Hit ys swiðe wolic it is very unjust, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 14.

Wolice Unjustly; prave, injuste, *Elf. T.* p. 41, 9.

^l WÓM, wæm, wam; g. wommes; m. [*Dan.* væmmelse c. disgust, a loathing, distaste, aversion: *Swed.* wämjelse f. as *Dan.* Icel. vam, vömm f. dedecus; væma f. nauseola] A spot, stain, WEM, blemish, evil, sin, crime, dread, horror; nævus, macula, labes, vitium, peccatum, crimen, horror:—Wer, womma leas a spotless man *Cd.* 188. We wom dyde we did evil, id. Wommas wyrcean to commit crimes, *Cd.* 173, *Th.* p. 217, 17. Wommum awyrged with cursed sins, *Cd.* 169, *Th.* p. 211, 26. Ðær is wom and wop there is horror and wailing, *Cd.* 220. Gewundod mid wom-mum wounded with crimes, *Cd.* 216.

Woma, an; m. Terror, horror, dread; horror, terror:—Ða he secgan ongan swefnes woman then he began to tell (the) horror of (his) dream, *Cd.* 202. Wuldres woman terrors of glory, *Cd.* 147. Se woma cwom the dread came, *Cd.* 153. Swefnes woma terror of a dream, *Cd.* 177: 178.

^m Woman [wom a blot] To corrupt, spoil, destroy; corrumpere, perdere, *Alf. Test.*, v. gewemman.

Womb the womb, v. wamb.

Wom-cwide An evil or wicked speech, an invective; maledictum, *Cd.* 29.

Wom-ferht an evil fright; injustus pavor, *Cot.* 8, 198.

Wom-full full of evil, wicked, defiled; mali plenus, malignus, *Jdth.* p. 22, 24.

Womm a blot, v. wom.

Wom-nosu a wry nose, or a blotch on the nose; nævos habens in naso, *Som.*

Wom-scyldig crime-guilty; peccati reus, *Cd.* 45.

Wom-wlite a spot in the face; nævus in vultu, v. wlite-wamm.

Won a want, error, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 15, v. wana.

Won laboured; laboravit, *Cd.* 75, v. winnan.

Won, wona deficient, wanting, lacking, bad, *V. Ps.* 33, 9: *Lk.* 11, 41: *Bd. S.* p. 563, 15: 599, 23, v. wana.

Won pale, wan, livid, *Cod. Exon.* 22 a, 9, v. wonn.

Woncla unstable, *Bt.* 7, 2, v. wancol.

Wond was afraid; veritus est, *Cod. Exon.* 36 b, 19, v. wandian.

Wond A mole-hill; grumulus a talpa ejectus, *Lye.*

Won-dæd A bad deed; malefactum, *Bt.* 3, 4.

ⁿ Wonde - weorp Casting up a mole - hill, a mole; grumulum ejiciens, talpa, v. wand-wurpe.

Wondor a wonder, *Deut.* 34, 12: *Jos.* 3, 5, v. wundor.

Wones wickedness, v. wohnes.

Won-forð-hal, won-forð-hald steep or upright; non proclivis, i. e. acclivis, *Som.*

Wong, wonga the cheek or jaw-bone, v. wæng.

Wong a field, meadow, *Cod. Exon.* 56 a, 2, v. wang.

Wongere a pillow, v. wangere.

Wong-stede [stede a place] a field place, a plain, an open field, *Bt. R.* p. 159.

Wong-toð a cheek-tooth, a grinder, v. wang-toð.

Won-hæwa of a wan hue; lividus, *Cot.* 50.

Won-hydig [hidig heedful] careless, rash; incautus, temerarius, *Cod. Exon.* 30 b, 16.

Wonhygde Want of care, madness; incuria, incogitantia, amentia, *Cd.* 80.

Wonian to wane, fail, decrease, to languish; deficere, languescere, *Cod. Exon.* 33 a, 18: 21 b, l. ult. v. wanian.

^o WONN, won, wan, wann; def. se wonna, wanna; seo, þæt wonne, wanne; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. [*Scot.* wan black, gloomy: *Ir. Gael.* ban white, pale, waste] WAN, pale, lurid, livid, swarthy, dusky, dark, foul; lividus, luridus, pallidus, ater, decolor, fædus:—Se wonna leg the lurid flame, *Cd.* 229. Gesweorc wonn and weste a cloud dark and waste, *Cd.* 5. Wonn wæl-ceasega a dark chooser of the slain, the raven, *Cd.* 151. Ofer wonne wæg over a dark wave, *Cd.* 69. Ða wonnan niht mona onlihteð moon enlightens the dark night, *Bt. R.* p. 165. Wonnan wæge with a dark wave, *Cd.* 69. Wonne wæg as dusky ways, *Cd.* 6. Alegde biwundenne wonnum claðum posuit involutum fædis pannis, *Cod. Exon.* 28 b, 13. On wanre niht in dark night, *Bt.* 10, 81.

Wó - nosu having a wry nose. Woo-nosu, *Past.* 2, 1, 2, v. wó.

Won-sælig Unhappy; infelix, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 2.

Won-sceafta morbus quidam sple-nem afficiens, *L. M.* 2, 38.

Wonung, wanung, e; f. A WANING, decrease, injury, loss; diminutio, damnum, detrimentum:—Mytle wonunge wæs wyrcende magnum detrimentum erat operans; magno

detrimento fuit, Bd. S. p. 506, 37. Mid þam hefigestum wonungum his rices geswenced gravissimis damnis ejus regni adflictus, Bd. S. p. 530, 18.

^p Won-willa *an evil will or desire, lust, Bt. 31, 1.*

Won-wilnung *evil wishing, lust, Bt. 16, 3.*

Won-wyrd *evil fortune, Bt. 5, 1.*

Wonys *perverseness, v. wohnes.*

Woo *an error, L. Eccl. 36, v. wó.*

Woon *laboured; laboravit, Bd. S. p. 611, 22, v. winnan.*

Woo-nosu *a wry nose, v. wonosu.*

Wooð *eloquence, v. woð.*

Wóp, es; *m. [Frs. wop, wob n. cry, clamour; wopa to call, to cry for assistance: Old Ger. wopen plorare: Moes. hana wopida gallus cantavit, Mk. 14, 68. The Icel. óp n. exclamatio, sanna] A whoop, weeping, cry, bewailing; fletus, lamentatio:—Þær bið wop and toða gristbitung, Mt. 8, 12: 13, 42, 50: Lk. 13, 28. Wæs wop upahafen was a cry upraised, Cd. 153. Þæs wopes dagas fletus dies, Gen. 50, 4. Þurh wopas per fletus, Bd. S. p. 599, 25.*

^q Wope, wopen *wept, v. wepan.*

Wóplíc *Causing weeping, doleful; flebilis, Elf. gr. 9, 28.*

Wora, Cd. 23; *g. pl. of wó deceitful.*

Worc *work, Deut. 27, 26: L. Eccl. Cnut. 19, v. weorc.*

Worc-þeow *a work servant, v. weorc-þeow.*

WORD, wyrd, es; *pl. word; n. [Plat. Dut. woord n: Ger. wort n: Ker. uuortono verba; uuertun verbis; uuort sermo; cuataz uuort bonus sermo: Moes. waurd verbum, sermo: Dan. Swed. ord n. a word: Icel. ord n. verbum, dictum: Sans. wartha] 1. A word, saying, command; verbum, dictum, sermo, mandatum. 2. A verb; verbum apud grammaticos:—1. Soðlice þa synt wið þone weg þar þæt word is gesawen, and þonne hi hyt gehyrað, sona cymð Satanas and afyrð þæt word þe on heora heortan asawen ys, Mk. 4, 15. Þæt word wæs mid Gode, and God wæs þæt word, Jn. 1, 1. Eces lifes word æternæ vitæ verbum, verba, Jn. 6, 68. Wordes oððe weorces of or by word or deed; verbo aut facto, L. Edw. Guthr. 2. For þam worde propter istud dictum, Mk. 10, 22. Þas word wæ-*

ron gewidmærsode ista verba erant divulgata, Lk. 1, 65. Worda gerynu mysteries of words; verborum mysteria, Cd. 210. Ahsode he hyne manegum wordum interroga-vit eum multis verbis, Lk. 23, 9. Awendan Godes word trans-gredi Dei mandatum, Num. 22, 18. Mid wordum gefyllan, ne mid weorcum verbis implere non gestis, Deut. 27, 26. Wordum and dædum by words and deeds, Cd. 107. 2. Dæd-lic word a deedlike or active verb; activum verbum, Elf. gr. Som. 5, 19. Þrowigendlic word a suffering or passive verb; passivum verbum, id. Naðres cynnes word a verb of neither kind, a neuter verb; neutrius generis verbum, id. Alecgende word a putting away verb, or one that has put away some of its forms, a de-ponent verb; deponens ver-bum, id.—Word-beot a pro-mise; verbum delatum sive datum alicui, promissum, Cd. 132.—Word-cwede, word-cwyde, word-gecwæde, word-gecwyde a declaring in words, a saying, command, precept, testament, also utterance, elo-quence, a discourse; verbo enunciatum, declaratum, edic-tum, pactum, testamentum, item verborum dictio, i. e. eloquium, facundia, sermo, Cd. 190: 202: 208: 213.—Word-cwyð a mandate, order, Beo. 38.—Word-fæst word-fast, fast to his word, true, Abus. 6.—Word-full wordful, talkative.—Word-gecwæde a saying.—Word-gemearc [ge-mearc a limit] a promise; ver-bis designatio, promissum, Cd. 107.—Word-gleaw skil-ful in word, eloquent, Cd. 193.—Word-hord hoard or trea-sury of words, the mouth; ver-borum thesaurus, os, Bt. R. p. 156.—Word-lac a speech; loquela, L. Ps. 18, 3.—Word-loc an enclosing of words, the art of logic; dialectica, Cot. 66.—Word-loga a deceiver in words, a liar; verbum fallens, mendax.—Word-lunc, word-lung talk, discourse; sermo-cinatio, verbositas.—Word-mittung a meeting of words, composition, rhetoric; verbo-rum occursus, collatio, scili-cet rhetorica, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.—Word-riht a word or oral law; verbale, i. e. ver-bis traditum jus, Cd. 143.—Word-sawere, word-seawere a word-sower; verborum se-minator; Grk. σπέρματος, 475

Past. 15, 6.—Word-sno-ter wise in words, eloquent; verbis sapiens, disertus, Chr. 1047.—Word-somnung as-sembling of words, composition, v. word-mittung.—Word-wanene speaking evil, foul-mouthed; maledicus, Cot. 210.—Word-wisa word-wise, a sophist; verbis sapiens, so-phista, Cot. 198.—Word-writere a word-writer, an his-torian; historicus.—Word-wynsum pleasant in speech; sermone jucundus, affabilis, R. 116.

Worden *become, been, v. weorð-an.*

Wordlian *To talk, commune; sermocinari, Dial. 2, 3.*

Wordung, e; *f. A precept, rule, lesson; præceptum, Som.*

Wore; *g. d. s. f. of wó crooked, unjust.*

Worfian *To speak perversely, to blaspheme; perverse loqui, blasphemare, Som.*

Worfung, e; *f. A feigning, dis-sembling; fictio, v. woffung.*

Wor-hana, waur-hana [waur-weed] *The moor-cock; phasia-nus gallus, Lye.*

Wor-hen the WAR-HEN or hen pheasant; phasiana, Som.

^t Worhte *worked, v. wyrcan.*

WORIAN; *ic worige; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. Dut. warren, verwarren to entangle, embroil, err: Ger. wirren, verwirren errare: Dan. virre, id: Swed. wira, id.] To err, wander; errare, vagari:—Ic worige vagabor, vagabundus ero, Gen. 4, 14. Woriende vagus, va-gabundus, Prov. 5. Worigen-de, id: Gen. 4, 12: Num. 14, 33.*

World, es; *f. the world:—Wide into þas world abroad in this world, L. Elf. ep. I. 12: Lk. 1, 70: for the compounds, v. woruld, &c.*

Worm *a worm, Ps. 21, 5, v. wurm.*

Wormod *wormwood, Herb. 101, v. wermod.*

Worms *corrupt matter, corrup-tion; pus, Ors. 1, 7, v. wyrms.*

WORN *A number, multitude, body, company, band, herd, power, force; numerus, turba, mul-titudo, vis:—Witena worn a number of wise men, Cod. Exon. 79 a, 2. Ymb worn daga after a number of days, Cd. 71. Misdæda worn a number of misdeeds; facinorum multi-tudo, Bt. R. p. 159. Worn gestrynde suna and dohtra begat a multitude of sons and daughters, Cd. 62. Onsende worn þæs werudes he sent a*

band of the host, *Cd.* 174. Seoððan he þes wites worn gefelde when he of that torment felt (the) force, *Cd.* 214. Wornum and heapum turmis et catervis, i. e. turmatim et catervatim, *Jdth.* 23, 40. Grex, *C. R. Mk.* 5, 11, 13.

^uWoroht *Abomination*; abominatio, *C. Mk.* 13, 14.

Worold the world, v. woruld.

Worpe cast, v. weorpan.

Worpenys, se; f. *Desolation*, ruin; destructio, *Som.*

Worð land, a farm, street, public way, hall, palace; fundus, platea, *Elf. gr. Som.* 8: *C. Mt.* 6, 5: 12, 19. Atrium, *C. Mt.* 26, 69: *C. Mk.* 14, 54, 68, v. weorðig.

Worð a shore, *R. Jn.* 21, 4, v. waroð.

Worð worth, worthy, v. weorð.

Worðan to be, v. weorðan.

Worðere *A worshipper*; cultor, *C. Jn.* 4, 23.

Worðian to honour, adore, *C. Jn.* 8, 49, v. weorðian.

Worðig a street, public way, v. weorðig.

Worðscipe worship, honour, v. weorðscipe.

^vWORULD, weorold, world; g. e; sometimes es; f. [*Plat.* werld, weorld f: *Dut.* wereld f: *Frs.* wrald, wrauld, wraald, wrualde: *Ger.* welt f: *Ker.* uuerolt *sæculum*: *Dan.* verden c: *Swed.* werld f: *Icel.* verölld f. *mundus*, *præsens ætas*. *Wachter* says, p. 1860, *Vox sæculum naturale significat*. Nam wer est vir, et in compositione homo, et old *prisca Danorum lingua est ætas, ævum, et duratio longi temporis*.—wer a man, eald old] The WORLD; mundus, sæculum, ævum, vita:—Geornfullnes þisse worulde sollicitudo hujus mundi, *Mt.* 13, 22. Þysse worulde bearn hujus sæculi filii, *Lk.* 16, 8: 20, 34. Worulde endung sæculi finis, *Mt.* 13, 39. Tacen worulde geendunge signum sæculi consummationis, *Mt.* 24, 3. On worulde endunge in sæculi consummatione, *Mt.* 13, 40. Wide into þas world abroad in this world, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 12. Of worldes frymðe a sæculi principio, *Lk.* 1, 70. Fram worulde and on worulde a sæculo et in sæculum, *Ps.* 40, 14. On worulde a woruld in sæculorum semper sæcula, *Ps.* 9, 40. Geond ealra worulda woruld over world of all worlds, *Cd.* 218. Ne on þissere worulde, ne on þære toweardan nec in hac vita, nec in futura, *Mt.* 12, 32.

Rice ealra worulda regnum omnium sæculorum, i. e. in omnia sæcula, *Ps.* 144, 13. ¶ On a worulde, a on worulde a world for ever; in semper sæculum, in æternum.—Woruld-æht worldly property, *Bt.* 13.—Woruld-bot worldly compensation, *L. Edw. Guth. pref.*—Woruld-buend a dweller or inhabitant of this world, *Bt. R.* p. 159: 196.—Woruld-camp worldly warfare, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 51.—Woruld-caru worldly care, *L. Const. W.* p. 150, 24.—Woruld-cræft worldly craft or art, *Cd.* 191.—Woruld-cund worldly kind, worldly, *L. Cnut. pol.* 66: *Bd. S.* p. 565, 24.—Woruld-cyning a worldly king, *Cd.* 106.—Woruld-dæd worldly business, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-dema a worldly judge, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 16.—Woruld-dóm worldly doom or judgment, *Vit. Swith.*—Woruld-dream worldly delight, *Cd.* 62.—Woruld-drihten a worldly master, *Bt. R.* p. 194.—Woruld-dugeð worldly gain, *Cd.* 92.—Woruld-earfoða worldly difficulty, *Bt. R.* p. 157.—Woruld-ege worldly fear, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, § 3.—Woruld-feoh worldly pelf, *Cd.* 98.—Woruld-frið worldly peace, *L. Ethel. Anl.* 1.—Woruld-fruman first inhabitants of the world, *Vit. Guthl.* 2.—Woruld-gebyrd worldly origin, *Bd. S.* p. 593, 2.—Woruld-geriht worldly justice, *L. Edg. Sup. W.* p. 80, § 3.—Woruld-gesælð worldly happiness, *Bt.* 11, 2.—Woruld-gesceaft a worldly creature, *Cd.* 5: *Bt.* 33, 4.—Woruld-gestreon worldly gain, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 26.—Woruld-gewrit worldly writing or literature, *Bd. S.* p. 564, 11.—Woruld-gewuna worldly custom, *L. Edg. sup.* 3.—Woruld-gifu a worldly gift, *Bd. S.* p. 498, 20.—Woruld-gitsere a worldly miser, *Bt. R.* p. 169.—Woruld-gitsung worldly covetousness, *Bt.* 7, 1.—Woruld-glengen worldly splendour, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-god worldly good, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 24.—Woruld-gylp worldly glory, *Bt.* 33, 1.—Woruld-hád a worldly state or habit, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 42.—Woruld-hlaford a worldly lord, *L. Can. Edg.* 1.—Woruld-lagu worldly or civil law, *L. Cnut. pol.* 35.—Woruld-lean worldly reward, *L. Eccl.* 25.—Woruld-lic worldlike, worldly, *Bt.* 8: *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 15.—Woruld-lif

worldly life, *Cd.* 176.—Woruld-lufu worldly love, love of the world, *L. Can. Edg. pn.* 17.—Woruld-lust worldly lust; mundanus amor, cupido, *Bt.* 24, 3, 4.—Woruld-mag worldly relation or connexion, *Cd.* 99.—Woruld-men worldly men, the laity, *Bt.* 7, 3: *L. Eccl.* 30.—Woruld-med worldly meed or reward, *L. Eccl.* 25.—Woruld-neod worldly need, *L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 115, § 11.—Woruld-nyt worldly use, *Cd.* 46.—Woruld-rice world's kingdom, worldly power, *Cd.* 55: 33, 1.—Woruld-riht worldly right, civil law, *L. Edg. pol.* 5.—Woruld-sælð worldly happiness, temporal good, good fortune, *Bt.* 2: 7, 1: 8.—Woruld-sceamu worldly shame, infamy, *L. Cnut. pol.* 50.—Woruld-sceat a part of the world, a region, *Bt. R.* p. 180.—Woruld-scipe worldly office or business; sæculare negotium, *Dial. pref.*—Woruld-snoter worldly wise, a philosopher, *Martyr.* 22: *Mar.*—Woruld-sorg worldly care, anxiety, *Past.* 51, 7.—Woruld-sped a worldly event, worldly property, riches, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 42: *Bt.* 5, 1.—Woruld-spræc worldly speech or conversation, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-steore worldly rule or discipline, *L. Conc. Ænh.* 31.—Woruld-strudere public robber; publicus grassator, *Lup.* 19.—Woruld-þearf worldly advantage, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 19.—Woruld-þeaw worldly affair, *Bt.* 1.—Woruld-þegn, woruld-þen a worldly servant; sæcularis minister, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71, § 11.—Woruld-þeostru (þystru) worldly darkness, *Bt. R.* p. 186.—Woruld-þing worldly things, *Bt.* 24, 4.—Woruld-wela worldly weal or property, riches, *Bt.* 26, 2.—Woruld-weorc worldly work, *L. Eccl.* 3, 24.—Woruld-weorðscipe worldly worship or honour, *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 6.—Woruld-wig worldly contest, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 52.—Woruld-willnung worldly wishing or desire, *Bt.* 41, 3.—Woruld-wita a worldly wise man, a philosopher, senator, *L. Conc. Ænh.* 31.—Woruld-wite a worldly or secular fine, *L. North. Pres.* 10.—Woruld-wrence worldly cunning, *Past.* 30, 1.—Woruld-wuldor worldly glory, *Bt.* 24, 4.—Woruld-wuniende dwelling in the world, worldly, *Bt. R.* p. 168.—Woruld-wyn worldly joy, *Cd.* 218.—Woruld-yrme worldly misery,

- Cd.* 45.—Woruld-yð a world-ly wave, *Bt. R.* p. 154.
- ^a Wós, es; n. Juice, oose, broth; liquor, succus:—*Herb.* 90, 7. Ofetes was juice of fruit, *R.* 32: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. De-coctura, *Herb.* 30, 3.
- Wosan to be; esse, *R.* Jn. 1, 46.—Wosas estote, *R.* Mt. 10, 16, *Lye*, v. wesan.
- Wosig Oozy, juicy, moist; succulentus, humidus, *Herb.* 138, 1.
- WOÐ Eloquence, a speaking out, a prophesy, song, poem; eloquium, effatum, carmen sacrum:—Woða wynsumast most pleasant of songs, *Cod. Exon.* 96 a, 8. Clamor. Woðe hofun clamorem ediderunt, *Cod. Exon.* 45 b, 1. penult. Woð wera prophesy of men; effatum hominum, *Lye*; wandering [as if wað] of men, *Thorpe*, *Cd.* 205.—Woð-bora An orator, prophet; effata proferens, rhetor, *Cot.* 194. Propheta, *Cod. Exon.* 12 a, 16. Orator, *Cod. Exon.* 78 b, 19.—Woð-cræft the art of eloquence, poetry; rhetorica, poësis, carmen, cantus, *Cod. Exon.* 57 b, 13.—Woð-giefu the gift of eloquence; facundiæ dos, *Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 4.—Woð-song prophetic song, *Cod. Exon.* 8 b, 7.
- ^b Wo-weorc A wicked work; prava actio, *Som.*
- Woxon increased; creverunt, *C.* Mt. 13, 7; p. of weaxan.
- Wrac banishment, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. wræc.
- WRACIAN, wracnian; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. wraken, wroken to reject, exclude: *Dut.* wraken to disapprove, to reject: *Dan.* vrage to reject, to turn out, to throw off: *Swed.* wräka to reject: *Icel.* reka, hrekia pellere, agere, propellere.—wræc banishment] To be banished, to live in banishment or abroad, to travel; exulare, peregrinari:—Ic wracnode mid Labane peregrinus fui apud Labanem, *Gen.* 32, 4. Mid Scottum wracode apud Scotos exulabat, *Bd. S.* p. 523, 17: 545, 38. Land þe hig on wracnodon terra in qua peregrinabantur, *Ex.* 6, 4.
- Wraco revenge, *Ors.* 1, 3, v. wracu.
- WRACU, wræcu, e; f. [Scot. wroik spite, revenge: *Plat.* wrake f: *Dut.* wraak f: *Frs.* wrek f: *Ger.* rache f: *Old. Ger.* riche, geriche, rihti, kerihiti, kericchi, all signifying, vindicta, ultio: *Moes.* wraka

- persecutio: *Icel.* ræki f. vindicta] Revenge, vengeance, evil, punishment; ultio, vindicta:—Seo wracu is min ultio est mea, *Deut.* 32, 35: *Gen.* 4, 24. Se tohopa þære wræce the hope of the revenge, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 290, 6. Pys synt wrace dagas hi sunt ultionis dies, *Lk.* 21, 22: 18, 7, 8. Ðon he gesyhð wrace cum viderit vindictam, *Ps.* 57, 10. Ðat ge witon mine wrace ut vos cognoscatis meam ultionem, *Num.* 14, 34. God wraca Deus ultionum, *Ps.* 93, 1. Ða gerisno wræccum digna pœnis, plagis, *Lk.* 12, 48.
- ^c Wræc revenge, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 32, v. wracu.
- Wræc, wrac, e; f. Banishment, exile; exilium:—On wræc into exile, *Cd.* 134: 203: 43. On wræce in exile, *Cd.* 161: 189.
- Wræc exiled, wretched, *Hem.* p. 242, v. wrec.
- Wræc, wræconrevenged, avenged, defended; p. of wrecan.
- Wræca an exile, *Cd.* 2, Th. p. 3, 22, v. wræcca.
- Wræca An avenger; vindex, *L. Athelst.* 6.
- Wræcca, wrecca, an; m. An exile, a stranger, wretch; exul, advena, miser:—He wræcca wæs he was an exile, *Bd. S.* p. 517, 38: 519, 1. Wundorlic wræcca a wondrous wretch, *Cd.* 207. Ðu sædest þæt þu wrecca wære thou saidest that thou wert an exile, *Bt.* 5, 3. Wineleas wrecca a friendless exile, *Cd.* 50. Swiðe earme wreccan very miserable exiles, *Bt.* 36, 2. Wræccan hi ofslogon advenas interfecerunt, *Ps.* 93, 6.
- Wræcca, wrecca; g. m. f. n. an; adj. It has only the def. declension. Exiled, banished, wretched, miserable; miser:—Wræccan laste with exiled step, *Cd.* 114: 136. Ða wrecan munecas lagon on buton þam weofode the wretched monks lay about the altar, *Chr.* 1083.
- Wræc-full, wrec-full belonging to banishment, wretched, laborious, revengeful; ad exilium pertinens, ultionis avidus, miseriae plenus, *Lye*.
- Wræcing Revenge, punishment; ultio, pœna, *L. Ethelr. Const.* p. 115, § 5.
- Wræc-laste, wrec-laste An exile step, banishment; exulis gressus, exilium, *Cod. Exon.* 82 a, 15: *Cd.* 215.
- Wræclastian; p. ode; pp. od. To be banished; exulare, *Cot.* 177.

- ^d Wræcllic; adj. [wræc banishment] 1. Exiled, miserable, foreign; extraneus, miser. 2. Unusual, wonderful; inusitatus, mirabilis:—1. Sceop wræcllicne ham formed an exile home, *Cd.* 2: *Hem.* p. 243, 7. 2. Him þæt wræcllic þuhte that to him seemed wonderful, *Cd.* 188: 158: 143.
- Wræcllice Abroad, from home; peregre:—Ferde wræcllice abiit peregre, *Lk.* 15, 13.
- Wræc-lif exile life, banishment.
- Wræc-mæcgas miserable men, *Cod. Exon.* 13 a, 6.
- Wræc-mon a banished man, a fugitive, *Cd.* 148.
- Wræcnian to travel, to be banished; peregrinari, exulare, *Elf. gr. Som.* 25, v. wreclnian.
- Wræc-sið, wrec-sið [sið a journey, going, lot] Lot of an exile, banishment; exulis sors, in exilium discessus, pro varia scilicet vocis sið significatione, exilium, peregrinatio, *L. pol. Cnut.* 36: *Bt.* 10.
- Wræc-siðian To go as a banished man, to travel; exul abire, exulare, peregrinari, *Elf. gr. Som.* 25.
- Wræc-stow an evil place, *Bt.* 11, 1.
- ^e Wræd a wreath, band, flock; fascia, grex, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 6, v. wræð.
- Wræd-melum in companies; gregatim, *Cot.* 95.
- Wræge accused; accusavit, *Chr.* 1069, v. wregan.
- WRÆNE; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. wrenskan, wriensken the neighing of a stallion when brought to the mare. In Osna-burg rünsken the braying of an ass at a similar time, is called ransken: in Hanover rämsken: *Old Ger.* wrenis ros a covering stallion: *Dan.* vrinsk fiery, unruly, as a stallion; vrinske to neigh: *Swed.* wrensk lascivus; wrenskas to neigh] Lustful; libidinosus, lascivus, *Ors.* 1, 12.
- Wrænna a wren, *R.* 38, v. wren-na.
- Wrænnes, se; f. Lust, lechery, luxury; lascivia, libido, luxuria:—Aþenod to wrænnesse extended to lust, *Bt.* 31, 1. Brucan ungemetlicre wrænnesse to enjoy unlimited lust, *Bt.* 32, 1. On wrænnesse his lif lyfian to live his life in luxury, *L. Eccl.* 32.
- WRÆST; comp. ra, re; adj. [Icel. hress vivax, animosus; hreysti f. fortitudo] Firm, steady, good; firmus, stabilis:—Ne wiston wræstran ræd

- knew no better counsel, *Cd.* 181.
- ^f Wræstan to writhe, twist; intorquere, v. gewræstan.
- Wræste Firmly, well; firmiter *Cod. Exon.* 111 b, 17.
- Wræstlere a wrestler, v. wraxlere.
- Wræstlian to wrestle, v. wraxlian.
- Wræstlic. 1. Belonging to wrestling; palæstricus. 2. Delicate, pleasant; delicatus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Cot.* 64.
- Wræð A flock, herd; grex, *R. Mt.* 8, 32.
- WRÆÐ, wræð [*Plat.* wrunk f. a kind of female head-dress: *Dut.* wrong f. a wreath: *Dan.* vride, vrie to twist: *Swed.* wrida totwist] 1. A WREATH, bandage; ligamentum, fascia. 2. A pillar, prop, support, defence; columna, sustentaculum, munimen:—1. Gewriðen mid wræðe tied with a bandage, *Past.* 17, 9. 2. Seo wræð-studu þam wage to wræðe geseted wæs hæc destina parieti in munimentum adposita erat, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 24. Wraðe sealde gave for a support, *Cd.* 9, *Th.* p. 11, 13.
- ^g Wræðian, wreðian; p. ede; pp. od. [wræð a prop] To support, sustain, prop; sustinere, sustentare, suffulcire:—Heora ælc winð wið oðer and þeah wræðeð oðer of them each strives with another and yet supports another, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 7. Wreðiað fæste æghwilec oðer every one firmly supports another, *Bt. R.* p. 164. Mid his cricce wreðiende cum ejus baculo sustentans, *Bd. S.* p. 610, 28.
- Wræðo, wæððo wrath, *C. R. Mk.* 3, 21, v. wræð.
- Wræð-studu a stud-prop, a column; ad sustentaculum destina, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 17, 24.
- Wrætlic; adj. [*q.* wræclīc] Wonderful, unusual; mirabilis, inusitatus, inauditus:—Wrætlic me þinceð it seems to me wonderful, *Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 4. Wrætlic weall-stana geweorc wonderful wall-stone work, *Menol. F.* 465. Wiht wrætlic a wonderful creature, *Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 20: 125 b, 20.
- Wrætlice; adv. Wonderfully; mire, mirum in modum:—Wrætlice wrixled wonderfully changed; mirum in modum variatus, *Cod. Exon.* 60 a, 9.
- Wrætte The herb hellebore; veratrum, helleborus, *L. M.* 3, 8, *Som.*

- ^h Wrætte A wonder; miraculum, mirandum opus:—Wrættum gefrætwad adorned with wonders; est mirandis operibus, ornatus, *Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 9. Wrah covered, v. wrigan.
- Wrang [*Old Ger.* wrang trux, ferox: *Dan.* vrang wrong, unjust: *Swed.* wrång, id.: *Icel.* rángr obliquus, pravus, mendosus] WRONG; injuria:—Mid wrange with injury, *Chr.* 1124.
- Wrang wrung, pressed; p. of wringan.
- Wrastlicá Delicate, nice; delicatus, *Cot.* 64.
- Wrát wrote; scripsit; p. of writan.
- Wrað a prop, support, v. wræð.
- Wrað bound, v. wriðan.
- WRAÐ, wræð, e; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* wreed sævus, atrox; wreedhyd f. sævitia, crudelitas: *Dan.* vrede c. wrath, anger: *Swed.* wrede m. like the *Dan.*: *Icel.* reidi f. ira, animus hostilis] WRATH, anger; ira, indignatio, furor:—Hi wæran intinga þære wræðe they were a cause of the anger, *Chr.* 1052, *Gib.* p. 166, 46. Grap on wraðe griped in wrath, *Cd.* 4.
- ⁱ Wrað, wræð; def. se wraða; adj. WROTH, angry, enraged, earnest, sharp; also one angry, an enemy, foe; iratus, vehemens, urgens, acris, hostis:—Wrað on mode wrath in mind or mood, *Cd.* 21: 35: 103. Þam werode wrað wroth with the host, *Cd.* 2. Wrað mon-cynne angry with mankind, *Cd.* 63. Him God wæs wrað geworden with them God was angry, *Cd.* 219. Wearð wrað þam geongan cnapan erat urgens apud juvenem, *Gen.* 39, 10. Folmum þinum wraðum with thy enraged hands, *Cd.* 48. Ic eom wraðre þonne wermod sy I am sharper than wormwood is, *Cod. Exon.* 111 a, 14. Þurh þæs wraðan geþanc through the enemy's device, *Cd.* 30. Wraðra sum some of enemies; inimicorum aliquis, *Cd.* 128. Wið wraðra gryre with fear of foes, *Cd.* 143. Gewræcon on wraðum on foes would wreak, *Cd.* 94.
- Wraðe; adv. 1. Fiercely, furiously, dearly; vehementer, graviter. 2. In haste, quickly, swiftly; cito:—1. Wraðe ongeald dearly paid, *Cd.* 89. Wraðe winnað shall fiercely war, *Cd.* 104. Wind wraðe blaweð a wind blows furiously, *Bt. R.* p. 158.

- Swiðe wraðe geendode very swiftly ended, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 14.
- ^j Wraðlic Enraged, vehement, dire; infestus, urgens, *Cd.* 18.
- Wrað-mod wrath in mind or mood, angry, *Cd.* 26: 38.
- Wraxlere, es; m. A WRESTLER; luctator, *Som.*
- Wraxlian [*Plat.* wrangeln, rangeln luctari: *Dut.* worstelen to wrestle with any one: *Frs.* wraxlia luctari] To WRESTLE; luctari:—*Elf. gr.* *Som.* 19. Wraxlode luctatus est, *Gen.* 32, 24.
- Wraxlung, e; f. WRESTLING; luctatio, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 68.
- Wreah covered; p. of wreon.
- Wreaung, e; f. Correction; castigatio, *Ps.* 72, 14.
- Wrec revenge, *Ps.* 77, 11, v. wracu.
- Wrec wretched, exile; miser, *Chr.* 1066, v. wræcca.
- Wrecan To go into exile, to be banished; exulare:—Þu scealt wid-last wrecan thou shalt into wide exile go, *Cd.* 48.
- ^k WRECAN, gewrecan; he wricð; p. wræc, bewræc, gewræc, we wræcon; pp. wrecen, gewrecen; v. a. [*Scot.* wroken revenged, *Jamieson*: *Plat.* wräken, wreken: *Dut.* wreken, wreken: *Frs.* wreka: *Ger.* rächen: *Old Ger.* richen, rechen, rahhon, all signify to revenge, wreak: *Moes.* wrikan persequi.—wracu revenge] 1. To exercise, pour out, inflict, WREAK; exercere, infligere. 2. To revenge, correct, chastise, punish; ulcisci, corrigere, punire. 3. To avenge, defend, vindicate; vindicare, ulcisci, i.e. defendere:—1. Torn wrecan wreak anger; indignationem exercere, iram effundere, *Cd.* 116. Ne moton wyt wrecan torn Godes nor may we wreak God's anger, *Cd.* 117, *Th.* p. 152, 33. Wrecað Godes yrrer effundite Dei iram, *Ex.* 32, 27. His torn gewræc his anger wreaked, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 4, 24. 2. Ic wrece fædera unrihtwisnyse on bearnum ulciscar patrum iniquitates in filiis, *Ex.* 20, 5: *Deut.* 5, 9: 18, 19. Ælc wyrd is nyt þara þe wricð all fortune is useful for those whom (it) corrects, *Bt.* 40, 2. He gewrecan þohte he thought to punish, *Cd.* 64, *Th.* p. 77, 13. Þec weceð and wreceð shall waken and chastise thee, *Cd.* 203. 3. Ic wrece hig vindicabo eam, *Lk.* 18, 5.

- Wrec me wið minne wiðer-
winnan *vindica me contra meum
adversarium*, *Lk.* 18, 3: *Gen.*
42, 22. He wricð his þeo-
was *vindicabit ejus servos*,
Deut. 32, 43. He bið full
wrecen *he is fully avenged*, *L.*
Athel. p. 64, 46.
- ¹Wrecan; *p.* wrehte. *To speak,
tell, explain; enarrare, ex-
ponere: — Wrecan wordum
tell by words*, *Menol. F.* 139:
Bd. S. p. 511, 20, *v.* recan.
- Wrecca an exile, *Bt.* 36, 2, *v.*
wræcca.
- Wrecce wretched, *Chr.* 1066,
from wrec.
- Wreccena of avengers, *L. pol.*
Alf. 4; for wracena, *g. pl.* of
wraacu.
- Wreccenys revenge, *C. Lk.* 21,
22, *v.* wrecnys.
- Wreccum wretched, *Cd.* 169,
from wrec.
- Wrecend, *es; m.* An avenger;
ultor, *Th. An.*
- Wrecfull full of misery, *Cd.* 219,
v. wræc-full.
- Wrec-laste an exile step, *Cd.* 219,
v. wræc-laste.
- Wrecnian; *ic* wrecnige; *p.* ode;
pp. od. *To banish; exulare*,
L. pol. Cnut. 38.
- ¹⁰Wrecnys, *se; f.* Revenge, ven-
geance; ultio, *R. Lk.* 21,
22.
- Wrecon might, revenge, *Jud.* 15,
11, *v.* wrecan.
- Wrec-scipe A going abroad,
banishment; peregrinatio, ex-
ilium, *Lye.*
- Wrec-sið the journey of an exile,
v. wræc-sið.
- Wrecsiðian to travel, *v.* wræc-
siðian.
- Wrecten A champion; defensor,
Conb. p. 177, 5.
- WRE'GAN, wregean; *p.* wrégde,
pp. gewréged, forwréged; *v. a.*
[*Plat.* wrogen, wrögen: *Dut.*
wroegen: *Frs.* wrogia, wreia,
wroga: *Ger.* rügen: *Ot. Tat.*
Not. ruagen, ruogen, ruogan,
wrogen: *Moes.* wrohjan ac-
cusare; wrohs accusatio: *Dan.*
röbe: *Swed.* röja to betray,
discover: *Icel.* rægja calum-
niari; rógr *m.* calumnia] *To*
accuse; accusare, insimu-
lare, deferre: — And agunnon
hine wregan, *Lk.* 23, 2. *Se*
is þe eow wregð est qui vos
accuset, *Jn.* 5, 45. *Ge hyne*
wregað vos eum accusatis, *Lk.*
23, 14: *Mk.* 15, 4. *Þa þe*
þe wregdon illi qui te accusa-
runt, *Jn.* 8, 10: *Mt.* 27, 12:
Mk. 15, 3. *Þat hi wrehtun*
hyne ut illi accusarent eum, *Mt.*
12, 10.
- Wregendlic Accusative, accu-
sing; accusativus: — Wre-

- gendlic gebige accusative case,
Elf. gr. Som. 7.
- ^aWregere Accuser; accusator,
delator, *Som.*
- Wreginc, wreg-ing, wreg-ung.
An accusing; accusatio, *Som.*
- Wrehte, wrehton; for wregde
accused, incited; *p.* of wregan,
wrecan; or, for rehte related,
cared for; *p.* of recan.
- Wrehtend, *es; m.* An inciter,
mover; instigator, incentor,
Cot. 106.
- Wreian to accuse, *Fulg.* 20, *v.*
wregan.
- WRENC, wrence, *es; m.* [*Scot.*
wrink, wrynk a turning or
winding, a trick, a fraud, a
subterfuge, *Jamieson*] Deceit,
deception, stratagem; fraus,
dolus, stratagema: — *Mid þam*
ilcan wrence with the same
stratagem, *Ors.* 6, 36. *He*
teah forð his ealdan wren-
ceas he drew forth his old
deceits, *Chr.* 1003.
- WRENNa, an; *m.* [*Ir. Gael.*
drean *m.*] A WREN; parrax,
regulus; motacilla, regulus
Lin: — Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.
- Wreogan To revenge; ulcisci,
Ps. 77, 64.
- Wreohtere An accuser; accusa-
tor, *Prov.* 18.
- ^oWREON, wryon, bewreon; *ic*
wreo, he wryhð; *p.* wreah,
we wrugon; *pp.* wrogen; *v. a.*
[*Frs.* wrichta to cover, screen,
hide; wrichta *pl.* clothes] *To*
cover, conceal, hide; tegere,
celare, protegere: — Mid hræg-
le wryon with garment to
cover, *Cd.* 76. *Ic wreo me*
her I conceal me here, *Cd.* 40.
Flod ealle wreah beorgas flood
covered all mountains, *Cd.* 69.
Unholt wrugon wudu-beama
nos saltus celarunt arborum,
Cod. Exon. 129 a, 15, *v.* wri-
gan.
- Wreotan, reotan. *To make a*
cracking noise, to creak; cre-
pitare, *Cot.* 151.
- Wreoð a wreath, *v.* wræð.
- Wreoðian to support, to bind,
Cot. 84, *v.* wræðian, wriðian.
- Wreðian to support, *Bd. S.* p.
610, 28, *v.* wræðian.
- Wreuna a wren, *v.* wrænna.
- Wricð, wriceð exercises, utters,
Cd. 213: *Gen.* 42, 22, *v.* wre-
can.
- Wridan To bud, flourish; fruti-
care, pullulare: — *Weaxað*
and wridað shall wax and
flourish, *Cd.* 75, *v.* wriðian.
- Wrigan; *ic* wrige, þu wrihst, he
wrihð, wrigð; *p.* wráh, we
wrigon; *pp.* wrigen. *To cover,*
rig, clothe; tegere, vestire:
— For hwon wrihst þu sceome
why coverest thou (thy) naked-

- ness? *Cd.* 42. *Se þe wrigð*
wæterum qui tegit aquis, *Ps.*
103, 3, *v.* wreon.
- ^pWrigan To tend, to move towards,
endeavour; tendere, conari,
niti: — *Ælc gesceaft wrigað*
wið his gecyndes every crea-
ture tends towards his kind, *Bt.*
25: *Bt. R.* p. 169.
- Wrigyls a garment, *C. Ps.* 62, 8,
v. hrægel.
- Wrihst coverest, *Cd.* 42, *v.* wri-
gan.
- Wrinkle A WRINKLE; ruga,
Som.
- Wrinclian To WRINKLE; rugare,
Som.
- WRINGAN, he wringð; *p.* wrang,
we wrugon; *pp.* wrungen;
v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* wringen:
Ger. ringen: *Dan.* vrænge:
Swed. wränga: *Icel.* hrínga
gyrare, circulare] *To WRING,*
strain, press; stringere, pre-
mere, exprimere: — Win wrin-
gan to press wine, *Bt.* 5, 2.
Ic nam þa winberian and
wrang on þæt fæt accepi uvas
et exprimebam in poculum, *Gen.*
40, 11.
- Wrislan to change, *v.* wrixlan.
- ^qWRIST, e; *f.* [*Plat.* wrist *f.*
Dut. gewricht *n.* a joint: *Frs.*
ruist, writs, werst, wirst, wrst,
wirts *f.* a hasp, a joint, the
wrist; *Dan.* vrist *c.* the instep;
tarsus: *Swed.* wrist *m.*: *Icel.*
rist *f.* sartago, craticula, con-
vexum, seu dorsum plantæ pe-
dis] *The WRIST; carpus: —*
Oð þa wriste unto the wrist,
L. In. 78.
- WRIT, *es; n.* [*Icel.* rit *n.* rit-
ning *f.* scriptura] A WRIT,
writing, letter; scriptura,
charta, literæ scriptæ: —
Fande writes invenit chartam,
Chr. 963, *Gib.* p. 118, 18.
- WRITAN; *ic* wríte, þu wrítst,
he wrít, we wrítað; *p.* ic, he
wrát, þu write, we writon;
pp. writen; *v. a.* [*Plat.* riten
trahere, also to make a draught,
design or sketch with a pen or
other instrument: *Icel.* rita
scribere] *To WRITE, compose,*
to give or bestow by writing;
scribere, describere: — Me
gepuhte writan þe mihi visum
est scribere tibi, *Lk.* 1, 3.
Wrat mid hys fingre scripsit
cum ejus digito, *Jn.* 8, 6, 8.
Ic wrat on fif bec I composed
in five books, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 31,
Ptolomeus wrat ealles þises
middan-geardes gemet on
anre bec Plotemy wrote of the
measure of all this middle-earth
in one book, *Bt.* 18, 1, *Card.*
p. 94, 15. *Þa þe hi ymbe*
writon those about whom they
wrote, *Bt.* 18, 3.

- ^r Writ-bec *Writing-books*; scriptorii libelli, pugillares, *Cot.* 173.
- Write-brede *A writing-table*; scriptoria tabula, *Martyr.* 13, *Aug.*
- Writere, gewritere, es; m. A WRITER, scribe, notary; scriptor, notarius, scriba:—Lease writeras false writers, *Elf. pref. Hept.*: *Bt.* 18, 3. Folces writeras populi scribæ, *Mt.* 2, 4. Rihtwisnys þara writera justitia scribarum, *Mt.* 5, 20.
- Wrið *An ounce, inch*; uncia, *Ben.*
- Wriða, an; m. *A thong, rein, bridle*; lorum, *Som.*
- WRIÐAN, gewriðan; p. wráð, we wriðon; pp. wriðen, bewriðen, gewriðen; v. a. [*Dan.* vride, vrie to twist, bend, wreath: *Swed.* wrida, like the *Dan.*] 1. To WREATHE, bind, bind up; ligare, alligare, constringere. 2. To WRITHE; torquere:—1. He wrað hys wunda alligavit vulnera ejus, *Lk.* 10, 34: *Gen.* 38, 28. Bebead him þæt he þa tolysdan geþeodnesse minre heafud wunde gesette and wriðe jussit ei ut ille dissolutam juncturam mei emicranii componeret et alligaret, *Bd. S.* p. 620, 13. 2. Ic wriðe torqueo, *Elf. gr.* 28, 58.
- ^u Wriðels *A band, cover*; fascia, velamen, *Cot.* 93.
- WRIÐIAN; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat.* wrieten to grow luxuriantly by spreading about, to grow like bushes; wriet m. a thorn or other bush growing luxuriantly] To bud, fructify, grow, flourish; fruticare, germinare, succrescere:—Ne sceolon unc betweonan wroht wriðian between us two shall not strife grow, *Cd.* 91. Weox and wriðade mægburh Semes Shem's race waxed and flourished, *Cd.* 82.
- Writing WRITING; scriptio, scriptum, *Som.*
- Writing-feðer, writing-fyðer. A WRITING-FEATHER, a pen; scriptorius calamus, *Ps.* 44, 2.
- Writing-isen *A writing-iron, an iron pen*; scriptorium ferramentum, stylus, *Martyr.* 13, *Aug.*
- Writ-seax *A penknife*; scriptorius culter, scalpellum, stylus, *Som.*
- Writ-þufian to shoot forth, v. wriðian.
- Wrixendlic, wrixiendlic. Mutual, one another; mutuus, *Dial.* 2, 7.
- Wrixendlice; adv. Mutually,

reciprocally, in turn; mutuo, vicissim:—Hi wrixendlice hine bædon illi vicissim eum rogabant, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 42: *C. Ps.* 32, 15.

- ^t WRIXL, gewrixl, es; n. *A change, exchange, turn, course*; vicis, vicissitudo, reciprocatio:—Wræclie wrixl a wonderful change, *Cod. Exon.* 13 b, 18. Wæl-gara wrixl a change of deadly weapons, *Cd.* 93, *Th.* p. 120, 5. Geset þæt gewrixle appointed the change, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 20, 30.
- ^v Hwylc gewrixl sylð se man for hys sawle, *Mt.* 17, 26. On his gewrixles, *Lk.* 1, 8.
- Wrixlan, wrixlian, gewrixlian; p. ode; pp. od. To change, exchange, answer, respond, vary; permutare, mutuare, alternare, reciprocare:—Cwæð þæt him to micel æwiste wære, þæt hy swa emnllice wrixledon said that were too great dishonour to them, that they exchange so equally, *Ors.* 4, 6. Wrixliende exchanging, *Bd. S.* p. 927, 39, *B.* Wrætlice wrixled wonderfully changed, *Cod. Exon.* 60 a, 10. Hie hæfdon gewrixled they had exchanged, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 22, 3. Wordum wrixlan to respond in words, *Beo.* 13, 73, *K. l.* 1741: *Cod. Exon.* 83 b, 7.
- ^u Wrixlung, e; f. *A changing, exchanging, borrowing, loan*; permutatio, reciprocatio, mutuum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
- Wroc a trunk, v. wrot.
- Wrogen concealed; pp. of wreon.
- Wroh covered, v. wreon.
- Wroht worked, wrought, v. wyr-can.
- WRÓHT, e; f. [*Plat.* wroge, wröge, wröginge f: *Dut.* wroeging f. a remorse, regret: *Frs.* wroging f. accusatio: *Ger.* rüge f: *Old Ger.* ruoge f: *Ot.* rúagstab accusatio: *Tat.* 114, 1, uuelihhen rougstab bringet ir uuidar thesan man? quam accusationem profertis contra hunc hominem? *Moes.* wrohs accusatio, v. wregan] 1. Accusation, blame, fault; accusatio, criminatio, culpa. 2. Strife, contention; lis, dissidium. 3. A crime, scandal; flagitium, crimen, offensa. 4. Damage, injury, calamity; damnum, calamitas:—1. Hwylce wrohte bringe ge ongean þisne mann quam accusationem adfertis contra istum hominem? *Jn.* 18, 29. He gewregde his broðru þære mæstan wrohte ille criminatus est ejus fratres maxima accusatione, *Gen.* 37,

- 2: *Lk.* 1, 6. 2. Wroht wæs asprungen strife was dissipated, *Cd.* 5. Wroht berenedon kindled strife, *Cd.* 149. 3. On me wrohte alecgean on me attach crime, *Cd.* 127. Ðu laðlice wrohte onstealdest thou wickedly hast crime perpetrated, *Cd.* 43: *Ps.* 118, 165. 4. Næs nænig wroht on hrægle was no injury on (their) raiment, *Cd.* 195. Hwannon seo wroht com whence the calamity came, *Ors.* 6, 4.
- ^v —Wroht-berend an accuser; accusationem ferens, accusator, delator. Nota vero quod, in *M. Ps.* 126, 5. Saxonicus interpres pro excussor legisse videtur excusator; et, quasi idem fuisset cum accusator, reddidisse per hanc vocem, wroht-berend.—Wroht-bora an accuser, delator, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.—Wroht-georn desirous of strife; litis avidus, *Past.* 47, 1.—Wroht-geteme criminations, *Cd.* 2.—Wrohtlic accusing; accusatorius, *Lup.* 8.—Wroht-sawere a sower of strife, *Past.* 46, 2.—Wroht-scipe crime, *Cd.* 80.—Wroht-smið a worker of crime, the devil, *Cod. Exon.* 46 a, 3. Wroht-spicol [*spræcol* talkative] one speaking injuriously, a whisperer; injuriosalocus, susurro.
- Wroht *A whisperer*; susurro, *Elf. gr.* 36, 38.
- ^w Wrong *A prison*; cavernamen, carcer, *Cot.* 209, *Lye.*
- Wrot *A trunk, proboscis*; elephantis promuscis, *Cot.* 25, 166: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
- WROTAN [*Plat.* wröten, wröden, wröen, roden, raden, rüden to grub up, root up the ground as pigs: *Dut.* wroeten to root, to moil and toil: *Ger.* reuten, rotten, ausrotten: *Old Ger.* ruitan, urriutan: *Dan.* rode, oplode, rydde: *Swed.* utrota, rota ut: *Icel.* rota eruere, egerere: *Grk.* ὀρυσσειν, ὀρυττειν to dig up: *Brocket.* North Country words, wrot to bore, to root up like a hog: *Chau.* wrote. It is of the same root with the *Plat.* riten, *Ger.* reisen to pull, to draw with force: *Lat.* mid. rutare, ruptare, rostrum suis the snout of a swine.—wrot a trunk] To ROOT; subigere, rostro versare, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 6.
- Wrugon concealed; p. of wreon.
- Wrungen wrung; pp. of wringan.
- Wryhta a wright, v. wyrhta.
- Wryhtere a writer, v. writere.

^xWryhð conceals, hides; tegit, v. wreon.

Wua who. — Wua sua whoso, Chr. 1135, v. hwa.

WUCE, wice, uce; an; f. q. also wucu, e; f. [Plat. weke f: Dut. week f: Ger. woche f: Ker. uuehcha: Ot. uuecha, uuechu, uuehho: Dan. uge c: Swed. wecka f: Icel. vika f. In the Slavonic dialects veca, wec, wik signify a period, age, a space of time: in the Moes. wiko is a row, an order, which, together with the Lat. vices, are visibly related to wice or wuce] A WEEK; hebdomas, septimana: — Ymb wucan after a week, Cd. 132. On þære forman Lencten-wucan in the first Lent-week, Rub. Mt. 16, 28: 18, 15. Mid þy an wucu þæs fæstenes gefylled wæs when one week of the feast was complete, Bd. S. p. 615, 3. On þære þryddan wucan ær myddan wintra in the third week before mid-winter (Christmas), Rub. Mt. 3, 1. Þritig and six wucena buton twam dagum thirty and six weeks except two days, Chr. 495. Prim wucum fulle tribus septimanis completis, Bd. S. p. 617, 7. — Wuc-þen a weekly servant, R. Ben. 35. — Wuc-þenung a weekly service or office, R. Ben. 35.

Wuda-cærfille, wudu-cearfille. WOOD-CHERVIL, wild chervil; sylvestre cherefolium, leontice, cacalia, gingidium sylvestre, Cot. 207: Herb. 86.

Wuda-land WOOD-LAND; saltuosa terra: — Wudæ-land, Test. Ælfled.

Wud-bind, wudu-bind. WOOD-BIND, black ivy; periclymenon, capparis, terebinthus, hederia nigra, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64: C. R. Mk. 1, 6.

Wud-culfre, wudu-culfre, an; f. The WOOD-CULVER, wood-pigeon; palumbes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.

Wude wood, v. wudu.

Wude-feoh. Literally wood-money, a ticket of wood which admitted to the play; lucar, locar: Grk. θεωρικόν merces scilicet pro loco vel sede in spectaculis publicis apud Romanos data, Lye.

Wude-fin, wudu-fin. A pile or heap of wood; ligni strues, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

Wudelic Woody, wild; sylvestris, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 18.

Wude-merce Wood-mint, parsley; apiaster, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. Apium, Cot. 206.

^yWuderas Wooden shoes or patens; calones, calcei lignei: — Cot. 43. Wudieras, wudigeras, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65, 68.

Wude-rofe, wudu-rofe. Yellow asphodil, wood-rowel; hastula regia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. Malache agrestis, Herb. 53.

Wude-stoc, Wude-stoke [Flor. Kni. Wodestoke: Hunt. Wodstoc: Hovd. Wudestocke: Brom. Wodestoke a woody place. Som. says, "Locum sylvestrem (qualis iste quondam) nomen sonat] WOOD-STOCK; nomen vici in agro Oxoniensi, L. Ethelr. in pref: Chr. 1123.

Wude-þistel, wudu-þistel wood-thistle, v. wode-þistel.

Wude-wasan Gods of the woods, satyrs, robbers; satyri, fauni, sicarii, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

Wudewe a widow, Lk. 2, 37, v. wuduwe.

Wudian; p. ode; pp. od. To cut wood; ligna cædere: — Iosue him behead þæt hi wudedon him Josua iis præcepit ut illi ligna cæderent iis, Jos. 9, 27.

Wudieras wooden shoes, v. wuderas.

Wudi-ham [wudu wood, ham a habitation] ODIHAM, a woody residence, Hants; nomen vici in agro Hantonensi, Chr. 1116.

WUDU; nom. ac. g. d. wuda; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena, a; d. um; m. q. also wude, es; m. [v. cognate words in weald] 1. WOOD; lignum. 2. A wood, forest. 3. A tree; arbor. 4. What is made of wood, a ship; navis: — 1. Her ys wudu and fyr, Gen. 22, 7. Abraham þa het Isaac beran þone wudu, Gen. 22, 6, 9: Cd. 139. Wudu treowa wood of trees, L. pol. Cnut. 5. 2. Se wudu wagode the forest shook, Bt. 35, 6. On fel-dum wudes in campis sylvæ, Ps. 131, 6. Efor of wuda aper ex sylva, Ps. 79, 14. Þa wudas bifodon the woods trembled, Bt. 35, 6. Treowa wuda arbores sylvarum, Ps. 95, 12: 49, 11: 103, 21. Forceorf hira wudas succidite eorum lucos, Ex. 34, 13: Num. 13, 19. 3. Ælc wudu wile weaxan every tree will grow, Bt. 34, 10. Sumes wuda eard bið on dunum of one tree (the) native soil is on hills, id. Ælces landes gecynd is þæt hit him gelicne wudu tydrige every land's nature is that it nourishes suit-

able (wood) trees, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 21. 4. Ofer sealtne sæ sund wudu drifan per salsum mare navem propellere, Cod. Exon. 17 b, 16. — Wudu-ælfenne, WOOD-ELVES, fairies, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. — Wudu-æppel WOOD-APPLE; sylvestre pomum, L. M. 2, 12. — Wudu-beam a forest tree, a tree; sylvæ arbor, arbor, Cd. 199. — Wudu-bearwe a grove of wood, a grove; arboreum nemus, Cod. Exon. 58 a, 7. — Wudu-bend woodbind, v. wud-bind. — Wudu-bill A WOODBILL; falcastrum, Cot. 84. — Wudubrun bugloss or oxtongue; buglossa. — Wudu-bucca a wood or wild goat; agrestis caper, Som. — Wudu-cærfille wood-chervil, v. wuda-cærfille. — Wudu-coc A WOODCOCK; sylvestris gallus, gallinago, Cot. 159: R. 38. — Wudu-culfre a wood-pigeon, v. wud-culfre. — Wudu-cunelle wild marjoram; sylvestris cunila, L. M. 3, 22. — Wudu-docce the wood or wild dock; sylvestre lapathum, Herb. 36. — Wudu-fæsten the wood-fastness; sylvarum, i. e. sylvis facta munitio, Chr. 894. Ligneum munimentum, scilicet circa Noæ, Cd. 65. — Wudu-fille wood or wild thyme; sylvestre serpyllum, L. M. 3, 8. — Wudu-fin a wood-pile, stack of wood, v. wude-fin. — Wudufugl wood or wild fowls; sylvestris avis, Bt. 25. — Wudugat a wood or wild goat; agrestis caper, Som. — Wuduheawere A WOOD-HEWER; ligni cæsor, Deut. 29, 11. — Wuduholt a wood-grove, a grove; arborum saltus, nemus, Cod. Exon. 56 a, 19. — Wuduhunig wood or wild honey, Mt. 3, 4: Mk. 1, 6. — Wudu-leahtric, wudu-lectric WOOD-LETTUCE, wild lettuce; sylvestris lactuca, Herb. 31. — Wudu-leswe a wood pasture, feeding in the wood; sylvæ depastura, Chart. in Hickes's Diss. Epist. p. 80. — Wudumær the wood-mare, an echo; sylvestris nympa, echo, Cot. 71. — Wudu-rædden wood rule or right to feed in woods; sylvarum regimen, sive jus in sylvæ depasturam, Chart. Werfrithi, apud Bd. S. p. 771, 47. — Wudu-rofe wood-rowel, v. wude-rofe. — Wudu-snite A linnet; sylvestris carduelis, Som. — Wudu-þistel wood-thistle, v. wude-þistel. — Wudu-treow a forest tree, a tree,

Ps. 95, 12, v. wudu.—Wudu-wald, wudu-weald a *woody weald, a forest*; sylvestris saltus, *Cot.* 113.—Wudu-weaxe *Wood-waxen, a green herb*; genistella tinctoria, capparis, *L. M.* 1, 35: 3, 30, *Som.*—Wudu-wind *The with-wind, convolvulus, woodbine, wild vine*; convolvulus, viburnum, *Cot.* 165.

^bWudulic; *adj.* *Woody*; sylvestris, *Cot.* 8.

Wuduwa, *an*; *m.* A WIDOWER; viduus: — Þonne is rihtast þæt he þanon forð wuduwa þurhwunige *then is most proper that he thenceforth remain a widower*, *L. Const. W.* p. 150, 59, v. wuduwe.

Wuduwan - hād *the state of a widow, WIDOWHOOD*; viduæ status, viduitas, *Past.* 31.

WUDUWE, wudewe, widewe, weodewe, *an*; *f.* [*Plat. we-dewe, weduwe, wedu f: Dut. weduwe f: Frs. weda, wida, vedua f: Ger. witwe f. wittib f: Old Ger. uuituua, uuitua, uuitaua, uuiteuua, wydwe, witewe: Moes. widowo, widu-wo vidua: Fr. veuve f: It. vedova f: Slav. wdova f: Sp. viuda f: Sans. vadhu a woman who has been married: Wel. gweddww single; gwr gweddww, gwraig weddw a widow, anciently a single or unmarried woman, a maid. Wachter derives it from videre in dividere, the Old Etruscan iduare to divide*] A WIDOW; vidua. Among the Anglo-Saxons, twelve months was the legal time for widowhood. If the widow married within the year, she lost all the property she derived from her first husband, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71, *W.* p. 144, 45. A widow who remained twelve months without a husband might afterwards marry, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 109, 9:—Þa com an earm wuduwe, *Mk.* 12, 42, 43: *Lk.* 21, 2, 3: *Cd.* 94. Geong wuduwe a *young widow*, *Elf. Ep.* I. 42. Wudewe oð feower and hund-eahtatig geara *vidua ad quatuor et octaginta annorum*, *Lk.* 2, 37. Anre wudewan sunu *cujusdam viduæ filius*, *Lk.* 7, 12. To anre wudewan *ad quandam viduam*, *Lk.* 4, 26. Eower wif beoð wudewan *vestræ uxores fient viduæ*, *Ex.* 22, 24. Þa þe wudewena hus forswelgað *qui viduarum domos devorant*, *Mk.* 12, 40: *Lk.* 20, 47.

Wuffa, Wuffingas. WUFFA,

WUFFINGS; Vuffa, Vuffingæ:—Wuffa, fram þam East-Engla cyningas forþon Wuffingas wæron nemde *Wuffa, from whom East-Anglian kings were hence named Wuffings*, *Bd. S.* p. 518, 38, v. Uffingas.

^cWuhhung, *e*; *f.* *Madness, fury, rage*; in the *pl.* *The furies*; rabies, furor:—Him þære wuhhunge gesteoran *to correct the madness in him*, *Bt.* 16, 4. Wuhunga *Furiæ, Diræ, Eumenides*, *Cot.* 91.

WUHT, wiht, uht; *g. d. e*; *pl. nom. g. ac. a*; *d. um*; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. Frs. wicht n. a little child: Ger. wicht m. a child, and in the compound words, armerwicht m. a poor fellow; bösewicht m. a villain: Old Ger. wiht, weht a being, a creature: Ot. armuuiht pauper; crumbu uuiht homines distorti; hella wiht diabolus: Ker. eoweht something: Moes. waiht what, ought, wight; res quævis, aliquid; ni waiht nulla res. The Ger. wichtel n. a hobgoblin, the nightmare, spirit of the mountain: Icel. vætt f. vættr c. genius, daemon*] 1. *A creature, WIGHT, animal, thing; creatura, animal, res.* 2. *Aught, any thing; aliquid, v. aht*:—1. Ne wene ic þæt ænig wuht sie þe wiðwinne *nor imagine I that there is any creature which opposes*, *Bt.* 35, 4, *Card.* p. 252, 9. Ne mæg ic nane cwica wuht ongitan þe lyste forweorðan *I cannot find any living animal which wishes to perish*, *Bt.* 34, 10, *Card.* p. 232, 1. Nanre wuhte lichoma *no creature's body*, *Bt.* 16, 2, *Card.* p. 78, 27. Swilca wuhta him deriað *such animals annoy them*, *Bt.* 16, 2, *Card.* p. 80, 4: 39, 3. Wuhta nan *creaturarum nulla*, *Bt. R.* p. 196. 2. Wuht laðes *ought of sin*, *Cd.* 26. Wuht hearms *ought of harm*, *Cd.* 30. Ne wæs wiht geworden *there had not aught been*, *Cd.* 5, *Th.* p. 7, 8, 9, 10. Ic ne mæg wuht oncnawan *I cannot aught understand*, *Cd.* 26, *Th.* p. 34, 6. Nan wuht godes *not aught of good*, *Bt.* 38, 3.

Wuht *A vein; vena*, *Som.*

Wuhte *Adversity; adversitas*, *Som.*

Wuhung *a fury, madness, v. wuhhung.*

Wul wool, v. wull.

Wul - browa [*bræw the brow*] *The soft hair first appearing on the face, down; lanugo*, *Som.*

^dWul-camb A WOOL-COMB; lanæ pecten, *Som.*

Wulder glory, v. wuldor.

Wulderlice *Gloriously; gloriose*, *Bd. S.* p. 500, 10.

WULDOR, wulder; *g.* wuldres; *d.* wuldre; *m.* [*Moes. wulthus gloria*] *Glory; gloria*:—Godes wuldor *Dei gloria*, *Lev.* 9, 23: *Jn.* 11, 40. Cyðan wuldor Godes *prædicare gloriam Dei*, *Ps.* 18, 1: *Jn.* 11, 4. Ancennedes wuldor *unigeniti gloria*, *Jn.* 1, 14. Gode sy wuldor *Deo sit gloria*, *Lk.* 2, 14. Sy wuldor Drihtne *sit gloria Domino*, *Ps.* 103, 32. Wuldres God *God of glory*, *Bt. R.* p. 175. To þines folces wuldre *in tui populi gloriam*, *Lk.* 2, 32. Mid mycelum wuldre *cum magna gloria*, *Mk.* 13, 26.—Wuldor-beag, wuldor-beah *a crown of glory; gloriae vel gloriosa corona*, *Ps.* 64, 12.—Wuldor-beagian *to crown with glory; gloria coronare*, *Som.*—Wuldor-blæd *glorious fruit or reward; gloriosum præmium*, *Jdth.* p. 23, 35.—Wuldor-cynig *glorious king; gloriae vel gloriosus rex*, *Cod. Exon.* 54 a, 15: 62 a, 1.

^e—Wuldor - fæder *father of glory; gloriae vel gloriosus pater*, *Bd. S.* p. 597, 21.—Wuldor-fæst *fast in glory, glorious; gloria firmus, gloriosus, magnificus*, *Cd.* 162: *Nic.* 29: *C. T. Ps.* 86, 2.—Wuldor-fæstlice *Gloriously; gloriose*, *Chr.* 189.—Wuldor-ful, wuldor-full *full of glory, glorious; gloriae plenus, gloriosus*, *Nic.* 28: *Ps.* 86, 2.—Wuldor-fullian *to glorify; glorificare, magnificare*, *Ps.* 85, 8.—Wuldor-fullice *gloriously; gloriose*, *Lk.* 13, 17.—Wuldor-gast *glory spirit; gloriae vel gloriosus spiritus*, *Cd.* 141.—Wuldor-gesteald *a glorious abode; gloriae statio, mansio, sedes*, *Cd.* 4: 171.—Wuldor-hama, wuldor-homa *a glorious covering; gloriosus amictus*, *Cd.* 190: *Cod. Exon.* 53 b, 15.—Wuldor-lic *glory-like, glorious; gloriosus, admirabilis*, *Ps.* 8, 1. Orthodoxus, *Cot.* 143.—Wuldor-sped *glorious riches, glorious works; gloriae fructus, gloriosæ opes*, *Cd.* 5.—Wuldor-torht *glory-bright; gloria illustris, gloriosus*, *Cd.* 6.

Wuldrian, gewuldrian; *ic wuldrige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* 1. *To glorify, praise; glorificare.* 2. *To boast; gloriari*:—1. Ic wuldrige nama þinne *glorificabo nomen tuum*, *Ps.*

85, 11. Gif ic wuldrige me sylfne si ego glorificem me ipsum, Jn. 8, 54. God wuldode Deum glorificavit, Lk. 5, 25. Se Hælend næs þa gyt gewuldrod, Jn. 7, 39. 2. Hy wuldriað on þe ealle gloriabuntur in te omnes, Ps. 5, 14.

Wuldrung, e; f. *A glorying, boasting; gloriatio, Scint.* 63.

WULF, es; m. [Plat. wulf m: Dut. Ger. wolf m: Tat. Not. uuolva, uuolua, uuolv, ulf, olf, ulp: Moes. wulfs lupus: Dan. ulv. c: Swed. ulf m. warg m. lupus: Icel. ulfr, ylgr, vargr m. lupus. The Lat. vulpis, a rapacious animal like the wolf, is a near relation to it: Swed. ulfwa ululare: Icel. ylfa lupa; ylfra, yla ululare] A WOLF; lupus:—Wulfes heofod a wolf's head, L. Edw. Conf. 7. Rapiende wulfas rapaces lupi, Mt. 7, 15. Sume wurdon to wulfan or wulfum some were changed to wolves, Bt. 38, 1. Betwux wulfas inter lupos, Mt. 10, 16: Lk. 10, 3. ¶ Wulfes camb, comb wolf's thistle; chamæleon, Herb. 26: Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. Wulfes fest, fist wolf's fist, toadstool, mushroom; lupi crepitus, fungus. Wulfes tæsel, wolf's thistle or teasel; lupi carduus, chamæleon alba, Herb. 152.

Wulf-heort WOLF-HEARTED, cruel; lupinum cor habens, atrox, Cd. 178.

Wulf-hole a wolf's hole or den; lupinarium, Cot. 121.

WULL, es; n. q. [Plat. wull, wulle, wulf: Dut. wol, wolle f: Frs. wille, wlle, ulle f: Ger. wolle f: Not. der den sne tuot also uuolla qui dat nivem ut lanam, Ps. 147, 16: Moes. wulla: Dan. uld c: Swed. Icel. ull f: Bret. ulven f: Ir. Gael. olann, olunn f. wool; olla adj. woollen: Russ. wolna, welna: Bohm. wlna: Hind. wal] WOOL; lana:—Uawæscen wull unwashed wool, Elf. gl. Som. p. 80. Se wæg wulles a wey of wool, L. pol. Edg. 8. Se selð snaw swa swa wulle qui dat nivem sicut lanam, Ps. 147, 5.

Wullen woollen, v. wyllen.

Wull-hnoppa WOOL-NAP; lanugo, villus, tomentum, Cot. 122.

Wull-tewestre A wool-carder or preparer; lanifica, Obs. Lun. 10, 25.

Wulmod A distaff; colus, Som.

Wul-wæga campana, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.

Wuman woman, v. wiman.

Wuna a custom, Bd. S. p. 494, 11, v. gewuna.

Wunanes a habitation, v. wunenes.

WU'ND, e; f. [Frs. wnde, vnde f: Dut. wond f: Plat. Ger. wunde f: Old Ger. uunta, uuunto: Moes. wund vulnus: Icel. und f. vulnus, plaga: Wel. gwan a prick, stab: Ir. Gael. gunta wounded] 1. A WOUND, sore, ulcer; vulnus, ulcer. 2. A wounding; vulneratio:—1. Wund wið wunde vulnus pro vulnere, Ex. 21, 25. Sloh Iob mid þære wyrstan wund struck Job with the worst sore, Job. p. 166, 31. Eal on anre wunde all in one sore, Job. p. 166, 32. Gehæled fram þære wunde healed of the wound, Bd. S. p. 512, 1. Wrað his wunda obligavit ejus vulnera, Lk. 10, 34. 2. On mine wunde ad meam vulnerationem, Gen. 4, 23.

Wúnd wounded, Ors. 3, 7, v. wúndian.

Wúndel, wúndl. A wound; vulnus, ulcus:—Wundela wounds, Herb. 176, 5.

Wunden wound, twisted, Cd. 95. —Wunden-locc wunden-lock, twisted or platted hair, Jdth. p. 22, 25; pp. of windan.

Wunder a wonder, Bt. R. p. 194, v. wundor.

Wunder-clofe Camphor; camphora, Som.

Wunderlic wonderful, Bt. 33, 4: 35, 5, v. wundorlic.

Wunderlice wonderfully, Bt. 33, 4, v. wundorlice.

Wúndian; ic wúndige; p. ode; pp. wúndad, gewúnded, wúnd; v. a. To WOUND, tear; vulnerare, lacerare:—Se þe mann wundað qui hominem vulnerat, Ex. 21, 12: Jos. 11, 6. He wund wæs ille vulneratus erat, Ors. 3, 7. Ungeheredre leoma toslitnyse wundade inaudita membrorum discerpitione lacerati, Bd. S. p. 479, 14. And eft he hym sende oðerne þeow, and hi þone on heafde gewundodon, Mk. 12, 4.

Wundne wounded, Bt. R. p. 159; ac. of part. wund.

Wundon wound, twisted; p. of windan.

WUNDOR, wonder, wundur, wonder; g. wundres; d. wundre; pl. nom. ac. wundru; n. [Plat. wunner, wonder n: Dut. wonder n: Ger. wunder n: Ker. in untrum in mirabilibus: Mons. vunter, uuuntar:

Dan. Swed. under n: Icel. undur n. prodigium, miraculum] A WONDER; miraculum, prodigium:—Þeah hit læsse wundor sie though it be a less wonder, Bt. 39, 3, Card. p. 330, 17. Nis þæt nan wundor that is no wonder, Bt. 30, 2: Deut. 1, 37. Wundrum scinað with wonders or wonderfully shines; mirifice splendet, Bt. R. p. 186. Synd þas wundru gefremode on him sunt hæc miracula edita in eo, Mt. 14, 2. Swa fela wundra swa tam multa miraculorum quam, Lk. 4, 23. Ic wirce wundru faciam miracula, Ex. 12, 12. On eallum minnum wundrum þe ic wirce in omnibus meis miraculis quæ faciam, Ex. 3, 20.

Wundor-full WONDERFUL, admirable; mirabilis, mirandus, Som.

Wundorfullice WONDERFULLY; mire, mirabiliter, Som.

Wundorlic, wunderlic; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Wonderful, wondrous; mirabilis, mirandus, mirus:—Hyt ys wundorlic on urum eagam id est mirabile in nostris oculis, Ps. 117, 22: Mt. 21, 42: Mk. 12, 11. Þæt ys wundorlic istud est mirum, Jn. 9, 30. He wearð þa swiðe ofþyrst for þam wundorlice slege erat valde sitiens propter istam mirandam cædem, Jud. 15, 18: Bt. 33, 4. Wundorlicra more wonderful, Bt. R. p. 176. Wundorlicost most wonderful, Ors. 2, 4.

Wundorlice, wunderlice; adv. In a wonderful manner, wonderfully; mire, mirum in modum:—Wundorlice afirhte mirum in modum terrefacti, Gen. 20, 8. Þæt ge witon hu wundorlice, &c. ut cognoscatis quam mire, &c. Ex. 11, 7.

Wundr a wonder, v. wundor.

WUNDRIAN, wundrigan; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. Sometimes governs a g. [Plat. wunnern: Dut. wonderen: Ger. wundern: Old Ger. uuunteron, uuonteron, uuuntarn: Dan. undre, undre sig to admire or wonder at a thing: Swed. undra to admire, wonder: Icel. undraz mirari. —wundor a wonder] To WONDER, to wonder at, to admire; mirari, obstupescere, mirificare:—Ic wat þæt ælc þara wile þæs wundrian I know that each of them will wonder at it, Bt. 39, 9, Card. p. 346, 9. Ongann ic wundrigan began I to wonder, Bt. 40, 1, Card. p. 360, 19.

Gif hwa wundrie hu hit gewurðan mihte þæt si quis miretur quomodo id fieri potuit ut, *Jud.* 15, ult. Ða wundrode he tum miratus est ille, *Mt.* 8, 10. Wundrode þæt folc his lare admiratus est populus ejus doctrinam, *Mt.* 7, 28. Ealle ge wundrigeað omnes vos miramini, *Jn.* 7, 21. Wundrodon, *Mt.* 19, 25: 21, 20: *Mk.* 6, 2. Wundrigende mirans, *Lk.* 24, 12.

j Wundrum; *adv.* [*d.* of wundor] *With wonders, wonderfully; mirifice, Cod. Exon.* 62 b, 20: *Cd.* 177, *Th.* p. 222, 28.

Wundrung, *e*; *f.* A WONDERING, astonishment; admiratio, stupor: — Hig wundredun mycelre wundrunge obstupuerunt magno stupore, *Mk.* 5, 42.

Wúnd-swaðe a wound-track, a scar; vulneris vestigium, cicatrix, *C. V. Ps.* 37, 5.

Wune practice, custom, *v.* gewuna.

Wunelic accustomed, *v.* gewunelic.

Wunelice commonly, *v.* gewunelice.

Wunenes, wunones, *se*; *f.* A dwelling, habitation; mansio, habitatio: — He him wunnesse stowe sealde ille ei mansionis locum dedit, *Bd. S.* p. 626, 13. Sealde him wunnesse dedit eis mansionem, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 18.

WUNIAN, awunian; *ic* wunige; *p.* ode; *pp.* gewunod; *v.* n. [*Plat.* wanen: *Dut.* wonen: *Ger.* wohnen: *Old Ger.* uuonan, uuonen, uuanen: *Dan.* boe: *Swed.* bo, wistas: *Icel.* búia habitare, incolere: *Scot.* to won, to win, to wyn to dwell; wonnyng, wyning a dwelling: *Dan.* vaaning *c.* a dwelling: *Swed.* wāning *f.* a dwelling. This word is closely related to buan] 1. To WON, dwell, inhabit, reside, rest; habitare, degere, morari. 2. To remain, stay, continue, be, exist; continuare, manere, durare, esse, consistere:—1. Westen wunian to inhabit a desert, *Cd.* 202, Ic wylle to dæg on þinum huse wunian volo hodie in tua domo morari, *Lk.* 19, 5. Wuna mid unc commorare cum nobis, *Lk.* 24, 29. God wunað on him Deus habitat inter eos, *Num.* 16, 3. To þam þæt we wunedon on þinum lande ut nos habitaremus in tua terra, *Gen.* 47, 4. Wunigeað on þam ylcan huse moremini in illa ipsa domo, *Lk.* 10, 7. Hig wunedon on

Galilea habitabant in Galilæa, *Mt.* 17, 22. 2. Wunian awa to aldre to remain throughout all ages, *Cd.* 220. He ana unawendendlic wuniað he alone remains unchangeable, *Bt.* 35, 5, *Card.* p. 258, 15.

Wunað on ecnesse manet in æternum, *Jn.* 8, 35. Hi wunedon oð þysne dæg mansissent ad hunc diem, *Mt.* 11, 23.

k Wunnen, wunnon laboured, fought, *v.* winnan.

Wunones a dwelling, *v.* wunenes.

Wun-stede, wun-stow a dwelling-place; mansionis locus, *Som.*

Wun-sum pleasant, *v.* wynsum.

Wununes a dwelling, *v.* wunenes.

Wunung, *e*; *f.* 1. A WONING, dwelling, habitation; mansio, habitatio. 2. An inner room, chamber; conclave: — 1. Sy wunung heora on west fiathabitatio eorum deserta, *Ps.* 68, 30. Wununge habban to have a dwelling, *L. Ethelr. Const. W.* p. 116, § 8. On feldlicum wunungum in campestribus habitationibus, *Jos.* 10, 40. 2. Ðu wirest wununge binnan þam arce tu facies conclavia intra arcam, *Gen.* 6, 14.

Wunung-stow a dwelling-place, a dwelling; mansionis locus, habitatio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Wuolde would, *Bt. R.* p. 151, for wolde, *v.* willan.

Wurættan To torment; torquere, vexare, *R. Mk.* 5, 7.

l Wurað wroth, angry; iratus, *C. Mt.* 27, 7, *v.* wrað.

Wuraðo wrath, anger; ira, *C. Mt.* 3, 7, *v.* wrað.

Wurcæð work, for wyrcað, *v.* wyrcan.

Wurcean to work, *Ors.* 5, 5, *v.* wyrcan.

Wurd a word, *Mt.* 26, 75, *v.* word.

Wurde, wurdon was, was made, *v.* weorðan.

Wurdlian to talk, *v.* wordlian.

Wurht, wurhton, for worhte, worhton worked, made; fecit, fecerunt, *v.* wyrcan.

Wurm a worm, *Deut.* 32, 24, *v.* wurm.

Wurma, wyrma, *an*; *m.* A shell-fish, from the juice of which they formerly dyed a purple colour; murex: — Wurman geblonden dyed purple, *Cod. Exon.* 60 a, 10.

Wurma-man A herb which dyes yellow; lutum herba, unde color luteus, *Som., Lye.*

Wurmille The herb origany or wild marjoram; origanum, *Som.*

Wurm-read [wurma a shell-fish, read red] Scarlet, crimson;

coccineus: — Wrað wurm-readne præd þæron circumligavit coccineum filum in illa, *Gen.* 38, 28. Ic geseah wurm-readne basing vidi coccineam chlamydem, *Jos.* 7, 21.

m Wurmsig, wurmsihtig, gewurmsmed, gewurms. Full of matter, suppurated; purulentus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Wurpan to cast, *Ex.* 4, 3: *Jos.* 4, 3: *Mt.* 15, 26: 17, 27: *Mk.* 4, 26: *Jn.* 6, 37: 8, 7: *Ex.* 1, 22, *v.* weorpan.

Wurpon cast, *v.* weorpan.

Wurst worst, *Deut.* 28, 59, *v.* wyrrest.

Wurt wort, herb, *v.* wyr.

Wurð worth, value; pretium, *Ex.* 21, 35: *Mt.* 27, 6, 7, 9: *Gen.* 44, 2: *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 12: *Jn.* 6, 7: *Gen.* 23, 6: *Ex.* 21, 34: *Deut.* 14, 25: 24, 7, *v.* weorð.

Wurð worth, worthy; dignus, *Lk.* 7, 7: 21, 36, *v.* wyrðe.

Wurðedon worshipped, *v.* wurðian.

Wurð-full WORTH-FULL, full worthy, honourable; reverendus, honorandus, dignus, *Deut.* 28, 58: *Lk.* 14, 8, *v.* weorð-full.

Wurð-fullice full worthily, honourably; digne, *v.* weorð-fullice.

n Wurð-fullnes, *se*; *f.* Full worthiness, honour; dignitas, *Som.*

Wurðian to worship, honour, *Ex.* 18, 20, *v.* weorðian.

Wurðian To perish; perire: — Ge wurðað peribitis, *Deut.* 4, 26, *v.* for-weorðan.

Wurðig worthy, *v.* weorðig.

Wurðigean to worship, *Cd.* 182, *Th.* p. 228, 24, *v.* weorðian.

Wurðing worship, *L. Presb.* 48, *v.* weorðung.

Wurð-leás WORTHLESS; pretii expers, nullius pretii, vilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Wurðlic worthy, estimable, *v.* weorðlic.

Wurðlice worthily, *v.* weorð-lice.

Wurðmetednes, *se*; *f.* [metod meted, adorned] A worthy work or invention; adinventio, *Ps.* 76, 12.

Wurð-mynd honour, dignity, *v.* weorð-mynd.

Wurðnes honour, *v.* weorðnes.

Wurðon be, *v.* weorðan.

Wurðra more worthy, *Cd.* 22, *v.* weorð.

Wurðscipe worship, honour, dignity, *v.* weorðscipe.

Wurðung worship, *v.* weorðung.

Wurðung-stow a place of worship, the tabernacle; adoratio-nis locus, *Lev.* 1, 1.

Wurt-mete [wyr a herb, méte

food] *Herb-meat, pottage*; *herbis confectus cibus, jusculum*: — *Wurt-mete mid meluwe jusculum cum farina, pulmentum, ptisanarium, polentum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*

° *Wurt-ruma a root, Mk. 11, 20, v. wyrtr-ruma.*

Wusa the river Ouse, v. Usa.

Wuso Little children; *filioli, R. Jn. 13, 33.*

Wussung instruction, Swith. Vit. v. wissung.

Wuta, for wiste knew, R. Mk. 7, 24, v. witan.

Wuta, an; m. 1. A wise man, senator; *sapiens. 2. A witness*; *testis*:—*1. Past. pref: C. Mt. 21, 23. 2. C. Mt. 26, 60, v. wita.*

Wutan let us, C. Mt. 27, 49: Bt. 35, 6, C., v. utan.

Wuðuuta, for uðuuta or uðwita a prophet.—Wuðuuto scribes; *scribæ, C. Mk. 12, 35.*

Wutung, e; f. An instinct; *instinctus, Som.*

Wyc a village, v. wic.

Wyd wide, Mt. 7, 13, v. wid.

Wyda in a wood, Bt. 38, 2, for wuda, v. wudu.

Wyder-standan to withstand; *resistere, Ps. 16, 9, v. wiðer-standan.*

Wyderu Withering, dryness; *marcor, ariditas, Som.*

Wydewe a widow, Gen. 38, 14, v. wuduwe.

Wyel a slave, servant, Ex. 20, 17, v. weal.

Wygracestrescir Worcestershire, Chr. 1041, v. Wigeraceaster.

WYL, wyll, well, es; m. also wylle, an; f. wylla, an; m. [Frs. walle f. a well, spring: Plat. well, quell f. born, quick-born: Dut. wel, born, bron f. a spring: Ger. quelle f. a spring; welle f. a wave: Not. cheh-prunno a spring; uello, uulla fluctus: Swed. källa f. a fountain; källsprång m. the spring or source of the fountain: Icel. kyll m. rivus] A WELL, fountain; *fons, scaturigo*:—*Pær wæron twelf wyl-las, Ex. 15, 27. Wætersprync-wylla of water-spring wells, Cd. 192. Se Hælend sæt æt þam wylle, Jn. 4, 6. Hluttera wella wæter hi drun-con they drank water of pure wells. Iacobes wyl Jacobi fons, Jn. 4, 6. Wyll forð-ræsendes wæteres fons pro-ruentis aquæ, Jn. 4, 14. Wæs wyl upp yrnende erat fons exortus, Bd. S. p. 478, 27. An wyll asprang of þære eorðan, Gen. 2, 6. Nu seo wylle and þæt wæter now the well and the water, Bd. S. p. 478, 29.*

Wylle aweolle a fountain bub-bled up, Bd. S. p. 625, 23. To þe þam willan ealles wisdomes becuman to come to thee the fountain of all wisdom, Bd. S. p. 649, 3. Mid þa halwendan wyllan fulluht-bæðes aðwoqe washed in the holy fountain of baptism, Bd. S. p. 552, 35: 582, 13. Mid þa wyllan að-wægen washed in the well, Bd. S. p. 551, 31. Mid þam wil-lan aþwægen washed in the well, Bd. S. p. 620, 33. Hlutt-re wyllan lucidi fontes, Bd. S. p. 520, 4. Wilnað heort to wyllan wætera desiderat cervus ad fontes aquarum, Ps. 41, 1.

° *Wyldan to wield, govern, v. weal-dan.*

Wylde Powerful, ruling; *potens, dominans, Ps. 18, 14, v. wild.*

Wylding, wylddingc. Rule, go-vernment; *regimen, domina-tio, L. M. Ps. 102, 22.*

Wyldre more powerful, v. wild.

Wyldst rulest, v. wealdan.

Wylege a basket, Mk. 8, 19, v. wilege.

Wylen a female slave, v. wyln.

Wylfen Of a wolf, wolfish; *lupinus, lupi instar, Som.*

Wyl-gesprync a well-spring, Bd. S. p. 605, 28, v. wyll-spring.

Wylisc Welsh, L. Wal. 6, v. Wilisc, Wælisc.

Wyll a well, Jn. 4, 14, v. wyl.

Wylla the will, v. willa.

WYLLAN, willan; *ic wolde, we woldon [Plat. Dut. willen: Ger. wollen: Ker. uuellan: Ot. uuolan: Moes. wiljan velle: Dan. ville: Swed. wilja: Icel. vilia: Slav. wola: Fr. vouloir: It. volere: Grk. βουλομαι.—willa a wish] To WILL, wish*; *velle*:—*Se Hælend cwæð; ic wylle, beo ge-clænsed, Mt. 8, 3. Gyf þu wylt, þu myht me geclænsian, Mt. 8, 2. Swa swa þu wilt so as thou wilt, Bt. 33, 4. Bide me swa hwæt swa þu wylle, Mk. 6, 22. Wylst þu þæt fyr cume of heofone, Lk. 9, 54. Gif he wille si velit, Mt. 27, 43. Sam he wille, sam he nylle whether he will or will not, Bd. S. p. 623, 4. We wyllað volumus, Mt. 12, 38. We willen we will or wish, Bt. 40, 7. Sam we wil-lan, sam we nyllan whether we will or will not, Bt. 34, 12. Wylle ge vultis vos, Mk. 15, 9. Peah hi willon though they would, Bt. 35, 4. He wolde he would, Bt. 39, 12. Gif he wolde if he would, Bt. 16, 4. We woldon volebamus, Nic. 21. Swa hwæt swa hig*

woldon quodcunque voluerunt, Mt. 17, 12.

° *Wylle-burne a well-brook, a well-spring, Cd. 12.*

Wylle-cæse watercress, v. wil-le-cerse.

Wyllen, wullen. WOOLLEN; laneus:—*Heo næfre linenum hræglum brucan wolde, ac wyl-lenum illa nunquam lineis vesti-mentis uti voluit, ac laneis, Bd. S. p. 588, 6: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*

Wylle-stream A well-stream, a river; *e fonte rivus*:—*Wylle-streamas rivers, Cod. Exon. 57 a, l. ult.*

Wyllic Of a well or fountain; *fontanus, Cot. 89, 180.*

Wyll-spring A WELL-SPRING, a fountain; *fons, scaturigo*:—*Feower ean of anum wyll-sprynge þe gað four rivers which go from one fountain, Elf. T. p. 25. Wyll-springas or wil-springas þære mice-lan niwelnyse fontes magnæ abyssi, Gen. 7, 11: 8, 2.*

WYLM, weolm, welm, wælm, es; m. [Plat. Dut. walm m. steam, vapour: Plat. Ger. qualm m; the same word as walm, only distinguished by the prefixed superfluous q. The Ger. walm; m is only used in some provinces: Ker. walm fervor animi: Dan. qualme c. vapour, steam; walmue c. poppy; papaver: Swed. qwalm n. suffocating vapour: Icel. vella f. fervour; æstus; from vella ebullire, scatere] 1. Heat, fervour, fire, a raging; fervor, calor, ignis, æstus. 2. Heat of mind, zeal, anger, rage, feud; ira, furor:—*1. Wylm þæs wæfran liges heat of the surrounding flame, Cd. 185. Wylme gesealde to the fire gave, Cd. 91. Hleowan to wylme to bubble with heat, L. In. 78. Bryne welme bidan to abide scorching heat, Cd. 213. Gedufan in þone deopan wælm to dive into the deep fire, Cd. 213. Fyres wylm fire's heat, Cd. 183. Flor is on welme floor is on fire, Cd. 213. Ge-stilde seo sæ fram þam wylme quievit pontus a fervore, Bd. S. p. 542, 3. 2. Beswungen mid þam welme þære hat-heortnesse scourged with the heat of the anger, Bt. 37, 1: Bt. R. p. 187. Hyge wælm ofteah rage drew off the mind; mentem ira distraxit, Cd. 47. Þurh wælm per furorem, ze-lum, Bd. S. p. 491, 30. Of wylme ex furore, Bd. S. p. 490, 13. Mid miclum wylme onstýred with great rage ex-cited, Bd. S. p. 477, 41.*

- Heaðo wylmas *high or deadly feuds*, *Cd.* 149.
- Wylm-hat *burning hot*; *calore ardens*, *Cd.* 121.
- WYLN; *g. d. ac.* wylne; *pl. nom.* *g. ac.* wylna; *d.* wylnum; *f.* [weal a slave] *A female slave*; *famula, ancilla*:—Heo ys þyn wyln, *Gen.* 16, 6: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *R.* 86. Ado þas wylne heonon, ne byð þære wylne sunu soðlice yrfenuma mid minum bearne Isaace, *Gen.* 21, 10, 13. Ic let mine wylne to þe *dimisi meam ancillam ad te*, *Gen.* 16, 5: *Ex.* 20, 17. Alædde aweig þa wylne *abduxit ancillam*, *Gen.* 21, 14. Se þe slicð his wylne *ille qui percusserit ejus ancillam*, *Ex.* 21, 20, 31. Wylna *ancilla, ancillas*, *Gen.* 20, 14. Nabbon ge wylna ne habete vos *ancillas*, *Lev.* 25, 44.
- Wylpen *The goddess of war*; *Bellona*, *Som.*
- Wyl-spring *a well-spring*, *v.* wyll-spring.
- Wylst wishest, *v.* wyllan.
- Wylsumnes *devotion*, *v.* willsumnes.
- Wylt wilt, *v.* willan.
- Wylt rules, *Bt.* 5, 3, *v.* wealdan.
- Wylð boils, flows, *Ors.* 1, 1, *v.* weallan.
- WYN; *g. d. ac.* wynne; *pl. nom.* *g. ac.* wynne; *d. um*; *f.* [Plat. *wunne f. gaudium*: *Frs. Het. winna gaudium*: *Ger. wonne f.* *Old Ger. wunne f.* *Ot. Not. uuunna*: *Ker. uuunni-lust voluptas*: *Wil. uuunna des euuegen libes gaudium æternæ vitæ. Adelung refers to the Swed. wän beautiful, fine, pleasant*; *wän m. a friend*] *Joy, pleasure, delight*; *gaudium, jubulum, jubilatio*:—Heh-selda wyn *joy of thrones*, *Cd.* 213. Ic wolde agan me geweld wuldres and wynne *I would obtain for myself power of glory and of delight*, *Cd.* 217. Neoman to wynne *to take to delight*, *Cd.* 217. Wynna of delights, *Cd.* 45. Wynnum *cum gaudiis, inter gaudia*, *Cod. Exon.* 44 b, 7. Hægstealdra wyn *joy of bachelors*, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 111, 28. On wynne *in delight*, *Cd.* 19, *Th.* p. 23, 29. Worulde wynnum *in world's joys*, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 277, 27.
- Wyndel, wyndle *a wound*, *L. Presb.* 23, *v.* wundel.
- Wynde-loccas *platted locks*, *Cot.* 34, *v.* wunden, &c.
- Wyn-dream *Rejoicing with delight, exultation, great joy*; *jubilatio, exultatio, jubulum*, *Ps.* 46, 5: 150, 5.

- Wyndrian *to wonder*, *Bt.* 32, 2, *v.* wundrian.
- Wyndwiað *shall blow*; *ventilabimus*, *C. T. Ps.* 43, 7, *v.* awyndwian.
- Wyn-leás *Joyless, unpleasant*; *gaudii expers, injucundus*, *Cd.* 43.
- Wyn-lic *Joylike, joyous, pleasant*; *jucundus, suavis, amœnus*, *Cd.* 23.
- Wyn-lond *a pleasant land*; *amœna terra*, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 6.
- Wyn-lust [lust delight] *great pleasure, delight*; *voluptas*, *Med. Quadr.* 1, 8: *L. Eccl. pref.*
- Wynnað labour; *laborant*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 154, *v.* winnan.
- Wynnung, e; *f.* Cockle, darnel; *zizania*, *Som.*
- WYNSTRE; *def. se wynstra* [*Frs. winstere sinister*: *Old Ger. uuinister left*; *sinister*: *Tat.* 33, 3, *ni uiizze thin uuinistra uuas thin zesuuu tuo nesciat tua sinistra quid tua dextra faciat*, *v. Wachter, sub winster*: *Dan. venstre left*: *Swed. wänster, wenstre, wänstra left*: *Icel. vinstri sinister*] *The left*; *sinister*:—He hefde his wynstran hand ofer, &c. *levavit ejus sinistram manum super, &c.*, *Gen.* 48, 14. Abræd his swurd mid his wynstran handa *distinxit ejus gladium cum ejus sinistra manu*, *Jud.* 3, 21: *Deut.* 5, 32. Gesettan on wynsteran healfe *collocare a sinistra parte*, *Mt.* 25, 33. Him wæs gelice gewylde his wynstre and his swiðre *ei erat similiter in potestate ejus sinistra et ejus dextra*, *Jud.* 3, 15: *Mt.* 6, 3.
- Wynsum; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re*; *comp. ra, re*; *sup. ast, est*; *adj.* [wyn pleasure] *Pleasant, winsome, delightful, sweet, grateful, prosperous*; *jocundus, lætus, gratus, jucundus, dulcis*:—To brucenne wynsum *ad comedendum gratus*, *Gen.* 2, 9. Me wynsum wæs *mihi dulce, jucundum erat*, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 27. Min geoc ys wynsum *meum jugum est suave*, *Mt.* 11, 30. Drihtne wynsum *onsægednys Domino gratum sacrificium*, *Ex.* 29, 18. Hwæt þincð þe wynsumes *quid videtur tibi jucundi, grati*? *Bt.* 27, 4. To wynsumum *stence in gratum odorem*, *Lev.* 1, 9. Micle þe wynsumre *much the more pleasant*, *Bt.* 23: 34, 5. Wereda wynsumast of bands most joyous, *Cd.* 32. Lareow se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 3.

- Wynsumian *to rejoice, exult, v.* winsumian.
- Wynsumlice; *adv.* *Pleasantly, merrily*; *jucunde, suaviter*, *Bt.* 24, 3.
- Wynsumnes, se; *f.* [wynsum pleasant] 1. *Pleasantness, winsomeness, sweetness, exultation, delight*; *jocunditas, exultatio, amœnitas, suavitas*. 2. *Devotion, dedication*; *devotio*:—1. Wynsumnisse *orcerd amœnitatis, deliciarum hortus*, *Eden, Gen.* 2, 8. Stow þære winsumnysses *locus deliciarum*, *Eden, Gen.* 2, 10. Þære wynsumnysses *bræðsuavitatis odor*, *Gen.* 8, 21. 2. Wynsumnes *gebada devotio orationum*, *Bd. S.* p. 609, 5. Mid wynsumnysses *heortan cum devotione cordis*, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 23.
- Wyppedes-fleot [fleot a bay, Wyppedes of Wypped] WIPPEDFLEET; Wippedi *æstuarium in agro Cantiano, ubi Hengestus et Æsca, duces Saxonum, Britannos fugavit amisso interea præfecto suo Wippedo, unde nomen loci*, *Chr.* 465.
- Wyr work, *v.* weorc.
- WYRCAN, wyrcean, wircan, wircean, gewyrcean; *ic wyrce, wirce*; *þu wyrcest, wircest*; *he wyrceð, wirceð*; *we wyrcað, wircað*; *p. ic, he worhte*; *þu worhtest*; *we worhton*; *pp. geworht*; *v. a.* [Plat. *Dut. werken*: *Ger. wirken*: *Old Ger. uuerhon, uuerchon, uuerkon, uuirchen, uuirken*: *Moes. waurkjan, gawaurkjan operari*: *Dan. virke*: *Swed. werka to work, to operate*: *wirka to embroider with a needle, to weave*; *yrka to exercise a trade*: *Icel. verka operari, opus facere*.—weorc work] 1. *To work, labour*; *operari, laborare*. 2. *To do, make, form, produce, construct, build*; *facere, fabricare, ædificare*. 3. *To institute, appoint, celebrate*; *instituere, inire, celebrare*:—1. Niht cymð þonne nan man wyrcean ne mæg, *Jn.* 9, 4. He axode hwæt hig wyrcean cuðon *interrogavit quid illi operari scirent*, *Gen.* 47, 3. Gað and wircað *ite et opera facite*, *Ex.* 5, 18. Ga and wyrce to dæg *ito et operare hodie*, *Mt.* 21, 28. Land or eorðan wyrcean *terram elaborare, colere*, *Gen.* 2, 5: 3, 23: 9, 20. 2. Ic þas þing wyrce *ego has res facio*, *Mt.* 21, 24, 27: *Lk.* 20, 8. Wyrcest þu þas þing *facis tu istas res*, *Mt.* 21, 23: *Lk.*

20, 2. Ic worhte earce *construxi arcam*, *Deut.* 10, 3: 11, 5. Þa bredu þe ic worhte *tabulas quas feceram*, *Deut.* 10, 5. Sawl and lichoma wyrcað anne mon soul and body make a man, *Bt.* 34, 6. Wircan gildene celf, gegoten cealf *fabricare aureum vitulum, fusilem vitulum*. Wircan sæd, wæstm *producere semen, fructum*, *Gen.* 1, 11, 12: *Lk.* 8, 8. Wirc þe nu ænne arc, *Gen.* 6, 14, 15, 16. Ic wyrce maran berenu *ædificabo majora horrea*, *Lk.* 12, 18. 3. Wyrcean gemot, gesomnunga or geþinges *indicere concilium, consilium capere, inire*, *Mt.* 27, 1, 7: *Mk.* 15, 1. Wyrcean geþeaht ongean *capere consilium adversus*, *Mt.* 12, 14. Wyrcean gebeorscipe *facere cœnam, instituere convivium*, *Jn.* 12, 2. Wyrcean Eastro *celebrare Pascham*, *Mt.* 26, 18.

^uWyrce-sacu a worker of strife, a calumniator; qui excitat lites, altercator, *Som.*

Wyrnes, se; f. A working; operatio:—Wundra wyrnes *miraculorum operatio*, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 1: 538, 39. Þurh godcunde wyrnysse *per divinam operationem*, *Bd. S.* p. 550, 16.

WYRD, gewyrd, e; f. [Hence *Doug. Werdes: Chau. Wierdes the Fates*.—word what is spoken or decreed; *verbum, et κατ' ἐξοχὴν το* *verbum, scilicet quod fatus est, sive decrevit Deus*] 1. Fate, fortune, destiny, an event; *fatum, fortuna, eventus, rerum ordo, cursus naturæ, series eventuum*. 2. The Fates; Fata, *Parcæ*:—1. Þios wandriende wyrd we wyrd hatað this varying fortune we call fate; hic vagus ordo rerum, nos *fatum vocamus*, *Bt.* 39, 6, *Card.* p. 336, 20. Þæt þæt we wyrd hatað, þæt bið Godes weorc that which we call fate, that is God's work, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 336, 7. Gif seo wyrd hweorfan mot if fortune may change, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 12. Winnan wið þa wyrd to contend with fortune, *Bt.* 20, *Card.* p. 108, 12. Ic wille secgan þæt ælc wyrd bio god I will say that every fortune is good, *Bt.* 40, 1. Hwæt wenst þu be þære godan wyrde what thinkest thou concerning the good fortune, *Bt.* 40, 2, *Card.* p. 362, 8. Wyrde bidan to abide fate, *Cd.* 119. Wenan þære wyrde to expect the event, *Bt. R.* p. 168. Wyrda wal-

dend ruler of destinies, *Cd.* 163. 2. Wyrda gesceaft the Fates' decrees; *Fatorum decreta*, *Cd.* 178. Wyrda gerynu *mysteria of the Fates; Fatorum arcana*, *Cd.* 179: 202.

^vWYRDAN; p. de; v. a. [Plat. verdoon: *Dut.* verdoen: *Frs.* werda: *Old Ger.* verwarten *corrumpere*] To corrupt, violate, destroy, infringe, harm; *corrumpere, fœdare, violare*:—His eagan bregþ wyrde *ejus oculi palpebram fœdaverat*, *Bd. S.* p. 611, 18. Gif hwa Cris-tendom wyrde *si quis Christianismum corruperit*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 2. Gif hwa Godes lage oððe folc lage wyrde if any one violate God's law or peoples' law, *L. N. Presb.* 46: *L. pol. Cnut.* 14, 80, v. awer-dan.

Wyrd-gesceapum By chance; fortuito, *Cot.* 82.

Wyrdnes, se; f. Order, appointment; *ordo*, *Bt.* 39, 5.

Wyrd-scipas comitia, *Ben.*

Wyrd-writere A writer of events, an historian; *eventuum scriptor, historicus*, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 17, 1.

Wyregung, wyrgung, e; f. A cursing; *maledictio*, *L. Ps.* 108, 17, v. wirginis.

Wyrest worst, v. wyrrest.

Wyrfst returnest; redeas, *Bt. R.* p. 185, v. hweorfan.

Wyrgednes a curse; *maledictio*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 37: *Ps.* 108, 16, v. wirginis.

Wyrgian to curse, v. wirgian.

Wyrging a cursing, v. wyregung.

WYRHTA, gewyrhta, an; m. [*Dut. Ger.* werker m. one who works; particularly used in compound words, as handwerker a handicraftsman, a mechanic, &c.] A WRIGHT, an artificer, a maker, workman, labourer; *operarius, opifex, faber, artifex*:—Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metys, *Mt.* 10, 10: *Lk.* 10, 7: *Bt.* 14, 1. Ealra gescefta wyrhta maker of all creatures, *Cd.* 226. Ut-eode ahyrian wyrhtan on his wingeard, *Mt.* 20, 1. Sendan wyrhtan to hys ripe *mittere operarios in ejus messum*, *Mt.* 9, 38: *Lk.* 10, 2. Gewor-denre gecwydrædenne þam wyrhtum *facta conventionem cum operariis*, *Mt.* 20, 2.

Wyrian to curse, *Mt.* 5, 11, v. wirgian.

Wyrig-cwydol ill-tongued, foul-mouthed; *maledicus*, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 1.

Wyrigung, e; f. A cursing; *maledictio*, *Som.*

^wWyrhte A wright, workman; *operarius*, *C. Mt.* 6, 1.

Wyrines a curse, *Bd. S.* p. 504, 4, v. wirginis.

Wyrld-writere A writer about the world, a geographer; *orbis descriptor, geographus*, *Som.*

WYRM, worm, wurm, es; m. [*Plat.* worm m: *Dut.* worm, wurm m: *Ger.* wurm m: *Old Ger.* uuurm, uuorm *vermis, serpens*: *Moes.* waurm *serpens*: *Dan.* orm c. *vermis*: *Swed.* orm m. *serpens*: *Icel.* ormr m. *serpens, anguis*: *It.* verme m] 1. A WORM; *vermis*. 2. A serpent, reptile; *serpens*:—1. Þar hyra wyrme ne swylt, and fyr ne byð acwenced, *Mk.* 9, 44, 46, 48. Wyrme þe borað treow *vermis qui perforat arbores, teredo, termes*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60. 2. Wyrmes geþeaht *serpent's council*, *Cd.* 28. Windað ymbe wyrmas *serpents wind round*, *Cd.* 216. Wearp hine on wyrmes lic cast him into a serpent's body; *proiecit se in serpentis corpus*, *Cd.* 25.

Wyrme warm; *calidus*, v. wearm.

Wyrma a shell-fish; *murex*, v. wurma.

Wyrma-man a herb which dyes yellow, v. wurma-man.

Wyrman; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [*wearm warm*] To WARM, to make hot; *calefacere*:—Wyrme hine *calefaciebat se*, *Mk.* 14, 54: *Jn.* 18, 25. Wyrmdon hig *calefaciebant se*, *Jn.* 18, 18.

Wyrmeende *calefaciens*, *Mk.* 14, 67.

^xWYRM-cynn The worm kind; *serpentum genus*, *Lk.* 11, 12.

Wyrmealla, wyrmealla wild marjoram, v. wurmille.

Wyrme-galdere, wyrme-galere an enchanter of s-rpents; *serpentum incantator*, *Martyr.* 9, *Jul.*: *Cot.* 120, 129.

Wyrme-hælsere a worm-diviner, v. wyrme-galdere.

Wyrms, worms, es; m. Corrupt matter, corruption; *tabes, sanies, virus, pus*:—Iob as-cræp þone wyrms of his lice mid anum *crocscarde*, *Job.* p. 166, 33: *Dial.* 2, 26: *Elf. gr. Som.* 8, 13.

Wyrme-sele a hall of serpents; *serpentum domus*, *Jdth.* p. 23, 13.

Wyrms-hræcing reaching or spitting matter; *tabis excreatio, phtisis*, *Ben., Lye.*

Wyrmsig, wyrmihtig full of matter; *purulentus, tabidus*, *Cot.* 151: *R.* 17, v. wurmsig.

Wyrme-þrowend A worm, serpent,

a scorpion; serpens, scorpio, Som.

WYRM-wyrt *Wormwood*; absinthium, Som.

WYRNAN; p. de. [v. cognate words in warian] To WARN, forbid, refuse, hinder, deny, guard; prohibere, vetare, impedire, denegare:—Hie wyrnan þohton they thought to deny, Cd. 145. Ne us wyrnð þæt we yfel don nor hinders us that we do evil, Bt. 41, 4. He eow nyle wyrnan he will not refuse you, Bt. 42. Ne wyrn þu him ne renue tu ei, Mt. 5, 42. Gif þu þam frum-garan bryde wyrnest if thou to the patriarch (his) wife deny, Cd. 126. Þæt þu him þines godes wyrne ut tu ei tui boni (participationem) deneges, Deut. 15, 7. Gif he him rihtes wyrnde si ille ei jus denegaverit, L. Athelst. 3: Ors. 1, 7.

Wyrnes, se; f. Crookedness, naughtiness; pravitas, Som.

WYRP A throw, cast, stroke; jactus, ictus, a lapide projecto:—Anes stanes wyrp lapidis jactus, Lk. 22, 41. Wearð hire mid anum wyrpe an ribb forod erat ei uno ictu costa fracta, Ors. 4, 6.

Wyrpan to cast, turn, Bd. S. p. 616, 34: 620, 12: Deut. 7, 15, v. weorpan.

Wyrre for a war; propter bellum, Chr. 1118: 1119, v. uerre.

WYRREST, wyrst; def. se wyrresta; seo, þæt wyrreste; adj. [sup. of yfel] WORST; pessimus:—Eallra þinga wyrrest worst of all things, Bt. 38, 4. Swa byð þysse wyrrestan cneôresse ita fiet huic pessimæ generationi, Mt. 12, 45. Nan man of þisse wires-tan cneoesse nullus homo ex hac nequissima generatione, Deut. 1, 35. Sloh mid wyrstan wund percussit cum pessimo vulnere, Job. p. 166, 31.

WYRS; adv. [comp. of yfele] Worse:—Gyt wyr licode still pleased worse, Bt. 16, 1, Card. p. 76, 19. Hit þe wyrse ne mæg hreowan it cannot worse grieve thee, Cd. 38. Fryð wyrse gehalden peace worse preserved, L. Athelst. II. pref: L. Edg. Conf. 8: Bt. R. p. 152.

WYRSE; adj. comp. of yfel [Moes. wairs: Swis. wirs, wirsch, wirser: Frs. wra worse: Dan. værre worse: Swed. värre worse: Icel. verri worse] WORSE; pejor, deterior, nequior:—Wyrse and wyrse worse and worse, Bd. S. p.

611, 24. Se slite bið þe wyrse fissura fit pejor, Mt. 9, 16. Ne wearð wyrse dæd nor was there a worse deed; non erat pejor factum, Cd. 28. Þæt þe wyrse bið quod deterius est, Jn. 2, 10. Me þær wyrse gelamp then worse befell me; mihi inde pejor accidit, Cd. 217. He awende hit to wyrsean þinge he turned it to a worse thing, Cd. 14. Ne bið no þy bettran, ac þy wyrsean would not be the better, but the worse, Bt. 39, 11, Card. p. 352, 12. Wurðað þæs mannes ytemestan wyrsean þonne þa ærran fiunt hujus hominis ultima deteriora quam priora, Mt. 12, 45.

WYRS-hræcing a spitting of matter, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57, v. wyrms-hræcing.

WYRSIAN; p. ode; pp. od. To become worse, to wax worse; pejor, deterior fieri:—Sio wund wyrseað the wound becomes worse, Past. 21, 2. Aa hit wyrseode it ever became worse, Chr. 1086.

WYRSLIC; comp. ra, re; adj. Vile, wicked; vilis, Cod. Exon. 111 a, 5.

WYRST worst, Job. p. 166, 31, v. wyrrest.

WYRST the wrist, v. wrist.

WYRST art, becomest, v. weorðan.

WYRS-us-spiung, for wyrms-us-spiung. A casting up or spitting of matter; tabis exscreatio, phthisis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.

WYRT, e; f. [Plat. oort n. herba; oorthof m. a garden for vegetables: Ger. w ürze f. spices: Old Ger. wurze omnis generis herba: Lip. wiste holera; wurti herba: Rab. vurs olus: Tat. 73, 2, thas minnista allero uuurzo minimum omnibus oleribus, i. e. mustard: Dan. urt a herb: Swed. ört f. herb, plant, vegetable: Icel. urt, jurt f. herba, v. ort-geard] 1. WORT, a herb, plant, a general name for all sorts of herbs, scented flowers, and spices; herba, olus. 2. A root; radix:—1. Seo wyrt weox, Mt. 13, 26. Sumra wyrta of some herbs, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 13. Ge þe teoðiað ælce wyrte vos qui decimatis quodvis olus, Lk. 11, 42. God geworhte heofenan and eorðan, and eall gærs, and wyrhta, Gen. 2, 4, 5. Þære eorðan wyrta terræ herba, Gen. 3, 18. Wyrta sæd-bere herba semen ferentes, Gen. 1, 29. Bleda wyrta Germina herbarum, Ps. 36, 2.

Ealra wyrta mæst omnium olerum maximum, Mt. 13, 32: Mk. 4, 32. 2. Stode wudu-beam wlitig, se wæs wyrtum fæst, beorht on blædum, &c. stood a goodly forest-tree, which by roots was firm, bright in boughs, &c. Cd. 199.—Wyrta-gemong a mixing of herbs, R. Jn. 12, 3, v. wyrt-gemang.—Wyrte-bed a wort-bed, a herb-bed; pulvinus, Herb. 7, 1.—Wyrte-box a herb or perfume-box; aromatum theca, Lye.—Wyrte-bræðas sweet herbs, spices; herbae odoriferae, aromata, Som., Lye.—Wyrte-drenc A herb-drink, a purgative; herbis confecta potio, catharticon:—Wyrte-drenc wið atre herbis confecta potio contra venenum, antidotum, Cot. 2.—Wyrte-forboren herbis incantatus, L. M. 1, 45, idem fortasse quod Gall. enherbe.—Wyrte-gælstre an enchantress by herbs, enchantments; per herbas incantatrix, veneficia, Obs. Lun. 5.—Wyrte-geard, wyrt-gyrd a wort-yard, an orchard, C. Ps. 143, 16, v. ort-geard.—Wyrte-gemang, wyrte-gemanc [gemang a mixture] a mixture of herbs, spices, perfumes; herbarum collectio, commixtio, myxaria, aromata, Mk. 16, 1: Lk. 23, 56: 24, 1.—Wyrte-gyrd a herb-yard, a garden, v. wyrt-geard.

WYRT wort, unfermented beer, v. wert.

WYRÐ worth, value; pretium, L. Hloth. 3: Mt. 26, 9, v. weorð.

WYRÐ is, becomes, shall be, v. weorðan.

WYRÐAN to be, become, Bt. 40, 3: R. p. 137, 33, v. weorðan.

WYRÐE, weorðe; comp. re, ra; sup. ost; adj. [weorð worth] WORTHY, honourable, estimable, worth, deserving, liable to; dignus, honorabilis; dignus juxta leges, promeritus:—Ne eom ic wyrðe þæt þu ingange under mine þecene, Mt. 8, 8: Mk. 1, 7: Lk. 3, 16: 7, 6: 15, 19, 21: Jn. 1, 27. Hwa ys wyrðe? Mt. 10, 11, 13. Forgifenyssse wyrðe, Gen. 4, 13. Lofes wyrðe worthy of praise, Bt. 20: 24, 4. Wyrðe hys metys, Mt. 10, 10. Wites wyrðe worthy of punishment, Bt. 38, 6: 39, 2, 9. Mæg hine gedon weorðne may make him honourable, Bt. 27, 1. Þæt ge wurðe syn þæt, Lk. 21, 36. Ne synt wyrðe non sunt digni, Mt. 22, 8. Folc-rihtes wyrðe worthy of the people's right, L. Edg. pol. 1. Dagen-weres

wyrðe *worthy of or liable to a Thane's were or fine, L. Conc. Ænh.* 2. Anfealdre lade wyrðe *worthy of a simple defence, L. Cnut. pol.* 20. Woldest þu deman wites wyrðran *wouldest thou judge more worthy of punishment, Bt.* 38, 6: 27, 2. Ðæt he sie his geferena weorðost *that he is of his companions most worthy, Bt.* 24, 2, *Card.* p. 126, 19.

^dWyrðeð *is, is made, v. weorðan.* Wyrð-full *full of worth, v. weorð-full.*

Wyrð-fullice *full worthily, honourably, R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. weorð-fullice.

Wyrðian *to honour, Cot.* 147, v. weorðian.

Wyrðing *A harrow; occa, Lye.*

Wyrð-land *plowed land, v. yrð-land.*

Wyrðlic *worthy, v. weorðlic.*

Wyrð-mynd *honour, v. weorð-mynd.*

Wyrðscipe *worship, honour, v. weorðscipe.*

Wyrðte *worth, price, L. In.* 59, v. weorð.

Wyrðung *an honouring, worship, v. weorðung.*

Wyrð-mete *wort-meat, pottage, v. wurt-mete.*

^eWyrð-ruma, wyrðt-ruma, an; *m.* [wyrð *a herb, rum room*] 1. *A root; herba spatium, radix.* 2. *Stock, origin; stirps, origo, principium:—* 1. Nu is seo æx asett to þæs treowes wyrð-ruman *nunc est securis posita ad arboris radicem, Lk.* 3, 9. Nabban wyrtrum or wyrtrum *non habere radicem, Mt.* 13, 6: *Mk.* 4, 6, 17: *Lk.* 8, 13. 2. Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe, of hwylcum wyrtrum ic acenned *si quid pertinet id ad te, de qua stirpe ego genitus sim, Bd. S. p.* 477, 28. Of wyrtrum besmitenysse acenned *ex radice pollutionis generatus, Bd. S. p.* 494, 38.

Wyrð-tun *an enclosure for herbs, a garden; herbarum septum, hortus, Jn.* 18, 1: 19, 41: *Lk.* 13, 19.

Wyrð-wád *the herb woad, v. wád.*

Wyrð - walian, wyrð - wælian; *p. ode; pp. od. To fix the roots, to root, plant, set; radices figere, radicari, plantare:—* Ongeliedde wyrð-wælæs[t] *hie introductos plantasti eos, Cant. Moys. Ex.* 15, 21. Ðu wirt - wæledest hig tu *plantasti eos, T. Ps.* 43, 3.

Ðu wyrð-walodes[t] *wirt-wala hys tu plantasti, radices eorum, T. Ps.* 79, 10, *Lye.*

^fWyrð-wala *A root; radix:—* Ðu wyrð - walodes[t] *wirt-wala hys tu plantasti radices eorum, T. Ps.* 79, 10.

Wyrð-weard *A plant-keeper, a gardener; olerum custos, hortulanus, Jn.* 20, 15.

Wyrð-wele *A root; radix, C. T. Ps.* 51, 5, *Lye.*

Wyrhta *a wright, a workman, v. wyrhta.*

Wyt we two, *Gen.* 13, 8, v. wit.

Wyðer-lecan *To deprive, bereave; privare, T. Ps.* 83, 13.

Wyðer - name [wiðer *against, name a taking*] *A counter distress; altera sive secunda captio vel districtio; districtio in districtorem, Lye.*

Wyðer-tihtle *A reprisal, recrimination; contraria accusatio, L. pol. Cnut.* 24. Calumnia, *L. Edw.* 1.

Wytle-wæga *The tongue of a balance; momentum, statumen trutinæ, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Wyxt *greatest; crescis, Gen.* 17, 6.—wyxð *grows; crescit, Mt.* 13, 32, v. weaxan.

Y

^gYbernia *Ireland, v. Yrland.*

Ycan, ycean; *p. ycte; pp. geyht to eke, increase; adjicere, augere, Ps.* 70, 15: *Bd. S. p.* 584, 15: 505, 16, v. ecan.

Yce, an. [*Ger. unke f. rana bombina Lin: Plat. utze, ütze a toad, rana bufo Lin.*] 1. *A frog; rana.* 2. *The sea-devil, like a frog; botrax, batrachus, i. e. rana marina, parruca:—* 1. *Cot.* 176. Ycan *frogs, Ps.* 104, 28. 2. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60: *Cot.* 155. Recensetur etiam inter partes corporis humani, nomine Botrax, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

Yddisc, ydisc. *Household stuff,*

property; supellex, Gen. 45, 20.

^hYdel *Leisure; otium, Mor. præc.* 61, *Lye.*

Ydel, &c. *idle, at leisure, vain, useless, Ex.* 20, 7: *Ps.* 23, 4: 38, 9, v. idel, &c.

Ydelnes *vanity, folly, idleness, Ps.* 25, 4: 30, 7: 38, 8, 15: 77, 37: 143, 5, 10, 13, v. idelnes.

Ydisc *property, v. yddisc.*

Ydl *idle, v. ydel.*

Yelding *delay, v. ylding.*

Yeldo *Cranes; grues, Cot.* 181, *Lye.*

Yfel, es; *n. [the n. of the adj. yfel evil, used as a noun]* 1.

EVIL, *misery, punishment; malum naturale, miseria, supplicium.* 2. *Malice, guilt, wickedness; malum morale, malitia, scelus:—* 1. Tacn þæs mæstan yfeles *a token of the greatest evil, Bt.* 38, 3. Treow ingehydes godes and yfeles *arbor scientiæ boni et mali, Gen.* 2, 9, 17. Onfon yfel *recipere malum, Lk.* 16, 25. Gildan god mid yfele *rependere bonum cum malo, Gen.* 44, 4. 2. Ðæs yfelan yfel *wickedness of the wicked; improbi nequitia, Bt.* 37, 3. Hwæt yfeles dyde þæs quid *mali fecit iste, Mt.* 27, 23:

Lk. 23, 22. Foreheald to yfele *proclivis ad nequitiam*, Gen. 8, 21. Alysian of yfele *liberare a malo*, Mt. 6, 13: Lk. 11, 4. Ealle þas yfelu *omnia hæc scelera*, Lk. 7, 23.

¹YFEL; *def.* se yfela, yfla; *seo*, þæt yfele, yfle; *comp.* wyrse; *sup.* wyrst, wyrrest; *adj.* [Plat. oewel, övel: Dut. euvel, evel: Frs. evel: Ger. uebel, übel: Isd. Ker. Ot. ubil, upil: Moes. ubils] EVIL, *bad, vile, wicked*; *malus, infelix, miser, pravus, scelestus*: — Þæt hit sie yfel wyrd *that it is evil fortune*, Bt. 40, 2. Yfel mann of yfelum gold-horde bryngð yfel forð, Mt. 12, 35. Se yfela þeowa *improbis servus*, Mt. 24, 48. Yfelne wæstm don *vilem fructum dare*, Lk. 6, 43. Afyr fram þe þone yflan ege *put away from thee the evil fear*, Bt. 6. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumað, Mk. 7, 21. Hyra weorc wæron yfele, Jn. 3, 19. Yfele men magon yfel don *wicked men can do evil*, Bt. 36, 7. Se yfla willa *the evil will*, *id.* Se anweald þara yfelena *the power of the wicked*, Bt. 36, 7. Witnian þa yfelan *to punish the wicked*, Bt. 41, 2. He gehælde manega of yfelum gastum *sanavit multos ab improbis spiritibus*, Lk. 7, 21. — Yfel-cund *evil kind, envious*; *malignus*, L. Ps. 14, 5. — Yfel-cweðende *evil speaking*, Ps. 36, 23. — Yfel-dæd *an evil deed*; *prava actio*, Ps. 34, 20. — Yfel-don *to do evil*, C. Jn. 18, 30. — Yfel - dysig *evil ignorance*; *stultus*. — Yfel-habban *to have or suffer evil*, Mt. 4, 24. — Yfel - hæbbende *afflicted*. — Yfel-sacan *to oppose with evil, to blaspheme*. — Yfel-sacung *blasphemy, reproach*, C. Ps. 93, 23. — Yfel-willan *to wish or intend evil*, Bt. 36, 6. — Yfel-willendnys *evil wishing, malice*, Ps. 51, 1. — Yfel-wilnian *to desire evil*; *malignare*, C. Ps. 82, 3. — Yfel-wyrcan *to do evil*, Bt. 38, 6. — Yfel-wyrda *evil-tongued*.

Yfele; *comp.* wyrse; *sup.* wyrrest; *adv.* [yfel evil] *Evil, evilly, miserably, badly, wickedly*; *male, i. e. misere, perperam*; *item male, i. e. improbe, sceleste*: — Min dohtor ys yfele gedreht, Mt. 15, 22. Boc yfele of Grecisce on Leden gehwyrfed *a book badly translated from Greek into Latin*, Bd. S. p. 648, 23. Yfele secgan or spreca *male*

dicere, obloqui, Elf. gr. Som. 37: Mk. 9, 39: Jn. 18, 23: Yfele don *male facere*, Gen. 44, 5: Mk. 3, 4.

^kYfelian, geyflian, yflian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* [yfel evil, an] *To do evil, to injure, hurt, afflict*; *malo afficere, affligere, injuriam facere, nocere, lædere*: — Þe oðre unscyldige yfelað *who shall injure others innocent*, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 18. Þe hine yfelode *who injured him*, Bt. 38, 6, Card. p. 320, 6: Bd. S. p. 583, 31. Hit is riht þæt mon yfelige þa yfelan *it is right that one afflict the wicked*, Bt. 38, 3. Yfele-don Cristene men *afflixerunt Christianos homines*, Bd. S. p. 476, 21.

Yfelic, yfellic. *Evil-like, bad*; *malus*, Gr. D. 1, 5.

Yfelnes, se; *f.* [yfel evil] EVILNESS, *evil, wickedness*; *malitia, malum, improbitas*: — Micel yfelnyss *ingens malitia, magna improbitas*, Gen. 6, 5. Ðu lufudest yfelnyss *dilexisti malum, scelus*, Ps. 51, 3: 35, 4.

Yfemest, yfmest, *for use-mest highest, uppermost*, Bt. 25; 33, 4, v. ufan-weard.

^lYfera [for ufera higher; *comp.* of up high] *Higher; superior*: — Yfera hus *an upper room, dining-room*, Cot. 176. Þæt cyng ah þone yferan *ut rex habeat superiorem, i. e. superioris conditionis hominem*, L. Edw. Guth. 4.

Yfla evil, v. yfel.

Yflian *to do evil*, v. yfelian.

Yfmest *uppermost*, v. yfemest.

Yfre over, above, v. ofer.

Yfter after, v. æfter.

Ygland *an island*, v. ealand.

Ygðelice easily, Ors. 2, 5, v. yðelice, eaðelice.

Yhte *Folded or wrapped together; complicatus*, Som.

Yl a porcupine, v. il.

YLC; *def.* se ylca; *seo*, þæt ylce; *g.* þæs, þære, þæs ylcan; *adj.* [v. ælc] *Same, the same, ILK*; *idem eadem, idem*: — Seo ylce boc *the same book*, Bd. S. p. 578, 16. He gebæd þa ylcan spræce *precatus est eundem sermonem*, Mk. 14, 39. Cweðende þæt ylce gebed *loquutus eandem orationem*, Mt. 26, 44. On þam ylcan rice *in eadem regione*, Lk. 2, 8. On þisse or þisre ylcan tide *in hac eadem hora*, Ex. 9, 18. Æfter þære ylcan wisan *after the same wise (manner)*; *secundum eundem modum, eodem modo*, L. pol. Alf. 38. Ðyssum ylcum tidum *in the*

same times; *his iisdem temporibus*, Bd. S. p. 621, 14.

^mYlc swa same as, even so, so; *ita*, Som.

Yld, eld age, time, men, Guthl. Vit. 2: Elf. T. p. 7: 8: Chr. 1004: Cd. 104, v. yldo.

YLDAN. [yld age] 1. v. a. *To delay, put off, postpone*; *differe, procrastinare, dissimulare*. 2. v. n. *To make delay, to tarry*; *tardare, morari*: — 1. Ne ylde he hit þa leng *nec distulit ille id diutius, &c.*, Bd. S. p. 512, 34. 2. Ða se brydguma ylde *dum sponsus moratus est*, Mt. 25, 5. Ða þe yldende wæron *qui tardi erant ad confitendum*, Bd. S. p. 630, 5: Ps. 39, 24.

Yldest; se yldesta; *seo*, þæt yldeste; *adj. sup.* [eald old] ELDEST, *oldest in age*; and as those advanced in age were generally the first or chief in authority and esteem, hence *first, head, chief, principal*; *natu maximus, antiquissimus, maximus, primus, princeps*: — Fram þam yldestan oð þone gingestan *a maximo natu ad minimum*, Gen. 44, 12. Yldest byrla *chief butler*; *primarius pincernarum*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. Hwylc hyra yldest wære *quisnam eorum maximus esset*, Lk. 9, 46: 22, 24. Ða yldestan *the eldest*, Cd. 80. Ða yldestan men *primarii viri, seniores, principes*, Ex. 34, 31: Deut. 25, 7: Gen. 50, 7. Ða yldestan setl *primi consessus, principales sedes*, Lk. 20, 46.

ⁿYlding, elding, eldung, e; *f.* *Delay, dallying, YIELDING, truce, leisure*; *mora, induciæ*: — Ne wæs þa ylding *nec erat mora*, Bd. S. p. 483, 31. Þæt ic yldinge onfo *to lifianne ut inducias accipiam vivendi, ut productionem vitæ accipiam*, Bd. S. p. 538, 34. He dyde sume lytle yldinge *he made some little delay*, Dial. 1, 12. Butan ænigre yldinge *without any delay*, Bd. S. p. 493, 30.

YLDU, yldu, e; *f.* *Often indeclinable in s.* [Heb. תולדה] *tulde generation, from ילד ild to bring forth, also what is brought forth*: Arab. مولد mwld, from ولد wld. — v. eald] 1. Age; ætas. 2. An age; sæculum, ævum. 3. Old age; senectus. 4. Men, seniority, elders, senators;

homines; *q. d. sæculum* degentes, senioritas, optimates:—1. Oð nigon and fiftig wintra minra yldo to nine and fifty years of my age, *Bd. S. p. 647, 32.* Ylde he hæfð ætatem ille habet, *Jn. 9, 21.* Lange ylde hæfde longam ætatem habuit, *Bd. S. p. 626, 35.* On þære ærestan yldo his lifes in prima ætate ejus vitæ, *Bd. S. p. 633, 32.* For þære micclan ylde propter magnam ætatem, *Gen. 48, 10: Lk. 3, 23.* 2. On þære forman ylde þissere worulde in the first age of this world, *Elf. T. p. 5.* On ure yldo in nostro sæculō, *Bd. S. p. 587, 32.* 3. Yldo ne derede age might not impair, *Cd. 23.* On tide ylde in tempore senectutis, *Ps. 70, 10.* On his ylde in ejus senecta, *Gen. 21, 7: 37, 3.* On hyre ylde in ejus senecta, *Gen. 21, 2: Lk. 1, 36.* On godre ylde in bona senecta, *Gen. 15, 15: 25, 8.* 4. Yldo bearn child of man, *Cd. 23.* Ylda æghwile every one of men; hominum quilibet, *Cd. 24.* Yldo ofer eorðan men on earth, *Cd. 163.* Yldum bringð brings to men, *Menol. F. 174: Chr. 1004.*

°Yldra *m*; 'seo, þæt yldre; *g.* yldran [*Arab. أبا*, wald a parent.—*comp. of eald old*] The ELDER, older; in *pl.* elders, parents; senior, major natu, prior; majores, parentes:—Hys yldra sunu wæs on æcere, *Lk. 15, 25.* Laban hæfde twa dohtra seo yldre hatte Lia, and seo gingre Rachel, *Gen. 29, 16.* Ure yldrena lage nostrorum seniorum legem, *Mt. 15, 2.* Ofer yldran supra seniores, *Ps. 118, 100.* Æfter yldrum after elders, (parents), *Cd. 56.* Hwæðer ys yldra uter est major? *Lk. 22, 27.* Se þe yldra ys ille qui major est, *Lk. 22, 26.*

Yldsta eldest, *v. yldest.*

Yldung delay, *v. ylding.*

Ylfete, ylfette [*In Upper Ger. the swan is called elbisich, elbescha: Mons. alpiz. In the Capitularia of Charlemagne, it is called etleha*] A swan; olor, cygnus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 62: Hexaem. 8.*

Ylfige A chatterer; garritor, *Som.*

YLP, *es*; *m.* An elephant; elephas:—Ylpes bile an elephant's snout, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.* Ylpas elephants, *Hexaem. 9, 5.*

°Ylpen, elpen; *adj.* Belonging to an elephant; elephantinus:—Ylpen ban elephant bone, ivory, *Somn. 95, 96.* Elpen-ban ivory, *Ps. 44, 10.*

Ylpen - bænen, elpen - bænen ivory-boned, made of ivory; eburneus, *Herb. 131.*

Ylpend an elephant, *Ors. 5, 7, v. elpend.*

Yltsa, yltste oldest, *Ex. 17, 15, v. yldest.*

Yltwist A fowling, catching of birds; aucupium, *Cot. 14, Som.*

YMB, ymbe, emb, embe; *prep. ac.* [*Plat. um, umme: Dut. Dan. om, omme: Frs. umbe: Ger. Icel. um: Old Ger. umb, umbi, umbe: Swed. om: Wel. am: Ir. Gael. umainn about us, around us: Grk. ἀμφι: Lat. in compound words, amb*] About, around, concerning, according to, towards, after; circa, circum, erga, post:—To hym com mycel menegeo ymb Tyrum and Sydne, *Mk. 3, 8.* Mycel menigu ymb hyne sæt, *Mk. 3, 32.* Licgað me ymbe around me lie, *Cd. 19.* Farað nu ymbe þa burh, *Jos. 6, 3, 4.* Þæt þing þæt þis spell ymb is the thing that this argument is about, *Bt. 34, 5.* Onginnað nu ymb þa fyrde þencean begin now concerning the warfare to consult, *Cd. 21.* Hig dydon ymbe hine fecerunt erga eum, *Mt. 17, 12.* Ymb litel fæc after a little space, *Guthl. Vit. 17.* On þisre tide nu ymbe twelf monð hoc tempore jam post duodecim menses, *Gen. 17, 21.* Ymb XIII gear after thirteen years, *Cd. 106: Gen. 7, 4.*

°Ymb-acsian to ask about; interrogare de, *Bt. 39, 4.*

Ymb-ærn [yrnan to run] went round; circuibant, *Bd. S. p. 474, 10.*

Ymb-begang a going about, a circuit; circuitus, *Bd. S. p. 627, 25, B.*

Ymb-bignes a bending about, a circuit; circuitus, *Bd. S. p. 627, 25.*

Ymb-bindan to bind about; circumcingere, *C. Mk. 9, 42.*

Ymb-bugan to bow or bend round; circumflectere, *Som.*

Ymb-cæfed embroidered about, clothed around; circumamicatus, *T. Ps. 44, 15.*

Ymb-cearfan to cut round, circumcise; circumcidere, *C. Lk. 1, 59.*

Ymb-cerr a turn about, a going; transmigratio, *C. Mt. 1, 12.*

Ymb-cerran, ymb-cyrran to turn

round, to turn, move; circumvolvere, *Bt. R. p. 192: C. Mt. 23, 4.*

°Ymb-clyppan to clip round, to embrace; amplecti, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.*

Ymb-cyme, ym-cyme a coming round, an assembly; conventus, *L. Wiht. § 1.*

Ymb-cyrran to turn round, *v. ymb-cerran.*

Ymbe about, *Cd. 19: Jos. 6, 3, 4, v. ymb.*

Ymbeaht a collection, *v. ambeht.*

Ymbe-bætan to bridle about, to restrain.

Ymbe-faran, ymb-faran to go round; circuire, *Ors. 2, 5.*

Ymbe - fon, ymb - fon to take around, to surround, comprehend, contain; comprehendere, *Bt. 24, 1, C: Ors. 1, 1.*

Ymbe-gang, ymb-gang a going round, a circuit; ambitus, *Jos. 6, 5.*

Ymbe-hweorfan, ymb-hweorfan to turn round, to surround, encompass, to move round, revolve; circumcingere, *C. Mt. 23, 15: Bt. 4: 39, 3.*

°Ymbe-hwyrft, ymb-hweorft, *es*; *m.* [ymb about, hwyrft a circuit] A circuit about, a circumference, circle, rotation, an orbit, orb, the world; circuitus, orbis, mundus:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 56: Bt. 39, 3: Ps. 33, 7: 96, 3: Lk. 2, 1: Jos. 13.* ¶ On ymb-hwyrfte in a circle, around, *Bd. S. p. 614, 45.*

Ymbe-licgan, ymb-licgan to lie around, to surround; circumjacere, *Ors. 1, 1: Bt. R. p. 175.*

Ymbe-sieran, ymb-sieran to lay snares for; insidiari, *Bt. 16, 2.*

Ymbe-spræc, ymb-spræc a discourse about; sermo de, *Nat. S. Greg. p. 30, 2.*

Ymbe-sprecan, ymb-sprecan to speak about; loqui de, *Bt. 14, 2.*

Ymbe-swincan, ymb-swincan to labour after; laborare pro, *Bt. 18, 2.*

Ymbe-þencan, ymb-þincan to think about.

Ymbe-þonc a thought about, consideration, care; circumspicio, *Past. 35, 1.*

Ymbe-trymian, ymb-tryman to set around, to surround, fortify, protect; circumdare, munire, *Ps. 17, 4: 21, 11: 31, 9: Mt. 27, 66: Jos. 6, 1.*

Ymbe-utan, ymb-utan, emb-utan; *adv.* [ymb round, utan outwardly] Round about, on all sides, all about on the outside;

circumcirca, circumquaque, undique:—Sprecan swiðe ferorran ymbuton to speak very far round about, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 334, 12. Scinan ymbutan to shine round about, *Cd.* 221.

^tYmbe-utan, ymb-utan, emb-utan; *prep. ac.* [ymb about, utan without] Round about, around, round, without, beyond, except; circa, circum, extra, ultra:—Pa geseah se Hælend mycle menigeo ymbutan hyne, *Mt.* 8, 18. Ymbeutan þæt weofod circa altare, *Ex.* 29, 20: *Lev.* 3, 2. Ymbeutan þa eardung-stowe circa tentorium, *Num.* 11, 24. Ymbutan eow without you; extra vos, *Bt.* 11, 2. Ðam nis nan wuht bufan, ne nan wuht benyðan ne ymbutan (God) whom nothing is above, nor any thing beneath or beyond, *Bt.* 36, 5, *Card.* p. 280, 2.—The compound word ymbe-utan, is often separated; as, Ymb hine utan round about him, *Cd.* 216. Ymb ofn utan round about (the) oven, *Cd.* 186.

Ymb-færeld [færeld a journey] a journey about, a circuit; circuitus, *Jos.* 6, 5.

Ymb-faran to go about, v. ymbe-faran.

Ymb-fleogan to fly around, *Cd.* 226.

Ymb-fon to encircle, v. ymbe-fon.

^aYmb-frætwian to adorn or embroider around, *V. Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gan, ymb-gangan to go round, to surround; circuire, *Bd. S.* p. 531, 32: *Ps.* 26, 11.

Ymb-gang a going round, v. ymbe-gang.

Ymb-gefretwian to adorn or deck around, *C. T. Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gerenian to adorn or deck around; circumornare, *Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gesettan to set round; circumponere, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 2.

Ymb-gyrdan to gird around; accingere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28.

Ymb-habban to have about, to contain, comprehend; continere, *Bt.* 24, 1.

Ymb-haldan to hold around, to contain; continere, *Cd.* 213.

Ymb-hangen covered around, clothed; circumamictus, *Ps.* 44, 15.

Ymb-heapian to heap around, to heap up; glomerare, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 25.

Ymb-hedig [hydig cautious] anxious about; sollicitus de, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

Ymb-hegian to hedge about;

circumsepire, *Elf. gr. Som.* 30.

^vYmb-hochian to be anxious about, v. ymb-hogian.

Ymb-hoga, an; m. Anxiety about, care, desire, solicitude; anxietas de, cura, desiderium:—Se ymbhoga þyssa woruldsælða the desire of this world's honours, *Bt. R.* p. 158. Se ren ungemetlices ymbhogan the rain of immoderate care, *Bt.* 12. Æghwylc dæg hæfð genoh on hys agenum ymbhogan singulus dies habet satis in ejus propria sollicitudine, *Mt.* 6, 34.

Ymb-hogian to be anxious about; sollicitus esse de, exercitari, *L. Ps.* 118, 23, 27, 48.

Ymb-hringan to wind about, to ring or fence about; glomerare, *Cot.* 98. Circumsepire, *Bd. S.* p. 546, 30.

Ymb-huang a cutting round, circumcission; circumcisio, *C. R. Jn.* 7, 22.

Ymb-hwearfan to surround, v. ymbe-hwearfan.

Ymb-hwearft a circuit, v. ymbe-hwyrft.

Ymb-hydig, ymb-hydi [hydig anxious] Anxious about, sollicitus, heedful; sollicitus, solers, circumspectus:—Ne beo ge ymbe-hydig ne estote vos solliciti, *Lk.* 12, 22, 26: *Mt.* 6, 28.

^vYmb-hydignys a care about, anxiety; sollicitudo, solertia, *L. Ps.* 13, 2.

Ymb-hydu Anxiety; sollicitudo, *Somn.* 397.

Ymb-licgan to surround, v. ymbe-licgan.

Ymb-liðan to sail round; circumnavigare, *Bd. S.* p. 622, 17.

Ymb-lyt an expanse, *Cd.* 213.

Ymb-ren, ymb-ryne, es; m. [ryne a course] A round course, a revolution, circuit, anniversary; circumcursus, revolutio, circuitus, curriculum, decursus, anniversarius, anni decursu redeuns, cyclus, circulus:—Geares ymb-ryne a year's course, *Æqu. Vern.* 21: *Rubr. Mt.* 20, 29: *Lk.* 8, 40: 9, 12: *R. Lk.* 1, 26.

Ymb-ridan to ride round; circumequitare.

Ymb-sæt besieged, *L. Ps.* 21, 11, v. ymb-sittan.

Ymb-sceadewan To overshadow; obumbrare, *Som.*

Ymb-sceawian To look about; circumspicere, *Som.*

Ymb-sceawiendlice circumspectly, cautiously; circumspicere, *Bd. S.* p. 637, 5.

Ymb-scinan to shine around; circumfulgere, *Lk.* 2, 9.

^xYmb-scrydan; p. scrydde to clothe about, envelope; circumvestire, *Mt.* 6, 25.

Ymb-seald compassed about, v. ymb-syllan.

Ymb-seon to look around; circumspicere, *Bt. R.* p. 161.

Ymb-set A setting about, a siege; circumsessio, obsessio, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 19.

Ymb-setnung [setnung a sedition] A sedition, commotion; seditio, *R. Lk.* 21, 9.

Ymb-setting a setting round, a besieging; obsessio, *Lye.*

Ymb-sirian [syrian to deliberate] to consider about; deliberare super, *Past.* 56, 6, 7.

Ymb-sittan, ymb-settan to sit or set about, to surround, beset, besiege; circumsedere, obsidere, *L. Ps.* 21, 11: *Bd. S.* p. 577, 31.

Ymb-sniðan, ymb-sniðan; p. -snáð; pp. -sniden. To cut round, to circumcise; circumcidere, *Lk.* 1, 59: *Gen.* 17, 23.

Ymb-snidennys, se; f. A cutting round, circumcission; circumcisio, *Jos.* 5, 6: *Jn.* 7, 22.

Ymb-spannan to span or clasp round, to embrace; circumplecti, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 7.

Ymb-sprecan to speak about.

Ymb-standan to stand about, to surround; circumstare, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 9: *Ps.* 140, 3.

^yYmb-standennes, se; f. An encompassing; circumstantia, *L. Ps.* 140, 3.

Ymb-styrian To stir about, to overturn; everrere, *Lk.* 15, 8.

Ymb-swape Circuits or circumstances of words, tales drawn out at length, turnings and compassings; circuitus verborum, circumlocutio, ambages, *Som.*

Ymb-swapyn environed, clothed about; circumdatus, circumamictus, *C. Ps.* 44, 11, 15.

Ymb-sweop swept about, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 42, v. swápan.

Ymb-swifan to turn about, to revolve; circuire, *Som.*

Ymb-swincan to labour after, v. ymbe-swincan.

Ymb-syllan; p. -sealde; pp. -seald. To give around, to surround; circumdare, *Ps.* 25, 6: *Bd. S.* p. 542, 23.

Ymb-syrwan to ensnare, v. ymbe-sieran.

Ymb-þeahtian to consult about; deliberare super, *Bd. S.* p. 575, 12.

Ymb-þringan to press around; circa premere, undique irruere in, *L. Ps.* 16, 11.

Ymb-þriodung A consultation; deliberatio, *Som.*

- ² Ymb-trynian to fortify, v. ymbetrymian.
- Ymb-trymning *A fortification; munimen, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 12.*
- Ymb-tyrnan to turn about, to surround; circumversare, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
- Ymb-utan round about, *Bt. 39, 5, v. ymbe-utan.*
- Ymbutan-standan to stand round about; circumstare, *Jn. 11, 42.*
- Ymbutan-syllan to give round about, to surround; circumdare, *Ps. 31, 13.*
- Ymb-wærlan to turn about; circumire, convertere se ad, *C. Lk. 7, 9, 44.*
- Ymb-weaxan to grow about; circumcingere adeo utaugeat, *Ors. 3, 9.*
- Ymb-wendan to turn about; convertere se, *C. Jn. 20, 14.*
- Ymb-wicigean to encamp about; circa castrametari, *Cd. 146.*
- Ymb-windan to wind round, to entangle; circumvolvere, circumcingere, *Ps. 118, 61.*
- ^a Ymb-wlatian, emb-wlatian, emwlatian. To look about, consider, contemplate; circumspicere, contemplari, *Elf. gr. Som. 25.*
- Ymb-wlatung *A beholding; aspectus, Elf. gr. Som. 28.*
- Ymb-wyrcan to work round, to surround with works; circumoperari, *Bd. S. p. 542, 24, B.*
- Ymb-yrnan to run round, to environ; circumcurrere, circuire, *Ps. 58, 7, 16.*
- Y MEL, ymle. 1. *A scroll, schedule; scheda, schedula.* 2. *A weevil, mite; curculio:—1. Elf. gl. Som. p. 72. 2. Elf. gr. Som. 9, 3.*
- Y MEN, ymn [*Chal. הימנון* eimnun, hymnun *a hymn*] *A HYMN; hymnus:—Ymen eallum haligum his hymnus omnibus sanctis ejus, Ps. 148, 14. On ymnum andettað him in hymnis confitemini illi, Ps. 99, 4.*
- Ymen-bóc *A hymn-book; hymnorum liber:—Ymen-bec hymnorum libri, Bd. S. p. 648, 36.*
- Ymen-sang *A hymn-song, a hymn; hymnaria cantio, hymnus, Dial. 2, 3, 4: V. Ps. 64, 1.*
- Ymest highest, v. yfemest.
- Ymn *a hymn, v. ymen.*
- Ymnere, es; m. *A book of hymns; hymnarium, Cod. Exon. 1 b, 17, Som.*
- Ym-sprecan to speak about, *Bt. R. p. 188, v. ymbe-sprecan.*
- Ynca *The third part of a dram,*

- a scruple; scrupulum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.*
- ^b YNCE, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. once f: Ger. Dan. unze f: Swed. untz f: Fr. once f: It. oncia: Sp. onza f: Port. onca f. all signifying an ounce*] *An INCH, uncia:—Wund ynces lang vulnus uncia longum, L. pol. Alf. 40. Ofer ynce supra unciam, L. Ethelb. 66. Æt twam yncum pro duabus unciis, id.*
- Yndsa, yntsa, an. *An OUNCE; uncia:—Hæfde ane yndsangoldes had an ounce of gold, Ors. 4, 10. Fiftig yntsena seolfres quinquaginta unciarum argenti, Deut. 22, 29.*
- Yne-leac [*leac a leek*] *An onion, a scallion; unio, cepa, ascalonia, Cot. 166, v. enneleac.*
- Ynner inner; interior, v. inner.
- Ynnost inmost, v. innost.
- Yntsa an ounce, v. yndsa.
- YPPAN; p. ypte; pp. ypped, geyped [*Plat. apenen: Dut. openen: Ger. öffnen: Old Ger. offonon: Dan. aabne: Swed. öppna: Icel. opna aperi-re*] *To show forth, lay open, disclose, to betray; aperire, pandere, prodere:—Mid his sylfes dæde ypte sui ipsius actione manifestavit, Bd. S. p. 604, 40, T. Ypped manifestus factus, detectus, Cot. 143.*
- ^c Yppe Plain, open, manifest; apertus, manifestus:—*Gif hit weordeð yppe si id fiat manifestum, L. In. 21, 43.*
- YPPE *A sight, show; spectaculum:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 68. Gligmanna yppe orchestra, rostra, ib.*
- Ypping, e; f. *An opening, showing, expanse; manifestio, detectio, expansum:—Brun yppinge brown expanse; atrum expansum (aquarum), Cd. 167.*
- Ypplen *The top, height; cacumen, arx, Som.*
- Ypwines-fleot [*fleot a bay, Ypwines of Ipwin*] *EBB'S-FLEET; Hypwini æstuarium in insula Thanet, ubi Hengestus et Horsa, duces Saxonici, a Vortigerno Britannorum rege in subsidium acciti, primum in Britanniam appulerunt, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, 6.*
- Yr angry; iratus, *Cd. 4, v. yrre.*
- Yraland *Ireland, Price's Warton, vol. I. xcvi, v. Yrland.*
- Yrað subject; pertinent, *Ors. 1, 1, v. hyran.*
- Yre an ounce, v. ora, yndsa.
- Yren, yre, iren; adj. *Iron, made of iron; ferreus:—Mid anre æxe yre with an iron axe, Chr.*

1012. Scyttelas yrenne he forbræc vectes ferreos confregit, *Ps. 106, 16: 149, 8. Yren bendas iron bonds, Cd. 19, v. isen, iren.*
- ^d YRF, orf, ierfe, erfe, yrfe, es; m. [*Plat. arve m. hæres; arve n. hæreditas, peculium: Dut. erfgenam m. f. heir, heiress; erf, erfgoed, erve n. erfenis f. inheritance, patrimony, heritage: Ger. erbe m. erbin f. heir, heiress; erbe n. inheritance, patrimony: Old Ger. erbo, eribo, erve, eribu hæres; arbe, arbi, arpi, erbe property, inheritance: Moes. arbja hæres; arbi hæreditas: Dan. arving c. an heir, heiress; arv c. inheritance: Swed. arfwing c. an heir, an heiress; arf n. inheritance: Icel. arfi, erfingi m. hæres; arfr m. erfd f. hæreditas: Wel. erwi an estate, inheritance. According to Ihre and Adelung, the original signification of this word was earth; as is shown in the Wel. Gael. ar land, earth; erw an acre of land; erwi, erwydd land, estate, inheritance; Etrurian ar, arv a field: Lat. arvum: Heb. ארץ arj, arts the earth: Chal. ארעא aroa: Old Fr. artos a country: Icel. yrkia, erfidi aratio: Grk. ἡ γῆ the earth, then the culture of the earth, and all that is acquired by it, any kind of property, landed property: from Heb. ירשה irse a possession, inheritance, from ירש irs to possess, inherit*] 1. *Cattle; pecus.* 2. *Property, substance, goods, inheritance; peculium, bona, facultates, hæreditas; hæres:—1. Gað and offriað eowrum Gode, for an eowre yrfe sceal beon her, Ex. 10, 24. Trode bedrifan forstolenes yrfe vestigium insequi furtim ablati pecoris, L. Wal. 1. On mannun and on yrfe in homine et in pecore, Ex. 8, 17. 2. Yrfe drihtnes hæreditas domini, Ps. 126, 4. Yrfe hyrde guardian of (the) heritage; hæreditatis custos, Cd. 52. Scyldig his yrfe reus ejus hæreditatis, L. In. 6. Heold land and yrfe Malalehel Mahalaleel held land and inheritance, Cd. 58. Heold maga yrfe held (his) father's heritage, Cd. 62.—Yrf-cwalm cattle pestilence, murrain; pecorum lues, Chr. 986.—Yrfe-bóc a book of inheritance or heritage, a charter, will; hæreditatis*

liber, charta, testamentum,
 e *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*—Yrfe-
 fyrst *time of inheritance*; hæ-
 reditatis (ineundæ) tempus,
 cretio, i. e. certorum dierum
 spatium, quod instituto hære-
 di datur ad deliberandum,
 utrum expediat ei adire hære-
 ditatem, nec ne; *Ulp, R. 13:*
Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.—Yrfe-
 gedal *a division of inheritance*;
 hæreditatis divisio, *Elf. gl.*
Som. p. 57.—Yrfe-laf *heredi-*
tary remnant; hæreditatis re-
 liquiæ, *Cd. 162.*—Yrfe-land,
 ærf - land *hereditary land*;
 hæreditaria terra, *Past. 1, 2.*
 Yrfe-numa [niman to take] *One*
who takes the inheritance, an
heir; qui hæreditatem capit,
 hæres:—*Pes ys yrfe-numa,*
uton gan and ofslean hyne,
Mt. 21, 38. Her is se yrfe-
 numa, *Mk. 12, 7: Gen. 15, 3,*
4: 21, 10. Habban to yrfe-
 numan *habere in hæredem,*
Gen. 5, 4.—Yrfe-stol *an here-*
ditary seat, a mansion; hære-
 ditaria sedes, mansio, *Cd. 79:*
Cod. Exon. 52 a, 6.
 f Yrfe-weard, erfe-weard, es; m.
 [weard a ward, guard, lord]
Lord of inheritance, an heir;
 hæreditarius dominus, hæres:
 —*Her ys se yrfe-weard, Lk.*
20, 14: Cd. 83: Bd. S. p.
490, 18.
 Yrfe-weardnes, yrfe - wyrdnes,
 erf-wyrdnes, se; f. *An inheri-*
tance; hæreditas:—*Syllan*
yrfeweardnesse dare hæredi-
tatem, Ps. 2, 8: 60, 5: Deut.
32, 9: Mk. 12, 7.—Yrfe-wri-
 tend [writend a writer] *a*
writer of inheritance, a testator.
 —Yrf-weard *an heir, v. yrfe-*
weard.
 Yrf-weardian, geyrfweardian;
 p. ode; pp. od. *To inherit*;
 hæreditare, possessionem hæ-
 reditariam habere:—*Pæt þu*
yrfweardige eorðan ut tu pos-
sideas terram, Ps. 36, 36: 36,
9, 11, 23, 31.
 Yrfweard-writere *An heir-writer,*
one who specifies his heir, a
testator, also a legatee; lega-
 tarius, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*
 Yrgðo *Negligence, sloth*; igna-
 via, segnitie, *Bd. S. p. 483,*
15.
 YRHÐ, e; f. 1. *Sluggishness,*
sloth, laziness, wearisomeness;
 segnitie, tædium. 2. *Cow-*
ardice, fear, dread; formido,
 pavor:—1. For his yrhðe
 propter ejus segnitie, *L. pol.*
Cnut. 21. Pæt wæs geworden
 þurh lyðre yrhðe Godes by-
 dela *that was done through a*
base sloth of God's messengers,
Lup. 21. 2. For yrhðe þe

eow eglað *præ pavorē quo vos*
tædet, Deut. 28, 67.

Yrisc IRISH; Hibernicus, *Som.*
 Yrland, Iraland, Ireland, Yra-
 land. IRELAND; Hibernia,
Chr. 918: 1051.

Yrmian; p. ode; pp. yrmed,
 geyrmed; v. a. [earm poor,
 miserable] *To afflict, HARM,*
torment, to make unhappy, to
render miserable or desolate;
 miserum facere, vexare, af-
 fligere, desolare:—*He eorð-*
cyningas yrmde he afflicted
earthly kings, Bt. R. p. 160:
Bd. S. p. 480, 24: Cod. Exon.
66 a, 1.

Yrming *A miserable being, a*
wretch; miser:—*Pa yrmin-*
gas þe þær to lafe wurdon the
wretches who were left there,
Ors. 2, 7. Sio frofor an eall-
 ra yrminga *consolatio unica*
omnium miserorum, Bt. R. p.
181.

Yrmð, eormð, ermð, e; f.
 [yrmað, yrmð, from yrmian
 to afflict; earm poor] *Misery,*
distress, calamity, solicitude,
want, poverty; miseria, cala-
 mitas, sollicitudo, paupertas:
 —For yrmðe unspedig *prop-*
ter miseriam inopum, Ps. 11, 5.
 Hi alisde of heora yrmðe *de-*
liver them from their misery, Elf.
T. p. 10, 10. Of yrmðe *a sol-*
licitudine, Mk. 4, 19. Of hyre
 yrmðe eall þæt heo hæfde
 sealde *ex ejus penuria omne*
quod ipsa habuit immisit, Mk.
12, 44. Gif he þære tide
 yrmðo beswicode *si ille illius*
temporis calamitates effugeret,
Bd. S. p. 512, 36. Se þe
 hine fram swa monegum
 yrmðum generede *qui se tot*
calamitatibus eriperet, Bd. S.
p. 514, 19.

h YRNAN, he yrnð; p. arn, we
 urnon; pp. urnen [v. cognate
 words in rennan to run] *To*
run; currere, decurrere, flu-
 ere:—*Ic yrn curro, T. Ps.*
118, 32. Sio ea yrnð *fluvius*
decurrit, Ors. 1, 1. Ic arn
 cucurri, *V. Ps. 61, 4.* Urnon
 hym togeanes *concurrerunt ei*
obviam, Mt. 8, 28. Hym to
 urnon eum *ad cucurrerunt, Mk.*
9, 15. Þider urnon *illuc cu-*
currerunt, Mk. 6, 33. He arn
 cucurrit, *Gen. 18, 7: Mk. 5, 6:*
Lk. 24, 12. Hig twegen ur-
 non ætgædere *hi bini cucurre-*
runt simul, Jn. 20, 4. Wæte-
 ru yrnende *aquæ decurrentes,*
Ps. 57, 7.

YRRE, ierre, irre, eorre, es;
 m. [Frs. ira angry, enraged.
 Perhaps related to the Plat.
 Dan. iver m: Dut. yver m:
 Ger. eifer m: Not. eiucro:

Swed. ifwer m; all signifying
passion, wrath: Icel. yfa f.
dissidium; æra in furorem
agere, dementare: Arab. yr

to be hot, and thence to be aggra-
vated or angry] IRE, anger,
indignation, fury; ira, furor,
 indignatio:—*Godes yrre bær*
God's anger bore, Beo. 11, 4.
Godes yrre ys ofer hig Dei
ira est super eos, Num. 16, 46.
 Seo gesceadwisnes sceal weal-
 dan þæs yrres *the reason ought*
to govern the anger, Bt, 33, 4,
Card. p. 204, 20. Ic ondred
 his yrre *metuebam ejus iram,*
Deut. 9, 19. Cwæð mid
 yrre *dixit cum indignatione,*
Lk. 14, 21: Gen. 44, 18:
Mk. 3, 5.

Yrre; adj. Angry; iratus:—
 Hwi eart þu yrre *quare es tu*
iratus? Gen. 4, 6. He wæs
 yrre *ille erat iratus, Ez. 16,*
20: Deut. 9, 8: Mt. 18, 34:
22, 7. Wæron hi yrre *ge-*
worden they were made angry,
Bd. S. p. 503, 16.

Yrre; adv. Angrily; irate:—
 Yrre andswarode *angrily an-*
swered, Cd. 183.

Yrrenga, yrringa; adv. Angrily,
 in anger; iracunde, irate:—
 Yrringa spræc *angrily spake,*
Cd. 43. Yrringa stingan *to*
sting in anger, Bt. 31, 2: p.
172.

Yr-scipe Anger; ira, *L. Ps. 9,*
25.

YRSIAN, eorsian, irsian; p. ode;
 pp. od, geyrsod; v. n. [Plat.
 Ger. rasen: Dan. rase: Swed.
 rasa furere] *To be angry*; iras-
 ci, indignari, succensere:—
 Hulangedriht þu yrsast *usque-*
quo domine irascaris? Ps. 78,
5: 79, 5. Ic bidde þæt þu
 ne yrsie *oro ut tu ne irascaris,*
Gen. 18, 32. Moises yrsode
 Moses *iratus est, Num. 31, 14.*
 Yrsodon swiðe wið þine *irati*
sunt valde in eum, Gen. 37, 11.
 Hi yrsodon Moyses *irritave-*
runt Moysen, Ps. 105, 16.

Yrsinga *angrily, v. yrsenga.*

Yrsung, eorsung, irsung, e; f.
 Anger, angriness, readiness to
 anger; ira, iracundia, iras-
 cibilitas:—*To yrsunge gecie-*
gean ad iram provocare, L.
Eccl. 33. An gecynde ælcra
 saule yrsung wære *una natura-*
lis qualitas cujusque animæ
irascibilitas est, Bt. R. p.
178.

Yrð, ernð, e; f. *Earth, ploughed*
ground, what ploughed ground
produces, produce, corn; fun-
 dus arabilis, istius agri pro-
 ventus, seges:—*Genihtsumlic*

yrð *copiosa seges*, *Bd. S. p. 606, 1.* Ripe yrð fortreddon *maturam segetem calcarunt*, *Bd. S. p. 480, 35.* — Yrð - land *ploughed land*, *Cot. 16.*

Yrðling, yrðlincg, yrðlingc, eorðling, es; m. *A farmer*; *agricola*:—*Gen. 9, 20.* Laboratores sind yrðlingas, *Elf. T. p. 40.*

Ys *Is*; est:—*Rabbi*, þæt ys, lareow, *Jn. 3, 2.* Þæt þe acenned ys of flæsce, þæt ys flæsc, *Jn. 3, 6, v. wesan.*

Ys ice, v. is.

Ysel ashes, v. ysle.

Ysen iron, *Elf. gr. Som. 9, 52, v. isen.*

Ysern iron, v. isern.

Y-siðes [sið time] *At a time, timely*:—Ysiðes sona tempore cito, statim, *L. Const. § ult.*

Ysle, e; f. also an, q. [*Lanc. isles ashes*: *Plat. oesel, ösel, oessel, öse f. the snuff of a candle, the glowing wick of a lamp or candle*; *usel and oesel f. signify in some Ger. provinces, glowing ashes*: *Icel. eysa f. cinis ignitus*: *It. esca f. tinder, ashes*: *Sp. yesca f. tinder, glowing ashes*] *Ash, ashes, white ashes, a hot ember*; *favilla*:—*Ge syndon dust, and acsan, and ysela vos estis pulvis, et cineres, et favilla, Guthl. Vit. 4.* Ða ysla upflugon mid þam smyce *favillæ ascenderunt cum fumo*, *Gen. 19, 28.* In onlicnesse upastigendra yslena or ysla *similitudine ascendentium favillarum*, *Bd. S. p. 628, 23.* Bearwas wurdon to axan and to yslan *groves became cinders and ashes*, *Cd. 119.*

*Ysope, an. [*Plat. Ger. ysop m: Dan. Swed. isop m: Icel. ysop n: Heb. אִזְבִּיז azub: Arab.*

زَوْفَا; zwfa] *Hyssop*; *hyssopum*;

hyssopus officinalis Lin:—*Ysopan sceaf hyssopi fasciculus*, *Ex. 12, 22: Jn. 19, 29.*

Yst, gist, es; m. *A tempest, storm, whirlwind, whirlpool*; *procella, tempestas*:—*Mycel yst windes magnus turbo venti*, *Mk. 4, 37: Lk. 8, 23.* *Gast ystes spiritus procellæ*, *C. Ps. 106, 25.* He gesette yst his on lyfte *statuit procellam ejus in auram*, *C. Ps. 106, 29.* *Gast ysta spiritus procellarum*, *C. Ps. 10, 7.* *Æfter eallum þam ystum urra geswinca post omnes tempestates nostrorum laborum*, *Bt. 34, 8.*

Ystig *Stormy*; *procellosus*, *Som. Yt eats*; *edit*, *Mk. 2, 16: Gen. 27, 10, v. etan.*

Ytan; p. ytte [from ut out] *To out, drive out, to expel, banish*;

expellere, ejicere:—*Her man ytte ut Ælfgar eorl here they banished earl Ælfgar*, *Chr. 1058, v. utian.*

Ytas the Jutes; *Jutæ*, *Bd. S. p. 584, 24, B: Cod. Exon. 85 a, 9, v. Iotas.*

YTE; comp. ytere, yttre, utre; sup. ytemest; adj. [*Dan. ud, ydere, yderst extra, exterius, extreme*: *Icel. út, utar, ytst, id.*] 1. *Outward*; *exterus, posterus*. 2. *Outer, more outward*; *exterior, ulterior*. 3. *Outmost, utmost, utter, last*; *extremus, ultimus, novissimus*:—1. On ytan in *extera parte*, *Chr. 993.* 2. Of helle þa yteran *ex inferno ulteriori*, *T. Ps. 85, 12.* Ofsloh on þa ytran *percussit in posteriora*, *Ps. 77, 72.* 3. Ealra ytemest *omnium ultimus, ultima*, *Lk. 20, 32.* Ic wylle þyssum ytemestum syllan *volo huic ultimo dare*, *Mt. 20, 14.* To þam ytemestan dæge becu-man to come to the last day, *Bd. S. p. 575, 30.* *Ær þu agylde þone ytemestan or ytemystan feorðling usquedum reddideris ultimum quadrantem*, *Mt. 5, 26: Lk. 12, 59.* On þa ytemesta sæ in *extremo mari*, *Ps. 138, 8.* Þæs mannes ytemestan *hujus hominis ultima*, *Mt. 12, 45.* Ða ytemestan word the last words, *Bd. S. p. 599, 12.*

Yteren *Belonging to an otter*; *lutrinus*:—*Cyrtel yterenne a cloak of otter-skin*; *tunica (e pelle) lutrina*, *Ors. 1, 1.*

YÐ, e; pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um; f. [*Icel. yða f. æstus aquarum vel fluminum*; *udi m. udor*; *unn f. fluctus*; *yða æstuaræ, effervescere*] *What rises up, a wave, flood*; *fluctus*:—Yð up færeð *a wave ascends*, *Cd. 157.* Yðe þeah-ton waves have covered, *Cd. 158.* *Ea-stream-yða þec wurðiað river-stream-floods thee adore*, *Cd. 192, Th. p. 240, 11.* *Ealle yða þine þu ingelædest omnes fluctus tuos induxisti*, *Ps. 87, 7.* *Sealte yða salt waves*, *Cd. 163.* *Seo sæ mot brucan smyltra yða the sea may enjoy serene waves*, *Bt. 7, 3.* Yða he awearp on þæt scyp *fluctus jactabat in navem*, *Mk. 4, 37.* *Scyp ofer-goten mid yðum navis operta fluctibus*, *Mt. 8, 24.*

Yð; comp. yðre; sup. yðest; adj. *Easy, light*; *facilis, levis*:—Yð dæde hit wæs *Gode facile factum id erat Deo*, *Lup. 3, 10.* *Ge yðran, ge un-yðran both light and heavy*, *L. Eccl. 29, v. eað.*

Yð; sup. yðæst; adv. *More easily*; *facilius*:—*Ðe yð the more easily*, *Ors. 2, 2.* *Yðæst most easily*, *Cod. Exon. 26 b, 11, v. eáðe, éð.*

Yðelic *easy*, v. eáðelic.

Yðelice *easily*, *Ors. 3, 7, v. eáðe-lice.*

Yðgodon, for yðodon *overflowed*; *inundaverunt*, *Ps. 77, 23, v. yðian.*

Yðgung, e; f. *A floating, swimming*; *fluctuatio, inundatio*, *C. T. Ps. 54, 25.*

Yð-hengest *A sea-horse, a ship*; *marinus caballus, vector, navis*:—*Yð-hengestas ships*, *Chr. 1003.*

Yðian; p. ode; pp. od. [yð a wave] *To rise as a wave, to flow, fluctuate, to overflow*; *inundare, redundare, fluctuare*:—*Ða þæs flodes wæteru yðedon ofer eorðan quum diluvii aquæ redundarunt super terram*, *Gen. 7, 6.* *Yðigende floating*. *Yðiende burne an overflowing brook*, *Prov. 18.* *Yðigende mod fluctuans animus*, *Past. 21, 1.*

Yð-laf *a sea leaving, a survivor of the flood*, *Cd. 171.*

Yð-mearas *Ships*; *naves*, *Cod. Exon. 20 b, 4.*

Yððan-ceaster *a castle in Essex*, v. iðan-ceaster.

Yting *A way, journey*; *via, iter*:—*On ytinge in a journey, abroad*; *in itinere, peregre*, *R. Ben. 55: Hom. Nat.*

Ytst *eatest*; *comedes*, *Gen. 3, 18, v. etan.*

Ytt *eats*; *comedit*, *Mk. 2, 16, v. etan.*

Ytinga-ford [*Hovd. Thitinga-ford: Brom. Ichyngford: Matt. West. Ittingeford*] *Hitchingsford*, q. *Hitching, Herts*; *Ittingarum vadum*, *nomen loci ubi pax facta est inter Anglos et Danos*, *Chr. 907.*

YWAN; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. *To show, open, reveal*; *ostendere, monstrare, demonstrare*:—*Þine myltse ywe us thy mercy show us*, *Cod. Exon. 11 b, 2.* *Ywde ic him I showed to them*; *ostendi ego iis*, *Bd. S. p. 572, 25: 496, 2: 604, 40.* *Ywað me anne peninc ostende mihi denarium*, *Lk. 20, 24.* *Ic þe ywan wille brade foldan I to thee will show a wide country*, *Cd. 83.* *Him ywed wæs to him had been revealed*, *Cd. 180.*

Ywincg *A showing*; *ostensio, demonstratio*, *Som.*

Ywodeþt *formedst*; *formasti*, *Ps. 103, 28, for hiwodeþt, v. hiwian to form.*

° In expressing the sounds of *th*, the Anglo-Saxon orthography was more consistent than the present English. We now use *th* to represent two sounds, as heard in the words *thing* and *smooth*; the Anglo-Saxons, with greater propriety, used two distinct characters to denote these two separate sounds. The *hard* or *sharp* sound of *th* heard in *thing* is represented in Anglo-Saxon by þ, þ *th*; and the *soft* or *flat* sound, as found in *other*, *brother*, is denoted by ð, ð *dth*. þ or þ *th*, representing the hard or sharp sound, is used in Anglo-Saxon at the beginning of words and syllables; as, þing *thing*, beþencan *to bethink*. ð or ð *dth*, denoting the soft or flat sound, is employed at the end of words and syllables; as, sóð *sooth*, bróðer *brother*. This is the plan adopted in the present work. As the scribes of the more recent Anglo-Saxon MSS. have not been very precise in the use of þ *th*, ð *dth*, it will be desirable to show the reasons by which the sounds and the use of these characters have been determined.

It is evident that þ *th* is the *hard*, and ð *dth* the *soft* sound; 1st, Because as ð is clearly taken from D, it is most probable that ð represented the sound which comes nearest to D: it is also evident, on the other hand, that þ, as well as the Icelandic þ are taken from the Runic þ, and, therefore, it probably denoted the same hard sound. 2ndly, Because ð *dth* is found so frequently at the end of a syllable, and between two vowels, where the softer sound is still retained in English, and where, according to the old orthography, ð *dth* is found in Icelandic and in Ger. and Dan. a mere *d*; as, sóð, Eng. *sooth*, and Icel. saðr; oðre, Eng. *others*, Icel. aðrir: A.-S. bróðer: Eng. *brother*: Ger. bruder: Dan. broder.

On the contrary, þ is found most at the beginning of words, where the Icel. has always the hard sound; as, þeod *people*: Icel. þjóð; þencan *to think*: Icel. þenkja. þ, þ. Hanc literam proprie reor pronuntiandam ut Græcorum θ in Θεος, et Anglorum th in thing; ð, ð, vero ut Angl. th in smooth, &c. Sed confunduntur hi characteres a scriptoribus.

Anglo-Saxon words ending in -ð, -uð [Eng. th: Ger. Dan. Swed. -d, -t: Icel. -ð] are all of the feminine gender; as, myrð *mirth*; treowð *troth*, a covenant; yrmð, *misery*; geoguð *youth*; gesyhð *sight*, &c. Þá; ac. f. s. nom. ac. pl. of se; article; pron. 1. The; την; οι, αι, τα; τους, τας, τα. 2. It is also used as a demonstrative or relative pronoun; this, those, who, which, whom, &c.; hic, ille, iste; qui, quæ, &c.:—1. On þa halgan ceastre, Mt. 4, 5. Þa hæðenan the heathen, Bd. S. p. 518, 19. Þa betstan meregrotan optima margaritæ, Bd. S. p. 473, 18. 2. And þa þe god worhton, farað on lifes æryste, and þa þe yfel dydon, on domes æryste, Jn. 5, 29. Ofer þa feoll se stypell on Sylōa over whom fell the steeple in Siloam, Lk. 13, 4.

Þa, þa þa; adv. [Plat. Dut. daar: Frs. Ger. da: Old Ger. tho, thar, dhar, do dhuo, dhoh: Dan. da when, as: Swed. där, der when, as; då: Old Swed. tå when then, at that time that: Icel. þá, tum, cum, ubi] Then, until, while, whilst, when, as; tum, tunc, quum, quando, dum:—Þa cwæð heo, þæt ys soð, Mt. 15, 27. Þa þa men slepon quum homines dormirent, Mt. 13, 25. Þa com tum venit, Mt. 15, 1. Þa he com quando venit, Mt. 13, 54. Þa se brydguma ylde dum sponsus moratus est, Mt. 25, 5. Þa he þa gehyrde tum ille quando audivit, Bd. S. p. 486, 28. ¶ Þa . . . þa then . . . when; when . . . then; quum . . . tum.—Þa sona as soon,

immediately; tum cito, statim, Mt. 14, 22.—Þa sona þa so soon as; tum repente quum, Mk. 9, 8. Þa hwile þe the while that, the while, while; dum, dum adhuc, interea dum, donec, quamdiu, Mt. 5, 25: Jn. 9, 4, 5. Þa gyt then yet, as yet, moreover; adhuc, Gen. 18, 29: Mt. 12, 46.

Þac, þæc, þeac, es; n. [Plat. Dut. dak n: Ger. dach n: Old Ger. Not. tach, thak, teki, dak: Mons. dahun tectorium, testa: Dan. tag n: Swed. tak n: Icel. þak n. þekia f. tectum: Ir. Gael. tubh, tubha, tugh, tughha m. thatch: Fr. toit m: It. tetto m. a roof, house: Sp. techo m. ceiling, habitation; techo de paga straw, thatch: Port. tecto m. The Grk. τεγος, στεγος a roof: and the Heb.

תחת teht, thacht what is under, are near relations. Gael. dachaidh f. a home, dwelling-place, is exact Ger. dach a roof: Ir. Gael. teach m. a house, an apartment] THACK, THATCH, a covering; tectum stramineum seu fœneum, tectum cujusvis generis:—Mycelne aad gesomnode on þacum, &c. plurimam congeriem advehit in tecto fœneo, &c., Bd. S. p. 542, 22. Mid þæce beþæht thatched with thatch, Bd. S. p. 534, 32: C. R. Mt. 8, 8.

Þaccian To touch gently, to stroke; leniter palpare, demulcere, Past. 41, 4, 64, Lye.

ÞÆCELA [Plat. f: Dut. m: Dan. c. fakkel: Ger. fackel f: Old Ger. fachala: Mons. fhachala flamma: Ot. fakol: Tat. faccola: Boxh. facolo: Swed. fackla f: It. fiaccola f: Sp. hacha f: Wend. bakla. Related to the Lat. fax, facula, the Grk. φλοξ, φλογος. Adelung refers to the old North fach, fak fire, and the verb fachen, anfachen to make fire, to kindle: Lat. mid. focare, affocare, to kindle; focus, focus fire] A light, candle, lamp; lucerna, R. Lk. 11, 34. Þæcilla, þæcille, þæccile, C. Jn. 5, 35. Þæcele lampades, R.

Mt. 25, 1. Fax, facula, Cot. 164.
 *Pæcen a roof, v. pæcen.
 Pæc-tigil a covering tile, a roof tile; tecti tegula, Som.
 Pæder thither, Ex. 32, 34, v. pider.
 Pæge These, of them; illi, illa, illorum, used for the pl. article þa, þara:—Sume pæge quidam illorum, Jn. 12, 20. He wȳrcð maran þonne pæge synt ille faciet majora quam illa sunt, Jn. 14, 12.
 Pægn a ministēr, servant, soldier, Chr. 656: R. Mt. 5, 25: Ors. 4, 1, v. pegen.
 Pægtung Counsel; consilium:—C. Mt. 28, 12. Pæhtung, C. Mk. 3, 6.
 Pæh though, Cd. 219, v. þeah.
 Pælian To draw, draw out; haurire, C. Jn. 2, 8.
 Pæl - wæl [Flor. Tealweale: Brom. Thælwald. — þil a stake, plank, weal a wall] THELWALL, Cheshire; locus est in agro Cestriensi, ad Merseie fluvii ripam; ubi arcem construxit et præsidio firmavit rex Edwardus senior, Chr. 923.
 *Pæm to the; sometimes found for þam; d. s. and pl. of se.
 Pæn a minister, servant, v. pegen.
 Pæn then, v. þænne.
 Pæncung a thanking, L. Edm. 5, in tit., v. þancung.
 Pæne, þænne the, that; for þone; ac. m. s. of se.
 Pænian [þan wet] To moisten, make wet; rigare, madefacere, madescere, Dial. 1, 4.
 Pænne then, when, yet, Mt. 25, 27: Mk. 13, 4: Lk. 13, 28: 18, 8, v. þonne.
 PÆR, þar, þer; adv. [Plat. Dut. daar, aldaar: Frs. da: Ger. da, allda, dort, dahin, dorthin: Old Ger. and Moes. thar ibi: Dan. der: Swed. der, där: Icel. þar ibi] 1. THERE; ibi, illic. 2. Where, whither; ubi, quo:—1. Gebæd hine þær to Gode, Gen. 13, 4: 18, 24. Þær ic eom ibi ego sum, Mt. 18, 20. Læt þær velinque illic, Mt. 5, 24. Wæs ana þær erat solus illic, Mt. 14, 23. 2. Þær naðor omne moððe hit ne fornymð, and þar þeofas hit ne delfað ne ne forstelað. Witodlice þær þin gold-hord is, þær is þin heorte, Mt. 6, 20, 21. ¶ Þær þær there where, where; ibi ubi, Gen. 2, 11: Jn. 12, 26. Þær . . . þær where . . . there, there . . . where; ubi . . . ibi, Mt. 6, 21: Ps. 52, 6. —Þar-abutan thereabout, Mk.

14, 69.—Þær-æfter thereafter, afterwards, L. Const. W. p. 112, § 7.—Þær-inne therein, C. R. Ben. 50. — Þær-mid there in the midst, therewith. —Þær-of thereof, Gen. 27, 9. —Þær-on thereon, Deut. 32, 52.—Þær-rihte there directly, instantly, immediately, just; ibi recta, statim, Mt. 3, 16: 4, 20.—Þær-to thereto, thereof, besides, Deut. 12, 32.—Þær-togeanes against that, on the contrary.—Þær-ufon-on thereupon, thereover. — Þær - ute thereout, without, out of doors, abroad; foras. — Þær - wið therewith, Gen. 47, 16.
 Pæra; g. pl. of se. Of the, of those; τῶν:—Manega pæra Iuda ræddon þis gewrit many of the Jews read this writing, Jn. 19, 20, v. þara.
 Pæra there, Jn. 4, 40, v. þær.
 Pære; g. d. f. of se. Of or to the, that, whom; hujus, huic; cujus, cui:—Þa tumbude þære Herodiadiscean dohtur beforan him, Mt. 14, 6.
 Pærf need, v. þearf.
 Pærf Leaven; fermentum, C. Mt. 16, 6, 11, q. unleavened, v. þeorf.
 *Pærfæ the poor, a poor man, C. Lk. 16, 20, v. þearfa.
 Pær-inne therein, v. þær, &c.
 Pærle very, much, Chr. 1097, v. þearle.
 Pærof thereof, v. þær, &c.
 Pæron thereon, v. þær, &c.
 Pærrihte directly, v. þær, &c.
 Pærsc thrashed; p. of þerscan.
 Pærscan to thrash, C. Mk. 5, 5, v. þerscan.
 Pærscere, es; m. A THRASHER; triturator, Som.
 Pærscwald a threshold, Bd. S. p. 5, 7, in tit., v. þerscold.
 Pærþær there, v. þær, &c.
 Pær-to thereto, v. þær, &c.
 Pær-ute thereout, out of doors, v. þær, &c.
 Pær-wið therewith, v. þær, &c.
 Pæs; g. m. n. of se. Of the, that, whom, whose; τῶν, hujus, illius, cujus, Mt. 2, 20: Jn. 7, 16: 9, 4: Gen. 1, 11: Mt. 9, 9.
 Pæs; adv. Of this, for this, so far, so much so, thus, since that, whereby, whereof; eo, adeo, in tantum:—Pæs deop, þæs micel so deep, so great, Cd. 39. Pæs fela so many, Cd. 205. Pæs stronglic so strongly, Cd. 224. ¶ Pæs þe ma or mare so much the more; eo magis, Mt. 20, 31: Mk. 10, 26, 48: Lk. 5, 15: Jn. 5, 18. To þæs to that degree, so; in tantum, adeo. To þæs heard, and to þæs stanihte so hard

and so strong; adeo dura et petrosa, Bd. S. p. 605, 27. Pæs þe since that, after, for that, because that, that; quando, postquam, eo quod, secundum quod, quatenus, ut. Pæs þe he genam since that he took, Cd. 129. Pæs þe for that, Cd. 225. Pæs þe he us axode juxta quod ille nos interrogavit, Gen. 43, 7. Pæs þe man don mæge quatenus homo facere possit, L. Eccl. Cnut. 19.
 *Pæs-lic, geþæs-lic; adj. [þæs of this, lic like] Meet, fit, agreeable, worthy; huic similis, aptus, congruus, dignus:—Hyra cyðnes næs þæslic eorum testimonium non erat par, Mk. 14, 59. Þa cyðnessa næron þæslic testimo-nia non erant paria, Mk. 14, 56. Naht þæslices deaðe nihil digni morte, Lk. 23, 15.
 Pæs-lice In like manner, worthily, fitly; similiter, taliter, L. Ps. 147, 9. Digne, Scint. 9.
 Pæslicnys, se; f. Agreeableness, suitableness, conveniency, fitness; congruitas, convenientia, decencia, Som.
 Pæsma Leaven, a leavened lump; fermentum, R. Ben. 2.
 PÆT; nom. ac. n. s. of se. The, THAT; and the relative that, which; το, id, istud, quod:—Þis is þæt bigspell. Þæt sæd ys Godes word, Lk. 8, 11. Soðlice þæt þe ofer þone stan asawen is, þæt is se þe þæt Godes word gehyrð, and hrædlice þæt mid blisse onfehð, Mt. 13, 20. Þæt þu sædest id tu dixisti, Mt. 26, 64. Þa wæs þæt gewrit gefylled þæt cwyð, and he wæs mid unrihtwisum geteald, Mk. 15, 28. Þæt ic eow secge quod ego vobis dico, Mt. 10, 27. Ealle þæt he ahte omne quod habuit, Mt. 18, 25.
 Pæt; adv. From that place, thence, only; inde, tantummodo, duntaxat, Mon. Angl. p. 990, Som.
 PÆT; conj. [Plat. Dut. dat: Ger. dass: Ker. daz: Isd. dhaz: Ot. Tat. thaz: Moes. thatei quod; conj. and also pron. qui, quæ, quod: Dan. at conj. den, det pron: Swed. att conj. det pron: Russ. da, da-bi: Grk. οτι. Adelung observes that the Plat. dat, the Eng. that, the Swed. det, the Moes. thatei, the A.-S. þæt, are conj. and also the n. gender of the article or pronoun] That, so that, because; quod, ut, quia:—God geseah þa þæt

hit god wæs, *Gen.* 1, 4: *Mt.* 16, 8. Bæd þæt hig bædon þæt rogavit ut illi intercederent ut, *Gen.* 23, 8, 9. Þæt he sy ut ille sit, *Mt.* 10, 25. Swa þæt adeo ut, *Mt.* 13, 54.

^wÞætte [contracted from þæt that, þe which] That, so that; ut, quia; often used for þæt, conj. Þafa a favourer, v. geþafa.

Þafetere A pardoner, forgiver; condonator, *Som.* Lye says, qui sinit, consentit; facilis, indulgens, *Past.* 20.

ÞA'FIAN, þáfigan, geþáfigan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To suffer, permit; permittere. 2. To consent, admit, allow, obey; consentire:—1. Þafa þat, *Mt.* 7, 4. Þafodest þu permittedst thou, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 21. Se þe hit þafað who permits it, *Bt.* 38, 6. Nolde geþáfigan, *Mt.* 24, 43. 2. Ge þafiað eower fædera weorcum vos consentitis vestrorum patrum factis, *Lk.* 11, 48. Þafigan onginnan to begin to obey, *Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, 22.

Þaforlic; comp. ra, re; adj. Useful; utilis, *C. R.* *Lk.* 17, 2.

Þafung permission, *Bt.* 5, 1, v. geþafung.

Þag, þah throve, *Cd.* 105: 132, v. þeon.

Þage, for þa when, then as, *Th. An.*

^xÞam; d. s. and pl. of se. To or by the, to this, that, these, those, whom, which; τῷ; τοῖς, τῆς, τοῖς; illo, illis; cui, quo, quibus:—Þam Hælende Salvatori, *Mt.* 14, 12. To þam wife to the woman, *Gen.* 3, 1, 4, 13, 16. Of þam treowe of the tree, *Gen.* 2, 17. Of þam yðum a fluctibus, *Mt.* 14, 24. On þam dæge in illo die, *Ex.* 14, 30: *Mt.* 7, 22. On þam dæge þe in isto die quo, *Gen.* 2, 4: *Mt.* 24, 50. Eallum þam þe omnibus illis qui, *Gen.* 1, 30. An of þam unus ex iis, *Gen.* 2, 11: *Mt.* 10, 29. On þam dagum in illis diebus, *Gen.* 6, 4: *Mt.* 3, 1: 24, 19: *Mk.* 1, 9. On þam in quo, *Gen.* 2, 8: *Mt.* 3, 17. Þam God beþeade quibus Deus præcepit, *Ex.* 6, 26. Betwux þam inter quos, quas, *Mk.* 15, 40.

Þametán To applaud, rejoice; plaudere, *M. Ps.* 97, 8.

Þan, for þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To the, &c., v. þam:—Þan þridan dæge tertio die, *Gen.* 42, 18. For þan propterea, quoniam, *Mt.* 14, 2.

Þan Moist, wet; madidus, humidus:—Þanan madida, *Cot.* 133.

Þanan thence, *Ors.* 3, 7, v. þanon.

^yÞANC, þonc, es; m. [*Frs.* thonc f: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* dank m: *Old Ger.* danch, danh, thanc, thank, thanca: *Moes.* thanks: *Dan.* tak c: *Swed.* tack m: *Icel.* þackir f. gratia, grates: *Ir. Gael.* taing f. thanks] Will, mind, thought, favour, the acknowledgment of a favour, THANK, thanks; voluntas, arbitrium, gratia, gratiæ:—Næs na eowres þances non erat ex vestro arbitrio, *Gen.* 45, 8. Heora agnes þances of their own will; eorum propria voluntate, *Bt.* 7, 2. Þines agnes þances of thy own will, wish or choice, *Bt.* 8, *Card.* p. 38, 27. Þurh uncres hear-ran þanc through favour of our lord, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 49, 22. Hæfð se þeowa ænigne þanc num accipit servus ullam gratiam? *Lk.* 17, 9. Secgan Drihtne þanc to give God thanks, *Cd.* 225, *Th.* p. 229, 19. Nanes þances we-orðe of no thanks worthy, *Bt.* 35, 4. Þe ic þancas do tibi gratias ago, *Lk.* 18, 11: *Jn.* 11, 41. Þancas dyde gratias egit, *Mk.* 14, 23: *Lk.* 22, 17.

[¶]Þances, þonces, on þanc, on þonce, to þance, to þonce, used adverbially, with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, gratis, freely; grate, gratis:—To þance geþenod gratefully served, *Cd.* 25, *Th.* p. 32, 20. Hie on þanc curon they thankfully accepted, *Cd.* 112, *Th.* p. 147, 20.

Þances gratefully, freely, v. þanc.

Þanc-full, þanc-ful. THANKFUL, content, ingenious; gratiarum plenus, gratus, contentus:—Wæron þancfulle heora gemærum erant contenti eorum finibus, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 36. Efficax, *Obs. Lun.* 16. Animosus, *Obs. Lun.* 13. Ingeniosus, *Consid. Æt. Lun.* Idoneus, *Cot.* 105.

Þancian, geþancian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. governs the d. of person, and g. of thing [þanc thanks] To THANK, to give thanks; gratias agere, gratulari:—Sceolde his drihtne þancian þæs leanes should thank his lord for the reward, *Cd.* 14. Gode þancode Deo gratias egit, *Mk.* 8, 6. Hym þancode ei gratias egit, *Lk.* 17, 16. Þe þanciað yfelum minum qui gratulantur (de) malis meis, *Ps.* 34, 29. Þanciende gratias agens, *Mt.* 26, 27: *Jn.* 6, 23.

Þanc-metuncg [þanc, metan to measure, metuncg, metincg measuring] Deliberation, consi-

deration; deliberatio, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 23.

^zÞancol, þancul thoughtful, v. þoncol.

Þancol-mod a thoughtful mind, provident, wise; providus animi, cautus, *Cd.* 82: *Jdth.* p. 24, 5.

Þancung, þoncung, e; f. A thanking, thanksgiving, thanks; gratiarum actio, gratiæ, grates:—Þancunge don gratias agere, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 31: 595, 19.

Þanc - weorð, þanc - weorðlic thankworthy, acceptable, grateful; gratus, v. þonc-wyrð.

Þanc - weorðlice thankworthily, acceptably; grate, gratanter, *Bd. S.* p. 624, 2.

Þanc-wurð, þanc-wyrð thank-worth, grateful; gratus, *Bd. S.* p. 649, 10: *Bt.* 23.

Þanc - wurðlic, þanc - wyrðlic thankworthy, grateful; gratus, *Som.*

Þanc-wurðlice, þanc-wyrðlice, þanc-wurðlices thankworthily, gratefully; grate, gratanter, *Jn.* 6, 11: *Bd. S.* p. 609, 9.

Þanecan þe whensoever, *Bt.* 27, 1, v. þonecan.

Þanne than, then; quam, *Lk.* 11, 26, v. þonne.

^aÞanon, þanone, þanonne, þanun, þonon; adv. [*Plat. dane van* dane: *Dut.* daar van daan, van daar: *Frs.* dana: *Ger.* dannen is always construed with von of, from; von dannen from thence. In *Old Ger.* von is not used: *Ker.* danan hinc; danaan unde: *Ot.* thanana: *Dan.* derfra, deraf: *Swed.* dādan: *Icel.* þadan inde, þadan i frá, þadan af exinde, abinde; þadra ibi, eo versus, illinc] THENCE, whence; inde, exinde, illinc, unde:—And þanon he com on Iudeisce endas of Iordane, *Mk.* 10, 1: *Gen.* 2, 10. Ne gæst þu þanone non ibis tu illinc, *Mt.* 5, 26: *Lk.* 12, 59. He þanon or þanun eode ille inde ivit, *Mt.* 4, 21: *Mk.* 6, 1. Hi þanonne eodon illi inde iverunt, *Jdth.* 11, 7. He for þanun digressus est illinc, *Mt.* 11, 1: 12, 9. Þanon ic ut-eode unde ego exivi, *Mt.* 12, 44.

Þar there, where; ibi, ubi, *Mt.* 21, 17: *Mk.* 4, 5, 15, v. þær.

Þara there, *Jn.* 11, 15, 31, v. þar.

Þara; g. pl. of se. Of the, of those, of whom; τῶν; illorum, illarum, illorum; quorum, quarum, quorum:—Þu eart an þara rihtwisenra thou art one of the just, *Bt.* 5, 1, *Card.* p. 14, 13: 34, 6, *Card.* p. 220, 30.

^b *Parfa* a beggar, *R. Jn.* 9, 8, v. þearfa.

Parigend Malignant, wicked; malignans, *T. Ps.* 63, 2.

Paroflicra more useful, better; utilius, *R. Lk.* 17, 2, for þearflicra, v. þearflic.

Parsca, for þærscan to thrash, buffet, *R. Mk.* 14, 65.

Parsia mægð The country of Tarsus in Cilicia; Tharsis regio, *Ps.* 71, 10.

Pas; s. ac. f; pl. nom. ac. of þes. This, these; hanc; hi, hæ, hæc; hos, has, hæc:—*Þæt* seo weord þas woruld wende that fortune governed (turned) this world, *Bt.* 5, 1. *Pas* þing sceolun gewurðan, *Mt.* 24, 6. On þas gnornunga into these lamentations, *Bt.* 7, 2. Gif sum dysig man þas boc ræt if any ignorant man read this book, *Elf. pref. Gen.* p. 1.

Þat the, that, v. þæt.

Þawan To THAW; regelari, solvi, *Æqu. Vern.* 37.

^c *ÞE* [*Plat. Dut. de: Ger. der: Old Ger. dër, ther, thie: Dan. Swed. den: Old Swed. then, thenne: Icel. sá is, ille*] 1. *THE*, that, those; an indeclinable article, often used for all the cases of se, seo, þæt, especially in adverbial expressions and in corrupt *A.-S.*, as in the *Chr.* after the year 1138. 2. *Who, which, what; qui, quæ, quod.* *Þe* is thus very frequently used as a relative, and often doubled, as *þe þe*, or joined with *se*:—1. *Þe* bet the better; eo melius, *Bt. R. p.* 184. *Þe* swiðor the rather; eo magis, *Jn.* 19, 8: *Gen.* 37, 5. *Þe* efter, in þe lengten, þestrede þe sunne after this, in the Lent, the sun darkened, *Chr.* 1140. *Þe* swiðor þe the rather than; magis quam, *Bt. R. p.* 178. *Þe* ma þe the more than, *Bt. R. p.* 35, 3: 37, 1. *Þe* læs the less, lest, lest perhaps; quo minus, ne forte, *Ex.* 19, 21, 24: *Mt.* 7, 6. *Þe* læs hwænne lest at any time, *Mk.* 4, 12. 2. *Be ælcon* worde þe of Godes muðe gæð by every word which goeth out of God's mouth, *Mt.* 4, 4. *Se þe he who*, *Mt.* 2, 6: 3, 11. *Þe þe he who*, *Bd. S. p.* 502, 18. *Þe* on heofonum ys qui in cælis est, *Mt.* 5, 45. *Þu þe eart tu qui es*, *Mt.* 6, 9. *Ge þe vos qui*, *Mt.* 7, 11, 23. *Þa þe illi qui*, *Mt.* 5, 4, 6.

^d *ÞE* *THEE*, to thee; te, tibi, *Mt.* 5, 26: *Mk.* 14, 30: *Gen.* 13, 15, 17; d. and ac. of þu.

Þe; conj. *Than*, whether, either,

or; whether . . . or; quam, an, sive, vel, aut; utrum . . . an:—*Þe* swiðor þe the rather than, *Bt. R. p.* 178. *Þe* ma þe the more than, *Bt.* 35, 3. *Hwæðer* hit sig þe soð þe leas utrum id sit verum an falsum, *Gen.* 42, 16. *Þe* þara soðena gesælða limu, þe sio gesælð self whether members of the true happiness, or the happiness itself, *Bt.* 34, 6, *Card. p.* 220, 30. *Ys* hit alyfed þe na est istud licitum an non? *Mt.* 22, 17. *Þe* mid scynesse, þe mid lustfullnysse utrum suggestione, an delectatione, *Bd. S. p.* 497, 10. *Hwæðer* he wacode þe slepte whether he watched or slept, *Bd. S. p.* 513, 39. *Þe* on æfen, þe on midre nihte, þe on hancrede, þe on mergen an in vespere, an in media nocte, an in gallicinio, an mane, *Mk.* 13, 35. *Hwæðer* þe an, utrum, *Lk.* 7, 20.

^d *Þea* a minister, servant, *C. Mt.* 20, 27, v. þeow.

Þeac thatch, covering, *Bd. S. p.* 567, 43, v. þac.

Þeac wash; lava, *T. Ps.* 50, 3, v. þwean.

Þeaf a thief, *C. Jn.* 10, 1, v. þeof.

Þeáh grew, flourished, *Lk.* 2, 52, v. þeon.

Þeah ate; comedebat, *Bd. S. p.* 553, 30, v. þicgan.

ÞEAH, þeh [*Plat. Dut. doch, dog: Frs. thach: Ger. doch: Ot. Tat. thoh: Wil. doh: Moes. thau, thauhjaba etiamsi: Dan. dog: Swed. dock. All signify, yet, however, but, yes: Ker. dohdoh, is exactly the Eng. though. Adelung thinks it is composed of the Ger. da and auch. — Tooke says it is the imp. of þafian, þafigan to allow, permit, grant, Diversions of Purley, by Taylor, vol. I. p. 177*] *THOUGH*, although, yet, still, however; quamvis, licet, si, siquidem, *Mt.* 16, 26: *Mk.* 6, 23: *Lk.* 18, 4. *Etiamsi*, quanquam, *Jn.* 4, 2. *Tamen*, veruntamen, *Mt.* 11, 22.—*Þeah* þe although; etsi, etiamsi, *Mt.* 26, 33, 35: *Mk.* 14, 29.—*Þeah* hwæðere yet nevertheless, moreover, but yet, but; quinetiam, sed veruntamen, sed tamen, nihilo secius, *Mt.* 11, 24: *Lk.* 10, 20. *Sed*, vero, *Mt.* 17, 27. *Certe*, *Lk.* 11, 8.—*Þeah* gita as yet, hitherto; adhuc, *Bt. R. p.* 184.

ÞEAHT [*Plat. Dut. bedacht n. gedachte f. thought, reflec-*

tion: *Frs. tocht f: Ger. bedacht m. gedanke m. thought: Old Ger. gidachtdi, thata thought: Moes. andathahts considered: Dan. Swed. tanke m. thought: Icel. þánki m. mens, cogitatio. — v. þencan*] *THOUGHT*, counsel; consilium, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. geþeaht.

^c *Þeahte* covered, thatched; p. of þeccan.

Þeahte, þeahton covered; p. of þeccan.

Þeahtend, geþeahtynd, es; m. A counsellor, an adviser; consiliarius, *Th. An.*

Þeahtere, geþeahtere, es; m. A counsellor, adviser; consiliarius:—*Þæs* cyninges þeahteras the king's counsellors, *Bd. S. p.* 516, 25.

Þeahtian, geþeahtian; p. ode; pp. od [þeaht thought] To take thought, to consider, ponder, consult; consulere, consilium capere, conferre, deliberare:—*Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 3. *Þeah-* tode þeoden ure mod-geþonce our lord pondered in mind; deliberavit dominus noster animo, *Cd. 5: Bd. S. p.* 512, 11. *Þeahtedon* on gean hyne consilium inierunt adversus eum, *Mk.* 3, 6. *Betwih* him þeahtende inter se consulentes, *Bd. S. p.* 624, 35.

ÞEARF, e; f. [*Plat. darf, bedarf m: Frs. darwe, terwe f. like the A.-S: Ger. bedarf m. nothdurft m. what is necessary, or the necessary provisions: Old Ger. durft necessity, what is necessary: Dan. tarv c: Swed. tarf f. n. what is necessary or required, wants: Icel. þörf f. indigentia, opus, necessitas; þurft f. indigentia, necessitas: Moes. tharf necesse habeo*] *Need, necessity, cause, want, advantage, profit; opus, usus, commodum, necesse*:—*Hwæs* wære me mare þearf cujus erat mihi magis opus? *Gen.* 25, 22. *Nys* me þæs nan þearf, þæs anes ic ah þearfe non est mihi istius nullum opus, hujus unius ego habeo opus, *Gen.* 33, 15. *God* þe ælces mannes þearfe wat God knows the necessity of every man, *Bt.* 39, 10. *Ge* habbað micle þearfe þæt ye have much need that, *Bt.* 42. *For* eowre þearfe pro vestro comodo, *Gen.* 45, 5. *We* willað eow eowre þearfe forgifan nos volumus vobis vestra necessaria ministrare, *Bd. S. p.* 487, 15.

Þearf unleavened, v. þeorf.

Þearfa, þærfa, an. Poor, destitute, in want of, the poor, needy, a poor man; qui opus habet,

indigens, pauper, egenus:— Hrægles þearfa destitute of raiment, *Cd.* 40. Nafa þu nanas þearfan wedd ne habeto tu nullius pauperis pignus, *Deut.* 24, 12. Se þearfa bearð æmtige pusan the poor man bears an empty purse, *Col. Monas.* Ða gastlican þearfan spirituales pauperes, *Mt.* 5, 3: *Lk.* 6, 20. Gener þearfena refugium pauperum, *Ps.* 9, 9. Syllan þearfon dare pauperibus, *Jn.* 12, 5. Ic sylle þearfum ego do pauperibus, *Lk.* 19, 8.

^fÞearfan, beþearfan, geþearfan, þurfan; ic, he þearf, þurfe, þu þearft, þurfe; we, ge, hi þurfon, þurfon, þurfen, beþurfon; p. ic, he þorste, þu þorftest, þorfton; sub. þurfe, þurfon [þearf need] To need, to have need, to want, behove, avail, profit; opus habere, necesse habere, indigere, causam habere:—Ne þearf ic nor need I, *Bt.* 35, 3: *Cd.* 99. Ne þearft þu ondrædan nor needest thou dread, *Cd.* 99: *Bt.* 5, 3. Ne þearf he nanas þinges nor needs he any thing; non indiget ille nullius rei, *Bt.* 24, 4. Hu þearf mannes sunu maran treowe how needs man's son a greater pledge, *Cd.* 163. Þearfende indigens, pauper, *Bd.* S. p. 591, 6: *Cd.* 114: *Jn.* 13, 29. Menn ne þorfton þolian men needed not to suffer, *Cd.* 30. Ne ic ne þurfe her feccan, *Jn.* 4, 15. Ðu ne beþearft tu ne eges, *Ps.* 15, 1. Eower fæder wat þæt ge ealra þyssa þinga beþurfon, *Mt.* 6, 32. Sam hi þurfon whether they want, *Bt.* 26, 2.

Þearfednes, se; f. Poverty, want; paupertas, inopia:— On wilsumlicre þearfednysse in voluntaria paupertate, *Bd.* S. p. 569, 2: 604, 28.

Þearfende needy, in misery, v. þearfan.

Þearf-leáse needlessly, *Job.* p. 166, 22.

Þearf-lic; adj. Poor, needy, necessary; pauperi similis, pauper, egenus, utilis, necessarius, *Wulfst. Par.*

Þearflice; comp. or; adv. Of necessity, diligently, cautiously; district, accurate:—Ðencean þearflice meditari accurate, *Bt.* R. p. 151. Þearflicor utilius, *C. Lk.* 17, 2. Districtus, *Bd.* S. p. 490, 11.

Þearflicnes, se: f. Beggary, poverty, want; mendicitas, paupertas, necessitas:— On þearflicnysse in paupertate, *Ps.* 30, 13.

^sPEARL; adj. Sharp, heavy, severe, hard; acer, vehemens, gravis:— Pearl æfter-lean hard retribution, *Cd.* 4: *Bt.* R. p. 152.

Pearle; adv. Very, earnestly, exceedingly, strongly, severely, much, too much; valde, abunde, vehementer, nimis:— Gedrefed þearle turbatus valde, *Ps.* 6, 3. Gewæht ic eom, and geeadmet þearle afflictus ego sum, et humiliatus nimis, *Ps.* 37, 8. Pearle geswenct valde vexatus, *Num.* 21, 4. Pearle good very good; valde bonus, *Bt.* R. p. 174. Pearle onæled severely burned; vehementer combustus, *Cd.* 222. Gehihte þearle auxit vehementer, *Ps.* 104, 22. Ic þe gemenigilde swiðe þearle ego te multiplicabo quamplurimum, *Gen.* 17, 2.

Pearl-mod sharp-minded, bold; acrem, strenuum habens animum, *Jdth.* p. 22, 18, 34.

Pearl-wise strict-wise, severe; districtus, i. e. rigidus, severus, austerus, *Bd.* S. p. 599, 35.

Pearlwisnes, se; f. A difficulty, severity; districtio, i. e. severitas, austeritas:—Seo þearlwisnes þæs heardan lifes districtio arctoris vitæ, *Bd.* S. p. 599, 31.

^hPEARM, es; m. [*Lincolnshire* tharm, tharn the intestines washed for making hog's puddings, *Bailey*] An intestine, entrail, the inward part of man or beast; intestinum, ile:— Þearmes utgang intestini exitus, ani procidentia. Þearmas intestina, ilia, exta, viscera, fibræ, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71 b. Smæle - þearmas minuta ilia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71 a.— Þearm-gyrd, þearm-gyrdel a bowel-girdle, a truss, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

Þearscthrashed, beaten, v. þerscan.

Þeatr A theatre; theatrum, *Ors.* 4, 1, *Lye.*

PEAW, þeau, es; m. A custom, manner, habit, behaviour, THEW, rite, endowment, quality; in the pl. manners; mos, ritus, consuetudo, institutum, ratio, lex:—Swa Iudea þeaw ys sicut Judæorum mos est, *Jn.* 19, 40. Hit wæs þeaw is erat mos, *Gen.* 50, 3. Wæs in þa tid þeau erat isto tempore mos, *Bd.* S. p. 604, 15. Anmode þeawes qui unius moris sunt; unanimes moribus, *Ps.* 67, 6. Hæfde beteran þeaw had a better habit, *Cd.* 208. Gif þe heora þeawas liciað if their manners please thee, *Bt.* 7, 2. Ðara þeoda þeawas sint swiðe

ungelica the nation's manners are very unlike, *Bt.* 18, 2. Ða wæs freoðo-þeawas then was loving thews (manners), *Cd.* 4. Swiðe yfel man ealra þeawa valde improbus homo omnium morum, i. e. omnibus moribus, *Ors.* 6, 14. Gecorene on his þeawum probus in ejus moribus, *Bd.* S. p. 554, 9.

ⁱÞeaw a servant, *Lev.* 25, 42, v. þeow.

Þeaw-fæst firm in manners, upright, obedient; morigerus, *Cd.* 92: 126.

Þeaw - fæstnes Firmness in behaviour, obedience, discipline; morigeratio, obedientia, disciplina, *R. Ben.* 7.

Þeawlic Custom-like, fashionable, figurative; figurativus, *Som.*

Þeawlice, geþeawlice; adv. According to manners, decently, properly, well, obediently; morigerate, obedienter, *Col. Monas.* Rite, *Bd.* S. p. 549, 37.

Þec Thee, to thee; te, tibi:— Ne bið þec mæl-mete to thee shall not be meal-meat; non erit tibi pastus, *Cd.* 203. We þec biddað we pray thee; nos te oramus, *Cd.* 188.

^jÞeccan, beþeccan; p. þeahte, beþeahte; imp. þece; pp. geþeaht, beþeaht, beþæht; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* dekken: *Ger.* decken: *Old Ger.* dechan: *Ot.* theken, thagan: *Isd.* dhecchan: *Ker.* dahan: *Tat.* tahan; in *Upper Ger.* they still use dachen, dagen, tagen to cover: *Dan.* tække to cover with a roof, to thatch; dække to cover, to wrap up, to spread: *Swed.* täcka, betäcka, duga: *Icel.* þekia tegere, integere: *Sp.* tejar to cover with tiles, to tile.—þac thatch] To cover, conceal, THATCH; tegere, operire:—Sceome þeccan to cover nakedness, *Cd.* 45: 76. Ðin sylf þecest lic mid leafum thyself coverest (thy) body with leaves, *Cd.* 42. Seo wæs wæstmum þeaht which was with fruits covered, *Cd.* 91. Gefaren hæfdon helmum þeahte had come with helmets covered, *Cd.* 93.

Þece cover, v. þeccan.

Þecle, þecelle. A torch; fax, facula:—Stod se leoma him of swylce fyren þecelle extitit radius ab eo quasi ignea fax, *Bd.* S. p. 645, 28, v. þæcela.

Þecen, e; q. f. A roof; what affords a cover, hence a house; tectum, domus:—Under mine þecene sub meo tecto, *Mt.* 8, 8: *Lk.* 7, 6. Ofer þecene super tecto, *Mk.* 13, 15. Hig þecena stramen, tectorum, *Ps.*

101, 8: 128, 5: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

* *Pecere*, es; m. A THATCHER; tector, *Lye*.

Def a thief, *Chr.* 1124, v. þeóf.

Pefe - þorn [þufian to flourish, þorn a thorn] *A sort of thorn, Christ's thorn, a bramble of quick growth, dog-rose, wild-brier; spina, rhamnus, vel melius, rosa canina, Cot.* 165: *T. Ps.* 57, 9.

Defian To rage; æstuaire in animo, Dial. 1, 9.

Pegde consumed, v. of *þegde*.

Pege a taking; sumptio, Cd. 173, v. win-þege.

DEGEN, þegn, þægen, þægn, þeng, þen; g. þegnes; d. þegne; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. degen m. a sword, but seldom a soldier: Old Ger. degen, thegan servus, dominus, miles: Ot. uses thegan in all these senses; Ot. Krist. l. v. c. 20, v. 43, giscéident sih in ala uuár hérero inti thegan thar tunc ibi separabuntur dominus et servus; and l. l. c. 3, v. 26, speaking of the ancestors of the holy virgin, says, thaz uuarun édil thegana erant domini nobiles; l. l. c. 3, v. 48, St. John is called Christ's minister, Iohánnes thegan siner minister ejus; l. iv. c. 22, v. 19, speaking of Pilate's soldiers, thes hérizohen thegana; and l. iv. v. 17, c. 17, Himilisce thegana, satellites coelestes, speaking of angels. Olaus Wormius, in monumentis Danicis, p. 264, gives in a Runic inscription, herden guden diagen exercitus boni ductoris: Icel. þegn m. subditus, homo liber; þion m. servus, minister. Perhaps the termination of the Eng. chieftain, and the Fr. capitaine may be derived from þegn, v. þenian]

1. Generally *A servant, an attendant; servus, minister.* 2. It was then used to denote a particular attendant, as *A disciple, scholar; abiit tandem generalis hæc vocis significatio in particularem, ut per eam denotaretur etiam Christi servus, discipulus.* 3. *A soldier, knight, a military honour; servus militaris, miles, satelles, eques.* 4. *A servant of the king, A THANE, nobleman, Baron. A king's Thane, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, was inferior in rank to an eorl and ealdorman; he was afterwards denominated a baron, L. Wilk. p. 250: 276. There was an inferior Thane in the Conqueror's*

time, called a knight, who attended the king's Thane or Baron. The rank of a Thane, as well as the other titles of dignity among the *A.-S.*, was not inherited, but was personal, hence it was attainable by all, even by the servile; but, before any one could be elevated to the dignity of an inferior Thane, he must be in possession of five hides of his own land, a church, a kitchen, a bell-house, a judicial seat at the burgh gate, and a seat in the witenagemot. Whoever by his industry and talent obtained these, became a Thane by right, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 112, 3, 4, 5, 6. Quum autem ministri et satellites regnum plerumque de primoribus regni essent; inde evenit ut þegn etiam acciperetur pro princeps, optimas, primas, satrapa, dominus, Thanus. Thanus autem fiebat qui habuit quinque hidas terræ, ecclesiam et culinam, turrin sacram, et atrii sedem, ac officium distinctum in aula regis, *L. Lund. W.* p. 70, § ult. Ejus proinde capitis æstimatio erat, apud Anglos, 2000 thrymsæ, sive, ex lege Merciorum, 1200, s. id. p. 72, *L. Athel. W.* p. 64, § 13. Unde etiam Twelf-hund-man dictus est. Regis Thanus, i.e. apud *A.-S.* superioris ordinis Thanus, et Comiti gradu proximus, qualem hodie Baronem regis appellamus, v. *Wilk. gl.*—1. Gif þu heora þegen beon wilt if thou wilt be their servant, *Bt.* 7, 2: *Jn.* 18, 18. Pharaones þegnas Pharaonis servi, *Ex.* 10, 7. To þinra þegna husum in turosum servorum domos, *Ex.* 8, 3. 2. Þegn unforcuð godspelles gleawe, gast on sende, Matheus Matthew, a blameless disciple, skilful in the gospel, gave up the ghost, *Menol. F.* 338. Hwa þegna quisnam discipulorum, *Bt. R.* p. 193: 183: *C. Mk.* 4, 34. 3. Ic hæbbe þegnas under me I have soldiers under me, *Mt.* 8, 9: *Jn.* 19, 2: *Bt.* 38, 1. Sealdun þam þegnum micel feoh dederunt militibus multam pecuniam, *Mt.* 28, 12. Minum þegnum secgean meis militibus narrare, *Bd. S.* p. 477, 19. 4. Cyningas mid miclon geferscipe hiora þegna kings with a great company of their Thanes, *Bt.* 37, 1. Hwæt wille we secgan be þam þegnum what shall we

say of the Thanes, *Bt.* 29, 2. Cyninges þegn a king's Thane, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 22: 591, 6, 8: 632, 8. Mid unrime þegna and eorla with innumerable Thanes and Earls, *Bt. R.* p. 186. Cyninges þegnas the king's Thanes; regis Thani, *Chr.* 755.—Þegen-boren one born of a Thane, one of good birth; generosa sive nobili familia oriundus, *L. Wal.* 5.—Þegen-hyssas, þegn-hyssas a Thane's attendants, clients; clientes, *Cot.* 43.—Þegen-lagu the law or privilege of a Thane; Thani jus, privilegium, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 6.—Þegen-ræden, þegn-ræden Thaneship, the state or relation of a client to a Thane; clientela, *Cot.* 58.—Þegen-riht thane-right or privilege of a Thane, *L. Athel. W.* p. 64, § 11.—Þegen-scipe, þegn-scipe Thaneship, the dignity, order, or office of a Thane, valour, service, duty; Thani dignitas, ministerium, &c.; servitium, officium, *L. pol. Edg.* 3: *Ors.* 3, 9: *Cd.* 39.—Þegen-scolu, þegn-scolu a Thane's attendants; clientum turma, clientela, *Cot.* 43.—Þegen-were, þegn-were a Thane's were or fine; Thani capitis æstimatio, *L. Ænh. W.* p. 120, § 3, v. wer.

Þegenlice; adv. Thanelike, nobly, bravely, manfully; fortiter, viriliter:—Beo þu huru gehyrt and hicg þegenlice esto tu modo fortis et conare viriliter, Jos. 1, 18.

Þegh the thigh, v. þeoh.

Þegin a thane, soldier, Bd. S. p. 590, 33, v. þegen.

^m *Þegn a thane, minister, servant, Menol. F.* 338: *Bd. S.* p. 511, 22, v. þegen.

Þegnað, þegnað serves; ministrat, Bd. S. p. 605, 31, v. þegnian.

Þegnian; p. ode to serve, Cd. 28, *Th.* p. 37, 6: *Bd. S.* p. 555, 7: 583, 14, v. þenian.

Þegn-scipe service, valour, v. þegen-scipe.

Þegnung service, duty, Cd. 112, v. þenung.

Þegon took, v. þicgan.

Þeh Thee; te, tibi, C. Mt. 4, 6, for þe; ac. of þu.

Þeh though, although, yet; etsi, quamvis, tamen, Ex. 32, 11: *Mk.* 11, 18: *Jn.* 20, 5, v. þeah.

Þeign a servant, thane, C. Mt. 8, 9, v. þegen.

Þell What is boarded, a story; tabulatum:—Þell-fæsten storied hold; arx e tabulatis compacta, Cd. 73.

Þen, es; m. [contracted from

þegn, þegen] *A minister, servant; minister, servus:—*Sy he eower þen, *Mt.* 20, 26: 23, 11. *Þe sylle þam þene te tradat ministro, Mt.* 5, 25. *Þa þenas ministri, servi, Ex.* 5, 10: *Mk.* 14, 65: *Jn.* 2, 9: *Bd. S.* p. 567, 21. *Sendon hyra þenas miserunt eorum ministros, Jn.* 7, 32.

^a *Þenade served, Bd. S.* p. 566, 28, v. þenian.

ÞENCAN, beþencan, geþencan; *p.* þóhte, beþóhte, geþóhte; *imp.* þenc; *pp.* beþóht, geþóht [*Frs.* *thinzia to think, believe: Plat. Dut. Ger. denken: Ker. denchen: Ot. thenken bigonda thaton he begun to think: Moes. thagkjan cogitare: Dan. tænke: Swed. tänka: Icel. þenkia cogitare, meditari*] 1. *To THINK, reason, meditate, consider, imagine; cogitare, sentire, considerare. 2. To think of, remember, purpose, meditate, conclude, determine; reminisci, statuere:—*1. *Þa agunnon þencan þa boceras tunc coeperunt cogitare scribæ, Lk.* 5, 21. *He ne mæg witan hwæt he þencð he cannot know what he thinks, Bt.* 39, 9. *Þencað dagis and nihtes, T. Ps.* 1, 2. *Ne þence we nanes yfeles nor think we of any evil, Gen.* 42, 31. *Þencende meditating, Gen.* 24, 63. 2. *Þæt þu bringan þencest that thou rememberest to bring, Cd.* 140. *Wit þencað bidan we think (determine) to abide, Cd.* 111. *Þe Hælende heran þenceð who to the Saviour shall remember to be obedient, Cd.* 221. *Gif ge willað þone fruman sceaft geþencan if ye will remember the first creation, Bt.* 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 19.

^o *Þencean to think, v. þencan.*

ÞENDEN; *adv.* *While, whilst, meanwhile, as long as, how long; dum:—*Þenden þu her leofast while thou here livest, *Cd.* 43. *Her þenden lifde here while (he) lived; hic dum vixit, Cd.* 131. *Þenden he on þysse worulde wunode whilst he in this world remained, Jdth.* 22, 18: *Bt. R.* p. 151.

ÞENEDe overthrew, *Ps.* 105, 25, v. þenian.

ÞENESTRE [þen a servant] *A female servant, waiting-maid; ministra, cultrix.*

ÞENG a minister, servant, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 17: 591, 38, v. þegen.

ÞENGEL King, lord, prince; rex, dominus:—*Manna þengel prince of men, Cd.* 151.

ÞENIAN, þenigan; *ic* þenige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, geþenod; *v. a.* [*Plat. denen: Frs. thiania: Dut. Ger. dienen: Old Ger. thionon, thionon: Ker. deonon: Lip. thionda servit; thianin wi serviamus nos: Ot. thionan: Isd. dheonan: Dan. tjene, betjene: Swed. tjena, betjena: Icel. þiena, þiona servire. Some derive this word from the Grk. θειναι to work; others, among whom is Adelung, from the Old Ger. deo, deon low, humble: Ker. deolich humilis; deoheit humilitas; dienen servire, therefore properly means to humble, to subject one's self; which, in the earlier state of barbarism, could only be shown by compulsive personal services, or services done in socage: Ker. however uses theonan to subject, to subdue, to humble, to make serviceable. The Icel. þia in servitutum redigere, fatigare, of the same signification, may perhaps be considered as the root.—*þen a servant, v. þegen] 1. *To serve, minister; servire, ministrare, administrare. 2. To reach to, to extend, stretch out, overthrow; extendere, intendere, prosternere:—*1. *Drihten, nys þe nan caru þæt min swustur let me ænlypige þenian, Lk.* 10, 40. *Gif him sceoldan men þenigan if men should serve him, Bt.* 41, 2, *Card.* p. 374, 9. *Þena me ministra mihi, Lk.* 17, 8. *Se þe þenað ille qui ministrat, Lk.* 22, 27. *Wenð þæt he þenige Gode putabit quod ille cultum præstat Deo, Jn.* 16, 2. *He þenode him ille ministrabat ei, iis, Gen.* 39, 4: 40, 4. *Heo þenode him illa ministravit iis, Mt.* 8, 15: *Mk.* 1, 31: *Lk.* 4, 39. *Gyf hwa þenige me si quis ministret mihi, Jn.* 12, 26. *We ne þenedon þe nos non ministravimus tibi, Mt.* 25, 44. *Þe him þeniað qui ei ministrant, Bt.* 37, 1. *Þenigende ministrans, Mt.* 27, 55. 2. *Þu þenodest palm-twigum heora tu extendisti palmites eorum, Ps.* 79, 12. *Þene mildheortnysse þine extendende misericordiam tuam, Ps.* 35, 11. *Þenydon bogan intenderunt arcum, Ps.* 10, 2. *Þæt he þenede hig ut ille prosterneret eos, Ps.* 105, 25.

ÞENING a service, supper, *Bd. S.* p. 566, 6, v. þenung.

ÞENING - man a serving-man; ministrator, *C. R. Ben.* 48.

^a *Þenode served, Gen.* 39, 4, v. þenian.

ÞENUNG, þening, þegnung, þegning, e; *f.* 1. *Duty, office, service, attendance, use; servitium, officium, ministerium, usus, obsequium. 2. What is served, Food, a repast, supper, feast; cibarium, cœna, convivium. 3. Those who serve, Attendants, servants, a retinue, train; famulitium, comitatus; satellitium, clientum turba:—*1. *Sacerdlice þenung sacerdotale officium, Bd. S.* p. 573, 4. *Þenunga dagas ministerii dies, Lk.* 1, 23. *Ic wæs eft-gesett to minre þenunge ego eram restitutus meo ministerio, Gen.* 41, 13. *To his neod-þearfligre þenunge ad ejus necessarium usum, Bd. S.* p. 520, 8. *Ic lustlice fram þære þenunge gewite ego libenter ab officio discedo, Bd. S.* p. 566, 6. *Stod beforan him on þenunge stetit coram eo in ministerio, Deut.* 10, 8. *Æfter þam Pharao geþencð þine þenunga postea Pharaoh recensebit tua ministeria, Gen.* 40, 13. 2. *Gearwa ure þenunga para nostra cibaria, Gen.* 43, 16. *Þa Drihtnes þenung wæs gemacud, Jn.* 13, 2. *He aras fram his þenunge, Jn.* 13, 4: *Mt.* 26, 17. 3. *Seo helle and se deað, and heora arleafan þenunga hell and death and their wicked attendants, Nic.* 28. *Gif him mon oftið þara þenunga and þæs anwealdes if one deprive him of the retinue and of the power, Bt. R.* p. 37, 1. *Þara þenunga oftoben deprived of attendants, Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 18.

ÞENUNG - boc a service-book; ministerialis liber, liber Leviticus sic dictus, *Pref. Lib. Lev.*

ÞENUNG-fata serving vessels; ministerialia vasa, *C. R. Ben.* 47.

ÞEO to the thigh; *d.* of þeoh.

ÞEO grow, increase; vigeo, v. þeon.

ÞEO the, who, *Prec.* 2, *calc. Cd. Jun.* for seo, heo, þe.

ÞEOD, þiod, e; *f.* [*Frs.* theod, thiad, thiade, tiade, thiote, deth, deit, diet, deed *n. gens, natio, populus: Old Ger. deut, teut, diet, dheod, deota, thiot, thiat, thiut, thiod: Not. judon diet Judæorum populus: Ker. deota plebis: Lip. thiat gens; thiade gente; theado gentium; thiadon nationes: Tat.* 195, 3, *thin thiota inti bisgoffa saltun thih mir tua gens et pontifices tradiderunt te mihi: Moes. thiuda gens:*

Old Swed. thiaud, thiod, thyd
gens, natio: Icel. þjóð, þjóð *f.*
gens, natio, populus; þýði *n.*
gens, natio: Wel. Arm. Bret.
 tud, tut *f.* *natio, gens*: Ir.
 Gael. tuath *f.* *country people,*
tenantry; the aggregate num-
 ber of any land proprietors,
 farmers or peasantry] 1. *A*
nation, people; *gens, natio,*
plebs. 2. *A country, province*;
provincia:—1. *Peod* winð on-
 gean *peode gens contendet in*
gentem, Mt. 24, 7: Mk. 13,
 8. Cham ys fæder þære Ca-
 naneiscre *peode*, Gen. 9, 18.
 Ic deme þa *peode ego judicabo*
istam gentem, Gen. 15, 14. Ma-
 negra *peoda fæder multarum*
gentium pater, Gen. 17, 4, 5.
 Beo gemænigfyld on *peoda*
esto multiplicatus in gentes,
 Gen. 35, 11. Lærað ealle
peoda docete omnes gentes,
 Mt. 28, 19. Ic þe gesette
 on *peodum ego te ponam in*
gentibus, i. e. *faciam in gen-*
tes, Gen. 17, 6. 2. *Diran*
heton se wæs on þære peode
þe swa hatte (they) call
Dura, which was in the pro-
vince so called, Cd. 180, Th. p.
 226, 15.—*Peod-cyning a na-*
tion's king, a great king; *gen-*
tis rex, Cd. 90: 92.—*Peod-*
feond the people's enemy; *po-*
puli inimicus, publicus hostis.
 —*Peod-ford Thetford, Nor-*
folk, Chr. 870, v. Peod-ford,
after peoden. — *Peod-guma*
a man of the nations, a man,
Jdth. p. 24, 25.—*Peod-herge*
a popular army, Cd. 98.—
Peod-land, peod-lond a peo-
ple's land, country, province,
Bd. S. p. 588, 1: Cd. 84.—
Peod-lic people-like, popular,
national; *gentilis*, Elf. gr. Som.
 9, 45.—*Peod-licetere [licce-*
tere a hypocrite] a deceiver of
the people, a general or great
deceiver; *publicus, i. e. sum-*
mus hypocrita, Tract. de Spir.
septif. — *Peod-loga [loga a*
liar] a common cheat, a liar;
publice mendax, gentium de-
ceptor, impostor publicus,
 [Trac. de Spir. septif.—*Peod-*
mægen a nation's strength or
force; *gentis robur, turma,*
caterva, Cd. 160. — *Peod-*
mearc [mearc a boundary] a
nation's frontier, Cd. 149.—
Peod-scaða, peod-sceaða
[sceaða a thief] a public or
common thief or robber; *pub-*
licus latro, tyrannus, L. Eccl.
 Cnut. 26.—*Peod-scipe, es; m.*
[scipe office, state] people, na-
tion, discipline, manner, fashion,
law, system; *gens*, Jn. 11, 48;
disciplina, C. Ps. 2, 12: Cd.

169: Bd. S. p. 527, 33; sys-
 tema vel codex disciplinæ,
 testamentum sacrum, Bd. S.
 p. 494, 29; testimonium, C.
 Mt. 24, 14.—*Peod-wita [wita*
a wise man] a national wise
man, a philosopher, a senator;
publice sapiens, i. e. cujus
sapientia nota est ac pervul-
gata, philosophus, historicus,
scientia demum quacun-
que præstans, senator, Lup.
 I. 21: Bridfr. p. 128: Jud.
 p. 161.

Peodan to join, associate with,
serve, Bt. 16, 3, v. *gepeodan*.

PEODEN; *g. peodnes; d. peod-*
ne; m. [Old Ger. theada rex:
Ot. githiuto princeps: Krist.
 l. 1, c. 1, v. 101, uueltit er
 githiuto mánagero liuto impe-
 rat eorum princeps variis na-
 tionibus: Icel. þjóðkóngr *m.*
monarcha, (principaliter) rex
universæ gentis; *tiggi m. rex,*
(poetis): Ir. Gael. tuathachd
f. a sovereignty, a lordship:
Moes. thiudans rex: Arab.

ثا; ودد, wdwd *a friend,*

because a lord is a friend to
his dependants.—peod people]

The people's ruler, the king,
prince, chief, lord, Supreme;
rex, dominus: — *Him wæs*
peoden hold to him was (the)
Lord gracious, Cd. 60. On
 þæs *peodnes byrig in that*
prince's city, Cd. 181. *Peod-*
nes dom the Lord's decree,
 Cd. 181. *Peodne peowian*
serve (the) Lord; Domino
servire, Cd. 14. *Comon to*
peodne foran came before the
prince; venerunt domino co-
ram, Cd. 176: Jdth. p. 21, 9.
Þegnas peodne sægdon minis-
ters to (their) lord said; thani
regi dicebant, Cd. 182. *Þin-*
ga for peodne pray before (the)
Lord; supplica coram domi-
no, Cd. 203. *Se peoden wið*
Abrahame spræc the Supreme
with Abraham spake, Cd. 106.
 —*Peoden-madmas [madm a*
jewel] princely treasures, Cd.
 22.

Peod-ford, Peot-ford [Hunt.
Brom. Tedford: Matt. West.
Thedforde. — peod people's,
ford a ford, or Peot the river
Thet] THETFORD, Norfolk;
Sitomagus, Chr. 870: 1004:
 1010.

Peodisc A people, nation, lan-
guage; populus, gens, lingua:
 —*On manig peodisc in many*
a language, Bt. 19, Card. p.
 106, 10.

Peodnys a joining, R. 99, v. ge-
peodnes.

PEOF, þef, þyf, es; m. [Plat.

deef m: Dut. dief m: Frs.
tiaf m: Ger. dieb m: Old Ger.
thiob, diuf, thiub, theob:
Moes. thiubs fur: Dan. tyv
m: Swed. tjuf m: Icel. þjófr
m.] A THIEF, robber; fur, la-
tro. A thief was punished
severely; he forfeited three-
fold, L. Ethelb. 10; or he was
to lose his life, unless he
could redeem it by paying
his were, L. Wihtr. W. p. 12,
 30. *Ina's laws define three*
sorts of offenders. They
were called thieves to seven
men; from seven to thirty-five
a band; and afterwards an
army:—Peofas we hatað oð
seofon men, from seofon hloð
oð fif and þrittig, and siððan
bið here fures nos vocamus ad
septem homines; a septem, tur-
mam, ad quinque et triginta; et
deinde est exercitus, L. In. 12.
Se peof toward wære, Mt.
 24, 43. *Gif man þone peof*
finde, Ex. 22, 7. Peofas fu-
res, latrones, Mt. 6, 19, 20:
 Jn. 10, 8.—*Peof-gyld a pay-*
ment for theft; furti compen-
satio, L. Ethelr. 1. — Peof-
man a man who is a thief, a
thief; fur, malefactor, Mt.
 27, 16.—*Peof-sceol [sceol a*
shoal, gang] a gang of thieves;
latronum cœtus, Bt. 14, 3.—
Peof-scip a thief-ship, a ship
used by pirates; piratica na-
vis, Cot. 130.—Peof-slege a
slaying of a thief; furis occi-
sio, L. In. 16.—Peof-slyhte a
striker or slayer of a thief;
furis occisio, L. In. 35.

Peofian To THIEVE; furari:—
Peofad stolen or taken by theft,
 Som.

Peofð, þyfð, e; f. q. [peofian
to thief] A theft, robbery;
furtum, surreptio:—Peofðe
gewita a witness of theft, L.
 In. 7. *An or on peofðe in*
theft, L. Wihtr. W. p. 12, 28.
Onsacan þære peofðe to clear
(himself) of the theft, L. In. 46.

Peogincg [þeo gincg] A thriv-
ing, increase, profit; profec-
tus, Scint. 35, 76, Som.

PEOH; g. þeos; d. þeo; n. [Plat.
dee n: Dut. dy, dye f: Frs.
thiach, deth, tiach n: Ger.
dickbein n: Old Ger. deich m.
thigh n: Rab. deoh: Isd.
dhech: Wil. tiehe, diehe:
 Icel. þjó n. *nates, clunes glutos*
ansa falcis vel curvatura ansæ]
The THIGH; femur, coxa:—
 Elf. gl. Som. p. 71. *Inne-*
ward peoh femur, id. Utan-
ward peoh femur, id. Un-
der min peoh sub meo femore,
 Gen. 24, 2: 47, 29. *Under*
Abrahames peoh sub Abra-

hami femore, Gen. 24, 9. On his þeo in ejus femore, Gen. 32, 25. On Iacobes þeo in Jacobi femore, Gen. 32, 32. Ofer þeoh þinum super femore tuo, Ps. 44, 4.—**Þeoh-ece** THIGH-ACHE; femoris dolor, Som. — **Þeoh-scanca** thigh-shank or bone; femoris os, coxa, Cot. 163.—**Þeoh-seax**, þeoh-sex a thigh-knife, a sword, dirk; gladius vel securis femori aptatus, semispatha, pugio, Cot. 169.

ÞEON, geþeon; ic, þeo, geþeo, he geþyð; p. þeah, þáh, þag, geþeah; we þugon; sub. geþeh, geþeo; pp. geþogen, þungen [Ray, North Country words, to daw or to dow to thrive: Plat. dyen, deihen, gedeihen proficere: Dut. gedyen to prosper, succeed: Frs. dina to rise, to grow thicker: Ger. gedeihen: Old Ger. gedeichen: Not. gediechen: Ot. thihan, kedihan proficere, vigere: Moes. thihan proficere, vigere; thaih proficiebat: Icel. tíá præstare, exhibere] To thrive, flourish, grow, increase, proceed, accomplish, perfect, gain, profit; proficere, vigere, pollere, pubescere, adolescere:—Se Hælend þeah on wisdom Jesus proficiebat sapientia, Lk. 2, 52. His yldrum þah to frofre to his parents grew for a comfort, Cd. 55. Sunu weox and þah (the) son waxed and throve, Cd. 105. Cniht weox and þag (the) boy waxed and throve, Cd. 132. Þeah hwa þeo on eallum welum though one increase in all riches, Bt. 19. **Þeonde** growing, Dial. 1, 10: Cd. 169: L. Lund. p. 71, 19.

ÞEONDE [part. of þeon to grow] Increasing, growing, powerful; vicens, pollens, potens:—Dial. 1, 10. **Þeonest** [þeondest] men most powerful men, nobles; optimates, Chr. 656.

Þeonden a lord; dominus, Cd. 94, q. for þeodne.

Þeonen, þeonon thence, Chr. 656, v. þanon.

Þeor An inflammation, a blistering heat; morbus quidam ita dictus apud Saxones. Inflammatio, impetigo, phlegmona:—**Þeor** on fet an inflammation in the feet, L. M. 1, 47. **Þeor adle** in eagum an inflammatory disease in the eyes, Som.

Þeorcung, scilicet leohtes. Twilight; crepusculum lucis, R. Conc. 2, Lye.

Þeor-drenc a drink used in inflammations; potio in mor-

bum þeor dictum, L. M. 3, 30, Lye.

ÞEORF, þærf, þerf; adj. Unleavened, unleavened bread; azymus, sine fermento: forsan a þearf; pauper, q. d. Tenuis, jejunos, aridus; vel is qui non nisi a pauperibus comeditur quibus non suppetit pecunia ad fermentum emendum:—**Boc þeorfne hlaf coxit azymum panem**, Cot. 208. **Þeorfne hlaf þu scealt etan azymum panem tu edes**, Ex. 34, 18. **Þeorfe mettaz azymi cibi**, Ex. 12, 17: Lev. 8, 2: Jos. 5, 11. **Þeorfe heorð-bacene hlafas azymi foco cocti panes**, Ex. 12, 39. And etað þeorf seofon dagas, Ex. 12, 15, 18.

Þeorfling What is unleavened; azymum quid, Cot. 16.

Þeorfnys, se; f. Without leaven, sincerity; fermenti absentia, sinceritas:—On þeorfnyssum sifernysse and soðfæstnysse in clean meats of purity and truth; in non fermentatis (panibus) sobrietatis et veritatis, Elf. Pasch. Hom. p. 12, 3.

Þeorf-symbel feast of unleavened bread; azymorum festum, Ex. 23, 14.

Þeorsc-wold a threshold, Bt. 21, v. þerscold.

Þeor-wærc an inflammatory disease; theor morbus, Som.

Þeo-wenne an inflammatory wen; quoddam verrucæ genus, theor dictum, L. M. 3, 59.

Þeor-wurm an inflammatory worm; theor vermis, impetigo vermicularis, herpes, L. M. 1, 47.

Þeor-wyrt A kind of liver wort; herba quædam contra impetiginem valens, L. M. 1, 32: 3, 30.

ÞEOS; s. nom. f. of þes. This, she; hæc, illa:—**Fægre þonne þeos folde fairer than this earth**, Cd. 218. **Ealla hu egeslic þeos stow ys**, Gen. 28, 17: Mt. 14, 15: 24, 34. **Þeos bið geciged fæmne**, Gen. 2, 23: Mk. 12, 44.

Þeossum to this; huic, Cd. 215, for þisum; d. s. of þes.

Þeosterlic Obscure, dark; tenebrosus, obscurus, Som.

Þeosternys, se; f. Darkness; tenebræ, Ors. 6, 2.

Þeostor-full Dark; tenebrosus, Ps. 17, 13.

Þeostre dark, Bt. 7, 4, v. þystre.

Þeostrian to darken, v. aþystrian, þystrian.

Þeostu darkness, Gen. 1, 2, 4, 5: Cd. 213: Bt. 6: 35, 3, 6, v. þystru.

Þeostrung Twilight; crepusculum, Som.

ÞEOTAN, þiotan, he þyt; p. þeat, þuton; pp. þoten [Plat. tuten, tüten: Dut. toeten: Ger. düten, tuten to wind or blow a horn; tosen to make a rattling bustling noise, to roar: Old Ger. diozan to sound in a noisy manner; doz the noise, sound: Dan. tude: Swed. tjuta to howl like a wolf: Icel. þiota ululare, fremere, stridere, þyt p. þaut pp. þotid] To howl; ululare:—**Þuton þonne hi spræcan sceoldon howled when they should speak**, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 11. **Þeotende** howling, Martyrol. 21, Oct.

ÞEOTE, an; f. [Plat. tute, tüte a pipe, tube] A conduit or pipe to convey water, a fall of water; canalis, fistula:—Cot. 85: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68. **Þeotan** cataractæ, Cot. 31. **Organa**, Cot. 147, 177. **Þeotyn** cataractæ, C. Ps. 41, 9.

Þeot-ford Thetford, Norfolk, Chr. 952: 1094, v. **Þeod-ford**.

ÞEOW, þeaw, es; m; þeowa, an; m. [Old Ger. in the Salic laws, thev servus: Lip. thuwe ancillæ: Ot. thiū ancilla: Moes. thiwe famulus: Icel. þyr m. servus; þíon m. servus, minister] A servant, bondman, slave; servus, manceps. A large portion of the A.-S. population was in a state of slavery. This unfortunate class of men were bought and sold with land, and were conveyed in the grants of it promiscuously with the cattle and other property upon it. They are frequently mentioned in wills, charters, and laws. **Ælfhelm** bequeaths his mansion at Grystingthorpe, with all the property that stood thereon, both provisions and men, Test. Ælfhelmi, Lye's Dict. App. 11., Chart. 1, 30:—**Nis nan man Moises gelices mines þeowes non est nullus homo Mosis similis mei servi**, Num. 12, 7. **Sig se min þeowa esto ille meus servus**, Gen. 44, 17. **Sy he eower þeow sit ille vester servus**, Mt. 20, 27. **Þeowena þeowa servorum servus**, Gen. 9, 25. **Þæs þeowan hlaford istius servi dominus**, Lk. 12, 46. **Wurpað þone unnyttan þeowan ejicite inutilem servum**, Mt. 25, 30. **Þu goda þeowa tu, bone serve**, Lk. 19, 17. **Þu goda þeow and getrywa tu, bone serve et fidelis**, Mt. 25, 21, 23. **An þæs bisceopes**

- peowena *quidam sacerdotis servorum*, Jn. 18, 26. Bead his peowan *præcepit ejus servis*, Gen. 50, 2. Ða cwæð he to hys peowum *tum dixit ille ejus servis*, Mt. 22, 8. Clypode he hys tyn peowas *vocavit ille ejus decem servos*, Lk. 19, 13. Ealle peowan Drihtnes *O omnes servi Domini*, Ps. 133, 1: 134, 1.
- ^aPeow; *adj. Servile, obedient, like a slave, slavish; servilis:—*Ða oðra gesceafta peowe sint *the other creatures are servile*, Bt. 41, 3, Card. p. 378, 17. Ealla gesceafta he hæfde getiohhod peowe buton englum and monnum *all creatures he had appointed servile but angels and men*, Bt. 41, 3, Card. p. 378, 15. ¶ Peow man or mon *a servile man, a slave*, L. In. 3: L. Ethelr. 3: L. Cnut. 29.—Peow esne *a servile man, a slave*, L. Eccl. Alf. 17: L. Wihtr. W. p. 12, § 6.—Peow mennen [mennan *a handmaid*] *a bondwoman*, L. Eccl. Alf. 21: Cd. 101: 102.—Peow-had *a state of slavery, servitude*, Bd. S. p. 587, 42: 627, 25.—Peow-weorc *servile work*, L. Wihtr. W. p. 11, § 3.
- Peowæt *a servant, servitude; servus*, L. pol. Cnut. 66. Servitus, v. peowet.
- ^aPeowa-man *a slave-man, a slave; manceps*, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 55, v. peow.
- Peowat-dóm *service*, Past. v. peowdóm.
- Peow-boren *slave-born; servus natus*, R. Ben. 2.
- Peowdóm, peudóm, es; *m. Service, servitude, thraldom, use, worship; servitus, servitium, mancipatio, famulatus:—*Ne wolde peowdom þolian *would not thraldom endure*, Cd. 102: 103. Wyrta peowdome manna *herbas servituti hominum*, Ps. 103, 15. Mid ælcon peowdome *cum omnigena servitute*, Ex. 1, 14. For lufan þæs godcundan peowdomes *pro amore divini famulatus*, Bd. S. p. 593, 30.
- Peowe, an; *f. A female servant, maid-servant, a female slave; famula, serva, ancilla:—*Seo Godes peowe Dei *famula*, Bd. S. p. 578, 5. Seo Cristes peowe Christi *famula*, Bd. S. p. 577, 13.
- Peowe-mennen *a bondwoman*, v. peow, *adj.*
- Peowen, e; *f. A female servant, maid-servant, a female slave; ancilla, famula, serva:—*Seo Godes peowen Dei

- famula*, Bd. S. p. 576, 14. Se fæder hire sealde ane peowene *pater ei dedit quandam ancillam*, Gen. 29, 29. Ic hæbbe peowas and peowena *ego habeo servos et ancillas*, Gen. 32, 5, v. þinen.
- ^bPeowet, peowett, es; *m. Servitude, bondage; servitus, servitium:—*Ðe eow utalædde of peowetes or peowettes huse *qui vos eduxit e servitutis domo*, Deut. 6, 12: 13, 10. Bigan to þæs cynges peowette *emere ad regis servitium*, Gen. 47, 19. Of peowete or peowette utalædan *e servitute educere*, Ex. 6, 6: Deut. 5, 6.
- Peowetlic *Servile, like servitude; servilis*, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 28.
- Peowetling *A little servant or slave; servulus*, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 113, 52.
- Peow-hád, es; *m. Servitude, the condition of a servant, service, ministry; servi conditio, servilis status, servitium:—*Halig ryfte onfeng, and Godes peowhade *sanctum habitum suscepit, et Dei ministerium*, Bd. S. p. 587, 42.
- ^cPeowian; *ic peowige; p. peowode, geþeowode; pp. peowod, geþeowod; v. a. [peow a servant] 1. To serve, minister; famulari, servire. 2. To enslave, to sell or give over to slavery; mancipare, in servitutum redigere:—*1. Ne mæg nan peow twam hlafordum þeowian, Lk. 16, 13: Mt. 6, 24. Hu ne peowode ic þe *nonne ego serviui tibi?* Gen. 29, 25. Ic peowede þe ego *serviui tibi*, Gen. 31, 41. Ic þe peowode, Lk. 15, 29. Him anum peowast *ei soli servies*, Mt. 4, 10: Lk. 4, 8. We þeowiað bliðlice þam cynges *nos serviemus hilariter regi*, Gen. 47, 25. Peowigende *serving*, Lk. 2, 37. Peowiende, Bd. S. p. 531, 13: 582, 23. 2. Ðæt he us sylfe peowige *ut ille nos sibi mancipet*, Gen. 43, 18.
- Peowin *a maid-servant*, C. Ps. 85, 15, v. peowen.
- Peow-man *a slave*, v. peow, *adj.*
- Peow-mennen *a female slave*, v. peow, *adj.*
- Peown, e; *f. a female servant or slave*, T. Ps. 115, 6, v. peowen.
- Peow-ned, peow-nyd [ned need] *Necessary servitude, thraldom, slavery; servitus*, Cd. 94: 188: 189.
- Peowot *servitude*, Ors. 3, 7, 9, v. peowet.
- Peowotlic *servile*, v. peowetlic.

- ^dPeowracan *To threaten, menace; comminari*, Ps. 102, 9.
- Peowrace *A threatening; comminatio*, R. Ben. 27.
- Peowrigende *Threatening; minax*, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 60.
- Peowt *servitude*, Jud. 3, 8, v. peowet.
- Peowtlic *servile*, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 28, v. peowetlic.
- Peowtling *a little servant*, Hymn. v. peowetling.
- Peowumdóm *servitude*, L. Ps. 104, 16, v. peowdóm.
- Peowutdóm *servitude*, Past. in pref., v. peowdóm.
- Peow-weorc *slave-work*, v. peow, *adj.*
- Per, þere *there, where*, Num. 20, 1, v. þær.
- Perf *unleavened*, R. Mt. 26, 17, v. þeorf.
- Perflicnes *beggary*, v. þearflicnes.
- Perh *through*, C. Mt. 27, 18, v. þurh.
- Perh-giended *finished, performed; perfectus, factus, effectus*, R. Lk. 1, 45.
- ^ePerh-tryman *to affirm; perhibere*, C. Jn. 3, 28.
- Per-inne *therein*, Th. An.
- Per-riht *forthwith, immediately*, v. þærrihte.
- Persc *A stroke, beating; plaga*, Som., v. geþersc.
- PERSCAN; he þyrscð; *p. þærsc, we þurscon; pp. þorscen, geþorscen; v. a. [Plat. dröschén, dösschen, drosken, dosken: Dut. dorschen, derschen, darschen: Ger. dreschen: Not. drasecan: Mons. gidrosan uuiridit triturabitur: Moes. thraskan triturare; gatraske area: Dan. tærské: Swed. tröska: Icel. þreskia trituradora: Bohm. trasti: Pol. trzasc: Wend. drashem. Ihre and Wachter derive this word from the Ger. treten to tread, as the oldest method of thrashing] To THRESH, beat, strike; percutere, ferire, verberare, pulsare*, Dial. 1, 2: Past. 20, 5.
- Perscel, þerscol. *A threshing instrument, a flail; Lanc. THRESSHEL; tritorium, tribula, flagellum*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55: Cot. 29.
- Persc-old, þersc-wald, þerx-old, þeorsc-wold, þyrsc-wold, þresc-wald, þerx-wold, þærsc-wald, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. drem-pel m. from the Ger. trampeln calcare: Frs. dreple, dorpel f: Old Ger. drisc-uili, dirsguc-fili, driscuile, druscuuel, truscheufel: Dan. tærskelc: Swed. tröskel m: Icel. þreskiölldr, þröskuldr m. limen.—þerscan to beat, wald, weald, wood, Lye]*

A THRESHOLD; limen, *Cot.* 122: *Ex.* 12, 22: *Deut.* 6, 9.
^f *PES* m; f. *peos*; n. *pis*: g. m. n. *pises*; g. f. *pisce*: d. m. n. *pisum*, *pissum*, *pysum*; d. f. *pisce*, &c.; *pron.* [*Plat.* dese, *düsse*, *disse*, *desse* m. f. *hic*, *hæc*; dit n. *hoc*: *Dut.* deze m. f. dit n: *Frs.* this m. *thjus* f. *thit* n: *Ger.* dieser m. *diese* f. *dieses* n: *Isd.* dheser m. *hic*; *desiu* f. *hæc*: *Ker.* thiez, *thiz* n. *hoc*: *Ot.* diez, *ditz* n. *hoc*: *Dan.* denne m. f. *hic*, *hæc*; *dette* n. *hoc*: *Swed.* denne m. *denna* f. *detta* n: *Icel.* þessi m. f. *hic*, *hæc*; þetta n. *hoc*] *THIS*; *hic*, *iste*; οὗτος: — *Hwanon* ys *pysum* þes wisdom and þis mægen whence is to this (man) this wisdom and this power, *Mt.* 13, 54. Wenst þu hwæt byð þes cnapa? *Lk.* 1, 66. Nys þes Iosepes sunu nonne est hic Josephi filius? *Lk.* 4, 22. Þes is Godes sunu hic est Dei filius, *Jn.* 1, 34: *Mt.* 27, 54. Þes is min leofa sunu hic est meus dilectus filius, *Lk.* 9, 35. *Peos* stow ys weste this place is desert, *Mt.* 14, 15. *Pis* tacen eow byð hoc signum vobis erit, *Lk.* 2, 12. *Pises* hi wundriað at this they wonder, *Bt.* 39, 3, *Card.* p. 330, 8. *Geornfullnes* þisse weorulde sollicitudo hujus sæculi, *Mt.* 13, 22: *Deut.* 1, 35. On eallum þissum in omnibus his, *Lk.* 16, 26.
Pestrian to be obscured, darkened; obscurus fieri, *Chr.* 1140, v. *pystrian*.
Pet that, *Chr.* 656, v. *þæt*, se.
^s *Peudóm*, *þewdóm* service; servitus, *Chr.* 675, v. *þeowdóm*.
Pewan to serve, *Chr.* 963, v. *þeowian*.
Pi the, to the, with the; τω; *Bd.* S. p. 548, 42: *Chr.* 616, *Ing.* p. 31, 22: *Ps.* 2, 12, v. *þy*.
Pic; *def.* se *þicca*; *seo*, *þæt* *þicce*; *comp.* ra, re; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* dik: *Ger.* dick: *Old Ger.* thicco, thicko thick: *Ot.* Wil. Not. use diccho, thicko, thicco and dikke as an adverb; often, many times: *Dan.* tyk: *Swed.* tjock: *Icel.* þyckr *densus*, *crassus*: *Arab.* دحي dchy density, darkness] *Dense*, *THICK*; *densus*, *refertus*, *frequens*: — Se *þicca* mist the thick mist, *Bt.* R. p. 155: 35, 4. Lætst me hider and þider on swa þicne wudu ledest me hither and thither in so thick a wood, *Bt.* 35, 5. Sio eorðe is hefigre

and *þiccre* þonne, &c., the earth is heavier and thicker than, &c., *Bt.* 33, 4.

^h *Picce*; *adv.* 1. *Thickly*, *close*ly; *dense*. 2. *Frequently*, *often*; *frequenter*: — 1. *Picce* gewefen hrægel dense contexta vestis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. *Picce* gefylled thickly filled; dense impletus, *Cd.* 98. 2. Hio spræc him þicce to she spake to him often, *Cd.* 32. Feollon þicce fell thickly, *Cd.* 95.

*Piccet*u, *þiccet*u. *Thickets*; loca condensata, *dumeta*, *Ps.* 28, 8.

Piccian *To THICKEN*; *densare*, *condensare*, *inspissare*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 37.

Picnes, se; f. [*þic* thick] *THICKNESS*, *depth*; *densitas*, *profunditas*, *caligo*, *locus condensatus*: — *Næfde* eorðan þicnesse non habuit terræ profunditatem, *Mk.* 4, 5. *Picnæs* caligo, *Ps.* 96, 2. *Picnys* locus condensatus, *L. Ps.* 28, 8.

Piccol, *þiccul*. *Thick*, *gross*, *fat*; *corpulentus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

ⁱ *PICGAN*, *þicgean*, *geþicgan*, *þigan*; p. *þah*, *geþah*, *weþigdon*, *þygedon*; v. a. *To receive*, *take*, *partake*, *take as food*, *taste*, *to eat*; *accipere*, *sumere*, *scilicet cibum*, *edere*; *plerumque vero jungitur cum voce hlaf*, *mete*, &c.: — *Naht* fules ne þicge nihil immundi ne comedat, *Jud.* 13, 4. *Picgean* þa foresetenysse hlafas accipere propositionis panes, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 14. *Mete* þicgan to take meat, *Bd. S.* p. 588, 12. *Swæsendo* þicgean cibum sumere, *vesci*, *Bd. S.* p. 617, 14. *Swæsende* or *swæsendo* þeah cibum sumpsit, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 30: 600, 16. *Mæte* þygde, *id.* 617, 11. *Urum lichoman cymð* eall his mægen of þam mete þe we þicgað to our body comes all its strength from the meat that we eat, *Bt.* 34, 11. *Wit* twa eaples þigdon we two of apples ate, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 290, 7. *Ge beod-gereordu* eowre þicgeað ye your table meals take, *Cd.* 74. *Þonne* hig mete þicgeað quando illi cibum sumunt, *Mt.* 15, 2. *Hyra* hlaf þicgað eorum panem edunt, *Mk.* 7, 5. *Mete* þygedon cibum acceperunt, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 28. *He* forbæd blod to þicgenne he forbade to eat blood, *Elf. T.* p. 9.

Piclice; *adv.* *THICKLY*, *often*, *oft*; *dense*, *frequenter*: — *Heo* spræc þa to Adame ful

þiclice she spake then to Adam full oft, *Cd.* 33.

^j *Picnæs*, *þicnys* thickness, thicket, v. *þicnes*.

Pidde pressed, v. *þydan*.

Pider thither; *illuc*, *istuc*, *ibi*, *Bt.* 25: *Bd. S.* p. 532, 1: *Gen.* 39, 1: *Deut.* 1, 37: *Ps.* 131, 18: *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 190, 9, v. *þyder*.

Pider - weard, *þider* - weardes, *þyder* - weard. *THITHERWARD*; *illorsum*, *istorsum*: — *Behealdan* þyder-weard aspiciere istorsum, *Gen.* 19, 27. *Tiohhian* þider-weardes perducere, aggredi ut perducatur istorsum, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 334, 14. *Faran* þider-weard ire illorsum, *Jos.* 10, 7.

Die Gain, profit, sparingness; *lucrum*, *parsimonia*, *Som.*

Þiefe-feoh, *þiefe*-fioh *Stolen property*, *stolen goods*; *furtum*, *præda*, *res furto subducta*, *Som.*

Þiefð theft, v. *þeofð*.

Þiende thriving, for *þeonde*, v. *þeon*.

Þienen a maid-servant, *Ps.* 122, 3, v. *þinen*.

Þiestru darkness, v. *þystru*.

Þig the, *Ex.* 18, 13, for *þam*; d. of se.

Þigdon ate, v. *þicgan*.

^k *Þigan* to take food, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 290, 7, v. *þicgan*.

Þigen, e; f. [*þicgan* to take food] 1. *The eating*; *comestura*, *esus*. 2. *Food*; *cibus*: — 1. *Lactuca* is bitter on þigene a lettuce is bitter in eating, *Pasch. Hom.* p. 12. 2. *Þa* halgan þigene onfon the holy food to take, *Pasch. Hom.* p. 13, 23.

Þignen a maid-servant, *C. Lk.* 22, 56: *Bd. S.* p. 536, 18, v. *þinen*.

PIL, *þill*. *A stake*, *board*, *plank*, *joist*; *stipes*, *tabulatum*, *assamentum*, *Cot.* 175. *Item*, *temo*, *quem hodie etiam THILL* vocamus, *Lye*.

Pila The famous island so called; *Thule*: — *Þonne* be westan-norðan Ibernian is þæt ytemeste land þæt man hæf *Pila* (*Thila*), *Ors.* 1, 2, *Som.*, v. *Pyle*.

Þi læs lest; ne, *Som.*

Þildigende Patient, suffering; *patiens*, v. *geþyldgian*.

Þilian, *þillian*. *To plank*, *board*; *tabulare*, *contignare*, *Som.*

Þiling, *þilling*, e; f. *A boarding*, *planking*, *what is boarded*; *tabulatorium*: — *R.* 58. *Breda* þiling a joining of boards, a floor; *tabularum compages*, *area ad tritrandum frumentum*, *R.* 57.

- ¹ *Pillic the like, Bt. 8: Num. 22, 30, v. þyllic.*
Pimiama A perfuming, incense; suffitus, Num. 16, 47.
Pin thin, Bt. R. p. 155, v. þyn.
Pin; g. s. of þu. Of thee; tui: —Nan þin gelica none like thee; nullus tui similis, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 198, 10.
Pin; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. pron. THINE; tuus:—Si þin nama gehalgod, to-becume þin rice, gewurðe þin willa sit tuum nomen sanctificatum, adveniat tuum regnum, fiat tua voluntas, Mt. 6, 9, 10: Lk. 11, 2. Pines fæder God tui patris Deus, Gen. 31, 29: 46, 3. Bidde þinne fæder ora tuum patrem, Mt. 6, 6. Be þinum agenum wille ex tuo proprio voto, Gen. 31, 30. Of þinre mægðe a tua cognatione, Gen. 12, 1. Hig wæron þine hi erant tui, Jn. 17, 6. Ealle mine synt þine, and þine synt mine omnia mea sunt tua, et tua sunt mea, Jn. 17, 10. Ðat þu me bereafodest þinra dohtra quod tu me privares tuarum filiarum, i. e. tuis filiabus, Gen. 31, 31.
^m *Pinan, þynan. To vanish, to make to vanish, to consume, devour; evanescere, facere ut evanescat aliquid, destruere, devorare, depasci:—Hy þynde ipsam depastus est, C. Ps. 79, 14, Lye.*
Pinc a thing, Elf. T. p. 4, 20, v. þing.
PINCAN, þincean to think, imagine, conceive; cogitare, sentire, Bt. R. p. 161, v. þencan.
Pincan, het þincð, hi þincað; p. het þuhte, hi þuhton; pp. ge-þuht; v. impers. To seem, to appear; videri:—Hi woldon swiðe bitere þincan they would very bitter seem, Bt. 22, 1, Card. p. 118, 13. Ðis þinceð gerisne this seemeth fitting, Cd. 114, Th. p. 149, 17. Egeslic þuhte dreadful seemed, Cd. 223, Th. p. 292, 1. Ealle him brimu blodige þuhton to them allwatersseemed bloody, Cd. 170, Th. p. 214, 20. This verb becomes personal by admitting the subject in the objective case; as, me þincð me thinks, I think; mihi videtur, Bt. 24, 3. Me geþuhte it seemed to me, I thought; mihi visum est, Lk. 1, 3: Mt. 18, 12. Swa me þincð so I think; ita mihi videtur, Bt. 33, 1: 36, 3. Me þæt riht ne þinceð to me that seems not right; mihi id rectum non videtur, Cd. 15, Th. p. 19, 11. Hwæt þincð þe þat þu sy what seems to thee that thou art, what think-

- est thou that thou art? Jn. 8, 53. Ðe þincð it seems to thee or thou seemest; tibi videtur. Swa longe swa þe þincð so long as thou seemest; tam diu quam tibi videtur, Bt. 38, 2. Þyncð him þæt he seems, it seemeth to him; videtur ei quod, Bt. 33, 2. Ðeah us þince þæt though it seem to us that, we think that; quamquam nobis videatur quod, Bt. 39, 8. Hu þincð eow quomodo videtur vobis, Mt. 21, 28. Þincð him genog to them it seems enough; videtur iis satis, Bt. 14, 2. Manegum men þincð þæt to many a man it seems that; multo homini videtur quod, Bt. 29, 1.*
ⁿ *Þincg a thing, Lk. 23, 22: Jn. 16, 23: Mk. 11, 33: 12, 17, v. þing.*
Þincð honour, top, v. geþingð.
Þincðenes, se; f. Top, height, honour, dignity; promotio ad culmen, honor, dignitas, Lye.
PINDAN To swell; tumescere: — Þindan ongean intumescere. Ætstod se stream and ongan to þindenne ongean adstitit flumen et cæpit intumescere. Þindende tumescens, Prov. 26, v. aþindan, to-þindan.
PINEN, þinnen, þienen, þignen, e; f. [þen a servant] 1. A maid-servant; ancilla, serva, famula, ministra. 2. A midwife; quæ ministrat parturientibus, obstetrix:—1. Balan suna Rachele þinene Bilhæ filii, Rachelis ancillæ, Gen. 35, 25. Sunu þinnenre þine filius ancillæ tuæ, Ps. 85, 15: 115, 6. Heo hæfde ane þinene illa habuit quandam ancillam, Gen. 16, 1. Sende heo ane hire þinena þider misit illa quandam ejus ancillarum illuc, Ex. 2, 5. Sette þa þinena collocavit ancillas, Gen. 33, 2. Agynð beaten þa cnihtas and þa þinena cæpit cædere servos et ancillas, Lk. 12, 45. 2. Þa þinena obstetrices, Ex. 1, 17, 21. Egypta cyning cwæð to þam þinenum Egyptiorum rex dixit obstetricibus, Ex. 1, 15, v. þeowen.
PING, þincg, þinc, es; n. [Frs. ding, dinge n. thing f. res, causa judicialis: Plat. Dut. Ger. ding n. res, causa: Not. Ot. Wil. Tat. thing, ting, dinc, ding, geding, keding, göding, güding, lodding, all in the sense of res, ens, spes, causa, controversia, judicium, forum, comitia jus, jurisdictio, pactum, negotium, verbum, sermo: Dan.

- Swed. ting c. res, ens, &c.; ting n. judicium, forum; stor-thing n. the present Norwegian Parliament: Icel. þing n. forum, conventus, res pretiosæ, utensile familiare; þing n. pl. parochia; þinghá or þingá f. tribus, pagus; þingi n. colloquium, consultatio, concubinitus] 1. A THING; res. 2. Gift, office; munus, officium. 3. Cause, sake, place, state, motive, reason; causa, gratia. 4. Council; concilium: — 1. An þing þe is wana una res tibi est deficiens, Mk. 10, 21: Lk. 18, 22. Ðonne beoð hit eall an þing, and þæt an þing bið God then it is all one thing, and that one thing is God, Bt. 33, 2, Card. p. 190, 1. Anes þinges ic þe wolde ærest acsian of one thing I would first ask thee, Bt. 34, 1. Dyde þas þing fecit hanc rem, Ex. 9, 6. Ðæt ge don þa þing ut vos faciatis has res, Deut. 32, 47. Æfter þissum þingum secundum has res, Lk. 6, 23, 26. Ælc þing þe lif hæfde omnis res quæ vitam habuit, Gen. 7, 23. Nan þing none thing, nothing; nulla res, nihil, Bt. 34, 9. Nan þing grenes nihil viridis, Ex. 10, 15: Lk. 9, 36. Nyste ic nan þing þises nescivi ego nihil hujus, Gen. 21, 26. On eallum þingum in omnibus rebus, Gen. 24, 1. Manega oðre þylce þing ge doð multas alias tales res vos facitis, Mk. 7, 8. 2. C. Mt. 2, 11: 5, 23. 3. For minum þingum for my things, for my sake, Bt. 7, 3. For minon þingon, Jn. 12, 30. For mines wifes þingon meæ uxoris causa, Gen. 20, 11: Jn. 11, 15: 12, 30. On þisum þingum in this state, Apol. For hwilcum þinge pro qua causa, quamobrem, Lk. 8, 47. Forlegnysse þingum scortationis causa, Mt. 5, 32. For ænegum þinge quavis de causa, Mt. 19, 3. 4. Faran to þinge to go to a meeting; ire ad conventum, convenire, Cod. Exon. 21 b, 4, 5, v. geþing.*
Þingere, es; m. An interceder, mediator, advocate; intercessor, orator, advocatus:—Mid þam gife his þingeres cum gratia ejus intercessoris, Bd. S. p. 608, 3. Noldon nænne þingere secan would not any advocate seek, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 322, 9. Þingeras advocates, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 1.
PINGIAN; p. ode; pp. od, gepungen [Frs. thingie to plead

at the bar, to have a lawsuit, to go to law: *Plat. Dut.* dīngen to cheapen, to higgie, to go to law, to plead at the bar, to aspire after a place: *Ger.* dīngen to cheapen, higgie, hire: *Old Ger.* thingon, dīngon, gīthingon, gīdingon, dīngan to speak, transact, hire, to go to law, to plead at the bar: *Lat. mid.* thingare judicialiter tradere, donare, promittere: *Dan.* tinge to cheapen, higgie, bargain for something: *Swed.* tīnga to agree, bespeak, engage, hire; tīngta to hold or keep the assizes: *Icel.* þīnga agere, deliberare de re.—þīng a thing] To address, speak, to hold a council, to supplicate, pray, to intercede, ask forgiveness, to plead; loqui, concionem habere, supplicare, intercedere:—To Gode þīngian ad Deum orare, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 40. For hi þīngian þæt pro iis supplicare ut, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 36. For hine þīngian pro se supplicare, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 43. Butan he þīngian wille except he will ask forgiveness, *L. pol. Alf.* 2. Ic eow þīngade I for you interceded, *Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 296, 29. Satanus þīngað Satan supplicates, *Cd.* 223, *Th.* p. 292, 28. Ða þīngeras þīngiað þæm þe þær man yflað, and ne þīngiað þam þe þæt yfel doð. Ðæm wære mare þearf, þe þa oðre unscyldige yfelað, þæt him mon þīngode to þam ricum the advocates plead for those who suffer injury, and do not plead for those who do the injury. To them were more need who injure others innocent, that for them one pleaded to the powers, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 320, 15.

^pÞīng-ræden, e; f. *Intercession*; intercessio:—Heora synna þurh his þīng-rædene forgeaf eorum peccata per ejus intercessionem remisit, *Job.* p. 168, 14.

Þīng-stow A council place, a place where courts were held, a court of justice, town-hall; concilii locus, forum, *C. Mk.* 7, 4.

Þīngð A condition, dignity; conditio, *R. Ben.* 34, &c., v. geþīngð.

Þīngung, e; f. A pleading, intercession, mediation; oratio, intercessio, interventus:—Þurh his þīngunge per ejus intercessionem, *Bd. S.* p. 591, 30. Þurh þa broðorlican þīngunge per fraternam intercessionem, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 22. Þurh þīngunge his þære ea-

digan meder per intercessionem ejus beatæ matris, *Bd. S.* p. 640, 42.

^aÞīnnes thinness, *Herb.* 36, 3, v. þynnes.

Þīnnian To THIN; tenuare, rarefacere, *Som.*

Þīnnul, þīnnul. Thin, lean; macilentus, *R.* 89: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

Þīnung, e; f. A thinning, making thin; attenuatio, maceratio, *Som.*

Þīnra more thin; comp. of þīn.—of your; g. pl. of þīn your.

Þīnð honour; honor, honoratus, *L. Const. W.* p. 117, § 3, v. geþīngð.

Þīo to a thigh, v. þeoh.

Þīod a nation, people, *Bt.* 38, 1: 19: *Ex.* 15, 17, v. þeod.

Þīoden ruler, lord, *Bt. R.* p. 165, v. þeoden.

Þīod-fruma a nation's founder; gentis princeps, rex, dominus, *Bt. R.* p. 196.

Þīodisc a people, nation, *Bt. R.* p. 162, v. þeodisc.

Þīof a thief, v. þeof.

Þīofende By stealth; furtive, *Som.*

Þīofento, þīofunta, þīofunto thefts; furta, *C. Mt.* 15, 19, v. þeofð.

Þīofian to thieve, *Prov.* 9, v. þeofian.

Þīof-scole a gang of thieves, *Bt.* 14, 3, *C.*, v. þeof-sceol.

^rÞīoh the thigh, v. þeoh.

Þīohte full of potter's clay; argillosus, v. þoiht.

Þīon to flourish, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. þeon.

Þīos this, she; hæc, ista, *Bt.* 5, 3: 39, 6, v. þeos.

Þīostr dark, *Bt.* 37, 2, v. þystre.

Þīostran to obscure, dim; obscurare, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. þystrian.

Þīostrig Dark, blinded; tenebrosus, caligine obductus, occæcatus, *C. Mk.* 8, 17.

Þīostro darkness, *Bt.* 35, 6: 36, 2: 38, 5: 39, 3, v. þystru.

Þīotan to howl, *Bt. R.* p. 190, v. þeotan.

Þīow a servant, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. þeow.

Þīowen a maid-servant, *T. Ps.* 122, 2, v. þeowen.

Þīowht servitude, v. þeowet.

Þīowian to serve, obey, *Bt.* 39, 13: *Bt. R.* p. 196, v. þeowian.

Þīrel a hole, *L. Ethelb.* 50, v. þyrel.

Þīrel Pierced, bored through; perforatus:—Gif þa ban bið butu þyrel si ossa sint utraque perforata, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. Gif butu þyrele sien si ambæ perforatæ sint, *L. Ethelb.* 48, *Lyc.*, v. þirlian.

^sÞirlian, þyrlian; ic þirlige; p. ode; pp. od [þyrel a hole] To THIRL, THRILL, drill, pierce, bore; perforare, terebrare, penetrare:—Þirlie his eare mid anum æle perforet ejus aurem cum quadam subula, *Ex.* 21, 6. Þirlige his eare mid ale, id., *Lev.* 25, 10. Þyrlen perforatus, pertrusus, *Past.* 45, 4.

Þirlung a drilling, boring, v. þyrelung.

Þirsce - flór, þyrscel - flór. A THRESHING-FLOOR; area ad tritandum, *Gen.* 50, 10.

Þis, þys; s. nom. ac. n. of þes. 1. THIS; hoc. 2. It is also found in the m. and in the pl. nom. and ac. This m; these; hic; hi, hæ, hæc:—1. Þis word hoc verbum, *Mt.* 18, 15. Þis cyn hoc genus, Þis tacen hoc signum, *Lk.* 2, 12. Þys godspel hoc evangelium, *Mt.* 24, 14: 26, 13: *Mk.* 14, 9, &c. Þis ys fram drihtne geworden hoc est a domino factum, *Mk.* 12, 11. Ða he þis sæde quum ille hoc dixisset, *Lk.* 11, 27. Ðæt þu þis do ut tu hoc facias, *Mk.* 11, 28. Hig begunnon þis to wircanne illi inceperunt hoc facere, *Gen.* 11, 6. Hwanun wat ic þis unde scirem ego hoc? *Lk.* 1, 18. 2. Hu nis þis se þe nonne est hic ille qui, *Jn.* 7, 25: 9, 8. Þis synd þa dagas þe hi sunt dies qui, *Lev.* 23, 2. Þis synd or syndon þa domas þe hæc sunt jura quæ, *Ex.* 21, 1: *L. Edw. Guth.* 1. Þis synd þa bebodu and domas and laga þe hæc sunt præcepta et jura et leges quæ, *Lev.* 26, 46. Þis bodian hæc nuntiare, *Lk.* 1, 19.

^tÞISL [*Plat.* diessel, diesse, diestel m: *Dut.* dissel m: *Ger.* deichsel f: *Pol.* dyszel] The beam or shaft of a waggon, the constellation Charles's wain; temo, pertica currus, arctos, Ursa constellatio:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55. Wænes þisla currus temones, *Bt. R.* p. 192. Tunglu þe we hatað wænes þisla sidera quæ nos vocamus currus temones, *Bt. R.* p. 39, 3.

Þis-lic this like, v. þys-lic.

Þisne, þysne; s. ac. m. of þes. This; hunc:—Hwa sealde þe þisne anweald, *Mt.* 21, 23: *Mk.* 11, 28: *Gen.* 19, 37, 38: 32, 32: 45, 15: 47, 48: *Deut.* 10, 8: 11, 4: 29, 4: 36, 6: *Jos.* 4, 9;

Þison To this, *Jn.* 11, 7, for þisum; d. of þes.

Þissa Of these, *Cd.* 98; g. pl. of þes.

ⁱ Pisse *Of or to this*, Lk. 11, 50, 51: Deut. 4, 35; g. d. f. of þes.
Pissum *To this*; huic, Mt. 17, 20: Mk. 12, 31: 8, 4; s. d. m. n. of þes.
Pissum *To these*; his, Lk. 16, 26; pl. d. of þes.
PISTEL; g. þistles [Plat. Dut. Ger. distel f: Tat. thistilo: Dan. tidsel c: Swed. tistel m. thistle, a pole in a waggon, &c.: Icel. þistill m. carduus, tribulus] A THISTLE; carduus:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 64. Pistles blosm cardui flos, pappus, R. 44.
Pistel-twig *A thistlefinch, a linnnet*; carduelis avis, Cot. 160.
Pistru *darkness*, v. þystru.
Pisum, þissum, þysum, þyssum *To this*; huic, Mt. 21, 21: Mk. 11, 23: Bt. 35, 4; d. s. of þes.
Pit *hour*, C. R. Mt. 8, 13, v. tid.
Piua *a maid-servant*, C. Mt. 26, 71, v. þeowe.
Piwan *to threaten, reprove*; minari, Scint. 31: R. Ben. 27, v. þywan.
ⁱ **Piwen** *a female servant*; ancilla, v. þeowen.
Piw-wracon *threats*; minæ, Som.
Pixl *the beam or shaft of a waggon*, v. þisl.
Po [Ger. thon m. argilla: Old Ger. tahn, ton: Icel. tó f. cespes graminosus: Ir. Gael. tod m. a clod, a sod. Perhaps related to the Grk. χθων earth] Clay, potter's clay; argilla, Cot. 11, Som.
POCERIAN, þocrian [Dut. keeren: Frs. kera: Plat. keren, all signify to turn, twist, wind, stop. The Plat. tokenen, signifies to give, offer, to turn to: Ger. kehren to clean, sweep: Ot. kerren: Mons. cheron: Grk. κοπεῖν to turn, turn about: Ot. Wil. cheren. The Ger. zukehren, like the Plat. tokenen: Dan. kere, kære to turn; kiöre to go, ride or be carried in a coach, to drive a coach, to carry goods in a waggon or cart] To run up and down, to be carried, borne or conducted; cursare, cursitare, verti, ferri:—Cot. 48, 178. Þocrige him on minne weg (let) him be conducted in my way, Bt. 36, 1, Card. p. 268, 29.
PODEN *A noise, din, whirlwind*; turbo, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 3: Past. 18, 2.
Þofta, þoftan. *Seats in a boat*; transtra, juga, Elf. gl. Som. p. 73: 77.
Þoftscipe, es; m. *Companionship, friendship*; contubernium, familiaritas, amicitiae

vinculum:—Se him wæs geara on gastlicre þoftscipe geþeoded *who was formerly joined to him in spiritual friendship*, Guthl. Vit. 8.
ⁱ **Þoht** *thinking, thought*, v. geþoht.
Þohte, þohton *thought*, v. þencan.
Þoiht [þo potter's clay] *Full of potter's clay*; argillosus, Cot. 11, Som.
Þol *The THOLE, a piece of wood to support the oars*; scalmus, a quo pendet remus, Lye.
Þole-mód, þolmód. *Bearing, patient*; patiens animi:—C. R. Ben. 58. He gewelgað þa þolmodan ille locupletat patientes, Job. p. 167, 30.
Þolemódnes, þolomódnes, se; f. *Patience, forbearance*; patientia, C. R. Ben. 11.
ⁱ **ÞOLIAN**, þoligean, aþolian, geþolian; p. ode; pp. od [Chau. tholed suffered: Dut. Ger. dulden to suffer, tolerate: Ot. thulten. It is the intensivum of the old verb dolen, used by Ker. doleen, kedolen, fardolen, doln: Moes. thulan pati, tolerare; thulains patientia, tolerantia: Dan. taale to suffer, tolerate; taal n. patience: Swed. tåla to suffer, tolerate: Icel. þola tolerare, ferre; þol n. tolerantia: Fr. tolerer: It. tollerare: Sp. Port. tolerar: Arab. تَلَّى thl to destroy] 1. To suffer, bear, endure, sustain; pati, tolerare, sustinere. 2. To lose, forfeit, to be fined; perdere, multari, plecti. 3. To want; carere, egere:—1. Þæt he wolde faran to Hierusalem, and fela þinga þolian fram yldrum, and bocerum and ealdor-mannum þæra sacerda, Mt. 16, 21: Mk. 8, 31. Þoligean, Lk. 24, 26, 46. Þeowdom þolian thraldom endure, Cd. 102. Swa lange ic eow þolige quamdiu ego vos tolerabo? Mk. 9, 19: Lk. 9, 41. Fela þinga þolode multas res passus est, Mk. 5, 26. 2. Þolige his hyde, oððe his hyd-gylde plectatur tergo, sive ipsius tergi pretio, L. In. 3. Þolige his freotes multetur libertate, ib. Þolige a his þegenscipes perdat in perpetuum ejus Thani-dignitatem, L. pol. Edg. 3. 3. Ic þolige sumes þinges I want something, Elf. gr. Som. 26, 2. Ic þolige mines feos I have want of my money, Elf. gr. Som. 41.
Þolibyrdnys, se; f. *Patience, sufferance*; tolerantia, Som.
Þolmód *patient*, v. þole-mód.

ⁱ **Þolobyrd** *Suffering*; patiens, Scint. 2.
Þolomód *patient*, Scint. 2, v. þole-mód.
Þolomódnes *Patience*; patientia, tolerantia, R. Ben. 7, v. þolemódnes.
Þolung, e; f. *A suffering*; passio, Lye.
Þon, used chiefly in adverbial expressions for þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To the, &c., v. þam:—For þon þe propterea quod, eo quod, Gen. 2, 3: Mt. 7, 13. On þon þæt de eo quod, ob id quod, Bd. S. p. 527, 28.
Þon *then, when*, Ps. 117, 9: 55, 9, v. þonne.
Þona *Hence*; hinc, C. R. Lk. 4, 9.
Þonan *thence, whence, from the time that*; inde illinc, deinde, unde:—Þonan mæst cymeð thence most come, Bt. R. p. 187. Þonan gewitan inde abire, Bd. S. p. 601, 34. Up þonan up from thence, Cd. 227. Þonan he ær com unde prius venit, Bd. S. p. 600, 13: Bt. 25. Þonan þe . . . þonan whence . . . thence; unde . . . inde, Bt. 26, 2, v. þanon.
ⁱ **Þonc**, es; m. *will, wish, mind, choice, thanks*; voluntas, gratia, Bt. 8: 16, 3, 4: Bd. S. p. 513, 23, v. þanc.
Þonc-full *thankful, content*, R. 115: Bd. S. p. 572, 33, v. þanc-full.
Þoncol, þancol, þancul, geþancol; adj. *Thoughtful, meditating, cautious*; meditans, cogitabundus, providus, prudens, cautus:—Hete-þoncol hate meditating, hatred; odium, nequitiam meditans, Jdth. p. 23, 4, 28.
Þoncol-mód *a thankful mind, wise*, Bt. R. p. 172, v. þancol-mód.
Þoncung *a thanking*, Bd. S. p. 641, 2: Ors. 1, 5, v. þancung.
Þonc-wyrð *acceptable, thankworth, worthy of thanks, pleasant*, Jdth. 11, 19, v. þanc-wurð.
Done *the, that, him*; ac. m. s. of se.
Donecan *When*; quando:—Þonecan þe whensoever, as often as, how often soever; quando-cunque, quotiescunque. Þonecan þe hit wære whensoever it was; quotiescunque id factum esset, Bt. 18, 3: 25.
Þongade, for þancode *thanked, gave thanks*, R. Mt. 26, 27, v. þancian.
Þonges *of thanks, with thanks*, Chr. 897, v. þances.
Þongung, for þoncung *thanking*, R. Mt. 15, 36.
Þonne, þænne; adv. *Then, im-*

mediately, when, since, whilst, afterwards; tunc, tum, quum, quando, dum:—And þonne cum þu syððan and bring þine lac, *Mt. 5, 24: 12, 29.* Eadige synd ge þonne hi wyriað eow, *Mt. 5, 11: 6, 5, 6, 16: Gen. 40, 14.* ¶ Þonne þonne then when, when; tunc quum, *Bt. 13.*

^a Þonne; conj. connecting a conclusion with the preceding reasoning, &c. Therefore, wherefore, but, than; ergo, sed, autem, vero, quam:—Hu mæg þonne his rice standan how therefore can his kingdom stand, *Mt. 12, 26.* Þonne is þeaw sed est mos; mos est autem, *Bd. S. p. 489, 5.* Gif þonne si vero, ei ðe, *Lk. 14, 32.* Betere þonne melius quam, *Mt. 6, 25.* Ma þonne plus, pluris quam, *Lk. 12, 23.* Twyfealdlycor þonne duplo magis quam, *Mt. 23, 15.* Strengra, strengre þonne fortior, validior quam, *Ex. 1, 9: Num. 14, 12: Mt. 3, 11: Lk. 3, 16.* Ða welan beoð hliseadigran and leoftælran þonne þonne hie mon selð, þonne hie beon þonne hie mon gadrað and healt the riches are more honourable and more estimable when any one gives them, than they are when he gathers and holds them, *Bt. 13, Card. p. 58, 13.*

^b Þonon thence; inde, illinc, *Bd. S. p. 543 a, 25 b, 26: Bt. 39, 5: Cd. 223, v. þanon.*

Þonon-weard thenceward; inde, isthinc, *Bt. 35, 6.*

POR, Þur, es; q. m. [Mr. Turner remarks, *Hist. A.-S. vol. I. p. 213* "as Thor (tor) means a mountain, his name may have some connexion with the ancient eastern custom of worshipping on mountains or hills. He was called the god of thunder, hence his name Thuner. The word seems to imply the mountain deity;" but it may be from Heb. *תר* tr, thr, thor to go round, circulate; hence Thor who presided over the heavens in circulation. *Lye* says, *Vox Celtica* dewr erat fortis, ferox, audax; unde forsan: *Grk.* θοῦπιος, θοῦπος, bellicosus, strenuus, impetuosus, temerarius; et *A.-S.* proinde Þor eadem etiam significans, cui necnon affinis plane nostra, dare. Inde autem nomina propria Thorismund, fortis manibus, &c. Habuerunt etiam Cimbri et Islandi suam Thor, vel Tor, audax, audacia; quæ etiam in

compositis difficultatem, arduitatem, molestiam denotavit; ista scilicet quæ non nisi Thori vel strenui alicujus, Herculeo quidem labore, superanda essent. Exemplis sint ista, Tor-aere annonæ difficultas: Tor-foera iter difficile: Tor-fein-ginn difficilis acquisitu: Tor-goetur difficilis inventu: Tor-kennast difficulter agnosci: Tor-leide arduum iter: Tor-nemur difficilis captu: Tor-synt quod facile discerni nequit: Tor-virki arduum opus, &c., v. *Wacht. Gl. Thor, Hickes's Gr. Icel. p. 71 m, 2*] THOR, one of the principal idols of the Saxons, Germans, &c. He was the same as the Roman Jupiter. Thor, being the most powerful of the gods, was set in the midst, and higher than the rest; formed like a naked man, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left seven stars or planets. He presided in the air; caused thunder, winds, showers, fair weather, &c. On the fifth day of the week sacrifices were offered to Thor, that he might protect the people from thunder and storms. Hence Þors-dæg Thursday; Saxonum et aliorum veterum Septentrionalium Jupiter sive Hercules; numen scilicet in aëre præsidens, cui, peste vel fame imminente, sacrificiis humanis supplicabatur. Huic sacra quinta feria hebdomadis dicebatur. Þors-dæg Thursday; dies Jovis, *Lye.*

^c Þor, in composition, signifies Utility; in compositione, utilitatem denotavit, *Lye.*

Þor-fæst Useful; utilis:—Ne on eorðo ne on feltune þor-fæst is neque in terram neque in sterquilinum utile est, *R. Lk. 14, 35.*

Þor-fende wanting; egens, pauper, *C. R. Mt. 11, 5, v. þearfan.*

Þorfte ic, he; þu þorftest; we, ge, hi þorfston, þorfstan needed, wanted; opus habuit; indigebat:—Ne þorftest þu no need hast thou, *Bt. 14, 3, Card. p. 72, 1: Chr. 938.* Ðe ma þe ær þorfte the more than before needed; magis quam prius indigebat, *Bt. 35, 3.* Menn ne þorfston þolian men needed not to suffer, *Cd. 30, v. þearfan.*

Þorh through, v. þurh.

Þorh-leás [þor useful] Useless; utilitatis expers, inutilis:—*C. Mt. 25, 30.* Þor-leos, *id. C. R. Lk. 17, 10.*

^d ÞORN, þyrn, es; m. [Plat. Dut. doorn m. a thorn: Ger. dorn m: Ker. Not. dorn: Ot. thorn: Dan. torn c: Swed. törne n: Icel. þorn n. spina, sentis: Ir. Gael. dreas m. a brier, thorn, bramble: Wel. draen a thorn: Bret. drean, draen m. a thorn: Pol. tarn] A THORN; spina, dumus, tribulus:—Þornas spinæ, sentes, *Gen. 3, 18: Ps. 57, 9: Mk. 4, 7: Lk. 8, 7:* On þornas in spinas, inter spinas, *Mt. 13, 7: Mk. 4, 7.* Cyné-helm of þornum corona ex spinis, *Mt. 27, 29.*

Þorneg, þorn-éie, þorn-ey, þorn-ig [þorn thorn, ig an island; thorny island] 1. THORNEY, Cambridgeshire; in agro Cantabrigiensi, et orientali parte insulæ Eliensis; ubi Saxulphus, primus abbas Petroburgensis, consentiente Wulphero rege Mercie, monasterium, vel potius eremitarum domum, struxisse perhibetur. Hoc tandem a Danis eversum restauravit Æthelwoldus episcopus Wintoniensis, A. D. 972. 2. The ancient name of Westminster, which came into disuse because of Thorney in Cambridgeshire; nomen plagæ insularis fluvio Thamesi circumdatæ, ubi, quum primum Christianæ fidei dogmata apud Britones reciperentur, fundata est Ecclesia, quæ proinde etiam ad regiam sepulturam, regaliumque repositorium specialiter designabatur. Dejectis autem Christianis, sæviante Dioclesiani imperatoris persecutione, in templum Apollinis convertebatur. At quum tandem fidem evangelicam amplexus est Sebertus orientalium Saxonum rex, diruto hoc funditus Apollinis templo, ecclesiam denuo construxit, A. D. 610, in honorem S. Petri apostoli; cui nomen inditum est, ut et toti plagæ circumjacenti, a situ suo Londinium versus, West-Monasterium:—1. *Chr. 1049: 1154: Mon. Angl. I. 242, Tann. not. p. 39.* 2. *Chr. 1051, Ing. p. 229, 5: 231, 20.*

Þorniht THORNY; spinosus, *Cot. 198: R. 48.*

Þorn-þifel A great bramble, blackberry-bush; rubus, *Mon. Angl. I. 223, v. þyfe-þorn.*

Þorof unleavened bread, *C. Mt. 26, 17, v. þeorf.*

ÞORPE, es; m. [Plat. Dut. dorp n: Frs. therp n. a village; torp, terp n. cultivated

ground: Ger. dorf n: Tat. thorp, thorf: Ot. thorf: Wil. dorf: Dan. Swed. torp n: Icel. þorp n. oppidum, pagus. Adelung says that the most reasonable derivation of this word is from the Ger. trupp a troop, from a gathering together, a heap; and he refers, in proof, to the Icel. þyrping f. congregatio, turba; at þyrpaz congregari; the Wel. torf a multitude, troop; the Lat. turba; the Grk. δορυβος] A THORP, village; Thorp, near Kettering, Northamptonshire; vicus, villa, fundus. Migravit tandem apud nos hoc vocabulum in nomen proprium, cujus frequentia occurrunt exempla in omni fere comitatu; ut Bishop's-thorp, episcopi (scilicet Eboracensis) villa, in agro Eboracensi, &c. &c.:—Dorpes villæ; pl. Chr. 963, Ing. p. 155, 10.

^e Dorscen beaten, thrashed; pp. of berscan.

Post-hundes hound's dung; fimus caninus, Med. ex. Quadr. 11, 8, 9.

Poteran To howl, cry out; clamare, ululare, Hymn., v. þeotan.

Poterung, e; f. Howling, mourning, wail, lamentation; ululatus, ejulatus, gemitus:—Elf. T. p. 37, 11. Potorung, id. Mt. 2, 18.

Þoð though, Chr. 1125, 8, v. þeah.

Þoðer, þoðor, es; m. A ball; pila, sphaera, Cot. 155: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

Potorung a mourning, Mt. 2, 18, v. þoterung.

Potrian to howl, Cot. 50, v. þoteran.

Praca of the brave, Cd. 160.

Pracian, præcian. To dread, fear; horrere, timere:—Praciende timens, C. R. Lk. 1, 50.

PRÆC [Icel. þrek n. gravis labor, molestia, tolerantia, robur animi] Force, brunt, strength, boldness; robur, fortitudo, audacia:—Dymmes præc gloriæ robur, Cod. Exon. 16 b, 2. Occurrit autem præcipue in compositis. Præc-wiges brunt of war, Cd. 151. Guð-præc hostile force; militare robur, duellum, prælium, Cd. 50: 93. Hild-præc martial violence, Cd. 98. Wæpen-præc weapon's force; armorum robur, bellum, Cd. 104.

Præcs-wald a threshold, v. þerscold.

PRÆD, þred [Plat. Dut. draad m: Frs. treed f: Ger. draht m: Upper Ger. traat; in some

provinces it is n: Old Ger. thrad, trat: Dan. traad c: Swed. tråd, trâm: Icel. þrádr m. filum: Bohm. drat: Pol. drut. From the Ger. drehen to turn, twist. Thread was also in Ger. called vinsten, from winden to wind, turn. The Ger. wire, Eng. wire, are also derived in the same manner from wiren to turn, twist] THREAD; filum:—Scint. 80. Hangað be smalan þræde hangeth by a small thread, Bt. 29, 1.

^f Prægian [þrag a course] To run; currere, Bt. R. p. 192.

Præging A checking, chiding; increpatio, correptio, T. Ps. 17, 18.

PRÆL, es; m. [Old Dut. drille f. mulier vaga, levis, meretrix: Old Ger. trülle f. id: Eng. trull, trill m. a servant: Dan. træl m. a slave, bondman, serf: Swed. träl m. a slave, bondman: Icel. þræll m. servus; þræla servire] A slave, one in thralldom; servus, R. Mk. 10, 44: L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 112, 4.

Præs A hem, fringe, border; instita, limbus, Cot. 120, 125, 145: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.

Præst Dregs or lees of wine; fæx, Ps. 74, 8.

PRÆSTAN [Plat. trasse f. trosje n. a thin rope in a vessel: Old Ger. trassen to draw, pull: Icel. þrista cogere, urgere: Fr. tresser to twist, weave] To rack, torment, twist; torquere:—Ongan his limu þræstan cæpit ejus membræ torquere, Bd. S. p. 536, 15. On þam fyre bærndon and þræston in ignibus torrebant et torquebant, Bd. S. p. 548, 48. Præste wæron torti erant, Bd. S. p. 628, 4. Grimme sare ongan þræsted beon acri dolore cæpit tortus esse, Bd. S. p. 632, 18.

^g Præsting A twisting, affliction, trouble; afflictio, castigatio, vexatio, Past. 43, 9.

Præstnes, se; f. Trouble, pain, grief; tormentum, vexatio, Som.

Præwen thrown; tortus, for þrawen; pp. of þrawan.

Præwung a chiding, T. Ps. 38, 14, v. þreaung.

Præfian; pp. geþrafod. To urge, compel, correct, press, blame; urgere, R. Ben. 64: Past. 21, 1.

Præfung chiding, v. þreaung.

PRAG, þrah, e; f. [Icel. thrauk n. diuturnus labor; þrauka diurnare] A space or course of time or events, a season, time,

space; cursus, decursus temporis, cursus eventuum, ordo rerum:—Ðon seo þrag cymeð when the time comes; cum ordo temporis advenit, Cod. Exon. 52 b. He þy wyrs meahthe þolian þa þrage, þa hio swa þearl becom he could the worse bear the event when it became so heavy; ille eo pejus potuit tolerare istum ordinem rerum, quando ipse tam gravis incidit, Bt. R. p. 152. Þrage in time, for a while; in tempus, diu, Cd. 132. Þrage siððan a while after; diu exinde, Cd. 62. Lange þrage for a long space; in longum tempus, diu, Cd. 71. Þragum in courses of time; temporis cursu, temporibus interjectis, Cd. 215.

^h Prah a season, Cd. 203, v. þrag.

Prall A servant, servitude; servus, C. Mk. 10, 44. Servitus, Lye.

Prang thronged, pressed, Cd. 8; p. of þringan.

Prang A throng; turba, Som.

Prauo Witty sayings, subtleties, quirks; argutiæ, Som.

PRAWAN; pp. geþrawen. 1. To throw, cast; jacere, jactare. 2. To THROW, wind, as to throw silk; crispere, torquere. 3. To wheel, turn round; circumrotare, Som.

Pre three, Chr. 1135, v. þry.

PREA; f. Correction, chiding, infliction, punishment, chastisement, affliction; correptio, invectio, correctio, pœna, inflictio, vindicta:—Heah þrea high or capital punishment; alta vindicta, Cd. 119. On strengo þeodscipes and þrea to wlæc in vigore disciplinae et correptionis nimis tepidus, i. e. remissus, Bd. S. p. 492, 18. Þære uplecan þrea sweopon supernæ districtiois flagella, Bd. S. p. 507, 2. Poliað we nu þrea on helle suffer we now chastisement in hell, Cd. 21. Prea and þeowdom þolian chiding and thralldom to endure, Cd. 103. Æfter þære þrea post istam castigationem, Bd. S. p. 611, 1. Mid heardre þrea hi onspræc cum aspera invectione illos corripbat, Bd. S. p. 527, 11.—Prea-nied penal suffering; afflictio inevitabilis, Cd. 183: 188. Prea-ned, Cod. Exon. 72 b, 5. Prea reprove, vex, v. þreagan, &c.

Preacs rottenness, v. þreahs.

Pread blamed, v. þreagan.

Preaf A handful, a THRAVE of corn; manipulus, Som.

Preag pain, v. þrea.

²⁰²¹¹ ¹PREAGAN, preagean, prean; p. preade; pp. pread; v. a. [v. drefan to which it is related: Plat. drören, bedrören: Dut. droevig, maken, bedroeven: Frs. bedroafjen: Ger. trüben, betrüben: Old Ger. truoben, trouben: Tat. 180, 5, gitruobit ist min sela unz in tot tristis est anima mea usque ad mortem: Moes. draiban vexare, affligere; drobian turbare: drobian turbati: Dan. bedröve: Swed. bedröfwa: Icel. þraungva premere; þrengia urgere, coercere] 1. To chide, blame, reproach, reprove, reprehend; corripere, castigare, increpare, objurgare, arguere. 2. To vex, torment, punish; vexare, torquere, affligere:—1. Preagean, Mk. 8, 32. Ic hyne preage ego illum castigabo, Lk. 23, 22. Ic preage þe arguam te, Ps. 49, 22. Þu preadest þeoda tu increpuisti gentes, Ps. 9, 5. Þu preadest ofermod tu increpuisti superbos, Ps. 118, 21. Prea hine openlice corripito eum libere, Lev. 19, 17. Abraham preade Abimelech mid wordum Abrahamus reprehendit Abimelechum cum verbis, Gen. 21, 25. He preade þæne wind objurgavit ventum, Lk. 8, 24. Hi preageað illi castigant, Bd. S. p. 490, 17, 18. Preadon hig objurgarunt eos, Mt. 19, 13. Pread correptus, castigatus, Ps. 89, 12, Bd. S. p. 508, 24: 634, 10. 2. Prea hig afflige eam, Gen. 16, 6. Pæt þu me ne preage ut tu me ne torqueas, Mk. 5, 7: Lk. 8, 28. Come þu hider ær tide us to preagenne venisti tu huc ante tempus nos ad vexandum, Mt. 8, 29.

Preaging, preaging, e; f. A checking, chiding; correptio, castigatio, Scint. 36.

Preahs Rottenness; caries, Cot. 49.

Preal a servant, discipline, correction; servus, disciplina, R. Ben. 32, 33, 34: Prov. 29, v. þræl.

Prealic Severe, dire; afflictionis plenus, severus, calamitosus, Cd. 66.

Prean to chide, torment, v. preagan.

Preapian to THREAP, reprove, afflict, v. preagan.

Preapung, e; f. A checking, chiding, THREAPING; correptio, increpatio, Som.

PREAT, es; m. [Plat. Ger. trupp m: Allemanic Laws troppus: Dan. trop c: Swed. tropp m: Fr. troupe f: It. truppa f:

Sp. tropa f. The Ger. trupp is an intensivum of trabon to trot, still preserved in vortrab m. the van, and nachtrab m. the rear] 1. A host, assembly, multitude, swarm, company, band, troop; turba, cœtus, turma, multitudo, collectio, cohors, examen, caterva. 2. As a band or company is used to intimidate, hence, A threatening, THREAT; comminatio, minæ:—1. Ængla preat a host of angels; angelorum cœtus, Cd. 215: 216. Mægen preat a great band; ingens multitudo, Cd. 174. Wyrma preat a swarm of serpents; colubrorum examen, Cd. 221. Se preat þara Godes þeowa caterva Dei ancillarum, Bd. S. p. 574, 34. Gegaderodun ealne þone preat coëgerunt universam cohortem, Mt. 27, 27. Gesomnadum preate arwurðra bisceopa collecto cœtu venerabilium episcoporum, Bd. S. p. 585, 12. Degen mid preate prince with a band, Cd. 222. Engla preatas hosts of angels; angelorum turmæ, Cd. 222. Mid engla preatum cum angelorum cœtibus, Bd. S. p. 596, 12. 2. Mid swiðlicum preate with a severe threat, Elf. T. p. 43, 13: Cod. Exon. 72 b, 5.

¹PREATIAN; p. ode; pp. geþreatod, geþreat [Plat. drauen, drouwen, droen: Dut. dreigen: Frs. truwa, druwa: Ger. drohen, dräuen: Old Ger. drocn, dron: Ker. dreuuan: Ot. threuuen: Dan. true: Swed. truga to force by threatening: Icel. þraungva premere.—Plat. verdreten, verdröten: Dut. verdrieten: Ger. verdriessen: Old Ger. driessen: Ot. firthriezen: Not. irdriezen, pedriezen: Wil. bedruzen: Moes. usthriutan molestum esse, negotium alicui facesere; ustrudian to grow tired, weary: Dan. trætte to tire, fatigue, to make weary, to harass; trættes to grow tired, to have a quarrel, strife; fortryde to repent a thing, to resent, to envy, grudge: Swed. trötta; v. a. to tire, weary; tröttna; v. n. to grow weary; förtreta to offend, vex one; förtryta; v. n. to grudge: Icel. þræta contendere: þrióta, þrota deficere (þryt, þraut, at þrota, þrióta) þrit pertæsus, imminutus, used Num. 21, 4; translated in the Plat. Ger. Bible, of 1578, vordraten; in the Dut. Bible verdrietig; in the Ger. Lutheran Bible ver-

drossen] To urge, press, THREATEN, reprove, chide, correct, admonish, disquiet, terrify, torment; urgere, angariare, increpare, reprehendere, minari, terrorem incutere:—Mid þære bisne men preatian by the example to urge men, Bt. 38, 3, Card. p. 308, 12. Pæt hio hine preatige that she admonish him, Bt. 40, 1, Card. p. 360, 12. Preatode þe reprehendit te, Gen. 31, 42: 37, 10. Mid yfele geþread, Mt. 8, 6. Preatende urgens, violentus, C. Mt. 11, 12.

^kPreat - mælum in troops, by swarms; turmatim, manipulatim, Som.

Preatung, e; f. An urging, a correction; correptio, correctio:—To preatunge and to lare for correction and for learning, Bt. 40, 1: Ors. 6, 3.

Preaung, þræwung, þreawung, e; f. Reproving, chiding, threatening; increpatio, correptio, castigatio, minæ:—Of þreaunga þinre ab increpatione tua, Ps. 17, 18: 103, 8. Of þreaunga andwlitan þines ab increpatione vultus tui, Ps. 79, 17. Hit gewareneð ægþer ge wið heora þreaunga ge wið olecunga it forewarns both against their threats and against allurements, Bt. 7, 2, Card. p. 28, 8.

Prea-weorc punishment; castigationis pœna, dolor, Cd. 35.

Preawian To reprove, correct; reprehendere, arguere, corripere:—Na ic preawie þe non ego reprehendam te, T. Ps. 49, 9.

¹Preawung a chiding, Ps. 75, 6, v. þreaung.

Prec Wearisomeness; tædium, Ps. 118, 28.

Precswald a threshold, Bd. S. p. 618, 34, v. þresc-wald.

Pred thread, v. þræd.

Þrengde forced, pressed, v. þringan.

Preo, þrio; f. n. of þry. Three; tres, tria:—Preo heorda sceapa tres greges ovium, Gen. 29, 2. Gif he þas preo þing ne deð si ille has tres res non fecerit, Ex. 21, 11. Se þe þas preo hæfð he who has these three, Bt. 14, 2. Preo and twentig þusenda tria et viginti millia, Ex. 32, 28. Preo hund or hundred trecenti, Gen. 5, 23: 6, 15. Preo gear tres anni; in tres annos, Lk. 4, 25: 13, 7. Preo and þritig geara three and thirty years, Cd. 224. Preo and hundeahtatig wintre tres et octoginta anni,

Ex. 7, 7. *Preo* eardung-stowa *tres mansiones, tria tabernacula*, *Mt.* 17, 4: *Mk.* 9, 5: *Lk.* 9, 33. On *preo* to-dælde *in tres partes divisit*, *Bd.* *S.* p. 627, 21. *Preo* nyht *tres noctes*, *Mt.* 12, 40. *Ymb preo niht about three nights*; *circiter tres noctes*, *Cd.* 222.

^m*Preo*-dæglic *every three days*; *triduanus*: — *Preo* - dæglic *fæsten triduanum jejunium*, *Bd.* *S.* p. 600, 8.

Preodian *To think, deliberate*; *cogitare, statuere, deliberare*: — On his mode þohte and *preo*-dode *in ejus animo statuit et deliberavit*, *Bd.* *S.* p. 521, 27.

Preodung, *e*; *f.* *Consideration*; *deliberatio*, *Bd.* *S.* p. 497, 23.

Preo-feald *THREEFOLD*; *triplex*, *Som.*

Preo-hyrne, *preo*-hyrned *three-horned, three-cornered*; *tricornis, triangularis*, *Herb.* 173, 1.

Preora *of three*; *trium*, *Ex.* 3, 18, *v.* *þry*.

Preot *a crowd*, *R.* *Mk.* 5, 27, *v.* *þreat*.

Preotteða, *preotteða m*; *f. n.* *preotteðe*. *The thirteenth*; *tertius decimus*: — *Þæs preotteðan geares of the thirteenth year*, *Chr. Gib.* p. 207, 31, *v.* *þritteða*.

ⁿ*Preottyne* *THIRTEEN*; *tredecim*, *Bd.* *S.* p. 485, 23: 596, 26.

Preowan *To strive for*; *agonizare*, *Cot.* 140, 194.

Prepel [*þreapian, þreagan to afflict*]: — *Unhela þrepel an instrument of torment*; *equuleus*, *R.* 15.

Pre-reðre *A trireme, a galley with three oars on each side*; *triemis*, *Bt.* 38, 1.

Pres *a hem, frill*, *v.* *þræs*.

Prescian *to thresh*; *verberare, ferire*, *v.* *þerscan*.

Presc-wald *a threshold*, *v.* *þersc-old*.

Preste; *q.* *for þræste twisted, tortured*; *tortus*; *Bd.* *S.* p. 479, 13, *v.* *þræstan*.

Presting *affliction*, *v.* *þræsting*.

Preung *a chiding*, *Bt.* 40, 1, *MS. C.*, *v.* *þreaung*.

Pri *three*; *tres*, *Ex.* 2, 2: *Gen.* 6, 10: 40, 12, 18: 42, 17: *Jos.* 9, 16, *v.* *þry*.

Pri - beddod *THREE-BEDDED*; *tres habens lectos, triclinium*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Priccan; *pp.* *geþricced to tread on, to oppress*, *v.* *þryccan*.

Pridda, *þrydda m*; *seo, þæt þridde*. *The third*; *tertius, tertia, tertium*: — *Se þrydda, oð þone seofodan*, *Mt.* 22,

26. *Se þridda dæg tertius dies*, *Gen.* 1, 13: 40, 20. *To þam þriddan dæge in tertium diem*, *Ex.* 19, 11, 15. *On þone þriddan dæg ad tertium diem*, *Gen.* 22, 4. *Oð þone þryddan dæg usque ad tertium diem*, *Mt.* 27, 64. *On þam þriddan dæge*, *Gen.* 31, 22. *Þære þriddan ea nama tertii fluminis nomen*, *Gen.* 2, 14. *Oð þa þriddan cneorysse ad tertiam generationem*, *Gen.* 50, 23. *On þam þriddan monðe in tertio mense*, *Ex.* 19, 1. *On þære þryddan wæccan in tertia vigilia*, *Lk.* 12, 38.

^o*Pridung*, *þrydung consideration*, *Cot.* 62, *v.* *þreodung*.

Prie-fald, *prie*-feald. *THREEFOLD*; *triplex*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 61: *Bt.* 33, 4.

Prie-fæt, *prie*-fet *a trivet*; *tripos*, *Cot.* 37, *v.* *þry*-fæt.

Prie-reðre *a vessel with three rows of oars*; *triemis*, *Ors.* 3, 1: 5, 13.

Prieste *bold*, *v.* *þriste*.

Prietan *to threaten*, *Bt.* 40, 2, *v.* *þreatian*.

Pri - feoðor *a three-cornered figure, a triangle, triquetrus, triangularis*, *Som.*

Pri-fyldan *To put in three folds, to triplicate, triple*; *triplicate*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 24.

Prig *three*, *Herb.* 6, 3, *v.* *þry*.

^p*Priga* *thrice, three times*; *ter*: — *Ettio þriga cyninga Ætior ter consuli*, *Bd.* *S.* p. 481, 42, *v.* *þriwa*.

Pri-hæmed *thrice married*; *trigamus*, *Som.*

Pri-heafdede *three-headed*; *triceps*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 55.

*Pri*hing *the third part of a province*; *tertia pars provinciae*, *L. Edw. Conf.* 34. *Trithinga*. — *Pri*hing-gerefa *a governor of the third of a province*; *trithingæ gubernator*, *L. Edw. Conf.* 34.

Pri-hlidede, *pri*-ledede *opening three ways*; *tripatens*, *Som.*

Pri-lefe *THREE-LEAF*; *trifolium*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

Prilic *Of three, third*; *trinus*, *Som.*

Prim *to or with three*; *tribus*, *Gen.* 9, 19: 38, 24: *Mt.* 13, 33: 27, 40; *d. of. þry*.

Prim *glory*, *v.* *þrym*.

Prim-hád *the Trinity*; *Trinitas*, *Som.*

Pri-milchi *May*, *v.* *þry*-milchi.

PRIMSA, *þrymsa*. *The Thrimsa was silver money, or a coin about the value of three pence; but it is reckoned by Hickes to be the third part of a shilling, or four pence*, *Hickes's Diss. Epis.* p. 110. *Lye says,*

þrymsa, moneta argentea apud Anglo-Saxones recepta; scilicet Orientales, Occidentales, et Australes; raro etenim aut nunquam apud Mercios in usu fuit. Valebat autem tres denarios. Quum enim Thani capitis æstimatio erat 2000 Thrymsarum, (L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 11) apud Mercios autem 1200 solidorum (W. p. 72). Patet 2000 Thrymsas æquales fuisse 1200 solidis, et proinde æqualem fuisse unam Thrymsam tribus quintis partibus solidi: valebat autem tunc temporis solidus ipse quinque denarios. Denique quum 266 Thrymsæ æquales erant 200 solidis (L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 12) erat una thrymsa æqualis tribus quartis partibus ipsius solidi quam proxime. Valebat autem solidus isto tempore quatuor denarios. Universim itaque Thrymsa fuit trium denariorum nummus, v. Wilk. et Som. Gl. Hickes's Diss. Epist. p. 110, omnino autem Clarke on Sax. Coins, p. 229.

^q*Prines*, *þrinis, þrinnis, þrynes, þrynnes, se*; *f.* *THREENESS, Trinity*; *Trinitas*: — *Seo bali-ge þrinnis the holy Trinity*, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 25. *Heofoncund þrynes heavenly Trinity*, *Cod. Exon.* 13 a, 17. *We andet-tað, æfter haligum fæderum, swæslice and soðlice, Fæder, and Sunu, and haligne Gast, þrynnesse in annesse efen-spediglice nos confitemur secundum sanctos patres, proprie et veraciter, Patrem, et Filium, et Sanctum Spiritum, Trinitatem in Unitate consubstantialem*, *Bd. S.* p. 585, 35. *Þæt we þa þrynnesse on annesse weorðian that we the Trinity in Unity adore*, *Athan.* 3.

PRINGAN; *p.* *þrang, we þrun-gon; pp.* *geþrunge; v. a.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. dringen: Ger. also drängen: Ot. thringan: Moes. threihan comprimere: Dan. trænge: Swed. tränga: Icel. þrengia urgere, coercere, comprimere; þraungra preme-re; þraung f. a throng; turba compresis*] 1. *To press, to crowd*, *THRONG*; *premere, comprimere, constringere*. 2. *To rush, to rush on or upon; irruere*: — 1. *Þas menegéo þe þringað turba te constringit*, *Lk.* 8, 45. *Þrungeon hyne comprimebant eum*, *Mk.* 5, 24. *Þu gesyhst þas menigéo þe þringende tu vides turbam te comprimantem*, *Mk.* 5, 31. 2. *Þrang þystre genip a dark*

cloud rushed on; irruit tenebrosa nubes, *Cd.* 8. Drihten let wille-burnan on woruld bringan (the) Lord let (well-brooks) fountains rush on the world, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 35. Þringð on þa þistro rush into the darkness, *Bt.* 3, 2. Þrang on irruit in, *Ors.* 5, 12.

^rPrinnis the Trinity, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 25, v. þrines.

Prio three, *Bt.* 33, 4: 35, 6, v. þreo.

Prio-dogor the space of three days; trium dierum spatium, triduum, *Som.*

Prio-feald threefold, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. þrie-fald.

Prio-fealdlice, prio-feldlice in a threefold manner, threefold; tripliciter, *Som.*

Prisc A THRUSH; turdus, v. þrosle.

PRISTE [*Plat.* driest: *Ger.* driest: *Old Ger.* turstig, durstig bold; thursti boldness: *Dan.* Swed. dristig: *Icel.* dreiss n. superbia, insolentia; dreissugr insolens, superbus] Bold, daring; audax, temerarius:—Womma þriste daring in crimes; criminibus audax, *Cd.* 64. Synnum þriste bold in sins; peccatis audax, *Cd.* 91. Pristum wordum with bold words; audacibus verbis, *Cd.* 193.

^aPriste Boldly; audaciter, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 10.

Pristfull Full bold, presumptuous; audaciæ plenus, præsumptuosus, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Prist-hydig [hydig heedful] Unbelieving; fidei parcus, confidendo cautus, incredulus, *Menol.* 431.

Pristian To dare, presume; audere, *Som.*

Prist-læcan, þrist-lecan. To dare, provoke; audere, provocare:—Þristlæht provoked, *Som.*

Pristlice; comp. or; adv. Boldly, rashly; audaciter, temerarie:—*Cod. Exon.* 20 b, 10.

Pristlicor confidentius, *Gen.* 44, 18.

Pristnys, se; f. Boldness, stubbornness; audacia, *Scint.* 8. Pertinacia, *W. B.* p. 343.

Þrit [v. þreatian] Weary, discouraged, diminished; pertæsus, imminutus, *Num.* 21, 4.

Þrið a threat, crowd, v. þryð.

Þrið-full, þryð-full. Full of threats, threatening; minax, *Cod. Exon.* 66 a, 3.

Þrið - gesteald, þryð - gesteald [gesteald a station] A camp station; turmarum, cohortum, legionum statio, *Cod. Exon.* 12 b, ult.

^tÞritig, þrittig. THIRTY; triginta:—Þrittig fæðma on heahnisse triginta cubitorum in altitudine, *Gen.* 6, 15. Swylce twentig furlanga oððe þrittig quasi viginti stadia aut triginta, *Jn.* 6, 19. Wæs þritig wintre erat triginta annorum, *Gen.* 41, 46. An and þritig unus et triginta, *Jos.* 12, 24. Þreo and þritig tres et triginta, *Gen.* 46, 15. Þritig þusend triginta millia, *Jos.* 8, 3. Twa læs þrittiga duo minus triginta, duo de triginta, viginti octo, *Jos.* 31, 22. Þridde eac þrittigum tertius additus triginta, tricesimus tertius, *Bd. S.* p. 476, 17. Þrittigum siða mare triginta vicibus, i. e. tricies major, plus, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 22.

Þritteoða, þrytteoða m; seo, þæt þritteoðe. The thirteenth; decimus tertius, *Rubr. Mt.* 11, 20.

Þrittig - feald THIRTY-FOLD; trigecuplus, triceni, *Mt.* 13, 8: *Mk.* 4, 20.

Þrittigoða m; seo, þæt þrittigoðe. The thirtieth; tricesimus:—Þy þrittigoðan geare tricesimo anno, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 29. On þam twam and þrittigoðan geare in the two and thirtieth year, *Chr. Gib.* p. 21, 4.

^aÞriwa, þrywa; adv. Three times, thrice; ter:—Þriwa on gere ter in anno, *Ex.* 23, 14, 17: 34, 23: *Mt.* 26, 34, 75: *Mk.* 14, 30, 72: *Lk.* 22, 61: *Jn.* 13, 38: 21, 14.

Þri-winter Three winters, three years; tres annos natus, triennis, *Gen.* 15, 9.

ÞROC, es; n. A table; mensa:—Mynetera þrocu nummulariorum mensæ, *Mk.* 11, 15.

Þroh-brogden Thrust through; trajectory, transfixus, *Som.*

Þrokonholt TROKENHOLE; vicus in insula Eliensi, *Chr.* 656, *Ing.* p. 43, 3, 4.

Þrop a meeting of cross-ways, a country village; compitum, vicus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67, v. þorpe.

ÞROSLE, þrostle [*Plat.* droossel f: *Ger.* Dan. drossel f. and in some Ger. provinces, drosstel, droschel, trostheil: *Dan.* fieldtrost: *Swed.* trast m: *Icel.* þröstr m: *Wel.* tresglen: *Gael.* truid m. a thrush, starling; liathruisig, liathros g f. a fieldfare; turdus iliacus *Lin.*: *Bret.* drask, draskl m: *Slav.* or *Russ.* Pol. drozd, drozd. Turdus or Thrush is the generic name according to *Lin.* The most common species

in England are turdus visci vorus mistle thrush; turdus pilaris fieldfare; turdus musicus throstle; turdus merula blackbird. The *Icel.* þröstr is turdus iliacus] A THROSTLE; merula, plara, turdus, *Cot.* 130: *R.* 38: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

^vÞrosm Vapour, smoke, a chaos, heap; vapor, fumus, chaos:—Þrosm and þystro smoke and darkness, *Cd.* 18. Þrosm me beþeahte fumo oblecti, *Cod. Exon.* 9 b, 8. Unaræf-nendlice fulnes wæs mid þæs fyres þrosm upp aweallende incomparabilis (intolerabilis) factor erat cum ignis vapore ebulliens, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 25. Atogenum þara fyra þrosmum retractis ignium vaporibus, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 24: *Ps.* 10, 7.

Þrote, an; f. [*Dut.* with the prefixed s, strot m: *Ger.* drossel f: in some Ger. provinces, stross f. m: *Old Ger.* druzzel: *Dan.* strube c: *Swed.* strupe m: *It.* strozza f.] The THROAT; guttur:—On þa þrotan in the throat, *Bt.* 22, 1. On þrotan heora in gutture eorum, *Ps.* 149, 6. Protu the throat, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70. —Þrot-bolla the throat-pipe; gurgulio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70: *L. pol.* Alf. 40.

^wÞrowend A scorpion, a sign in the zodiac; scorpio, *Som.*

Þrowere, es; m. A sufferer, martyr; qui patitur, martyr:—Ciricius tid þæs þroweres Ciricii festum martyris, *Chr. Gib.* p. 104, 17.

ÞROWIAN, þrowigean; p. ode; pp. geþrowod; v. a. [*Plat.* troren, trören, truren: *Dut.* treuren: *Ger.* trauren: *Old Ger.* trauren, truren: *Ot.* dru-ren: *Tat.* thruuuen to be driven, vexed, to suffer pain. In an old Fragment on Charlemagne, it is used actively; einen troren to mourn; the A.-S. dryrmian to make sad; the Moes. drobnan turbare; drobjan turbare; draiban vexare, affligere, are all related to this word. The *Ger.* trauren is an intensivum, formed by the final syllable ern, from the old trauren, thruuuen, which *Tat.* and the old Suanbian poets often use, and which are formed from *Ot.* riuuan to cry, lament, to howl, by prefixing t. Adelung, in *Ger.* trüben to trouble, &c. observes that the etymology of this verb is often mistaken. He properly distinguishes the *Old Ger.* v. a. druban, truoben, the

modern trüben, turbare, (which like triben to drive, signify to plague; the Moes. draiban the A.-S. drefan, the Lat. turbare) from the old v. n. thruuen to be driven, vexed, plagued, the A.-S. þrowian, and from which, the Ger. trauren to mourn, is the intensivum] To suffer, endure; pati, luere pœnas, agonizare:—Þæt we sceolun susel þrowian that we must torment endure, Cd. 213: 222. Ne wolde torn þrowigean would not anger suffer, Cd. 111: 183. Ic þrowige I suffer; ego patior, Elf. gr. Som. 29. Ic þrowode I suffered; ego passus sum, Cd. 224: Bt. 31, 1. Hungor hi þrowiað famem illi patientur, Ps. 58, 7. Ys to þrowigenne est passurus, Mt. 17, 12.

Þrowiendlic, þrowigendlic. Passive, suffering; passivus:—Þrowigendlice word passive voice; passiva vox, passivum verbum, Elf. gr. Som. 19, p. 35, 12.

Þrowing, þrowung, e; f. A suffering, agony, instrument or manner of suffering; passio, martyrium:—Þæt he recenust to þrowunge become ut ille ocissime ad martyrium perveniret, Bd. S. p. 478, 12. Ongan arweorðian þa þrowunge haligra martyra incepit honorare cædem sanctorum martyrum, Bd. S. p. 479, 1. Be Cristes þrowunge de Christi passione, Bd. S. p. 598, 13.—Þrowung-ræding a reading about martyrs; martyrii lectio, recensio, martyrologium, R. Conc. 1.

Þrowystre She who suffers, a female martyr; quæ patitur, martyr fœmina, Lye.

ÞRUH, þryh; f. [Ger. truhe f. a trunk, chest; todtruh f. a coffin. In the common Upper Ger. Dialect. truhe, druche, druhe: Bohm. truhla: Pol. truna a coffin: Icel. þró f. cavum excisum; þruh is visibly related to trog a trough] A grave, sepulchre, coffin; loculus, locellus, sarcophagus:—Gemetton þruh of hwitum stane fægere geworhte invenerunt locellum de albo marmore pulcherrime factum, Bd. S. p. 588, 30. Þa þruh to þam mynstre gelæddon locellum ad monasterium retulerunt, Bd. S. p. 588, 34. On niwe þruh in novo locello, Bd. S. p. 580, 25. Hyne on hys nywan þruh alede laid him in his new sepulchre, Nicod. 11. On treowene þruh

in ligneo locello, Bd. S. p. 588, 21. On þa stænenan þruh gesettan in lapideo sarcophago posuerunt, Bd. S. p. 589, 40.

Þrum to three; tribus, Chr. Gib. p. 107, 11, v. þrim, þry. Þrut a crowd, v. þreat.

ÞRY, þri m. f.; n. þreó; g. þreora; d. þrim, þrym. [Plat. dree: Dut. drie: Frs. thre, thria, tree: Ger. drey: Isd. dhrie: Ot. thri, dria: Moes. thrin, thrins: Dan. Swed. tre: Icel. þrír: Krimean Tartars, tria: Pol. trzey: Wel. Arm. Bret. Ir. Gael. Bohm. Wend. Russ. tri: Grk. τρεις]

THREE; tres:—Þa eorlas þry the three earls, Cd. 95. Þa hyssas þry the three youths, Cd. 197. Twegen oððe þry duo aut tres, Mt. 18, 20. Þry on twegen, and twegen on þry tres adversus duos, et duo adversus tres, Lk. 12, 52.

Þry hlafas tres panes, Lk. 11, 5. Þry dagas tres dies, Mt. 12, 40. Þreora daga færeld trium dierum iter, Ex. 3, 18: 5, 3: 8, 27: Num. 10, 33.

Þreora geara wæstmas trium annorum fructus, Lev. 25, 21. Hwile þara þreora quisnam istorum trium? Lk. 10, 36.

On þreora gewitnyse trium testimonio, Mt. 18, 16. On þreora sestra gemette quasi trium amphorarum, Jn. 2, 6.

On þrim dagum in tribus diebus, Mt. 27, 40: Mk. 15, 29: Jn. 2, 20. Binnan þrim dagum intra tres dies, Jn. 2, 19.

Æfter þrym dagum post tres dies, Mt. 26, 61: 27, 63: Mk. 8, 31: 14, 58: Lk. 2, 46.

Þam gingum þrym to the three youths, Cd. 176. Betwuh þam þrim amongst those three, Bt. 42. Geseah þri weras vidit tres viros, Bt. 18, 2.

Of þisum þrim ex his tribus, Gen. 9, 19. On þrim gemetum melewes in tribus mensuris farinæ, Mt. 13, 33.

To þrym hund penegum pro trecentis denariis, Mk. 14, 5.

Wið þrym hundred penegon pro trecentis denariis. On þisum þrym hundrydum in istis trecentis, Jud. 7, 7.

Þryæ three, Bd. S. p. 490, 14, v. þry.

ÞRYCCAN; p. þrycte; pp. þrycced; v. a. [Plat. drücken: Dut. drukken: Ger. drücken: Upper Ger. drucken: Ker. Not. drucchen: Tat. thrucken: Dan. trykke: Swed. trycka: Icel. þryckia premere:

Arab. طرق trk retinuit, prohibuit] To tread on, to trample,

thrust, oppress; trudere, conculcare, premere, compri-mere:—Under heora fotum þrycað under their feet trample, Bt. 4. Þe me þrycton qui me premebant, Bd. S. p. 536, 37. Mid þæs unclænan gastes inswogennisse þrycced immundi spiritus invasione pressus, Bd. S. p. 507, 4.

Þrycnes, se; f. Tribulation, affliction; tribulatio, C. R. Mt. 23, 21.

Þrydda the third, Mt. 20, 19: Lk. 20, 12, v. þridda.

Þrydge bold, Cd. 93, q. þriste.

Þry-fæt, þry-fet. A trivet, an earthen vessel with three feet; tripos, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 26.

Þry-feald threefold, v. þrie-fald.

Þry-fealdlic Threefold; triplex, L. pol. Alf. 35.

Þry-fered, þry-fyred. Three-edged, three-forked; trisulcus, Som.

Þry-finger three fingers broad, &c.; tres digitos crassus, longus, latus, L. In. 49.

Þry-gyld a triple payment; triplex solutio, L. Alf. Guth. 3.

Þryh a sepulchre, grave, Bd. S. p. 580, 14, v. þruh.

Þry-hyrned three-cornered; triangulus, Lye.

Þrylen Three threads; tria licia habens:—Þrylen hrægel trilix vestis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

Þryl-hus A turner's house or shop; tornatoris domus, tornatorium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

Þrym to or with three; tribus, Mt. 26, 61: Mk. 14, 5: Jud. 7, 7, d. of þry.

ÞRYM; g. þrymmes; m. [Icel. þrymr m. gigas, tonus] 1. A multitude, a body of men, an assembly, a heap, mass; multitudo, turba, turma, coetus, magnitudo, immensitas. 2.

As magnificence is shown by many attendants, hence Magnificence, majesty, grandeur, glory, greatness; magnificencia, majestas, gloria, magnificum quid:—1. Þær is þrym micel there is a great assembly, Cd. 228. Þrymme micle with a great multitude, Cd. 92.

Þenden lago hæfde þrymme gepeahte þridda eþyl while the water had covered with its mass a third of the country, Cd. 73.

Herga þrymmas bands of armies; exercituum turmas, Cd. 97. 2. Ealra þrymma þrym glory of all glories; omnium gloriarum gloria, summa majestas, Cod. Exon. 18 b, 5. Hie þanciað þrymmes they praise greatness, Cd.

193. Prymmas duguða glories of (the) good, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 5, 32. Preatiað eall moncynn mid hiora þrymme they frighten all mankind with their greatness, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 9. Heagum þrymmum with high majesty, *Cd.* *Th.* p. 1, 16. On þrymme unbefeondlic in majestate incomprehensibilis, *Bd.* *S.* p. 552, 16.—
 c Prym-cynning glorious king, *Bt.* *R.* p. 179.—Prym-fæst glory-fast, glorious, majestic; gloria fixus, gloriosus, magnificus, illustris, *Cd.* 161.—Prym-full full glorious; gloria repletus, gloriosus, *Cod.* *Exon.* 101 a, 7.—Prym-lic glory-like, magnificent; magnificus, *Jdth.* 9.—Prym-lice gloriously, magnificently; magnifice, *Cod.* *Exon.* 12 a, 7.—Prym-seld A glory-seat, a throne; majestatis sedes, thronus, *V.* *Ps.* 88, 29.—Prym-setl A glory-seat, a throne; majestatis sedes, thronus, cathedra. Godes þrym-setl Dei thronus, *Mt.* 5, 34: 23, 22: *Ps.* 9, 4. Þæt ge sytton ofer þrym-setl ut vos sedeatis super thronos, *Lk.* 22, 30.—Prym-wealdende Ruling in glory, magnificent; majestate potens, augustus, *Whel.* *Bed.* p. 65.
 Pry-milchi, þry-milches, þry-mylce. Three - milk - month, May, when the cattle were milked three times a day; Maius mensis: — Forþam swyle genyhtsumnys wæs (geo) on Brytene, and eac on Germania - lande, of þam Englaþeod com on þas Brytene þæt hig on þam monðe þrywa on dæg hig meolcodon heora neat, *Wanl.* *Cat.* p. 107.
 d Prymsa silver money, about the value of three pence, v. þrimsa.
 Prynen Of three; trinus: — Þæne þrynenne on annesse and ænne on þrynnesse we andettað quem trinum in unitate, et unum in trinitate nos confitemur, *Wanl.* *Cat.* p. 292.
 Prynes the Trinity, v. Þrines.
 Pryng a crowd, gutter; turba, canalis, v. þrang.
 Prynnes the Trinity, *Bd.* *S.* p. 585, 35, v. Þrines.
 Pryosm a vapour, chaos, *Hymn.* v. þrosm.
 Pry-reðra a galley, trireme; triremis, *Lye.*
 Pry-scyte Three-cornered, triangular; triquetrus, triangularis, *Ors.* 1, 1.
 Prysmian To press, disquiet, choke; premere, *Ors.* 3, 2, 11. Suffocare, turbare, *Som.*

- e Pry-snæcce, þry-snece. Having three edges; trisulcus, *Som.*
 Pry-spræc Three-tongued, knowing three languages; trilinguis.
 Pryste daring, bold, v. þriste.
 Pryst - hydig unbelieving, v. þrist-hydig.
 Prystiglice Rashly; temere, *Lye.*
 PRYÐ [Plat. driet, dröt, dreet, verdreet n: Dut. verdriet n: Ger. verdruss m. drusse f: Old Ger. druss molestia, tædium: Mons. urdreoz molestia; druzsame molestia: Not. urdruzzi, urdruzedo: Wil. overthruz, thirro uuerelde tædium mundi: Lip. farthroza tædium: Dan. trætte c. quarrel; fortræd c. spite, grief; fortrydelse c. displeasure, resentment; træt weary, tired; træthed c. weariness; Swed. fortret m. fortrytelse f. trött, trötthet f. all like the Dan. Icel. þræta lis, contentio] 1. A threat, contumely; invectio, contumelia. 2. A company, multitude, band; turma, coetus:—1. Hige þryðe wæg bore contumely in mind, *Cd.* 102: *Cod.* *Exon.* 109 b, 10. 2. Folca þryðum comon folk in crowds came, *Cd.* 160: *Cod.* *Exon.* 22 a, 11, v. þreat.
 f Prywa thrice, v. þriwa.
 PU; g. þin; d. ac. þé; pron. [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. du; Ker. Isd. Ot. du, thu: Moes. Icel. thu: Bret. te: Ir. Fr. It. Sp. Port. Lat. tu: Arm. te, to, hu: Pers. تو tu, tou: Hindoo tu] THOU; tu:—Ne þu ne swere þurh þin heafod, forþam þe þu ne miht ænne locc gedon hwitne oððe blacne, *Mt.* 5, 36. Þu sylf or sylfa thou thyself, *Lk.* 6, 42. Þu ana thou alone; tu solus, *Ex.* 18, 14, 18.
 Puælas Women's head-bands, fillets, garlands, &c.; tæniæ, vittæ, *Som.*
 Puenegu phylacteria, *C.* *Mt.* 23, 5.
 DUFE, es; m. A standard; vexillum, scilicet quod Romani Tufa, Angli vero appellabant Tuuf:—*Bd.* *S.* p. 2, 16. Bæron þufas bore standards; sustulerunt vexilla, *Jdth.* p. 24, 22: *Cd.* 149: 160.
 Dufe [Icel. þufa f. grumus, tuber terræ] A branch of a tree; germen, frons. Inde forsan nostra TUFT, *Lye.*
 Dufe-þistel A sow-thistle; herba in cancrum valens, *L.* *M.* 3, 8. Sonchus, lactuca leporina, *Som.*

- g Pufian To shoot forth, to put forth shoots; fruticescere, fruticare, *Cot.* 90.
 Pufig Shooting forth, full of green boughs; frondosus, *Cot.* 90.
 Pugon throve, grew; p. of þeon.
 Puhte seemed, *Cd.* 14, v. þincan.
 PUMA, an; m. [Plat. duum m: Dut. duim m: Frs. thuma, thumma m: Ger. daumen, daum m: Upper Ger. taumen m: Old Ger. tam, tumen, dummen, dümling: Dan. tomme c. an inch; tommelfinger c. pollex: Swed. tum an inch; tumme m. the thumb; þumal-fingr m. pollex; þumall m. dactylothea, vagina pollicis; þumlúngr m. spatium pollicis, pollex, uncia] The THUMB; pollex:—Gif se þuma bið ofaslagen if the thumb be cut off, *L.* *Alf.* 40. He æhtran his swiðran þuman ille tetigit ejus dextrum pollicem, *Lev.* 8, 23. Ofer hira handa þuman super eorum manuum pollicem, *Ex.* 29, 20.
 PUMLE The bowels, the THUMBLES, or umbles; viscera, *Som.*
 Pundende rattling, v. þunian.
 Punder thunder, v. þuner.
 Punder-slæge a thunder-clap; tonitrus ictus, *Som.*
 h Pundian, þunian, þunnan. To rattle, din, thunder; crepere, crepitare, tonare: — Þufas þunian standards rattled, *Cd.* 149. Pundende crepitans, bombosus, *Cot.* 198. Þuniende attonitus, *Som.*
 PUNER, þunor, es; m. [Brock. thunner: Dut. donder m: Frs. thunre m: Plat. Ger. donner: Tat. thonar: Not. tonnir: Poem on St. Anno, dunnir: Dan. torden c: Swed. tordön, dunder n; åska, askja f. thunder, lightning: Icel. duna f. dunr, dynr m. dyn n. tonitru, fremitus: Wel. dwndwr noise: Gael. torran, torrann, torrann, tairneach or toirneach m. thunder; toirn f. a great noise, sound: Ir. toran m. thunder: Fr. tonnerre m: It. tuono m: Sp. trueno m: Pers. تندر tndr, tundur, v. þor: Arab. طن tn to thunder] 1. THUNDER; tonitru, fulmen. 2. Jupiter, the heathen god who presided over thunder; Jupiter, quasi tonitrua vibrans, v. þor: — 1. Þunres bearn tonitrus filii, *Mk.* 3, 17. Þunres slege a clap of thunder, *T.* *Ps.* 96, 4: *Nic.* p. 13, 3. Sendan þunras

to send thunders, *Bt.* 35, 4, *Card.* p. 253, 28. *Punres* dæg the thunderer's or Jupiter's day, Thursday; Jovis dies, *Rubr. Mt.* 15, 21: *Mk.* 16, 14: *Lk.* 4, 38: 9, 1: *Jn.* 5, 17: 7, 40. *Punres* modur the thunderer's mother; Jovis mater, *Latona, Cot.* 124.

¹*PUNERIAN*, *punorian*, *punrian*; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* n. To THUNDER; tonare:—Hit *punrað* it thunders, *Bt.* 39, 3. Hit on wolcnum oft *punrað* it in clouds oft thunders, *Bt.* *R.* p. 193. *Punepode* intonuit, *T. Ps.* 17, 15. *Sædon* þæt hyt *punrode* dixerunt quod intonuit, *Jn.* 12, 29.

Pung, es; *m.* The herb wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, hellebore, mandrake; aconitum, *R.* 43: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64. *Helleborus*, *R.* 71. *Mandragina*, *R.* 137. *Pungas* aconita, *Cot.* 6.

Pungen increased, *Cd.* 169; *pp.* of þeon.

Punian rattled, *Cd.* 149, *v.* *pundian*.

Punnan to rattle, *v.* *pundian*.

Punnung, e; *f.* A noise, din, thundering; strepitus, sonus, *Som.*

¹*Punor* thunder, *Ex.* 19, 16, *v.* *puner*.

Punor - bód A foreboding of thunder, a sort of fish; tonitru præsaus, sparus piscis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Punorian to thunder, *v.* *punerian*.

Punor - rad, *punur* - rad e; *f.* [*punor* thunder, rad a road] Thunder-path or going, a thundering; tonitru, tonitrua:—*Biddað* drihten þæt his *punorrada* geswicon orate dominum ut ejus tonitrua cessent, *Ex.* 9, 28. *Pa* *punorrada* geswicon tonitrua cessaverunt, *Ex.* 33, 34. *Fram* stefne *punurade* þinre a voce tonitrus tui, *Ps.* 103, 8.

Punor-wyrth House-leek; tonitru herba, sedum majus, barba Jovis, *L. M.* 1, 47.

Punrian to thunder, *v.* *punerian*.

Punring A THUNDERING; tonitru, *Chr. Gib.* p. 187, 37.

Punung A noise, creaking; crepitus, strepitus, *Cot.* 51.

Pun - wang, *pun* - weng, *pun* - wengc, e; *q. f.* [weng the cheek] The temples; tempora capitis:—*Gif* ic sylle reste *punwengum* minum si dederō requiem temporibus meis, *Ps.* 131, 4, 5. *Gesloh* þa mid anum bytle bugar his *punwengan* percussit tunc cum

malleo ambo ejus tempora, *Jud.* 4, 21: *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 32.

¹*Pur* *Thur, Thor*; Jupiter:—*Pures* or *Purs* dæg *Thur's* day; dies Jovis, *Rubr. Jn.* 5, 30, *v.* *Por.*

Purch through, *Jud.* 7, 21, *v.* *purh*.

Purfan; *ind. sub. indf.* ic, þu, he *purfe*; we, ge, hi *purfon* [*Ger.* bedürfen to be in want of, to want; *indf.* ich bedarf; *p.* ich bedurfte; *pp.* bedurft: *Ger.* dürfen to dare; *indf.* ich darf; *p.* ich durfte; *pp.* gedurft: *Wel.* dawr, tawr it behoves, it concerns, *v.* þearfan] 1. To have need, to need; opus habere. 2. To want, to be in want; indigere, carere:—1. Ne ic ne *purfe* her fecan neque ego non opus habeam hic haurire, *Jn.* 4, 15. *Þæt* ic oleccan *purfe* that I need to cringe; ut ego adulari opus habeam, *Cd.* 15. *Leng* þonne þu *purfe* longer than thou needest, *Cd.* 193. *Hwæt* *purfe* we nu ma spreca what need we now more to speak? *Bt.* 24, 4. *Ge* ne *purfon* her leng wunian vos non opus habetis hic diutius manere, *Ex.* 9, 28. 2. *Ma* þonne þu *purfe* more than thou wantest, *Bt.* 14, 1, 2. *Swa* welig þæt he nanes þinges maran ne *purfe* so rich that he of no thing more has need, *Bt.* 24, 2. *Sam* hi þyrfon, sam hi ne *purfon* whether they want, or they have no want, *Bt.* 26, 2, *v.* þearfan, þorfe.

¹*Purh* a coffin, grave; sarcophagus, *v.* þruh.

PURH; *prep. ac.* [*Plat.* dör: *Dut.* door: *Frs.* truch, thruch: *Ger.* durch: *Ker.* duruh, durich: *Isd.* dhurah: *Ot.* thuruh; in an old Law of Louis and Lothar in the year 840, thuruhe: *Wil.* durh: *Tat.* thurah: *Moes.* thairh per: *Gael.* troimh through, from side to side: *Wel.* trw, trwy. *Purh* may be related to þuru, duru a door: *Ger.* thür, as the *Grk.* τερεω to perforate] THROUGH, by; per, extensionem spatii et temporis denotans; trans, ultra, propter, ob:—*Purh* ealle Iudeam per omnem Judæam, *Lk.* 23, 5. *Purh* þa ceastre and þæt castell per oppida et vicos, *Lk.* 8, 1. *Purh* twegen dagas per duos dies, *biduum*, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 2. *Purh* ænlipie nihta per singulas noctes, *Ps.* 6, 6. *Purh* his willan per ejus voluntatem, *Gen.* 45, 8. *Purh* innoðas ures Godes per viscera nostri

Dei, *Lk.* 1, 78. *Purh* fæsten, and *purh* wopas, and *purh* gebedo per jejunia, et per fletus, et per preces, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 25. *Ic* swerige *purh* me sylfne juro per me ipsum, *Gen.* 22, 16. *Ne* swerion, ne *purh* heofon, ne *purh* eorðan, ne *purh* Hierusalem, ne þu ne swerie *purh* þin heafod ne jurate, neque per cælum, neque per terram, neque per Hierosolymas, neque tu ne jures per tuum caput, *Mt.* 5, 34, 35, 36. *Purh* nan þing through or on account of no thing; propter nullam rationem, nullo modo, *Dial.* 1, 2. *Purh* hæse propter mandatum, *Bd. S.* p. 594, 29.

¹*Purh* - beorht THOROUGH - BRIGHT, transparent; perspicuus, præclarus, *R. Ben.* interl. in prol.

Purh - bitter thoroughly bitter, perverse; per-amarus, per-versus, *L. Ps.* 77, 10.

Purh - blawan to blow through; perflare, afflare, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Purh - bringan to bring or lead through; perducere, *L. Ps.* 77, 16.

Purh - brucan to enjoy fully; perfrui, *Col. Monas.*

Purh - creopan to creep through; repere per, perrepere, *Bt.* 34, 11.

Purh - cuman to come through, to happen; venire per, pervenire, evenire per, *Lk.* 17, 1.

Purh - delfan to dig through; perfodere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 6: *C. Lk.* 12, 39.

¹*Purh* - don to do through, to make pass through; penetrare, perforare, *Job.* p. 167, 38.

Purh - draf exclaimed, *Cd.* 216, *v.* *purh* - drifan.

Purh - drifan to drive through; perforare, *L. Eccl.* 21.

Purh - faran to go or pass through, to pierce; pertransire, pervagari.—penetrare, trajicere, *Ps.* 38, 9: 102, 15: 123, 4.—*Bt.* 13: *Ps.* 104, 17: *Lk.* 2, 35.

Purh - farennys a going over, an inner room; transitio, penetrare, *Ps.* 104, 28.

Purh - faru A THOROUGHFARE, a place into which you enter, a chamber; via pervia, locus ad quem penetratur, penetrare, conclave, *Mt.* 24, 26.

Purh - fer a thoroughfare, *v.* *purh* - faru.

Purh - feran [feran to walk] to walk through.

Purh - fleón to fly through; per-volare, *Bd. S.* p. 516, 17.

Purh - forfærð; *q.* *purh* - fór

passed through; or þurh-færð
passes through, *Ps.* 123, 4.

° *Purh-gán, þurh-gangan* To go
or gang through, to pervade;
ire per, perambulare, per-
meare, *Ps.* 8, 8: 90, 6.

Purh-gedoen, þurh-gedon to do
through, to perform; perficere,
Som.

Purh-geotan To pour all over, to
cover; perfundere, *Ps.* 88, 44:
Bd. S. p. 620, 18.

Purh-gledan [gled a burning
coal] To glow through, to be
quite hot; vehementer cale-
facere, *Cd.* 186.

Purh-hælan to fully heal; peni-
tus sanare, *Herb.* 29, 2.

Purh-halig thoroughly holy; pe-
nitus sanctus, *Wan. Cat.* p. 79.

Purh-hefi thoroughly or very
heavy; prægravis, *Dial.* 2, 3.

Purh-holod pierced, passed
through; perforatus, *Lye.*

Purh-hwit thoroughly white; pe-
nitus albus, *Cot.* 2, 3.

Purh-læred thoroughly learned,
skilful; penitus doctus, peri-
tus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Purh-láð [láð unpleasant]
thoroughly unpleasant; penitus
odiosus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Purh-leoran [leoran to pass] to
pass through or over; pertrans-
ire, pervagari, *C. Ps.* 102, 15:
V. Ps. 76, 17.

° *Purh-locung* prohemium, *Elf. gl.*
Som. p. 74.

Purh-sceotan [sceotan to shoot]
to shoot through; trajicere,
transfigere, *Ors.* 3, 9.

Purh-scine a shining through,
transparent; pellucidus, trans-
parens, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Purh-scinendlic Thoroughly
bright, excellent; præclarus,
præ-illustris, *L. Ps.* 15, 6.

Purh-secan To seek through, to
search; perquirere, *Scint.* 78.

Purh-seon To see through, to
perceive, to know fully; per-
spicere, *Bt.* 32, 2: 41, 1.

Purh-slean To smite through, to
strike; percutere, *C. R. Mk.*
14, 27.

Purh-smeagan To search tho-
roughly; perscrutari, perlus-
trare, *Scint.* 7.

Purh-smitan to smite through, to
strike; percutere, *Som.*

Purh-smugan To creep or slide
through; perrepere, percur-
rere, *Som.*

Purh-spedig thoroughly rich;
prædives, *Som.*

Purh-sticcean to strain through;
percolare, *Cot.* 201.

Purh-stingan, þurh-styngan To
sting or stab through, to pierce;
perforare, confodere, transfi-
gere, *Deut.* 15, 17: *L. Ethelb.*
33.

° *Purh-swegian* to prevail; præ-
valere, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 21.

Purh-swiðian to prevail, excel;
prævalere, *L. Ps.* 51, 7.

Purh-teon To pull through, fulfil,
perfect, finish, accomplish, ob-
tain; perficere, exequi, im-
petrare, obtinere, *Bd. S.* p.
642, 30: 647, 2: *Ors.* 4, 4.

Purh-þian, þurh-þyan to dig
through; perfodere, *Elf. gr.*
Som. 28, 6: *L. Ps.* 21, 16.

Purh-þyrelan, þurh-þyrlian To
bore through, to pierce; per-
forare, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 11: *Pol.*
40.

Purh-tion to perfect, finish, *Bt.*
34, 7, v. þurh-teon.

Purh-tryman To give, confirm,
show; perhibere, exhibere,
C. Jn. 10, 25.

Purhung A crowd; turba, *Som.*

Purh-wacol, þurh-wacul tho-
roughly watchful; pervigil,
Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

Purh-wádan To wade through, to
penetrate, to traverse; perva-
dere, pertransire, *Cod. Exon.*
24 b, 9: *Cd.* 197.

Purh-werod [werodan to grow
sweet] thoroughly sweet; præ-
dulcis, *Col. Monas.*

Purh-wlitan To see through, to
understand fully; perspicere,
Cod. Exon. 27 a, 21.

° *Purh-wrecan* To thrust through,
to insert; immittere, infigere,
Cot. 187.

Purh-wundian to thoroughly
thrust or wound; transfigere,
penitus vulnerare, *L. pol. Alf.*
40.

Purh-wunian [wunian to dwell]
p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To per-
sist, persevere, remain, continue;
permanere, continuare, du-
rare, persistere:—Se þe on
þam gesælðum þurhwunian ne
mot he who in prosperity could
not remain, *Bt.* 2. Se þe
þurhwunað oð ende ille qui
perseverat ad finem, *Mt.* 10,
22: *Mk.* 13, 13. Ge synt þe
mid me þurhwunedon vos
estis qui cum me permansistis,
Lk. 22, 28. Ða hig þurhwu-
nedon hyne axiende quum
perseverarent eum interrogan-
tes, *Jn.* 8, 7.

Purh-wunigendlice Constant,
continued; perseverans, per-
manens, *Lye.*

Purh-wunung Constancy; con-
tinuatio, perseverantia, *Scint.*
22.

Purh-yrnan to run over or
through; percurrere, *Æqu.*
Vern. 14.

Purscon thrashed, v. þerscan.

PURST [Plat. dörst, döst, dorst,
dost m: *Dut.* dorst m: *Ger.*
durst m: *Ot.* thirst: *Not.*

durst: *Moes.* thaursjan to
thirst: *Dan. c. Swed.* törst m:
Icel. þorsti m: *Ir. Gael.* tart
m. thirst, drought, parchedness.

—*Icel.* þurr aridus, siccus]
THIRST; sitis:—Nu slit me
hunger and þurst now hunger
and thirst tear me, *Cd.* 38.
Drihten asent hungor on eow
and þurst dominus mittet famem
in vos atque sitim, *Deut.* 28,
48. Ofslean mid þurste occi-
dere cum siti, *Ex.* 17, 3. On
þurste minum in siti mea, *Ps.*
68, 26. On þurste heora in
siti eorum, *Ps.* 103, 12.

Pursteg, þurstig; adj. **THIRSTY**,
greedy; siticulosus, avidus,
cupidus, *Scint.* 2: *Bt.* 12:—
Þurstige præ-wiges thirsty
for (the) brunt of war, *Cd.* 151.

Puru a door, v. duru.

Puruh A canal, gutter; canalis,
Som.

Puruh thorough, *Deut.* 21, 23, v.
þurh.

PUS; adv. **THUS**, so; sic, ita:—

Pus wæs ita fuit, *Mt.* 1, 18.

Pus is awriten ita est scrip-
tum, *Mt.* 2, 5: *Lk.* 24, 46.

Pus gerad such of this sort;
talis, hujusmodi, *Jn.* 8, 5.

Pus unc gedafenað ita nos
deceat, *Mt.* 3, 15. Lætað þus
sinite huc usque, *Lk.* 22, 51.

° **PUSEND**, es; n. [Plat. dusend:

Dut. duizend: *Ger.* tausend:

Ot. thusont: *Wil.* dusent:

Salic. Laws. thocond: *Moes.*

thusund: *Dan.* tusind: *Swed.*

tusend: *Icel.* þúsund, þúsun-

drud mille. The A.-S. þu-

send, the Eng. thousand, &c.

is nothing but the more complete

Moes. tigos hund or taihuns

hund, namely ten times hun-

dred; the Lat. decies cen-

tum: *Not.* has this derivation

from the vulgar Lat. des-cent

or decies centum] A THOU-

SAND; mille:—Þusend gear

mille annorum, *Ps.* 89, 4. Þu-

sendes ealdor a leader of a

thousand; chiliarchus, *Elf. gl.*

Som. p. 56. Twa þusenda or

þusendo duo millia, *Jos.* 7, 3:

Mk. 5, 13. Twa and twentig

þusenda duo et viginti millia,

Num. 3, 39. Tyn þusend

punda decem millia librarum,

Mt. 18, 24. Mid twentigum

þusendum cum viginti millibus,

Lk. 14, 31.—Þusend-hiw a

thousand hues or shapes; mille-

formis, *Col. Monas.*—Þusend-

lic thousand-like, of a thousand;

millenus, millinarius, *Som.*—

Þusend-man a thousand-man,

a ruler of a thousand; præ-

fectus mille, chiliarchus, tri-

bunus, *Ex.* 18, 21, 25.—Þu-

send-mælum in a thousand

parts, by thousands, *Cd.* 151.—
Pusend - rica a governor or ruler of a thousand; millenarius, *i. e.* chiliarchus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.
Puslicu of this sort; hujusmodi, *R. Mk.* 7, 13.
Puss thus, *Gen.* 2, 16, v. þus.
Putan to howl:—*Putende* howling, *Cot.* 26, v. þeotan.
Pu-pistel a sow-thistle, v. þufe-pistel.
Puton howled, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. þeotan.
Puuf a banner, ensign, v. þufe.
Pwæal a washing, v. þweal.
Pwægennes, se; *f.* A washing; lotio, *Som.*
Pwæl, es; *m.* A ribbon, garland; vitta, v. þuælas.
Pwænan, þwenan. To soften; mollire, *Herb.* 2, 8:—*Pwende* mollivit, *Bd. S.* p. 611, 41.
Pwæne An instrument used by dyers to beat and turn their cloth; tudicula, malleolus, *Som.*
Pwæng phylacterium, *R. Mt.* 23, 5.
Pwær agreeable, mild, *Solil.* 8, v. geþwær.
Pwærlæcan; *p.* þwærlæhte to consent, *Th. An.*
Pwahl Ointment; unguentum, *C. Jn.* 12, 3.
PWANG, þwong, es; *m.* [*Plat.* tung *f.* the thong or latchet of a shoe by which the buckles are fastened: *Ger.* zwange *f.* in mining a kind of screw or ligament to fasten the fellies or spokes of a wheel, &c.] A THONG, a leather string; corrigia, ligamentum:—*Ic* ne underfo anne þwang ego non accipiam unam corrigiam, *Gen.* 14, 23. *Sceopwang* a shoe-thong or latchet; calcei ligamentum, *Lk.* 3, 16: *Jn.* 1, 27, *Sceona* þwang calceorum ligamenta, *Mk.* 1, 7.
Pwar mild, v. þwær.
Pwarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To temper, moderate, tame; temperare:—*He* þwarað ille temperat, *Bt.* 39, 8.
Pwea, þweah I wash; lavo, v. þwean.
PWEAL, es; *q. n.* [*Plat.* dwe-len, dwaidein to clean and wash with a mop; dweel *f.* a mop: *Dut.* dweilen to mop; dweil *f.* a swab, mop] A washing, a place for washing, a bath; lotio, ablutio, lavacrum:—*Pat* wæter his bana þweales ista aqua ejus ossium lavacri, aqua qua ejus ossa lota sunt, *Bd. S.* p. 536, 6. *Pweala* lotiones, *R. Ben.* 53. *Pwealu*, id. *Pweala* ceaca and calica lotiones sextariorum

et poculorum, *Mk.* 7, 8. Delamentum, *R.* 115.
PWEAN, aþwean, beþwean, geþwean, ic þweá, þweah, þu þwyhst, he þwihð, þwehð; *p.* þwoh, we þwogon; *imp.* þweáh, þwéh þu, þweað ge; *pp.* þwegen, aþwegen; *v. a.* [*Ger.* zwagen to wash, particularly the head, only used in the southern provinces and in Switzerland: *Old Ger.* duahan, twahan: *Tat.* 155, 2, gonda thuuhan fuozzi cœpit lavare pedes; *uwasgan*, *uwasgan* to wash, has in *Old Ger.* the same signification: *Ot. l. iv. c. xi. v.* 37, *Quad* tho zi imo druhtin Krist, thór man ther githuagan ist, thie fúazi réino in uuára, ni thárf er uwasgan méra tunc dixit ad eum Dominus Christus, homo qui lotus est, pedes mundos profecto non opus habet lavare amplius: *Moes.* twahan lavare; twahan fotuns lavare pedes: *Dan.* toe, tvætte to wash, rinse: *Swed.* twâ, twätta to wash: *Icel.* tvæ lavare (þvó or þvodi, hefi þvegid, at þvo) þvætta volutando perluere, apinari] To wash; lavare, abluere, rigare:—*Gyf* ic þe ne þwea si ego te non lavero, *Jn.* 13, 8. *Gyf* ic þwoh eowre fet si ego lavi vestros pedes, *Jn.* 13, 14. *Pweah* þine ansyne lava tuam faciem, *Mt.* 6, 17. *Ne* þweh þu na mine fet ane ne lava tu non meos pedes solos, *Jn.* 13, 9. *Ne* þwyhst þu næfre mine fet non lavabis tu nunquam meos pedes, *Jn.* 13, 8. *Handa* his he þwehð or þwihð manus ejus ille lavat vel lavabit, *Ps.* 57, 10. *Ne* beþearf buton þæt man hys fet þwea non opus est nisi ut quis ejus pedes lavet, *Jn.* 13, 10. *He* þwoh ille lavit, *Lev.* 8, 6: *Mt.* 27, 24. *Hi* þwohg ipsam lavit, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 13. *Pweað* eowre fet lavate vestros pedes, *Gen.* 19, 2. *Buton* hi hyra handa þwean nisi illi eorum manus lavent, *Mk.* 7, 3. *Hig* þwogon hira fet illi laverunt eorum pedes, *Gen.* 43, 24.
Pwenan to soften, v. þwænan.
PWEOR, þweorh, þwir, þwyr, þwer, þwur, þwurh; *adj.* [*Plat.* dweer, dwars, dwas perversus, contrarius: *Dut.* dwars oblique, cross, crooked: *Frs.* thueres, tueres, thwers, dwars oblique, cross: *Ger.* zwerchoblique, athwart, across; quer, queer, formed from zwerch, and the same in its significations: *Old Ger.* twerh:

Moes. thwairs iratus: *Dan.* tver, tvær, tvært, tværts, tværs: *Swed.* twär, twärs, twärt, twer, twers, twert: *Icel.* þver trans-versus, contumax; þvers trans-verse; þvert trans. *The Wel.* gwyr awry, crooked, askew; gwyrog crooked, perverse; gwyro to bend, grow crooked, to swerve; *Lat.* curvus, are given by Wachter as the best words to refer to for a derivation; he defines þweor, the *Ger.* zwerch, by; id quod a recta linea declinat] Perverse, crooked, froward, cross, depraved, wicked, THWART; flexuosus, sinuosus, curvus, perversus, pravus:—*Mægð* þweor generatio prava, *Ps.* 77, 10. *Gif* he ær þreowes windes bætte if he first perverse wind restrain, *Bt.* 41, 3. *Gecyrde* synd on bogon þweorne conversi sunt in arcum pravum, *Ps.* 77, 63. *On* þweorh spre-can perversely speak; in pravum, *i. e.* prava, perverse loqui, *Cd.* 109. *Mid* þweorum cum perverso, *Ps.* 17, 28.
Pweorh-fyro [þweorh crooked, bending, feor far] The turnings or bendings of a way; via propter curvaturam longior, anfractus, ambitus, flexus, *Cot.* 2.
Pweorian To thwart, oppose; adversari, repugnare, perversus sive pravus esse, *Lye.*
Pweorlice Perversely; prave, perverse, *Som.*
Pweorscype, es; *m.* Perverse-ness, depravity; pravitas, perversitas, *Som.*
Pweorteme, þweortyme; *adj.* Unquiet, fierce, perverse, wicked, also a brawler; inquietus, ferox, rabidus, rabula:—*Pone* reðan þe bið þweorteme, þu scealt hatan hund the fierce (man) who is a brawler, thou shalt call a hound, *Bt.* 37, 4, *Card.* p. 298, 2. *Improbis*, *R. Ben.* 2: *Past.* 37, 4.
PWEOTAN To cut off; excindere:—*Of* þære ilcan styðe sponas þweoton cut off chips from the very column, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 43.
Pwer perverse, crooked, heavy, *Conf. Pecc.*: *L. Ps.* 4, 3, v. þweor.
PWINAN [*Plat.* dwinen, verdwinen: *Dut.* verdwynen: *Old Dut.* dwynen: *Frs.* tuina decrescere: *Ger.* schwinden: *Dan.* hensvinde: *Swed.* twina: *Icel.* dvína desinire, detumescere, v. A.-S. dwinan] To decrease, lessen; decrescere, minui, *Herb.* 2, 4, 17.

- ^a *Pwir*, *pwyr* *perverse, wicked*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38, v. *þweor*.
Pwires *Of perversity, perversely; perverse, Jud.* 8.
Pwiril *A churn-staff, flail; verberatorium, Cot.* 168. *Bacillus quo agitur coagulum, Som.*
Pwitan; *pp. gepwot to cut off, Bd. S. p.* 524, 31, *B.*, v. *þweotan*.
Pwogen, *pwogon*, *þwoh washed, v. þwean*.
Pwong a thong, band, shoe-latchet, C. R. Mk. 1, 7: *C. Mk.* 6, 9, v. *þwang*.
Pwur, *þwurh perverse, crooked, Lk.* 3, 5: 9, 41, v. *þweor*.
Pwyhst washest, v. þwean.
^a *Pwyhtð washeth, v. þwean*.
Pwyr, *þwyrh perverse, v. þweor*.
Pwyres *Of perversity, perversely, across; perverse, oblique, Ors.* 4, 6, 8, v. *þweor*.
Pwyres - *fura the turnings or bendings of a way, Cot.* 181, v. *þweorh-fyro*.
Pwyrian *to oppose, thwart, Elf. gr. Som.* 25, v. *þweorian*.
Pwyrlic [*þweor perverse, lic like*] *Perverse, bad, opposed, adverse; perversus, pravus, adversus: — Pwyrlic - Crist adversus Christus, anti-christus, Elf. pref. lib. Hom.*
Pwyrlice *Frowardly, badly; perverse, praviter, Scint.* 9, 49.
Pwyrnys, *se; f. Frowardness, perversity, adversity; perversitas, pravitas, Scint.* 9. *Adversitas: — On þwyrnyssum in adversitate, R. Ben. interl.* 7.
Pwyr, *for þwyres, across, a-thwart; ex transverso, trans, Bd. S. p.* 480, 19.
Pwyþerian *to oppose, thwart, v. þwyrrian*.
^b *Py*, *þi*. *The, with the, that, which, &c., used as þe, but more particularly in the d. or ablative; hoc, το; eo, τω; Lye says, usurpatur pro omnibus casibus articuli et pronominis, præcipue vero pro ablativo singulari, þam: — Py slæpe tobræd somnum excussit, Bd. S. p.* 596, 5. *Bið þy heardra is the harder, Cd.* 80. *Æfter þy þridan dæge post tertium diem, Bd. S. p.* 580, 1. *Mid þy biscop with the bishop; cum episcopo, Bd. S. p.* 486, 35. *Mid þy earne with the arm; cum brachio, Bd. S. p.* 528, 26: 537, 34, 38. *For þysare propter dolorem, præ dolore, Bd. S. p.* 525, 4. *Py ma the more; eo magis, Cd.* 42. *A þy ma ere the more; unquam eo magis, Bt.* 40, 2. *Py læsse the less; eo minus,*

- Bt.* 33, 4. *A þy betera ere the better; unquam eo melior, Bt.* 13. *A þy unweorðra ere the unworthier; unquam eo minus dignior, Bt.* 27, 2. ¶ *Mid þy with the, it, &c.; when, while, εν τω; in eo (tempore quo), quum, quando, Bd. S. p.* 491, 21: 497, 19. *Dum, Bd. S. p.* 513, 33. *Quandoquidem, quando, siquidem, Bd. S. p.* 474, 19. — *Py læs lest; ne. — For þy for that, wherefore; pro eo, propterea, ea de causa, ideo, Jn.* 7, 22: 12, 18. *For þy þe for that which, since; pro eo quod, propterea quod, quoniam, Jn.* 7, 22: *Bt.* 34, 7.
^c *Py; conj. For, because, therefore; nam, quia, ideo, quoniam: — Py ic þe hyran ne cann therefore I thee cannot obey, Cd.* 26. *Py is a to wilnianne therefore, is ever to be desired, Bt.* 36, 7. — *Py . . . þy, þy . . . þe therefore . . . because; ideo . . . quoniam, Bt.* 34, 1: 34, 7. — *For þy . . . for þy, Bt.* 19. *For þy . . . þe, Bt.* 34, 1. *For þy . . . for þam. For þi . . . for þam þe, Bt.* 33, 4. *For þam þe . . . for þy therefore . . . because; ideo . . . quoniam, Bt.* 27, 3.
PYDAN; p. þyde, þidde [*Plat. duwen, douen: Reineke de Fos. 2 b, 2, Scheller's Ed. Brunswick, 1825, Ik. duvede den Kanyen so twishende orn I pressed the rabbit so betwixt the ears, (duvede is p. of duwen or douen): Dut. douwen, duwen to push, press: Frs. duwa, dubba, like the Dut.] *To press, thrust, stab; comprimere, confodere, transfigere, comprimere: — Pyde mid his fet pressed with his feet; compressit cum ejus pedibus, Vit. Swith. Þidde his hlaforðes fot þearle to þam hege compressit ejus domini pedem vehementer ad maceriem, Num.* 22, 25. *Hine hetelice þidde eum valide transfixit, Jud.* 3, 21.
Pyder, þider. THITHER; illuc, istuc ibi, quo: — Efst ardlice þyder, for þan þe ic nan þing ne do ær þan þe þu þyder cume festina sine mora istuc, eo quod ego nihil faciam priusquam tu istuc perveneris, Gen. 19, 22. *Com þyder venit illuc, Jn.* 18, 2, 3. *Pyder faran illuc ire, Jn.* 11, 8. *He ondred þyder to faranne ille timuit illuc abire, Mt.* 2, 22. *Pyder urnon illuc concurrebant, Mk.* 6, 33. *Pyder bugan illuc recedere, Gen.* 19, 21. *Pyder gegaderud illuc**

- congregati, Lk.* 17, 37. *Pyder ic fare quo ego vado, Jn.* 8, 21, 22. *Pyder þeof ne genealæcð quo fur non appropinquat, Lk.* 12, 33. *Pyder þe istuc quo, quo. Pyder þe ic fare quo ego vado, Jn.* 13, 33.
^d *Pyder-weard thitherward, Gen.* 19, 27, v. *þider-weard*.
Pyf a thief, L. Lund. p. 69, § 2. — *Pyfe-feoh stolen property; furto surrepta supellex, L. In.* 25, v. *þeof, &c.*
PYFEL, es; m. A shrub; frutex, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65. *Spartum frutex, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 64. *Spina, sentis, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 65. *Pyfelas fructeta, i. e. fructiceta, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 68.
Pyfe-þorn a bramble, dog-rose, wild brier; sentis qui prehendit, rhamnus, sentis ursina, rosa canina, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65: 68, v. *þefe-þorn*.
Pyfð a theft; furtum, Obs. Lun. 7: *L. In.* 73, v. *þeofð*.
Pygian *to take, v. þicgan*.
Pyhð thrives, v. þeon.
Pyla, þyle. An orator; orator: — Scint. 32. *Pylæs, þylas Cot.* 144, *Som.*
Pylc the like, Mk. 7, 8, v. *þyllic*.
Pyldelic Patient, suffering; patiens, Bt. 18, 4.
^e *Pyldian to be patient, v. geþyld-gian*.
Pyldig suffering; patiens, Som.
Pyle The famous island so called: Pliny took it for Iceland, but Camden thought it was Shetland; Thule insula: — Oð þæt iland þe we hatað Pyle, þæt is on þam norðwest ende þisses middaneardes, þær ne bið nawðer ne on sumera niht, ne on wintra dæg to the island which we call Thule, that is, on the northwest end of this middle earth, where there is neither night in summer, nor day in winter, Bt. 29, 3, *Card.* p. 166, 1, v. *Pila*.
Pylian to plank, board; tabulare, v. þilian.
Pyling, þylineg a boarding story; tabulatum, v. þiling.
Pyllic, þylic, þyle, þillic, þillec; adj. pron. [þy the, lic like] THE LIKE, such; talis, similis, hujusmodi: — Pyllic hwearfung, þillic unrotnes such change, such sorrow, Bt. 8. *Þises hi wundriað and manies þyllices at this they wonder and at many such; hoc mirantur et multum hujusmodi, Bt.* 39, 3. *Swa hwylc swa anne þyllicne lytling onfehð quisquis aliquem talem parvulum exceperit, Mt.* 18, 5. *Næfre we ær þyllic ne gesawon nunquam nos*

antea tale non vidimus, Mk. 2, 12. Manega oðre þylce þing ge doð multas alias tales res vos facitis, Mk. 7, 8: Lk. 9, 9.

^f Pyl-modig *quiet-minded; patiens animo, v. til-modig.*

Pymel *A thumb's breadth; unius pollicis crassus, L. In. 49.*

PYN, þin; *g. m. n. þynnes; g. f. þynre; comp. þynra, þynre; sup. þynnest; adj. [Plat. dünn: Dut. dun: Ger. dünn: Ker. dunna: Schw. dunna: Dan. tynd: Swed. tunn: Icel. þunnr tener, gracilis, dilutus: Wel. tenau thin, slender: Arm. tanau: Bret. tanar, tanao, tano thin, slender: Gael. tana, tanadh: Ir. tanaidhe thin, slender: Slav. tenky: Grk. τυννος.—Ger. dehnen to extend, so the Lat. tenuis from tenere to extend] THIN; tenuis:—He hæfde midmycle neosu þynne ille habuit mediocrem nasum tenuem, Bd. S. p. 519, 34. Mid þynre tyrf bewrigen cum tenui cespite oblectus, Bd. S. p. 619, 20. Ær se þicca mist þinra we-orðe before the thick mist becomes thinner, Bt. R. p. 155. Þynnest thinnest, Bd. S. p. 589, 19.*

Pyncan *to seem, v. þincan.*

Pynde *devoured, C. Ps. 79, 14, v. þinan.*

^e Pyn-hlæne *Thin and lean, feeble, rotten; tenuis propter maciem. Strigosus, Som.*

Pynian *to reak, rattle; crepitare, Cot. 50, v. þundian.*

Pynnys, þinnes, se; *f. [þyn thin] THINNESS; tenuitas:—Pynnys gesihðes tenuitas visionis, Herb. 36, 3.*

Pyn-wefen *THIN WOVEN; leviter textus:—Pyn wefen hrægl a thin woven garment; levidensis vestis, Cot. 127.*

Pyr for þryn, þorn a thorn, Cot. 165; also for þyrel a hole.

PYREL, þyrl, es; *n. [The southern Ger. uses still thürle as the diminutive of thür a door, hence the name of Thurle, an alley in Oxford] A hole, aperture; foramen, orificium, apertura:—On þam wage þyrl geworht in pariete foramen factum, Bd. S. p. 570, 17. Þurh-crypð ælc þyrel runs through each hole, Bt. 34, 11, Card. p. 236, 22. Gif þyrel weorð if there be a hole, L. Ethelb. 50. Nædle þyrel a needle's eye, Mk. 10, 25. Þyrl, þyrlu; *pl. holes, Bd. S. p. 544, 32.**

Pyrelung, e; *f. A THIRLING,*

drilling, boring; perforatio; Past. 21, 3.

^h Þyrf need, *v. þearf.*

Þyrfen, þyrfon *have need, want; opus, necesse habere, indigere:—Leng þonne we þyrfen longer than we need; diutius quam nos necesse habemus, Bt. 34, 2: Cd. 27. Sam hi þyrfon whether they want; sive illi indigeant, Bt. 26, 2, v. þearfan.*

Þyrh - hlæne [hlæne lean] *thoroughly lean, flabby, dead; penitus consumptus, marcidus, Cot. 133.*

Þyringas *The Thuringians; Thuringi, Ors. 1, 1.*

Þyrl-hus *a turner's shop, R. 109, v. þyrl-hus.*

Þyrlian *to bore, pierce, v. þirlian.*

Þyrn a thorn, Ex. 3, 3, v. þorn.

Þyrn-cin *thorn-kind, a thorn; sentium genus, tribulus:—Of þyrn-cinum ex tribulis, Mt. 7, 16.*

Þyrnen; *adj. THORNEY; spineus:—Hym onsetton þyrnenne helm awundenne ei imposuerunt spineam coronam plexam, Mk. 15, 17. Wundon þyrnenne cynehelm contexerunt spineam coronam, Jn. 19, 2.*

Þyrniht *Full of thorns; spinosus, Som.*

ⁱ ÞYRR [Plat. dorr: Dut. dor, dorre: Ger. dürr, dorr dry: Ot. thurr: Not. durri: Old Poem on Charlemagne, thuorre: Moes. thaursus aridus: Dan. tör: Swed. torr: Icel. þurr aridus, siccus: Old Lat. according to Festus, torrus, hence torrere, torridus: and the Grk. τειρω, τερω to dry, θερμ to warm, θερπος heat, θερός summer, the hot season, may be related to þyrr] Dry, withered; aridus, siccus, L. M. 2, 27, 51.

ÞYRS, es; *m. [Icel. þuss m. blite, bipes bellua, gigas] 1. A giant, spectre, hobgoblin, Lanc. THRUSE, hell; gigas, cyclops, spectrum, ignis fatuus, orcus, cacus. 2. A wolf, robber, thief; lupus et inde etiam, rapax quivis, latro, prædo, fur:—1. Cot. 145: Beo. 6. Þyrsas cyclopes, Cot. 52. 2. Þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian latro in palude manebit, Menol. 532.*

Þyrscel *a threshold, also a flail; limen, tribula, v. þerscel.*

Þyrscel-flór *a threshing-floor, Mt. 3, 12, v. þirsc-flor.*

Þyrscð thrashes, *v. þerscan.*

Þyrsc-wold *a threshold, Bt. R. p. 165, v. þersc-old.*

Þyrst thirst, *v. þurst.*

ÞYRSTAN [Plat. dorsten, dörs-ten, dosten: Dut. dorsten: Ger. dürsten, dursten: Tat. thurstan, durstan: Moes. thaursjan: Dan. torste: Swed. torsta: Icel. þyrsta: Moes. thaursjan arescere, siccare.—þurst thirst] *To THIRST, to be thirsty; sitire, ponitur autem plerumque impersonaliter in tertia persona: ut, Me þyrste sitit me, i. e. sitio, Jn. 19, 28. Þæt me ne þyrste ut me non sitiāt, i. e. ut non sitiam, Jn. 4, 15. Se þe hyne þyrste qui se sitit, qui sitit, Jn. 7, 37. Ne þyrst þone næfre non sitiet hunc nunquam, i. e. hic nunquam sitiet, Jn. 6, 35. Hwænne gesawe we þe þyrstendne quando vidimus nos te sitientem, Mt. 25, 37, 44.*

Þys this, Mk. 6, 3: 14, 9: Mt. 24, 14: 26, 13, v. þes.

Þys-lic *THIS LIKE, such, of this sort; hujusmodi, Bd. S. p. 516, 13: 531, 37.*

Þysne; *s. ac. m. of þes. This; hunc, Jn. 6, 34: Mt. 11, 23: 16, 18: 27, 8.*

Þyson *to these, Mt. 6, 29, for þysum; pl. d. of þes.*

^k Þysse *of or to this, Mk. 14, 30: Jn. 10, 16: 12, 27: Lk. 17, 25; s. g. d. f. of þes.*

Þyssere *of or to this, Mt. 26, 34: Ps. 31, 7, for þisse; s. g. d. f. of þes.*

Þysses *of this, Jn. 11, 26, for þises; g. s. of þes.*

Þystel *a thistle, v. þistel.*

Þyster - full *full dark, dark; tenebrosus, Mt. 6, 23, v. þeoster-full.*

Þysternes *darkness, v. þystru.*

Þystre, þeostre; *adj. [Plat. düster: Dut. duister: Frs. Ger. düster: Swed. dyster: Icel. dockur niger, nigricans] Dark, obscure; tenebrosus, caliginosus, obscurus:—Eall þin lichama byð þystre, Lk. 11, 34. Þonne wæs se oðer dim and þystre then was the other dim and dark, Cd. 24. Hit wearð þa þystre fiebat autem tenebrosus, Jn. 6, 17. Under þa scuwan þære þyst-ran nihte sub umbra tenebrosæ noctis, Bd. S. p. 628, 14. Sume þara þystra gasta quidam obscurorum spirituum, Bd. S. p. 628, 40.*

Þystrian; *p. ode; pp. od. [þystru darkness] To darken, to grow dark; caligare, tenebrescere, obscurus fieri:—Geseah ic onginnan þystrian vidi ego incipere tenebrescere, Bd. S. p. 628, 10. His eagan*

bystrodon ejus oculi caligant, Gen. 27, 1: 48, 10.

¹ *Dystrig dark, obscure, blinded, v. piostrig.*

PYSTRU, þeostu, þystro, þiostru; n. pl. it has no s. Darkness; tenebræ, caligo:—And þæt leoht lyht on þystrum, and þystro þæt ne genamon, Jn. 1, 5. Þystra anweald tenebrarum dominium, Lk. 22, 53. On þa ytemestan þystro in extremas tenebras, Mt. 8, 12. On þa utteran þystro or þystru in exteriores tenebras,

Mt. 22, 13: 25, 30: Bt. 3, 2. Onlihte þystra mine illumina tenebras meas, Ps. 17, 30. Þu settest þystru tu posuisti tenebras, Ps. 103, 21. Men lufedon þystro homines amaverunt tenebras, Jn. 3, 19. Of þystrum e tenebris, Ps. 106, 14.

^m *Dysum To this; huic, Mt. 13, 54, 56: 26, 29; s. d. m. n. of þes.*

Dyssum, þysum. To these; his:—On þyssum twam on these two, Mt. 22, 40: 26, 40.

Anum of þysum to one of these, Mt. 25, 45; d. pl. of þes.

Þyt howls, v. þeotan.

Þyðer thither, v. þyder.

Þyðel es; m. A copse; arbustum:—Þypelas arbusta, L. Ps. 79, 11.

ÞYWAN, þiwan. 1. To drive, urge; agere, ducere. 2. To threaten, reprove, rebuke; arguere, increpare:—1. Col. Monas. 2. Se þywð ille arguet, Jn. 16, 8. Increpabit, L. Ps. 140, 6.

Þywen a maid-servant, v. þeowen.

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References to which [†] is appended, are derived immediately from the Anglo-Saxon.

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 Bandage, 22g, 22i, 87c, 95f.
 Bane, 12r.
 Bangor, 12s.
 Banish, to, 2f, 5n, 9s,
 26l, 84z, 85a, 85j, 95l,
 98k.
 Banished, 11v, 95c.
 Banished, to be, 88i, 95b,
 95c, 95j.
 Banisher, 85e.
 Banishment, 25b, 26e,
 26o, 28u, 31c, 31f, 95c,
 95d, 95m.
 Bank, 12s, 19t, 20k, 23p,
 38u, 50d, 67p, 67z, 69t,
 90k.
 Bankrupt, 20p.
 Banner, 12t, 22u, 42o,
 62a.
 Banns, 27w†.
 Banquet, 25l, 27x, 50j,
 71o, 73t, 73v.
 Banqueting, 50d, 63p.
 Banter, 46h.
 Baptism, 27i.
 Baptist, 12i, 27i.
 Baptize, to, 11b, 22s, 24d,
 27h.
 Baptizing, 27i, 27 l.
 Bar, 29w, 35v, 50u, 57j,
 57k, 61k, 93k.
 Barbarous, 3q.

B A S

Barbarousness, 25c.
 Barbed, 13m.
 Barber, 24w.
 Bardney, 15h†.
 Bare, 12u†.
 Barefoot, 12 l†, 94i.
 Barely, 12m†.
 Bargain, 21u, 26o.
 Bargain, to, 21u, 31o,
 88w, 93r.
 Bargained, 28k.
 Bargaining, 23d.
 Bark (rind), 12n, 55y.
 Bark (vessel), 21y.
 Bark, to (to noise), 14x,
 15h.
 Bark, to (to peel), 15x.
 Barked, 2o.
 Barley, 15s.
 Barley (*adj.*), 15u.
 Barley-loaf, 15u.
 Barm, 15k†, 32s.
 Barm-cloth, 13g.
 Barmed, 28b†.
 Barn, 15u†, 35k.
 Barn (child), 13h†.
 Barn-floor, 15u.
 Baron, 99k.
 Barrel, 21h, 23b, 61b.
 Barren, 52i, 67i, 80u,
 81z, 83q, 83u, 83y, 83z,
 84a, 90q.
 Barrenness, 68g, 80u,
 84a, 84b.
 Barrow (a hill), 13j†, 15i,
 36q.
 Barrow (wheelbarrow),
 15v†, 27j.
 Barrow-pig, 13f.
 Bars, 6e.
 Barton, 15v.
 Base, 1q, 27p, 39q, 58t,
 83o, 80p, 82h, 82u,
 83v, 84f.
 Basely, 35f, 58h, 82h.
 Baseness, 84g.
 Bases, 69p.
 Bashful, 63g.
 Bashfulness, 10 l.
 Basin, 21t, 47i, 52c, 87a.
 Basing, 12v†.
 Basis, 53n, 67z.
 Basket, 6m, 21t, 23d,
 26z, 40s, 41k, 44n,
 45h, 46w, 59p, 66s, 74o,
 88p, 91t, 92f.

B E A

Bastard, 37o.
 Bat (club), 12w†, 37y.
 Bate, to, 78q.
 Bath, 12o†, 69h.
 Bath (a measure), 46p, 62x.
 Bath (city of), 1t, 12w.
 Bath-house, 12o†.
 Bathe, to, 12x†.
 Batter, 26e.
 Battle, 4k, 13a, 22n, 24r, 28k, 33q, 36i, 52f, 52g, 53g, 61u, 70b, 91k, 91o.
 Bavarians, 12j.
 Bawd, 26u, 41m.
 Bay, 2j, 17q, 22r, 26e, 59a, 90w.
 Be, to, 15g†, 67v, 89y, 90n, 96j.
 Beacon, 12y, 13o, 35y.
 Beadle, 21h†.
 Beak, 17w, 21t, 47m, 48o.
 Beam, 12p, 13d†, 23d, 41x, 44e, 54j, 75e.
 Beamfleet, 13e.
 Bean, 13e†.
 Beanfled, 13e.
 Beanmeal, 13e†.
 Beanshells, 12k, 13e†.
 Beany, 13e.
 Bear, 15q†.
 Bear, to, 1z, 2g, 7t, 8z, 10j, 15r†, 18f, 20n, 20s, 23v, 25z, 31y, 50s, 54g, 81j, 81k, 89b, 90i, 100x.
 Bear away, to, 11l.
 Bear out, to, 9r, 85d.
 Bear to, to, 76s.
 Bear up, to, 84o.
 Bearable, 2a, 2g, 26p, 27c, 27x.
 Bearing, 15u, 19w, 27w, 28f, 100w.
 Beard, 13f†, 87p.
 Beardless, 13f†, 81v.
 Bearer, 12m, 19t.
 Beast, 48n, 49u.
 Beast, of burden, 61q.
 Beastlike, 24c, 48z.
 Beastly, 91s.
 Beat, to, 11b, 13j, 22k, 22l, 26u, 27x, 35j, 50s, 53f, 53m, 53s,

B E E

64n, 70g, 72x, 74z, 78o, 100e.
 Beat out, to, 85d.
 Beaten, 26u†, 64v.
 Beater, 13j†.
 Beating, 15p†, 64i, 100e.
 Beautiful, 3x, 25p, 25s, 36o, 59t, 61g, 89o, 93z, 94a.
 Beautifully, 25p, 94b.
 Beautify, to, 94b.
 Beauty, 18z, 25p, 30p, 43x, 59z, 93z.
 Beaver, 15f†.
 Beblooded, 27y.
 Becarve, to, 13n†.
 Because, 26v, 26w, 38s, 98v, 103c.
 Beck (pickaxe), 13n†.
 Beck, 13m.
 Beckon, to, 17j†.
 Beckoning, 12z†.
 Beclammed, 13o†.
 Become, to, 15g, 28a, 31l, 89y.
 Becomingly, 81s.
 Bed, 12k, 13q, 13r, 13s, 13u, 21d, 22h, 22o, 22t, 41p, 41q, 44f, 55i, 55j, 56x, 69o, 69q, 69x.
 Bedaubed, 14p.
 Bedchamber, v. chamber.
 Bedcloth, 15e†.
 Bedclothes, 13v, 15e.
 Bedding, 13s†, 13u, 13v, 15e.
 Bedew, to, 25l.
 Bedridden, 13s†.
 Bedstead, 12k, 19s, 37f.
 Bedtide, 13v.
 Bedwin, 13r.
 Bee, 13j, 15d†, 20o.
 Beebread, 15d.
 Beechen, 13n.
 Beech-tree, 19k.
 Bee-keeper, 15d.
 Bee-wort, 15p†, 18d.
 Beer, 15h†, 32h, 71u.
 Beer, small, 2w.
 Beersheba, 10z.
 Beet, 16o†.
 Beetle (an insect), 17n, 18p, 21t, 37q, 58e, 90z.
 Beetle (a hammer), 21m, 58y.

B E L

Befal, to, 13p, 13y.
 Befold, to, 17a.
 Before, 4a, 4b, 4h, 4r, 14a†, 21b, 26j, 26m, 26o, 26s, 51g, 77a, 93e, 93m.
 Before, a little, 4h.
 Befoul, to, 14b.
 Beg, to, 85y.
 Beget, to, 1t, 11j, 70e, 80b.
 Beggary, 99f.
 Begging, 85z.
 Begin, to, 5w, 8b, 14f, 33u, 51l, 68h.
 Beginner, 31a.
 Beginning, 8b, 26o, 27f, 27g, 28a, 51g, 51l, 51m, 52b, 52c, 52d, 80j.
 Begird, to, 14h†, 25c.
 Begnaw, to, 14f.
 Begripe, to, 77e.
 Behang, to, 14j.
 Behaviour, 99h.
 Behead, to, 14k†.
 Beheaded, 13p, 14y.
 Beheading, 14k.
 Behedge, to, 14l†.
 Behest, 14i†, 34g.
 Behind, 2v, 3b, 12i, 14m, 36j, 37h, 50y, 51n, 81e, 93f, 93n.
 Behold, 24g, 24v, 33r, 33v, 40o, 49p.
 Behold, to, 14k†, 24g, 62u, 63f, 93y.
 Beholder, 16a, 58w, 59e.
 Beholding, 51k, 59f, 98a.
 Behoof, 14l.
 Behorsed, 28t.
 Behove, to, 1i, 14n†, 28a, 28e, 99f.
 Behoveful, 14l, 14n, 48j, 48t.
 Being, 11p, 24t.
 Belay, to, 14s.
 Belch, 12j†.
 Belch, to, 13b†, 56c.
 Belch out, to, 85l.
 Belch up, to, 84r.
 Belching, 54y.
 Belie, to, 14t.
 Belief, 28z, 41j.
 Belief, the, 22r.
 Belier, 86t.
 Believe, to, 28f, 49d, 78l.

B E R

Believing, 28z.
 Bell, 14w†, 22i.
 Bell-house, 14u.
 Bellow, to, 14x†, 21c, 21i, 54o.
 Bellows, 12k, 18w.
 Belly, 12k†, 21b.
 Belly, the, 87k.
 Belly-ache, 87k.
 Belong, to, 14v.
 Belong to, to, 28a.
 Beloved, 16h, 23p, 24d, 41v.
 Below, 15d, 49h.
 Belt, 14x†, 26a, 33a, 33v.
 Bely, to, 26r.
 Bemoan, to, 14y.
 Bench, 12k†, 12s, 58h, 62z.
 Bend, to, 6v, 15b†, 17p, 20f, 21b, 27w, 50z, 51a, 51n, 51w, 80e.
 Bended, 49g, 91e.
 Bending, 1i, 21i, 25s, 34l.
 Bending, a, 16f, 17q, 17s, 19r, 22a, 22t, 27x, 38t, 39f, 76s, 94b.
 Beneath, 15d†, 48v, 93o.
 Benefactor, 14c.
 Beneficent, 27b.
 Beneficially, 27b.
 Benefit, 8w, 14l, 18u, 26u, 27b, 45b, 49z, 54a, 89e, 90b.
 Benefit, to, 6d, 14g, 25y, 27b, 33b.
 Benevolence, 89h.
 Benevolent, 43d, 89h.
 Benevolently, 89h.
 Benfleet, 13e.
 Benign, 27b.
 Benignity, 25l, 45c.
 Bent, 19r, 20c, 27u, 94c.
 Benumb, to, 15b†.
 Beormas, the, 15k.
 Bequeath, to, 13q.
 Bereave, to, 15s†, 50s, 68r, 97f.
 Bereaved, 13v.
 Berham, 15w†.
 Beridden, 12l†.
 Berkshire, 12u†.
 Bernicia, 15m†.
 Bernicians, the, 15m.
 Berry, 15v†, 21k, 22s.

B E W

Berwick, 15o†.
 Beseech, to, 17l, 34p.
 Beset, to, 16f†, 16s, 51u, 97x.
 Besetting, 50r, 57i.
 Beside, 12y, 50d.
 Besides, 3l, 19x, 24f, 26x, 29r, 32f, 38s, 76z, 98t.
 Besiege, to, 15x, 16f, 16v, 97x.
 Besieging, 97x.
 Besmeared, 16h.
 Besmut, to, 16g†.
 Besom, 16g†, 20q.
 Best, 16j†, 16w, 62d, 62i.
 Bestorm, to, 16l.
 Bestow, to, 10a, 23j, 30q, 54u, 73s, 83c.
 Bestowed, 29i, 51p.
 Bestower, 20z, 33r, 62h.
 Bestride, to, 16k†.
 Betake, to, 16o†.
 Betaking, 16p.
 Betar, to, 17a†.
 Bethink, to, 9y, 16r†.
 Betide, to, 31s, 75u.
 Betimes, 9i.
 Betoken, to, 74h.
 Betokening, 74h.
 Betony, 10s, 11d, 18i.
 Betrap, to, 16v†.
 Betray, to, 13q, 14s, 29b, 45g, 73s, 82t, 98b.
 Betrayer, 40z, 45g, 93j.
 Betraying, 14s, 45h.
 Betroth, to, 5i, 13x, 88w.
 Betrothed, 13j.
 Better, 16n†, 16q, 62d, 62i.
 Better, to make, 16v.
 Bettering, 16v†, 27x.
 Between, 16y†.
 Betwix, betwixt, 16x†.
 Bever, 15f.
 Beverly, 14a.
 Bewail, to, 14y, 29y, 38b, 63y, 87r, 90d.
 Bewailed, 17f.
 Bewailing, 94p.
 Beware, to, 14k, 87u.
 Bewilder, to, 48n.
 Bewitched, 44k.
 Bewitching, 32d, 42c.
 Bewray, to, 14s.

B L E

Beyond, 14e†, 21b, 29y, 29z, 50d, 84q, 85c, 85k, 97t.
 Bible, 17i, 19o.
 Biblical, 19o.
 Bid, to, 15d†, 17l, 28y, 41h, 50z.
 Bide, to, 17k†.
 Bier, 12l†.
 Biestings, 15o†, 53b.
 Big-fennel, 4l.
 Bigness, 19p.
 Bilberry, 35w.
 Bile, 37l, 10s.
 Bile (a sore), 18y, 21i†, 27t, 51m, 89l, 89o.
 Bill (a tool), 17v†.
 Bill (a beak), 17w†, 21t.
 Billet, of wood, 59t.
 Bin, 18a†, 22o.
 Bind, to, 13k, 13p, 16l, 18a†, 22l, 23f, 26l, 28p, 31s, 54h, 57b, 75n, 78w, 95r.
 Bind up, to, 95r.
 Binding, 18b, 27y, 75y.
 Binding (*adj.*), 60i.
 Bindweed, 21s, 93s.
 Blame, 24u, 41k, 95u.
 Blame, to, 24u, 52n, 74m, 82g, 93a, 101g, 101i.
 Blameable, 74n, 74o.
 Blameableness, 74o.
 Blameably, 74o.
 Blameless, 74n.
 Blamelessly, 74n, 83t.
 Blaming, 51w.
 Blandishment, 3m.
 Blaspheme, to, 21l, 24d, 24r, 24u, 25t, 33j, 39l, 90k, 93k, 94s, 97j.
 Blasphemer, 39l.
 Blasphemous, 24d.
 Blasphemy, 18m, 21l, 24e, 24r, 24u, 25h, 39l, 90k, 93k, 94h, 97j.
 Blast, 12o, 18u, 18v†, 26h, 38z, 54k.
 Blasting, 18v.
 Blay, 18u†.
 Blazing, 18v.
 Bleach, to, 1m, 18t.
 Bleacher, 27h.
 Bleak (a fish), 18u.
 Bleak, 2k.

B L O

Blear-eyed, v. bleer-eyed.
 Bleat, to, 18v†.
 Bleating, 18v.
 Bleckinger, 18x.
 Bleed, to, 18x.
 Bleer-eyed, 63z, 71g, 77p.
 Blemish, 32v, 43p, 94l.
 Blench, to, 87n.
 Blend, to, 18z†, 27y.
 Bless, to, 19b, 24g, 62m.
 Blessed, 24g, 37c.
 Blessing, 18y, 19b†.
 Blight, 54k.
 Blin, 19c†.
 Blin, to, 19d†.
 Blind, 19c.
 Blind, to, 1n, 18z†, 46p.
 Blinded, 26m, 100r.
 Blindly, 19d†.
 Blindness, 19d†.
 Bliss, 19e†, 89d.
 Blister, 18u, 18y, 51m.
 Blistered, 53d.
 Blithe, 19e†.
 Blithe, to be, 19f†.
 Block-axe, 73p.
 Blockish, 24b.
 Blood, 19f, 19h, 23w, 71u.
 Blooded, 27y.
 Bloodless, 19h†, 52b, 52c.
 Blood-letter, 19h.
 Bloodshedder, 19g.
 Bloodshedding, 19g.
 Bloodthirstily, 86g.
 Bloodthirsty, 19g, 52f, 86g.
 Bloodwort, 19h.
 Bloody, 19h†, 33k, 35u, 71v, 86g.
 Bloom, 19i.
 Bloom, to, 19k.
 Blossom, 19i†.
 Blossom, to, 19j†, 19k.
 Blot, 44d, 66m.
 Blot, to, 43p.
 Blot out, to, 2e, 26l.
 Blotch, 21i, 89o.
 Blotted, 66m.
 Blotting, 22f.
 Blow, to, 18v, 18x†, 52e.
 Blow, to (as a flower), 19j, 19k†.
 Blow away, to, 11y, 92h.

B O N

Blow out, to, 84y.
 Blower, 18x.
 Blowing, 18u, 18x.
 Blue, 18w, 18z.
 Bluish, 18u.
 Blunt, 83m.
 Blunt, to, 10h.
 Blunting, 10j.
 Blush, to, 1o, 26t, 50q, 51s, 58o.
 Blushing, 59l.
 Boar, 12t†, 24h, 51g.
 Boar-spear, 12v†.
 Board (food), 25y.
 Board, 19t†, 20f, 23r, 100k.
 Board, to, (to plank), 20b, 100k.
 Boarding, 100k.
 Boast, to, 19r, 32i, 32p, 50k, 96e.
 Boaster, 32p.
 Boasting, 32o, 96f.
 Boat, 12w†, 60b, 60c.
 Boat, a small, 60d.
 Boatswain, 12x†, 71r.
 Boder, 19p†.
 Bodiless, 42g.
 Bodily, (*adj.*) 42g.
 Bodily, (*adv.*) 42g.
 Bodkin, 53o.
 Body, 12t, 19p, 25z, 26d, 42d, 42g, 94t.
 Bohemia, 14m.
 Bohemians, 14m.
 Bog, 45q, 46z.
 Boil, to, 4v, 62v, 88h, 89h.
 Boil up, to, 84i, 84m.
 Boiled, 11r.
 Boiling, 30x, 88i.
 Bold, 9g, 12p†, 13b, 19s, 21x, 24d, 27f, 28a, 65k, 68q, 68r, 73c, 81o, 81r, 83g, 83m, 99g, 101r, 102a.
 Boldly, 13b†, 21x, 24d, 25s, 83z, 90l, 101s.
 Boldness, 14t, 21i, 24d, 101e, 101s.
 Boll, of a tree, 67l, 68f.
 Bologne, 21c.
 Bolster, 13r, 19s†, 87p.
 Bolt, 19s†, 35v, 50u, 61k, 93k.
 Bond, 22i, 34a, 57l.

B O U

Bondage, 100b.
 Bondman, 21y, 27c, 48p, 49s, 99y.
 Bondsman, 19v.
 Bondwoman, 99z.
 Bone, 12r†.
 Bone-breach, 12s†.
 Bone-fracture, 12s.
 Bone-wort, 12t.
 Book, 19l.
 Book, to, 19n, 27y.
 Bookbinder, 19n.
 Booking, 19o†.
 Bookish, 19o.
 Boose, 19w†.
 Boot (recompense), 19x.
 Boot, to, 76s†.
 Bootes (constellation), 19q.
 Booth, 21v.
 Bootless, 19y†.
 Boots, 12s, 42b, 59z.
 Booty, 35z, 36y, 38p.
 Border, 19t, 20x, 40u, 44x, 94b, 101f.
 Bore, to, 19w†, 100s.
 Boring, 103g.
 Boringholm, 21d.
 Born, 21l, 21n.
 Born, to be, 85u.
 Borne, to be, 100v.
 Borough, 21e.
 Boroughship, 21e.
 Boroughwards, 21f.
 Borrow, to, 19u†.
 Borrowed, 4j.
 Borrowing, 95u.
 Borstal, 21d†.
 Bosham, 19w†.
 Bosom, 13g, 17q, 19x†, 33i, 89h.
 Bosom, the, 25s.
 Boss, 21c, 54n, 56g.
 Bote, 19x†.
 Both, 3e, 3g, 10x, 12x, 14d†, 28u.
 Bottle, 4j, 7c, 18q, 21g, 21m, 22s, 23b, 26e, 40n.
 Bottom, 19y†.
 Bottomless, 33n.
 Bouget, 18q.
 Bough, 19q.
 Bound, 9o, 19s.
 Bound, to, 58m.
 Boundaries, 25f.

B R A

Boundary, 19t, 21i, 29i,
29k, 41c, 42w, 44x,
44z, 57a.
Boundless, 33n.
Bounds, 29l, 42w.
Bounteous, 82u.
Bountiful, 32n, 89g.
Bountifully, 56l.
Bountifulness, 23f.
Bounty, 45c, 56j.
Bourn, 21f†.
Bow, 19q†.
Bow, to, 17p, 21b†, 37d,
43h, 51o.
Bow down, to, 6v, 26k.
Bow under, to, 81j.
Bow-case, 19r.
Bow-net, 19r.
Bow-string, 19r.
Bowelled, 4v.
Bowels, 8l, 12h, 13z,
38a, 39q, 39v, 39y,
40c, 56h, 58j, 65j,
102g.
Bower, 21d.
Bowling, 17s, 39f.
Bowl, 15e, 18y, 19s†,
37c, 52c.
Bowman, 61j.
Box, 19z†.
Box-tree, 19z†.
Boxen, 18s.
Boy, 22j, 22k, 30a, 44j.
Boyhood, 22l.
Boyish, 22l.
Bracelet, 13b, 23k, 24n,
64t.
Bracelets, 46c, 91p.
Bradford, 20a.
Braid, to, 20f†.
Brain, 20c, 34g.
Bramble, 14d, 20i†, 38e,
36k, 37p.
Brambles, 27l.
Bramsbury, 20i.
Bramsbury, 20i.
Bran, 33g, 33m, 63z.
Branch, 18u, 19q, 22j,
41y, 52o, 67b, 75h, 79r,
102f.
Branches, 75h.
Brand, 20d.
Branding-iron, 20d.
Brandish, to, 9o, 22x.
Brass, 8w, 20c†, 44d.
Brass-caster, 9f.

B R I

Brass-work, 9y.
Brave, 25b, 46s, 56e,
65k, 67r, 68a, 69r,
69t.
Bravely, 44w, 99l.
Brawl, to, 22c.
Brawler, 102y.
Brawny, 42q.
Bray, to, 19z, 30c, 53b,
53m, 53s.
Braying, 30a, 54o.
Brazen, 4c, 20c†.
Brazier, 9l.
Breach, 3h.
Bread, 20e†, 22f, 36q,
66q.
Breadth, 20b.
Break, to, 1p, 1q, 15y,
19z, 20u, 26k, 26p,
26v, 26w, 30c, 32z,
50e, 58e, 76u, 77r,
77s, 78o.
Break out, to, 85a.
Break up, to, 84i.
Breaker, 20l.
Breaking, 20f, 20l, 20y,
30n, 76w, 78o.
Breakfast, 25r, 57t, 81j.
Breast, 12t, 20j, 25z,
26m, 37z, 56n, 70e,
76m.
Breastplate, 20j.
Breath, 4v, 18u, 20d†,
25m, 52b, 52i.
Breath, the, 27r.
Breathe, to, 18x, 52h.
Breathing, 91j, 52i, 73h.
Bredon (forest), 20b†.
Breeches, 20o†.
Breed, 21l, 70f.
Breed, to, 70e.
Breeze, 20o.
Brentford, 20g.
Brew, to, 20o.
Brewer, 24l.
Brewing, 24k.
Brewing-vat, 92d.
Brewis (pottage), 20o†.
Brick, 75x.
Bricklayer, 88i.
Bridal, 20w.
Bride, 20v†.
Bride-ale, 20v.
Bridegroom, 20w.
Bridesmaid, 35x.
Bridge, 20u†.

B R O

Bridgenorth, 20l.
Bridle, 12o, 20m†, 26w,
46d, 47m, 88e, 95r.
Bridle, to, 12o, 20n†.
Brief, 20e†.
Briefly, 4n.
Brier, 20c, 20i.
Bright, 15j†, 32t, 33z,
59z, 60f, 61g, 77q.
Brightened, 15w.
Brightness, 13g, 15j,
15k†, 26r, 41x, 42k,
59w, 59z, 76j, 77q.
Brilliancy, 59w.
Brilliant, 25h.
Brim (border), 20k, 20x†,
24v, 48p.
Brim (famous), 20h†.
Brimstone, 71g.
Brine, 20x†, 47c.
Bring, to, 13m, 14r,
20n†, 50t.
Bring forth, to, 1t, 21x,
75n, 88t, 88u.
Bring to, to, 4s, 13m,
26a, 76t, 77f.
Bring up, to, 25v.
Brink, 20k, 20x, 24v,
50d.
Brisk, 38t.
Bristle, 21l.
Bristly, 38c.
Bristol, 20l†.
Britain, 20o, 20y†.
Britannica (herb), 20y.
Britford, 20y†.
British, 20z.
Briton, 20y†.
Britons, 21a.
Brittle, 10s, 23y.
Broad, 18w, 19z†, 20i,
56k, 56l, 63f, 91b.
Broadness, 20a†.
Broken, 20p, 26s.
Brooch, 21c, 26w, 37m,
63m, 65j.
Brood, 20m†, 37b.
Brooding, 20q.
Broody, 20q.
Brook (a badger), 20p†.
Brook (a stream), 13m,
20p†, 21f, 32s.
Brookmint, 20p†.
Broom, 16g, 20q†.
Broth, 20r†, 56g, 95a.
Brothel, 58j.

B U L

Brother, 20s†.
 Brother-in-law, 5d, 11a, 74i.
 Brotherhood, 20s, 27z, 33y.
 Brotherhoodship, 27z.
 Brotherly, 20s†.
 Brotherlyness, 20s.
 Brothers-german, 91w.
 Brow, 20d†, 37d.
 Brown, 20t†.
 Broyl (a deer park), 20q†.
 Bruges, 20 l.
 Bruise, to, 1q, 20k, 20x, 23a, 26k, 26p, 33 l, 74d, 76u, 78o.
 Bruisedness, 26k, 76u.
 Bruising, 20y.
 Brunt, 101e.
 Brush, to, 28u, 71s.
 Brustle, to, 20e†.
 Brustling, 20e†.
 Brutal, 24c.
 Bubble, to, 78s.
 Buck, 21a†.
 Bucket, 4j, 21a†, 36p.
 Buckingham, 21a†.
 Buckle, 23k, 26b, 39b, 50f.
 Buckler, 13b, 19u, 37x, 42o, 54n, 61e, 74x.
 Buckthorn, 54 l.
 Bud, to, 67f, 95o, 95s.
 Budget, 12k.
 Buff (a fish), 48t.
 Buffalo, 84t, 90o.
 Buffet, to, 28n, 99b.
 Buffoon, 32x.
 Bug, 44u.
 Bugbear, 20g, 24x.
 Bugloss, 95z.
 Build, to, 10f, 11d, 17h, 21i, 21m, 22p, 31s, 54h, 76f, 96t.
 Build up, to, 31s.
 Builder, 21m.
 Building, 21m, 31s, 38o, 76e.
 Buildings, 30j, 32v.
 Bulgarians, 53r.
 Bulge, 12k.
 Bull, 25u.
 Bullock, 21c†, 46c, 53z, 68o.
 Bulrush, 24n, 40s.

B U T

Bulwark, 25r, 90k, 91p.
 Bunch, 22j, 22s.
 Bundle, 21i, 27y, 46k.
 Bundles, 21c.
 Bunting-bird, 57d, 62j.
 Bur, 22g, 22h.
 Burden, 22h, 29j, 61p.
 Burden, to, 36p.
 Burdened, 6d.
 Burdensome, 71o.
 Burford, 15h.
 Burgcastle, 22 l.
 Burglary, 21e.
 Burgmote, 21e.
 Burgundians, 21d.
 Burial, 21k, 41p.
 Burier, 21j.
 Burin, 19t†.
 Burn, to, 12m†, 16d, 20e, 21k, 26v, 50x, 72c.
 Burner, 18w.
 Burning, 3m, 3p, 12m†, 18v, 20e, 20i, 20x, 25z, 27k, 41w, 51w, 72e, 73f, 75 l.
 Burrow, 15i†.
 Burst, to, 15y†.
 Burstal, 21d†.
 Bursting, 15y†.
 Burthen, 21 l†, 36q, 40p, 71o.
 Bury St. Edmunds, 13t.
 Bury, to, 13m, 13t, 14z, 18d†, 51v.
 Burying, 13m, 21j.
 Bush, 33e, 36k.
 Bushel, 21h, 23a, 46p.
 Business, 2j, 4c, 14c, 18k, 21u, 21v, 22a, 23e, 31b, 40e, 44o, 49p, 60f.
 Buskins, 12s.
 Busy, 21 l.
 But, 1s, 6b, 21g†, 25i, 38r, 38s, 48r, 51r, 66e, 89o, 93u, 99d, 101a.
 But yet, 66d.
 Butcher, 26d, 38h, 39f.
 Butler, 21k, 74p.
 Butt, 21h, 21m, 79d, 86z.
 Butt, to, 37e, 50p.
 Butter, 21g†.
 Butterfly, 21g†.

C A L

Buttermilk, 64a, 74d.
 Buttermonger, 64z.
 Buttery, 33z.
 Butting, 37e.
 Buttington, 21g†.
 Buttocks, 4h.
 Button, 22j, 26b, 39b, 63m.
 Buxom, 19o†.
 Buxomness, 19o†.
 Buy, to, 1k, 21h, 21u, 28b.
 Buying, 17q, 21h, 21v.
 Buzzard, 13f, 34h, 80f.
 By, 12y†, 14m, 93e, 102 l.
 By and by, 2o, 4y.
 By-coming, 13q†.
 Bylaw, 17w†.
 Byspeech, 17t.
 Byword, 17q, 18r†.

C

Cabbage, 20e, 64 l.
 Cabin, 21y, 22b, 38i.
 Cable, 7i, 12o, 22v, 60e, 85x, 88z.
 Cæn, 40m.
 Cæsar, 21s.
 Cæsaring, 21s.
 Cæsar-like, 21s.
 Cage, 34f.
 Cake, 21i.
 Calamity, 35h, 38t, 41h, 93b, 95u, 98g.
 Calendar, 55v.
 Calends, 14d, 22j.
 Calf, 21c, 21u†, 69e.
 Calf, of leg, 66 l.
 Call, to, 21w, 22h, 22j, 23b, 23f, 34w, 48r, 68h, 77d.
 Call to, to, 76v, 77e.
 Calling, 22h, 22j, 23b, 28b.
 Callow, 21o†.
 Calm, 65f.
 Calm, to, 42u.
 Calmness, 65g.
 Calumniate, 22 l, 32b, 35h, 51n, 74m.
 Calumniating, 37f.
 Calumniator, 35h, 96u.
 Calumnious, 35h.

C A R

Calumny, 42e, 74o.
 Calve, to, 21o†.
 Cambridge, 22x†, 33h.
 Cambridgeshire, 33h.
 Camel, 21p, 50v.
 Camelford, 27p.
 Cammock (a herb), 21p.
 Camomile, 9f, 21d.
 Camp, 21p, 26b, 26i, 27k,
 36a, 57j, 90w, 91b,
 91m, 101s.
 Camphor, 96g.
 Can (a jug), 21q.
 Can, 44i, 47d.
 Canaanite, 21p.
 Canal, 40p, 87b, 102s.
 Cancer, 18p, 21p†.
 Candle, 18s, 21p, 22n,
 41w, 98q.
 Candle-bearer, 21q†.
 Candle-light, 21q†.
 Candlemas, 21q†.
 Candlestick, 18s, 21q,
 41r, 41w.
 Candlewort, 21q†.
 Cane, 21c.
 Cankerworm, 25d, 43y.
 Canon (a rule), 21q†,
 55a.
 Canon (a prebendary),
 21q.
 Canonical, 21q, 55a.
 Canonship, 21q.
 Cantel-cope, 21q†.
 Canterbury, 21q†, 23u.
 Cap, 21o†, 21r, 22n, 34b,
 59s, 65n.
 Capable, 28n, 45b, 49q.
 Capacious, 32m.
 Cape, 21o, 48c.
 Capital, 23c, 34z.
 Capon, 21r, 22t.
 Capricorn, 67u.
 Captain, 37j, 42s, 54j, 75r.
 Captive, 34a, 34b, 54h.
 Captives, 31m.
 Captivity, 28q, 33m, 34a,
 34b, 35c.
 Capture, 30i, 34b.
 Car, 86d.
 Carbuncle, 8d, 14g, 23k.
 Carcase, 37t, 42d, 47y.
 Care, 4c, 8w, 14h, 14i,
 21r, 21s, 22k, 29a,
 29h, 29o, 30a, 321,
 32y, 33u, 34d, 36g,

C A S

37h, 39y, 52h, 54v,
 60f, 65z, 75j, 85v, 87t,
 97s, 97v.
 Care, to, 60r.
 Care for, to, 9g, 60r.
 Care, to take, 87u.
 Care of, to take, 13m,
 14h, 21v.
 Careful, 14q, 16h, 21r†,
 21v, 30a, 37g, 66a.
 Careful, to be, 14n, 25d.
 Carefully, 14q, 21r†.
 Carefulness, 21r†.
 Careless, 21r, 36h, 39p,
 54w, 82v, 94n.
 Carelessly, 29y, 33u.
 Carelessness, 21s, 29a,
 33u, 36h, 40m, 50j,
 54w, 66b.
 Carck, 21r†.
 Carlock, 22b.
 Carnage, 86f.
 Carol, 40n.
 Carpenter, 38d, 65d, 78m.
 Carpet, 15e, 20b, 63a.
 Carriage, 86j.
 Carried, to be, 100v.
 Carrier, 12m.
 Carrion, 47v.
 Carrock, 21s†.
 Carry, to, 15r, 20n, 25z,
 31y, 50t, 89b.
 Carry out, to, 4q, 9r,
 59o.
 Carry to, to, 76s, 77a.
 Cart, 22q†, 53z.
 Carthage, 21s.
 Carthaginian, 21s.
 Carve, to, 6c, 21y†, 33g,
 35j.
 Carve off, to, 76u.
 Carved, 33g.
 Carving-knife, 38z.
 Case, 22m, 27x.
 Cascket, 23f, 60s, 75x.
 Cassock, 21s, 33x, 55q.
 Cast, to, 59l, 60t, 62l,
 64n, 89w, 92e, 96y,
 101h.
 Cast against, to, 93s.
 Cast-away, a, 5h, 30r.
 Cast away, to, 77s, 93s.
 Cast down, to, 60w, 78e,
 83k, 93q.
 Cast off, to, 11o, 50t,
 93p.

C E L

Cast out, to, 6k, 9r, 11o,
 84m, 85d, 85f.
 Cast up, to, 84m.
 Caster, 22n.
 Casting, 69n, 77p.
 Castle, 21d, 21s†, 21w,
 25r, 53l, 90w, 91o.
 Castrate, to, 5q, 14w,
 27k.
 Cat, 21s†.
 Catmint, 21s.
 Catalogue, 49l, 55v.
 Cataract, 22b, 87b.
 Catarrh, 2k, 33w.
 Catch, to, 22a, 28x, 30r,
 79p.
 Catching, 49q.
 Cathechise, to, 22s.
 Caterpillar, 33k.
 Cathedral, 47r.
 Catholic, 6t.
 Catterick, 22b†.
 Cattle, 3i, 21u, 22g, 25w,
 38g, 48n, 49u, 52e.
 Caul, 35i, 35x.
 Cauldron, 23f.
 Cause, 7v, 23t, 40e, 51u,
 92u, 100o.
 Caution, 86o, 86t, 87t,
 87v.
 Cautious, 27i, 27o, 27x,
 30o, 32v, 36h, 39e,
 86p, 86s, 100z.
 Cautiously, 28f, 86s, 97w,
 99f.
 Cautiousness, 14q.
 Cavalry, 35y, 37o, 53z,
 54c.
 Cave, 21p, 22m, 22o,
 25i, 33f, 35u, 37g, 40a,
 40c, 60o, 74c.
 Cavern, 35u, 37i.
 Cavity, 59j.
 Cease, to, 6m, 6t, 19d,
 17p.
 Ceasing, 19c, 31f.
 Cedar-tree, 21n, 21w.
 Ceiling, 27m.
 Celebrate, to, 9m, 20h,
 27c, 31o, 37b, 44c, 91e,
 96t.
 Celebrated, 26h, 28l, 29i.
 Celebrating, 44c.
 Celebration, 90c.
 Celebrity, 36x.
 Cell, 40a.

C H A

Cellar, 22b, 33z, 35k, 45s, 92b.
 Cells, 21x.
 Cement, 7v, 42m.
 Cemetry, 21j.
 Censer, 54x, 55n.
 Censure, to, 74m.
 Centaur, 21y, 94k.
 Centaury, 21y, 22v.
 Cerate, 90v.
 Cerdicshore, 22a.
 Ceremonies, 23s.
 Ceremony, 30r, 51s.
 Ceres, 38s.
 Certain, 22w, 32e.
 Certainly, 22w, 26u, 27u, 28o, 32f.
 Certainty, 31v, 66d, 66e, 38y.
 Certificate, 73k.
 Centurion, 38l.
 Cessation, 76x.
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 Chafer, 21t†.
 Chaff, 3x, 21t†, 22n, 92k.
 Chaffer, to, 21u.
 Chain, 22i, 53x, 57l, 62g, 69i.
 Chain (for neck), 72h.
 Chains (ornaments), 91p.
 Chalice, 21o†.
 Chalk, 20t†, 49q.
 Chalk, (name of a town), 21u.
 Challock, 21u.
 Chalk-stone, 66g.
 Chamber, 22g, 40a, 45u, 55z, 64j, 84n, 96k, 102n.
 Chamber, bed-chamber, 13r, 13s, 20v, 21d, 32s.
 Chamberlain, 13v, 21g.
 Champion, 13j, 21x†, 23b, 31c, 52e, 95m.
 Chance, 29c.
 Chance, by, 62k, 88r, 89j, 89o, 96v.
 Chancellor, 21p.
 Change, 7v, 11o, 14p, 28v, 38u, 38w, 38x, 51o, 66p, 89l, 89n, 95t.
 Change, to, 11n, 14p, 20d, 38u, 51o, 51z, 89m, 95t.
 Changeable, 11n, 38x, 63t, 64s, 81q, 83r.

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Changeableness, 10o, 39b, 87o.
 Changed, 7v.
 Changing, 7v, 38x, 39c, 95u.
 Channel, 26f, 69t.
 Chant, to, 28e.
 Chaos, 24c, 101v.
 Chapel, 13t.
 Chaplain, 21r.
 Chaplet, 12k.
 Chapman, 21v†, 22a.
 Chaps, the, 89r.
 Chapter, 21r.
 Character (a letter), 44x, 67k.
 Chardford, 22a.
 Charge, 60f, 75z.
 Charge, to, 6i, 28w.
 Charger, 61a.
 Chariot, 22q, 53z, 56q, 59t.
 Charioteer, 60r.
 Charitable, 43d.
 Charity, 21r, 66c.
 Charles, 21r.
 Charles' Wain, 86j, 100t.
 Charlock, v. Carlock.
 Charm, 27p, 56n, 66p.
 Charm, to, 13w, 14b, 16f, 51g.
 Charmer, 27n, 51h.
 Charmfully, 27i.
 Charms, 55w.
 Charter, 19n, 98d.
 Charters, 67i.
 Chary, 21v†.
 Chase, 38n.
 Chase, to, 24c, 24z.
 Chase away, to, 11l.
 Chasm, 22g, 24c.
 Chaste, 22f, 22v, 28r, 55b, 63k.
 Chasten, to, 14g.
 Chastise, to, 93t, 95k.
 Chastisement, 22g, 101h.
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 Chatter, to, 21v, 32r, 33u, 37a.
 Chatterer, 97o.
 Chattering, 30a.
 Cheardesley, 22a.
 Cheap, 81d.
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Cheek, 21a, 21h, 21t†, 21v, 34l, 35j, 36u, 89n.
 Cheek-bone, 21t.
 Cheer, to, 37z.
 Cheerful, 19e, 32t, 56h, 65k.
 Cheerfully, 56i.
 Cheerfulness, 32t, 56i.
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 Cheerlessness, 83k.
 Cheese, 23f†.
 Cheesecake, 48q.
 Cheesemonger, 64z.
 Chelsea, 21y†.
 Cherbourg, 40n.
 Cherish, to, 12x, 20f, 27l, 36v, 61m, 76c.
 Cherry-tree, 22e†, 23e.
 Chertsey, 21z.
 Chervil, 21o, 22u, 95x.
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 Chesnut-tree, 22e, 22f.
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 Chest, 6t, 9a, 22e, 23f†, 26j, 38q, 45d, 60s.
 Chew, to, 22a†, 25g, 25n, 76u.
 Chewing, 22a, 23g.
 Chichester, 22e.
 Chicken, 22b†.
 Chickweed, 22b.
 Chide, to, 14g, 22c†, 26l, 50e, 101i, 101j.
 Chider, 22f.
 Chiding, 22c†, 36v, 48d, 101f, 101h, 101i, 101k.
 Chief, 15l, 25h, 27m, 34c, 52d, 54j, 99s.
 Chief, (*adj.*) 24j, 26m, 34z, 35d, 44e, 97m.
 Chief ruler, 34z.
 Chieftain, 35i, 54j.
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 Child, 13b, 22c†.
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 Childfosterer, 22c.
 Childhood, 22c†, 33y.
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 Children, 92d.
 Chill, to, 21x.
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 Chin, 23b†.
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C I R

Chink, 22d.
 Chip, 66x, 67g.
 Chippenham, 23d.
 Chips, 57g, 66x.
 Chirbury, 23e.
 Chirp, 33s.
 Chissel, 35g.
 Chive, 56b.
 Choke, to, 1u, 10z, 26w,
 50s, 102d.
 Choked, 10o.
 Choice, 21w, 22e, 22n,
 23d, 23f, 91w.
 Choir, 22b.
 Choler, 39v.
 Choleric, 18a.
 Cholic, 26x, 40a.
 Choose, to, 21z†, 42a,
 43l, 50p, 51b.
 Chooser, 21w.
 Chorus, 36z.
 Chough, 21y†.
 Chrism, 22r.
 Chrismatory, 22s, 25a.
 Christ, 22r, 41w.
 Christen, to, 22s.
 Christendom, 22s.
 Christian, 22s.
 Christianity, 22s.
 Christmas, 46v.
 Christ's-thorn, 22m.
 Christ's-wort, 54k.
 Chronologer, 55v, 75v.
 Church, 6s, 22e†, 27n,
 28z, 30m, 35j, 47r.
 Church-service, 23e.
 Church-warden, 22e, 23d.
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 Churl, 21z†.
 Churlike, 21z†.
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 Churn, 22a.
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 Cider, 4a, 22c.
 Ciel, 38u.
 Cinder, 63t†.
 Cinquefoil, 63u.
 Circle, 22e, 37i, 37l, 38b,
 38v, 39c, 78h, 97s.
 Circuit, 25c, 32e, 38b,
 39c, 97q, 97r, 97t, 97w.
 Circular, 22e, 63t.
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C L E

Circumcision, 97v, 97x.
 Circumference, 97s.
 Circumspection, 86t.
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 Cisterns, 53v.
 Citadel, 15i, 21e.
 Cite, to, 47e, 68h, 80b.
 Citizen, 21d, 21e, 21f,
 44j, 53m.
 Citizens, 21f, 21g.
 City, 21d, 21f, 21w, 22e,
 41a, 43c, 53l.
 Civil, 21f, 43r.
 Civil law, 94x, 94y.
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 Claim, to, 22f†.
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 Clamour, 28c, 28t.
 Clap, 64i.
 Clap, to, 22g.
 Clap of thunder, 64i.
 Clapper, 22i.
 Clarify, to, 5m.
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 Clasp, 22i, 50f, 53o, 66j.
 Clasp, to, 22j, 66j.
 Clasping, 30y.
 Class, 39g, 78y.
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 Clatter, 22g†.
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 Claw, 22g†.
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 Clay, 22f†, 22g, 41a,
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 Clayey, 22f†.
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 Clean, 8o, 22f†, 22v, 55b,
 63k.
 Clean, to, 10o, 22f, 28u.
 Cleanness, 22f.
 Cleanse, to, 5k, 10c, 10l,
 11b, 11p, 13o†, 22f,
 25y, 71x, 92p.
 Cleansed, 6f, 18q.
 Cleanser, 22f.
 Cleansing, 5k, 22g.
 Clear, 1v, 15j, 22g, 33z,
 36z, 41x, 42v, 59t, 59z,
 60f, 61g, 72j.
 Clear, to, 9q, 10v, 15t,
 16q, 28b, 40p, 51s, 72p,
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Clear, to be, 9q.
 Clearing, 40p.
 Clearly, 7p, 8f, 10m, 15j,
 30n, 30t, 32w, 93u.
 Clearness, 15k, 77q.
 Cleave, to, (to adhere),
 22h†, 64p, 77d.
 Cleave, to, (to split), 9x,
 22g, 76v.
 Cleave to, to, 76v.
 Cleaving, 22h†, 30e.
 Cledmouth, 22g†.
 Cleft, 22g, 26b.
 Clemency, 9e.
 Clergy, 18h.
 Clergyman, 53o.
 Clerk, 21q, 22h†.
 Clew, 22i.
 Client, 31p.
 Clients, 99l.
 Cliff, 22h.
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 Clifty, 22h.
 Climate, 38u.
 Climb, to, 22h†, 68z, 70j.
 Cling, to, 22h†.
 Clip, to, 22j†.
 Clip around, to, 85c.
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 Cloak, 12v, 20e, 33x, 33z,
 43b, 45l, 52q, 61b, 63h,
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 Clock, 22i, 23i.
 Clogs, 59j.
 Cloister, 22g, 22j, 42v.
 Close, 22i†, 78y.
 Close, to, 16z, 36w, 80c.
 Closely, 100h.
 Closet, 4f, 13r.
 Closing, 22j.
 Cloth, 22g†, 26b.
 Clothe, to, 14h, 16l, 28p,
 32b, 32n, 60v, 64n, 95o.
 Clothed, 25e, 28o, 34r,
 97u.
 Clothes, 22g, 32s, 37r,
 54g.
 Clothing, 27v, 28o, 34h,
 37r, 38a, 54q, 56g,
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 88k, 88z, 94k.
 Cloudiness, 31e.
 Clout, 22i†.

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Clouted, 28c†.
 Clove, 22i.
 Cloven, 22i, 34x.
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 Clover, 22f.
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 Coadjutor, 46e.
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 Coast, 39a, 87v.
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 Cock, 22l†, 34s.
 Cockchafer, 25i.
 Cockle, 10p, 22m†, 56y,
 65j, 89s, 89t, 96s.
 Cod, 22m†.
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 Coercive, 29t.
 Coeternal, 24u.
 Coeval, 24u.
 Coffin, 9a, 23f, 45d.
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 Cognizance, 7o, 21q.
 Cohabit, to, 30i, 34e.
 Cohabitation, 30i, 34e.
 Cohabiting, 34e.
 Coheir, 46e.
 Coin, 21s, 47q.
 Coin, to, 47q.
 Coiner, 47q.
 Colchester, 22m†.
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 Coldness, 22d.
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 67q.
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 Collar, 13b, 21y†, 63m,
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 Colleague, 28k.
 Collect, 27n.
 Collect, to, 27n, 57o,
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 Collection, 6z, 28n, 63r.
 Collective, 27n.
 Collector, 2u, 33z, 37b.
 College, 28j, 28k.
 Collusion, 32b.
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COM

Colony, 17q.
 Colour, 18z, 23k, 25q,
 33l, 36m, 52q.
 Colour, to, 23k, 27y, 30h,
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 Coloured, 5h, 19i, 31j.
 Colouring, 23k.
 Colours, the, 30i.
 Colt, 22m†, 26i.
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 Column, 67l, 68i, 72k,
 73o, 95g.
 Coma, 30c.
 Comb, 21p†.
 Comb (for wool), 12t.
 Comb, to, 21n†, 21x.
 Combat, 25h.
 Combating, 22n.
 Combed, 21p.
 Combustibles, 80d.
 Combustion, 12m.
 Come, to, 13p, 22u†,
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 Come together, to, 57q,
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 Comedy, 53y.
 Comeliness, 93z.
 Comely, 89o.
 Comer, 22u.
 Comet, 22n, 68q.
 Comfort, 27f, 42r, 42u.
 Comfort, to, 27b, 27f, 35o,
 55j, 78u.
 Comforter, 27b, 56m.
 Comforting, 27b, 78u.
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 Command, to, 1g, 1j, 13k,
 15d, 17e, 17l, 19p,
 34g, 34w, 50y, 50z,
 74j, 87i, 88c.
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 Commander, 12x, 30g,
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 Wet, 37k, 80o, 86x†, 87z, 98x.
 Wet, to, 31r, 41n, 86y.
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 Wether, 12h, 90u†.
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 Visus (*part.*), 31z, 34x.
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SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

MANY of the words in the Supplement are from *Som. Ben. Lye*, and *Mann.*, the orthography and meaning of which are given solely on their authority. Such words were previously omitted, as a reference sanctioning their use could not be discovered. They are now inserted, with the view of supplying every assistance, as they may possibly have been found in this form by these Lexicographers, though it must be confessed that some of them appear to be only infinitives and nominatives improperly formed from other words. The inflection and meaning of all other words are confirmed by precise references.

In addition to the list at the end of the Preface, the following contractions and marks claim especial attention in the Supplement.

-dl denotes that the *preceding word or words*, from the commencement of the article, or paragraph, or from -, are to be erased.

dl- that the *following word or words*, to the conclusion of the article, or to -, are to be erased.

* that the *word or words immediately following* are corrections, and that, therefore, the printed work must be corrected to accord with what follows the asterisk.

l. with a numeral following, denotes the *line* from the commencement of the article or paragraph.

Thus: *p. x. l. 18*, *Getæ* or -dl. denotes that in page x. line 18, the words *Getæ* or are to be erased. *Æddra, ædra* -dl. * *Æddre, ædre, an; f. a vein, drain, etc.* shews that *Æddra, ædra*, found in the alphabetical order, are to be erased, and the words following the asterisk are to be substituted in the Dictionary. *Ab* * *the woof*, denotes that *the woof* must be substituted in the Dictionary for the erroneous explanation *a beam*. *Æfen-tíd, l. 4*, *Seo* * *æfen-tid*, shews that in the 4th line of this article, the quotation must be *Seo æfen-tid þæs, etc.* and not *Seo æfen-tide*. *Æ'ra, l. 4* * *Former*, denotes that in the 4th line of the article *Æra*, *Formerly* must be altered to *Former*.

p. x. l. 38, *Getæ* or -dl.
p. xiv. l. 4, the chief * writings in which are a translation of *Isidore*, and of *Willeram's Canticum canticorum*, v. *p. cxxiii. 6, l. 4*.
p. xvi. l. 15, to leave * *Anglen*.
p. xviii. l. 7, see *FRIESIC* § 58 * in longer Preface, *p. lvii.* and in the author's *Origin of the Germanic and Scandinavian Languages, etc. p. 57*.
p. xx. l. 48, *Oxon. 1705*, * 12 L.
p. xx. l. 60, insert.—14. *Hunter's A.-S. Gram. 8vo. 1832*.
The following corrections refer only to the longer Preface.
p. xxxiv. l. 37, mode of * treatment.
p. xxxv. l. 45, *Dr. Epkema*.
p. xlii. l. 29, * into *éa*.
p. xlv. l. 22, [*Coren van* * *der stat. l. 36*. * *Freckenhorst* near * *Warendorf*.
p. xlvii. l. 30, * *Rustringer*.—*l. 43*, *de* * *Vaderl*.
p. xlix. l. 25, on the * right, *l. 26*, on the * left.
p. li. l. 30, * *asi a sword*.
p. lii. l. 47, * *tap-toe*.
p. liii. l. 33, *dus* * *onteert*.

p. liv. l. 51, *Winsemius* * *Frie-seke*.
p. lv. l. 38, *de* * *l'imprimerie, l. 39*, *du* * *Renard publié*.
p. lvi. l. 2, * *l'orthographe.—l. 4*, *un* * *jour à.—l. 44*, * *Ceolwulfo*.
p. lvii. l. 10, * *wuldor-fæder*.
p. lix. l. 3, * *Goth. gaskop.—l. 48*, the pronoun * *we*.
p. lxiii. l. 9, *hi* * *hus barne, l. 5*, (*wards*) * *again to*.
p. lxiv. l. 11, *wit[h] liude.—l. 14*, *hac[h] andre*.
p. lxv. l. 18, * *vnscheldigen.—l. 26*, *friundem*, * *nen.—l. 27*, (on the contrary) * *also not give, by way of legacy, any possession*.
p. lxvi. l. 10, here, * *Tha.—l. 17*, North * *liudem*.
p. lxvii. l. 26, *noerd* * *wr. l. 31*, *bihelpa*. * *Dioe.—l. 28*, *col. 2*, *forsette* in * *forkéap-je.—l. 41*, * *Hi* * *it him*.
p. lxviii. l. 5, *col. 2*, *de* * *tsjús-tere*.
p. lxix. l. 7, *hit* * *onjerich.—l. 46*, have * *behalda*.
p. lxxii. l. 19, *rede* * *with father.—l. 24*, *géar scoe.—l. 41*, * *kljerje*.

p. lxxiii. l. 13, * *Sæts.—l. 22*, *woo* * *with thee.—l. 27*, * *Hindelopen, A.-S. fæmna.—l. 38*, * *Gab-bema, p. 30*.
p. lxxiv. l. 31, *a seaman*, (* *matelot*.)
p. lxxvii. l. 26, *joy*, * *seal'd*.
p. lxxix. l. 28, *Dut.* * *lijf, l. 36*, *ó* in * *wördum*.
p. cix. l. 4, *O* * *vloeibaar.—l. 22*, *thou* * *blest tie*.
p. clxxiii. l. 2, even verbs in * *-igan, -igean*.
p. clxxiv. l. 3, being the * *dialect*.
p. clxxvi. l. 25, * *J. S. Cardale*.
p. clxxxiii. l. 11, have the *nom. s. in* * *-a, l. 32*, * *ph*.
p. clxxxiv. l. 11, *s. nom. ac.* * *smið*.
p. cxc. l. 49, *Complex verbs*. * *Many verbs which become monosyllables, after casting away the infinitive termination, and all those making the p. a monosyllable, are called complex*,
p. cxci. l. 15, as * *delf-an to dig.—l. 20*, also * *change*.

^f Aalgewer a fire steel, also tinder; igniarium, Som. v. al-geweorc. Aam a searing iron; cauter, Som. Aan defectus, ^g Ben. ^s Aast love; amor, Ben. v. est.
 Ab * the woof; trama, R. 63, v. ob. Abaeligan to be angry, Cd. 217, Th. p. 276, 27, v. bel-gan. ^h Abbandun, * e; f. Abingdon, etc. Abbodesse, an; f. an abbess, Ben. v. abbadisse. Abbotrice, * es; n. abbuddóm, es; m. an abbacy, etc. Abbutdóm, es; m. an abbacy, Bd. 5, 1, 21, ⁱ Lye, v. abbotrice. ⁱ Abbudisse, an; f. an abbess, Ben. v. abbadisse. Abeced abecedarius, Wan. p. 88, Lye. Abelgan v. a. * to anger, etc. ^j Abeogan to bow, depart, Beo. K. 1544. v. abugan. ^k Abifian to tremble: tremere, Th. An. v. bifian. Abilgian to exasperate, provoke; exacerbare, Ben. v. abelgan. * Abisegien prepossess; dl- ab-siegien. Abisgian; p. ode; pp. od to busy, to engage one's self, Th. Apol. v. bisgan. Abis-gung, e; f. employment, Som. v. abysgung. ^l Ablignys, se; f. an offence; offensa, Ben. ^o Ablongcne, ablongne angry; indignati, C. Mt. 26, 8, Lye, Ben. v. gebolgen. Ablunnes, se; f. a rest; cessatio, Ben. v. blinnes. Abot-ricc an ab-bacy, Th. An. v. abbotrice. ^p Abræda coarse tow, hards; stupa, Ben. A-bredwian? to send abroad, to banish; exulare, pellere, Beo. K. 5235. ^r Abrosden plucked; vulsum, Ben. Abrurdan compungere, Ben. Abryttan exterminari, Ben. Abudisse, an, f. an abbess, Th. An. v. abbadisse. Abyl-gcan to offend, anger, vex; of-fendere, vexare, Som. v. abel-gan. Abyrgan to taste, Th. An. v. abyrgan.
 Ac, aac, e; f. an oak. Ace-arfan, etc. -dl. * Acearf cut off, p. of aceorfan. * Ace-mannes-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, -byrih, -byri, -beri; f. also -ceaster, e; f. Bath. ^v Ac-leac quernum, R. 45. ^w Acnisan percutere, Ben. acnised * per-cussus, Lye. ^a Acwecan; p. acwehte to shake, brandish, ^b Th. An. v. cwacian. ^b Acwen-can, * acwincan; p. acwanc, we acwuncon evanescere, Gm. I. 898, 17. Acwylan to die, -dl. * Acwylð dies, v. acwe-lan. Acyppan to buy; emere, ^c Ben. v. aceapian. ^c Acyðan to make known, to shew, Bt. 16, 3, R. p. 35, 18, v. gecyðan. ^d A'd, aad, es; m. [*Old Ger. eit ignis, rogas; v. eitar

sanies, virus, Graff's Spsch. p. 152.] a pile, a funeral pile.
^d Adder a vein, Th. An. v. Spl. æddre. Ad-fyr a pile fire, fire of the funeral pile, Cd. 162, Th. p. 203, 4. ^e Adilegian, * adil-gian, adylegian to abolish, dl-
^f adilgean. ^f Adranc quenched, Cd. 146, Th. p. 182, 18, p. of adrincon, v. Spl. ^g * Adre-mint feverfew. Adrincon; p. adranc, we adruncon to be drowned, to quench, Th. An. ^h v. drincon, adrencan. ^h A-duneastigan, adunestigan to go down; descendere, Ps. 71, 6: 87, 4, Lye. Adustrigan detestari, C. Mt. 26, 74, Ben. Lye.
ⁱ ⁱ Æ; f. l. 7 * God set them a law, that is, a plain direction. * Æbed, æbod, es; m. pragma, R. 12, Lye. Æbilignes, se; ^k f. anger, Th. Apol. ^k Æbreda a kind of marl, or clay; naphtha, Cot. 138, Som. Lye, v. Spl. abræda.
^l ^l Æcelma, an; m. a chafing of the feet with walking; pe-dum intertrigo, Som. ^m Æcin tabetum, MS. forte tabes Som. Lye. Æ-cræft, es; m. law-craft, a legal institute, Cd. 173, ⁿ Th. p. 217, 7. ⁿ Æ-cræftigo pharisees, C. Mt. 12, 24.
 Æddra, ædra -dl. * Æddre, ædre, an; f. a vein, drain, water course, Gm. II. 134, 8: III. 407, 26: Mone A. 196. Æddre suddenly, Th. An. v. ^o ædre. ^o Ædra -dl. * Ædre a vein, Mone A. 196, v. Spl. æddre. Ædwines-clif, es; n. Edwin's cliff, Edwinstow, Notts. Chr. 761.
^p ^p Æfen-grom, es; m. evening rage, or plague, Beo. K. 4143. Æfen-leóht, es; n. evening light, Beo. K. 821. ^r Æfen-ræst, e; f. evening rest, Beo. K. 2504. Æfen-spræc, e; f. an evening speech, Beo. K. 1511. ^s Æfen-tide, -dl. * Æfen-tid, e; f. æfen-tima, an; m. even tide, l. 4 Seo * æfen-tid þæs, etc. ^t Æfestful envious, jealous, Th. Apol. v. æfest. Æfestig a contender, -dl. ^u Æfista, æfæst, æfest, æfst, dl- æfestig, ^v æfstig. ^v Æfnung, e; f. even-ing; Gen. 8, 11, v. æfen. ^w Æf-terlic after, second; secundus, ^a Cot. 191, Lye. ^a Æfter-sin-gend, es; m. an after singer; ^b succentor, R. 33, Lye. ^b Æf-tewerd afterward, Gen. 33, 2, ^c v. æfteward. ^c Æf-þunca, an; m. weariness, dislike, disgust; tædium, aversio, Beo. K. 999.
^d ^d Æg-flota, an; m. a sailor; nauta, Cod. Verc: Beo. K. apx. 480. * Ægewritere, es; m.

a law writer. Æg-gemang, gemenced æg ocastrum, ogas-trum, Cot. 145: 168, Lye.
^f Æghwylc every, all, Mt. 6, 34, v. æghwylc. Æg-læca, æg-leca, an; m. a wretch, mis-creant; miser, Cd. 216, Th. p. 274, 28: 214, Th. p. 269, 14. Ægles-burh, * Egeles-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. ^g Aylesbury, Bucks. ^g Æg-þyrl, es; n. [eage an eye] an eye hole, a window, Th. An. v. eagh-þyrl.
ⁱ ⁱ Æhte - gewæld, æhta - gewe-wæld property power, property, possessions, Cd. 212, Th. p. 263, 5: 189, Th. p. 235, 15.
^j ^j Æine any, Th. An. v. ænig.
^k ^k Ælda - cyn, nes; n. the hu-man race, Cod. Ex. 19. Æle oil, Th. An. v. ele. ^m Æled, es; m. [Dan. ild c: Swed. eld m: Norse eldr m] fire. Æled-leóma, an; m. fire light, a blaze; ⁿ flamma, Beo. K. 6244. ⁿ Æl-fet-ée [æl an eel, fæt a vat, receptacle, ea water] Adling-fleet, Yorkshire, Chr. 763. Ælf-scieno elfin beauty, Cd. 86, Th. p. 109, 23: 130, Th. p. 165, 11. ^o Ælf-scine elfin bright, Th. An. Æl-fylc foreign folk or people, Beo. K. 4737. Ælmas, etc. -dl. ^p * Ælmesse, ælmæsse, ælmysse, an; f. alms, etc. Ælmes-man an alms man, Th. An. ^q * Altæwe; comp. m. ^r ra; f. n. re; adj. good. ^r Æl-þeodung, e; f. a going abroad, Som. v. æl-þeodignes. Æl-timbred strangely built; pere-grine structus, Beo. K. 2612.
 In sheet C, from page 9 to 16, some A.S. words begin with the capital Ð, instead of Þ.
^t ^t * Æmete, æmette, an; f. an ant. Æmetgian, Lye, æm-tegian, Gm. II. 88, 23, to be at leisure; v. æmtian. Æmetta, an; m. an ant, Gm. I. 254, 13.
^v ^v Æned a duck, Mone, A. 8, v. ened. ^w Æng narrow, Cd. 18, Th. p. 2, 3, 9. Ænigwæta in any way, any how, Th. An. ^x * Ænote; adj. [æ without, * notu use] useless.
^y ^y Æpeningas fructus, vel fru-ges quædam stomachio præ-scriptæ, L. M. 2, 2 Som. Æpl, * æpel, æppel; g. * æples, æp-ples, m. [Swed. * æple n.] an apple. ^z Æppel-fealuwe apple-fallow, apple - gray, Beo. K. 4325. ^a * Æpse, æspe an asp tree, Gm. I. 251, 11, 12.
^q ^q Æ'ra; l. 4 * Former. Ærbenu-ma, an; m. an heir, Th. An. v. yrfenuma. * Ær-dæd, e; f. an offence. * Ær-dæg * early day, early morn, Beo. K. 252, ^c v. æra. ^c * Ærend, e; f. also

ærende, es; n. an errand, messenger, *Th. An.* ^a*Ærendra, an; m. a messenger, *Cd.* 111, *Th.* p. 147, 4. Ærend-secg, es; m. an errand man, an envoy, *Cd.* ^e30, *Th.* p. 41, 17. ^eÆrendscip, es; n. an errand ship, a skiff; scafa, *Mone A.* 80. Æren-geat [q. earn an eagle, gæt, e; f. a goat] *a goat eagle; arpa, *R.* 17, v. *Spl.* earn-geat. Ær-fæder, es; m. a forefather, a father, *Beo. K.* 5241. Ærfæst pious, religious, *Th. An.* v. æfest. Ærfe, erfe, es; n. succession; hæreditas, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* yrfe. Ær-gescod brass-shod, shod with brass, *Beo. K.* 5551. Ærgestreon brass treasure, wealth, treasure, *Cd.* 98, *Th.* p. 129, 22: *Beo. K.* 3511: 4460. Ær-geweorc, es; n. brass, or metal work, *Beo. K.* 3356. Ærian to plough, *Th. An.* v. erian. Ærmerien, es; m. early morn, dawn, *id.* ¹*ÆRN, ern, es; n. a place. ^hÆrran dæge on the former day, on the day before; pridie, *Som.* Ær þam þæt ere that; antequam, *Som.* Ær-wacol early awake, *Th. Apol.* -wela, an; m. old wealth, *Beo. K.* 5491. *Æryst, ærist, ærest, arist, es; m. a resurrection. ¹*Æs, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* ass n. *Old Ger.* asz, as, ase: *Swed.* as n.] dead carcase, carrion; cadaver, *Th. An.* *Æs food, meat, bait; esca, cibus, pabulum, *Scint.* 28, *Som.* ¹Æscapo Spared, etc. Æsc-bora, an, m. a spear, or lance-bearer, *Gm. II.* 448, 9. ^k-here, es; m. a naval band, *Th. An.* -stede, es; m. a battle place, *Cod. Ex.* 83, b. -wert ash-wort, vervain; verbenā, *Mone C.* 3. ¹-wīga, an; m. a lance fighter, a champion; pugil, *Beo. K.* 4079. Æsmælo morbus quidam ocularis, *L. M.* 3, 26. *Som.* Æsmogu the skin or slough; senectus, *Lye.* *Æsne, æsne-mon a man. *Æspethe asp tree, v. æpse. ^m*Æ-spring, es; m. a water spring, a fountain. ⁿÆswicnis reverentia, *Ben.* Æswiseste jurisperiti, *Ben.* Æta, an; m. an eater, v. *Spl.* man-æta. Ætað eat, for etað pl. *indf.* of etan. ^o*Æt-bæran; p. æt-bær to bear to, up, or out, to confer, give, shew; afferre, e profundis efferre, *Beo. K.* 1033. ^pÆtefing-stoc *Tavis-tock*, *Chr.* 997, v. *Tæfing-stoc.* ^q*Æt faroðe at the shore, *Beo. K.* 3828, v. faroð. Æt-fealh approached, *id.* 1930, p. of æt-filhan to approach; sese adjungere, v. *Spl.* filhan. ^rÆtfore

before, *Th. An.* v. ætforan. Ætfore-sceawian to provide, *id.* ^s-gifan to restore; reddere, *Beo. K.* 5751.

^t*Æðan to deluge, overwhelm, *Cd.* 64, *Th.* p. 77, 24. Æðcundnes, se; f. nobilitas, *Ben.* Æðel -dl. *Æðele adj. noble. Æþelingadenu, e; f. [the nobles' valley] *Alton, Hants, Ch.* 1001, *Ing.* p. 173, 30. Æðele alu ale boiled to the third part; carenum, *Som.* *Ben.* v. *Spl.* ealu. Æðelferðing-wyrt herbæ genus plagam sanans et carbunculos, *L. M.* 1, 33, 38, *Som.* *Ben.* *Lye.* ^u*Æðelo, æðelu, e; f. nobility; nobilitas.

^wÆt-hrine a touch; tactus, *Mone, A.* 154, v. *Spl.* hrine. Æðung, aðung, e; f. breath, *Th. An.* Æt-hwerfan to turn to; to return; aggredi, *Beo. K.* 4953. ^yÆtren poisonous, *Ps.* *Th.* 139, 3, v. *Spl.* ættren. ^zÆt-spranc sprung out, *Beo. K.* 2236, p. of æt-sprincan, v. sprincan. -standan, p. -stod to stand out; exstare, *id.* 1776.

^a-steppan, p. -stop to step to, approach; aggredi, progredi, *id.* 1484. Ætterne envenomed, *Th. An.* Ættren, ættryn poisonous; venenosus, *Beo. K.* 3233: *Th. An.* ^bÆttrene, ættern, atter, -dl. *Attor, atter, ater, es; n. poison. Attryn poisonous, envenomed, *Th. An.* v. ættren. Æt-wegan, p. -wæg to take, or bear away, *Beo. K.* 2397. ^cÆtwist substance, *food, *Hickes's Thes.* i. 135, 14: *Cd.* 60, *Th.* p. 73, 21. Ætwitan to twit, reproach, *Th. An.*

^d*Æw, e; f. a wife. *Æwisc-mód a disgraced mind, *Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 55, 18. ^h*Æx, eax; e, f. an ax. Æxian, p. ode to ask, *Ps.* 136, 3, v. acsian.

^j*Afen, Afene, e, an; f. *Avon.* Afeng received, p. of afon. ^l*Afirran; p. afirde to banish, expel, *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 282, 9: 214, *Th.* p. 269, 3. ^oAfrigen frixum, *Cot.* 86, *Lye.* ^pAfyldum effeta, *Cot.* 75, *Lye.* ^qAfyrd, afyred an eunuch; eunuchus, spado, *Cot.* 189, *Som.* *Lye.* v. afyran, afyrida. Afyrhtian, p. afyrhte to affright, *Cd.* 223, *Th.* p. 295, 1, v. aforhtian. Afyrrred *debarred, *Cd.* 19, *Th.* p. 24, 17, v. afyrran. Afysan to hurry, hasten, rush, *Th. An.*

^rA'-galan; p. a-gol to sound, sing; insonare, *Beo. K.* 3042.

^rAgann for angan began, *Th. An.* Agelan to hinder, *id.* ^sAgen, es; m. power, authority;

dominium, *Gm. III.* 512, 9.

^vAgeted strewed, *Chr.* 938, pp. of ageotan. ^wAgneras, heah hyrne yrqui, volvos dicimus angulos oculorum, *Lye.* Agnes of his own, v. agen. ^xAgniden sie defricabitur, *Cot.* 63, *Lye.* ^yA-gol sang, *Beo. K.* 3042, p. of -galan, v. *Spl.* *Agrafenlice that which is carved. Agroette elisit, *C. R. Lk.* 9, 42, *Lye.* ^bAgyt pours out, 3s. *indf.* of ageotan.

^dAhefst liftest up, *Ps.* *Th.* 3, 2. ahefð heaves, v. ahebban. Aheran to hear, *Som.* v. hyran.

^eAh-læca a wretch, *Beo. K.* 1286, v. aglæc. A-hlóg laughed, *id.* 1454, p. of hlian. ^fAh-nian part, ahniende to own, *Gen.* 14, 22, v. agnian. ^gAhræcan, p. ahræhte to reach, *Th. An.* Aht, l. 9, **Mk.* 16, ⁱ18. ¹Ahwa, ahwam any one; aliquis, aliquem, v. hwa. Ahweorfan, p. ahwearf, we ahwurfon [a, hweorfan to turn] to turn away, to bend, *Cd.* 206, *Th.* p. 255, 26. ^jAhydan to hide, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 184, 30, v. hydan. A-hyrded hardened, *Beo. K.* 2919, v. aheardian.

^kAidlian to render vain, *Th. An.* ¹A-læg ceased, failed, p. v. licgan. ^mA-lamp happened, occurred, *Beo. K.* 1238, v. *Spl.* limpan. ⁿ*Aldor, e; f. life, *Cd.* 124, *Th.* p. 158, 29, v. ealdor. Aldor-bealo, es; m. life bale, *Beo. K.* 3350, v. balew. ^o-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [ealdor a chief, burh a city] a chief city. -cearu, e; f. life, or fatal care, *Beo. K.* 1806. -dæg, life-day, time of life, life; dies vitæ, *id.* 1429.

Aldr, ealdr, -dl. *Aldor; g. aldre; f. ealdor; g. ealdres, life, v. ealdor, *Spl.* aldor. ^oAle with an awl, v. æl. ^qAlecgean to lay down, attach, *Cd.* 127, *Th.* p. 162, 21, v. alec-gan. ^rA-leh belied, p. of aleogan, *Beo. K.* 159. ^rA-leoðian, p. ode [a, leoð a limb] to dismember, *Cd.* 9, *Th.* p. 11, 19. ^sAlf-walda, an; m. a ruler of elves, God; alforum dominus, Deus, *Beo. K.* 2628. ^tAlh, es; m. [*Moes.* alh f. templum, *Mt.* 27, 5, 51] a temple, *Lye.* *Gm. III.* 428, 11. Almes-lond land given or granted in frankalmoigne; fundus in eleemosynam datus, *Som.* ^uAlotyn falling down prostrate; provolutus, *id.* v. alutan. Aloð; *ealu, es, n. ale. ^vAlybban, l. 8, Heo wolde *alibban.

^wAmyhto, e; f. a message; officium, *Cd.* 25, *Th.* p. 33,

10, v. ambeht. ^aAmeldian ^ato inform, announce, *Th. An.*
^cAmore a kind of bird; avis genus, scorellus, *Cot.* 160, *Som. Lye.* Ampull a bottle, *Th. An.* v. ampella.

^sAnbidan to abide, *Th. An.*

^bAnbyme-scrip *trabaria* [*navis*] *R.* 103, *Lye.* Anbyht-scealc, es; m. a servant, attendant, *Th. An.* v. ambiht-scealcas.

^aAncenned only begotten.

^aAncer, ancor, oncer, es; m. an anchor. ¹Ancer-setl, -sed, ^aanchor-seat, fore castle, or ship, the prow, *Mone A.* 138.

^aAncg-mod, *sad.* An-cnawan to know, *C. R. Ben. Lye.* v. on-cnawan. ^jAncra, an; m. an anchorite, hermit; solitarius, *Th. An.* Ancre a radish; raphanus. Ancre, ^{þæt} is rædic, *Mone A.* 493. ^kAndættan to confess, *Th. An.* v. andettan. ⁿAndfenga, an; m. a receiver, an undertaker; susceptor, *Ps.* 45, 7. ^oAndgiet-tacen a sensible token, *Cd.* 75, *Th. p.* 93, 3. Andgit, es; n. understanding, *Th. An.* v. andget. ^qAnd-leofen, -lifen, -lyfen; g. e; f. food, sustenance.

^rAndryslie terrible, *Lye.* v. andrysn. Andrysn, ^aondrysn, fear. ^aAndrysne, ondrysne, terrible: l. 10, gedon ^aandrysne. ¹Andsæc, ansæce -dl. ^aAnd-sacu, -sæc, an-sæc, e; f. [sacu, e; f. contention; sæc, e; f. war] enmity, contention, resistance, denial. Andswar, -dl. ⁿAnd-swaru, e; f. an answer. -swerian to answer, *Th. Apol.* v. andswarian.

^vAndwealcan to roll, *Th. An.* v. wealcan. And-wlit -dl.

^aAnd-wlita, an; m. -wlite; n. a face, rountenance. -wyrd -dl. ^aAnd-wyrde, es; n. an answer: l. 6, ^aAndwyrde secgan. ^aAne-hyrned one horned, v. ^aan-hyrned. ^zAngan began, p. v. onginnan.

^aAngcsum difficult, narrow, *R. Ben.* 5, *Lye.* v. angsum. Angeat poured out, fell, *Beo. K.* 2583, p. of geotan. -gehwylc every, *Th. An.* ^aAngel; g. angles, m. a hook. ^bAngengea, angenga; an, m. [an alone, genga a goer] ^aa solitary, one who goes alone; solitarius, *Beo. K.* 328: 892. Angil a hook, *Th. An.* v. Spl. angel. ^aAngin, angyn, es; n. a beginning. An-gitan to get, *Beo. K.* 2583. ^cAngnes, l. 5, ^aAngnes modes. ^aAngol, es; m. English, an Englishman, *Th. An.* v. Engle. ^cAnhaga, an; m. a hermit, *Beo. K.* 4731. -horna, an; m. an

unicorn, *Ps. Th.* 91, 9. ^aA'nydig one or single minded; sincerus, *Beo. K.* 5330. Anhyrn, -hyrne deor an unicorn, *R.* 18, *Som.* ^aAnlædan to lead on, *Cd.* 151, *Th. p.* 190, 5, v. lædan. ^jAnon singly, *Cd.* 158, *Th. p.* 197, 26. An-pað, es; m. one path, a narrow path or pass, *Cd.* 145, *Th. p.* 181, 8: *Beo. K.* 2819. ^m-stapa, an; m. one going, or stepping alone, a hermit; solitarius, *Cod. Ex.* 95, b. ⁿAnsweopadflarat, *Cot.* 14, *Lye.* ^pA'n-tid, e; f. one hour, *Beo. K.* 436. Antymber wood, matter, *Som. Ben.* v. antimber. A'num; adv. with one, only; solum, unice; *Beo. K.* 2156. An-walda, an; m. the only ruler, the Almighty, id. 2544. ^tAnwyrgeyns, se; f. a revealing.

^vApulder-tun an apple-garden, an orchard, *Som. Ben.* v. æppel-tun. ^aApuldre, an; f. an apple-tree; malus, *Elf. gr. Som.* 6, 31.

^wAr, ær, es; n. brass, *Th. Apol.* ^aA'r, aar; g. d. ac. áre; pl. nom. ac. ara; g. árna, ára; d. árum; f. honour. Aræcan; p. aræhte to relate, *Th. An.* ^aAræd, se aræda; adj. full of counsel, benefit, patriotic. Arædan, -dl. ^varædian, aredian to read, guess, *Th. Apol.*

^aAræsan to rush, *Th. An.* Aran parcere, *Ben.* Arde, -dl. ^cArd that which gives honour. ^dArefnan to bear, *Ors.* 3, 7, *Bar. p.* 104, 20, v. aræfnan. Areodian to become red, *Th. Apol.*

^eArewe, an; f. an arrow, v. ariwe, *Spl.* aruwe, arwe. Arfæst ^aholy, pious, *Th. An.* q. æfest. Arfæstlice ^apiously, mercifully, id. q. æfestlice. Arfæstnes ^apiety, id. q. æfestnes.

^sAr-hwæt, ar-hwate bold; fortis, *Athelst. Gm.* II. 550, 18. ^jAr-locu an oar-hole, the notch in which oars are placed in rowing; columbaria, *Mone, A.* 90.

^kArna for ara of honours, g. pl. of ar. ¹Ar-stæf, es; pl. -stafas; m. an honour-staff, generally used in the pl. for honour, protection; honor, *Beo. K.* 631. Aruwe an arrow, *Th. An.* Arwe an arrow, *Som.* v. ariwe, *Spl.* arewe. ^mArwurðnys honour, id. v. arweorðnes.

^oAsændan to send, *Th. Apol.* v. sendan. Asaru the herb foal's foot; asarum, *Som.* ^aAscæfen shaven. ^qAscirigendlic disjunctively, *Gm.* II. 689, 22, v. ascyrigendlic. ^rAscreadian to prune, lop, *Th. An.* Ascrepan; p. ascræp to scrape, id.

^uAseað boiled, p. of aseodan, *672*

seodan. Asendan to send, id. Aseodan; p. asead; pp. asoden to boil, scorch, fret, vex, id. v. seodan. ^vAsettan to set, place, propose, *Ors.* 6, 15, v. settan. ^wAsingan to sing, *Bt.* 39, 4, *Card.* p. 334, 9, v. singan. Aslawian -dl. ^xAslapien, p. ede, to be asleep; torpere, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar. p.* 176, 16. Aslepen may sleep, *Bt. F.* p. 54, 18, v. aslupan.

^yAslydan to slide, slip, err, *Th. An.* Asmeagan to contemplate, investigate, imagine, id. Asmeagung, e; f. meditation, investigation, *Th. Apol.* v. smeagung. ^zAsogen sucked, *Cot.* 193, v. asicyd, sugan, sucen.

^dAssa, an; m. an ass; assinus, v. *Spl.* esol. ^aAsse, an; f. a she ass; asina, *Th. An.* ^bAstigend, es; m. a rider; ascensor, *Ex.* 15, 1, *Thw. p.* 29. Astigie go, for astige, v. astigan. Aswanian -dl.

^aaswamað abateth, *Cd.* 19, *Th. p.* 24, 12. ⁿAswican ^ato decrease, cease, *Th. An.* v. swican. ^pAswyndan to melt, decay; tabescere, *Ben.* v. swindan. Asyndrige asunder, *Som.* v. asundran.

^qAte, l. 1, urine, lotium -dl. ^aAteowan, ateowian to appear, show, *Th. An.* v. æteowian.

^aAter, atter, es; n. poison, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* áttor. ¹Ater-tán, es; m. a poisoned rod, *Beo. K.* 2918. ^aAðelo nobility, *Beo. gl.* v. *Spl.* æðelu. ^vAðrid robbed; expilatus, *Ben.* v. aðryd. ^pÞrowian to suffer, *Th. An.* ^zA'ð-sweord, es; n.

[Old Ger. suart, suert, eid-suart juramentum] an oath, jusjurandum, *Beo. K.* 4123. ^aÞung, e; f. breath, *Th. An.* ^aAð-wyrðe oath worthy. ^dAtiwan to appear, v. *Spl.* ateowan.

Ator-sceaða, an; m. a poisonous plague, *Beo. K.* 5673. Attr, ^eattr -dl. ^eA'ttor, atter, ator, ater; g. attres; d. attr; m.

[Old Ger. eitir venenum; Not. eittir venenum aspidum; Swed. etter n. venenum aspidum; Icel. eitir n. venenum; q. from Old. Ger. eit ignis; Moes. haito febris] poison; venenum, *Deut.* 32, 33. ¹Atywian to appear, reveal, disclose, show, manifest; ostendere, *Ps.* 77, 14, *Lye.* v. æteowian.

Awácan; p. awác, v. n. to awake, take origin, to spring, to be born, *Th. Apol.* v. awæcan. Awacened awakened, revived, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. awæcnian.

^bAwændednes a translation, *Th. Apol.* v. awændednys. ¹Awarian to curse, *Th. An.* ¹Awe-

gabywde *expulit*, Ors. 6, 36, v. pywan. °Awendendlic *changeable*, Som. Ben. v. awendedlic. Awenduncg a *changing*, v. awendincg. °Awildian to *grow wild*, Th. An. Awindan, he awint. 1. to *wind, fly, or take*; intexere. 2. With of or to; to *fly, put or take off*; evolare, detrahere, Past. 21, 7: Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 13, v. windan. °Awirt-walian to *root up*, Som. v. awyrt-walian. °Awraec told, related, Beo. K. 4212, v. Spl. wrecan. Awreht aroused, pp. of awrecan. °Awrigan, p. awrah, we awrigan to *reveal, disclose*, Th. An. v. awreon. °Awrygen discovered, Som. v. awreon, Spl. awrigan. Awrygenes a *revelation*, Som. v. awrygenes. °Awylled-win *boiled wine*; defrutum, Som. v. awilled. Awylm, es; m. *source, origin*, Th. R. § 299. °Awyrndys a *blemish, injury*, Elf. gr. 9, 27, v. awerndys. Awyrgan to *curse*, Th. An. v. awyrian. °Awyrigednes *wickedness*, Som. v. awyrigednys. °Awyrtwalian to *root up*.

°Axan ashes; cinis, Elf. gr. Som. c 9, § 28, l. 236. °Axigian to *ask*, Ben. v. acsian. Axsi-an to *ask, inquire, to be informed*, Th. Apol. v. acsian.

B.

°Baca of backs, bacu backs, pl. of bæc. °Bād, e; f. a *pledge*. °Baddan-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. *Badbury, Dorset*. °Bæc; g. bæces; d. bæce; pl. nom. ac. bacu; g. baca; d. bacum, n. a *back*.

°Bædan, gebædan; p. bædde; pp. bæded to *compel, constrain*; compellere, Beo. K. 4031, v. beodan. °BÆL, es; n. a *funeral pile, a burning*, id. 2226: 4638. °-stede, es; m. a *funeral pile place*, id. 6188. -wudu wood of the *funeral pile*, id. 6219. °Bænc, e; f. a *bench*, v. Spl. benc.

°Bær, e; f. a *bier*. °Bær; g. bares; d. barum: ac. bærne: se bara; seo, þæt bare; [v. *Essentials*, § 21, 24] adj. *bare, naked*. °-bære, adj. *termination denoting bearing, etc.* as °wæstm-bære *fruit bearing*. °Bærnan, l. 10, Hy °onbærndon. °Bærnete, es; n. a *combustion*. °Bæð, bæðes; pl. nom. ac. baðu; g. baða; d. baðum n. a *bath*, Th. Apol: Th. R. Bæðere, es; m. a *baptist*; baptista, Gm. I. 253, 38. °Bald, l. 2, Moes. °baths. Balde, adv. *boldly*; audenter, Cd. 182, Th. p.

228, 11. Baldor, bealdor, es; m. a *prince*, Beo. gl. °Balew-dl. v. Spl. bealu. Balew, adj. l. 4, Bealu °sið. Balewa, an; m. the *baleful or wicked one*; scelestus, satanas, Cd. 224, Th. p. 295, 11, v. Spl. bealu. °BA'N, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Dan. been n: Frs. Swed. ben n: Ger. Icel. bein n: Old Ger. pein n: Gm. says, from beinen to *bind, unite*: Schmitthenner, from pi to *stand fast, to be*,] a *bone*. -cofa, an; m. a *bone dwelling, the body*, Beo. K. 2789. °Bancorena-burh, Bancorna-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, Bangor. °Bán-fæt, es; n. the *bone vessel, the body*, Beo. K. 2225. °-hring, es; m. a *bone-ring, a neck-bone*, id. 3133. -loca, an; m. a *bone inclosure, the skin, body*, Gm. II. 506, 16. °Bar, es; m. a *bear*, Th. An. v. bera. °Bar bare, naked, v. Spl. bær. Barda, an; m. a *beaked ship, a ship pointed with iron*; rostrata navis, Mone A. 131. Barm-clað a *bosom cloth*, v. bearm-rægl. °Baroc-scyr, e; f. *Berkshire*.

°Baso a *berry*; bacca, Gm. I. 244, 36. Baso-popig a *purple poppy*? astula regio? Mone A. 354. °Basu, e; f. a *scarlet robe*; coccinum, Gm. I. 254, 2, v. bæswō. BA'T, es; m. [Plat. Flem. Ger. boot n: Dut. boot f: Swed. båt m: Icel. bátr m.] a *boat*, Beo. K. 420.

°Beacen becen, es; n. a *beacon, sign*. °Beadanford Bedford, v. Bedanford. °Beado-grime, an; f. a *war helmet*, Beo. K. 4508. -hrægl a *war-garment, coat of mail*, id. 1098. -leoma, an; m. a *war-gleam, a sword*, id. 3045. -run a *war-conversation, a quarrel*, id. 996. -weorc, es; n. *war work*, id. 4592. -weorca, an; m. a *war worker, a soldier*, Gm. II. 449, 34. Beadu-folm, e; f. a *war or bloody hand*, Beo. K. 1973. -ræs, es; n. a *battle rush, an onset*, Th. An. -serce, an; f. a *war shirt, coat of mail*, Beo. K. 5506. Beadon prayed, for bædon, p. of biddan. °Beag, l. 15, Beahgife-dl. °Beāg-gyfa, an; m. a *bracelet giver, a prince*, Beo. K. 2197. °BEA'H, beh, bæh; g. beāges; d. beage; pl. beagas; m. *metal made into circular ornaments, as bracelets, neck-rings, laces, garlands, or crowns*. These being valuable, were probably used, in early times, as means of exchange, or as money; hence the origin of

ring-money, v. Sir Wm. Be-tham's *Essay in the Trans. of Rl. Ir. Acad. and Gent's. Mag. April, 1837, p. 372, 373, and May, p. 499*. -gifa, an; m. a *ring giver, alluding to ring or bracelet money*, v. Spl. BEAH.

-hord, es; m. a *ring hoard*, Beo. K. 1781. -hroden adorned with *bracelets*, Th. An. -sele a *ring-hall*, Beo. K. 2354. -þego, e; f. a *ring-service*; annulorum distributio, id. 4347. -wriða [wriða a *bridle*] a *ringleader, a prince*, id. 4032. °Bealcian to *belch*; eructare, Gm. II. 282, 32. Bealloc, es; m. *testiculus*, id. II. 285, 34, v. beallucas. Bealo misery, Beo. K. 559, v. Spl. bealu. Bealo-cwealm a *dreadful death, death*, Beo. K. 4525. °-heard *deadly hard*; infense durus, id. 2685. -hycgende *evil thinking*, id. 5126. °-nið, es; m. *baleful, malice, wickedness*, id. 3513. -sið, es; m. a *destructive path*, Cod. Ex. 81, b. -spell a *baleful story*, Cd. 169, Th. p. 210, 5. Bealu, bealo; g. bealues, bealwes, bealwes; pl. bealuas, bealwas; g. bealua, bealuwa, bealwa, beala; m. [Frs. bael, bal: Moes. balweins f. *torment*: Icel. belgi n. *lamentatio*: Heb. בלי bli *wasting, destruction*.] 1. BALE, woe, evil, mischief; malum, noxia. 2. *Wickedness, depravity*; pravitas, chiefly used in composition. 1. Bealu eorlum *bale to earls*, Beo. K. 3350: 385: 559. Bealwa gehwilces of *every woe*, Cd. 48, Th. p. 61, 9—2. 2. Bealwes gast *spirit of evil, the devil*, Cd. 228, Th. p. 307, 19. Bealu-ben a *baleful wound*, id. 154, id. p. 192, 27. Bealwas evils, v. Spl. bealu.

°BEAM, l. 12, Se °beam. °Beam-dun, e; f. *Bampton*. -sceado, es; m. a *tree's shade*, Beo. gl. °Bearan-byrig -dl. °Bearan-burh; g. -burge; d. burig, etc. °Bearhtme *suddenly*; subito, Jdth: Th. An. p. 132, 27. °Bearm, es; m. a *bosom*, l. 2, Moes. °barms m.

°Bearn-lufe, an; f. *love of children*. °Bearruc-scir, e; f. *Berkshire*, v. Spl. Baroc-scir. Bearw -dl. °Bearo, bearu.

°Bebeorgan to *defend one's self*; sese defendere, cavere, Beo. K. 3490: 3513. Be-bicgan; p. be-boht? to *buy*; durè emere, id. 5594. °Bebúgan to *bow, bend, surround*, Th. An. v. bugan, onbugan. °Bebycgean, 1. to *sell*, 2. Som. says also, to *buy*; emere, v. Spl.

be-bicgan. Bebyrgean, *l.* 4, v. *birgan. ^rBedælan to entirely divide, to deprive, *Th. An.* Bedæle partly, but little, *Th. An.* *^sBedd-redda, an; *m.* one who is bedridden; *cl.* nicus, *Elf. gl.* 9: *Vit. Swith.* ^vBeféran, *v.* a. to go, or travel over, *Th. An.* q. befaran. Befestan to put in trust, *Som. v.* befæstan. ^bBefulan to BEFOUL, defile, pollute, disdain; pollure, *Som. v.* befylan. Begga of both, *Beo. gl. g. pl.* of begen. ^fBegirdan; *p.* de to begird, *Th. Apol. v.* begyrdan. ^sBegnornian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to lament, mourn for; lamentari, *Beo. K.* 6350. Be-gong a course, *id.* 721, v. be-gang. ^mBegyded-dl. *begylded. ^mBeh-eot, *Th. An.* for behet promised, threatened, *p.* of behatan. ⁿBehold beheld, *v.* behealdan. Behreafian to bereave, plunder, *Th. An. v.* be-reafian. ^oBehroren deprived, *Beo. K.* 5520, v. hreosan. ^pBehð token, sign, proof? *Th. An.* ^qBehy'dan to hide, conceal, *Th. An. v.* hydan. Behylt beholds, observes, *id. v.* behealdan. ^rBeladigend, *es*; *m.* one making excuses, a defender; excusator, *Elf. gl.* 23, *Ben.* Belæ'fan, *p.* de to leave, from belifan, *v.* *Th. R.* § 347. Beleaf, for belaf left, *Th. An. p.* of belifan. ^vBelifon remained, *p. pl.* of belifan. ^wBell sounded, *p.* of bel-lan. Bell -dl. *Belle, an; *f.* [*Plat. Flem.* belle *f.*; *Dut.* bel *f.*; *Old Ger.* bella, pella; *Swed.* bjellraf; *Icel.* bialla *f.*] a bell. Belóge reprehend, *sub.* of be-lean, *Th. An.* ^a*BEN; *g. d. ac.* benne *f.* [*Plat.* bede, beë *c.*; *Dut.* bede *f.*; *Dan.* bön *c.*; *Swed.* bön *f.*; *Icel.* bæn precatio, bön *f.* rogatio; *Old Ger.* peta *f.* peton to pray] a prayer. BEN; *g. d. ac.* benne; *f.* a wound; vulnus, *Beo. K.* 5445, 5803. Ben-geát, *es*; *n.* a wound's gate or opening, *id.* 2235. ^bBENC, *e*; *f.* [*Frs.* benke *f.*; *Old Ger.* pank *m.*; *Middle Ger.* banc *f.*; *Dan.* bänk, banke *m. f.* the bank; *Swed.* bank *m.*; *Icel.* bekr *m.* scamnum sedile; *It. Sp.* banco *m.*; *Fr.* banc *m.*; *Lat.* mid. banca, bancha, banchus; *Wel.* banc a table] a bench, table, *Beo. K.* 651: 979. Benc-sit-tende sitting on benches, or at table, *Th. An.* *Th. R.* § 118. -pelu, *e*; *f.* a benched floor, *Beo. K.* 966. Bend, *e*; *f.* also bend, *es*; *m.* a band; vinculum, *id.* 1947, v. bænd. Be-

nemnan; *p.* de to engage, *id.* 2188. Benn -dl. *Benne of or to a wound: *g. d. ac.* of ben, *v.* *Spl.* ^d*Beo; *g.* beoan, bean; *pl. nom.* beoan, bean, beon; *g.* beoena, beona; *f.* a bee. *Beod, *es*; *m.* [*Frs.* beth, bethe *f.*; *Moes.* biuds, *g.* biudis, *m.* *Lk.* 16, 21] a table, *Ps. Th.* 22, 6. ^eBeod-geneat, *es*; *m.* a table, or domestic servant, *Beo. K.* 683. ^fBeogan to bend, *id.* 651, v. bugan. ^h*Beorc, *e*; *f.* a birch tree. ⁱBEORH, *l.* 5, *Frs.* *birgh *m. l.* 6, *Moes.* *bairgs *m.* Beorh save, *imp.* of beorgan. Beorh-ham -stede, *es*; *m.* Berkhamstead, *Herts. Chr.* 1066, *Ing. p.* 264, 11. Be-orhnys, *se*; *f.* a rampart, citadel; munimentum, *Som.* Beorht, bryht, *adj. ^kBeorhtian to make a noise; strepere, *Beo. K.* 2315. Beorhtlice brightly, clearly; lucide, *Som.* ^lBeorn, *es*; *m.* [^{*Dan. Swed.} *Icel.* biörn *m.* a bear; but *Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed.* baron a nobleman, one free-born: *Old Ger.* baro, bar *m.* superior; dominus; *Old Ger.* bar free: *Bret.* barner *m.* a judge; bar, barr *m.* the summit, top: *Wel.* barwn *m.* a baron, lord; *Gael.* baran *m.*; barn a nobleman, judge: *Ir.* barn *m.* a judge] a prince, etc. Beorn-cyning, *es*; *m.* king of men, *Beo. K.* 4291. ^mBeor-scealc, *es*; *m.* a beer-servant, *id.* 2481. Beorsel -dl. ⁿ*Beorsele, *es*; *m.* a beer-hall, *Cd.* 170, *Th. p.* 214, 2. Beor-þego, *e*; *f.* a beer service, *Beo. K.* 1228. ^oBeót, *es*; *n.* a threat, promise, *Th. An.* *Beo. K.* 159. -word a threat-word; minæ, *id.* 5016. ^pBeotian to promise, vow, threaten, menace; intentare, minari, *Bd.* 2, 2: *Som. Lye.* Beotne invited, *pp.* of beodan, biddan -dl. Beran-byrig -dl. ^r*Beran-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* Banbury, etc. Bereafigend, *es*; *m.* [part of bereafian] a robber, spoiler, *Th. Apol. v.* Berg a hill; mons, *Som. v.* beorg, beorh. Berga, beria, -dl. ^s*Berie, berge, an; *f.* [*Plat.* bere *f.*; *Dut.* bei, bes, bezie *f.*; *Ger.* beere *f.*; *Old Ger.* peri *f.*; *Moes.* basi *n.*; *Dan.* bær *n.*; *Swed.* bär, ber *n.*; *Fr.* baie *f.*; *Sp.* baya, bacaf; *Port.* бага *f.*] a berry, grape, etc. *v.* wín-berie. Bergyl -dl. ^w*Bergyls, *es*; *m.* a sepulchre, *Th. An. v. Spl.* byrgels. Berian to bare, make naked; nudare, *Beo. K.* 2478. ^yBernan,

ic berne, þu byrnst, *Elf. gr.* 35, *Som. p.* 38, 5: *Beo. K.* 5134, v. byrnan. Berstan to evade, escape from, as æt-berstan, *Th. An.* ^zBerynde bearing, breeding; foetusus, *Ben. v.* beran. ^aBesárgian *to condole with, to compassionate, *Th. An.* Bescead sprinkled, strewed, shed; conspersus, *Som.* *Besceaden clothed. ^dBeseah looked about, viewed, *p.* of be-seon. ^fBeslægen cut off, *Cd.* *Th. p.* 121, 15, v. slean. Besloh bereft, *Cd.* 4, *Th. p.* 4, 17, v. beslean. Besmired besmeared, *Ben. v.* besmyred. ^hBe-smiðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to forge, *Beo. K.* 1543, v. smiðian. Be-snyðede cut off, *id.* 5844, v. sniðan. Besorgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to sorrow for, *Th. Apol. v.* sorgian. ^jBe-standan to stand on, occupy, *Th. An.* ^lBe-stymed reeked; circumfusus, *Beo. K.* 967, v. bestemed. Be-swælan; *pp.* ed to burn, consume; urere, ^m*id.* 6078, v. swelan. ^mBeswic, etc. **es*; *n.* deceit. Beswigan; *p.* beswang, we beswungon, etc. to whip, *Th. An. v.* swingan. ⁿ*Besyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to ensnare, *Th. Apol. v.* besyrwan. ^oBetæcan to assign, appoint, *Th. Apol.* ^qBetenge heavy; gravis, *Gm. I.* 225. ^tBetimbrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to build, *Beo. K.* 6312, v. timbrian. ^uBetlic, adj. excellent; eximius, *id.* 3846. ^xBetweoh between, *Th. An. v.* betwuh. Betweox betwixt, *Som. v.* betwub. Betwinan between, *Th. An. v.* betwynan. Betwix betwixt, *Ben. v.* betwuh. ^bBewændan to turn, *Th. Apol. v.* bewendan. Bewærian to defend, *Som. v.* bewerian, wærian. Bewarigan to ward off, *Cd. Th. p.* 35, 31, v. warian. Beweorcan to encompass, *Th. An.* Beweorpan to cast, beat, *Th. An. v.* weorpan. ^eBewissian to rule; regere, *Ben.* Bewitan, ic, he bewát; *p.* he bewiste to instruct, act as a tutor to, *Th. An.* Bewitian; *p.* beweotede to provide, *Beo. K. Apx.* 3590. ^fBeworht worked round, surrounded, *Beo. K.* 6316, *p.* of be-wyrcan. ^jBiburiged buried, *Th. An. v.* bebyrgean. Bicgan, bicgean to buy, pay for, *id. v.* bycgan. Biclyppan to BECLIP, embrace, *id. v.* beclyppan. ^kBicuman to come, happen, *id. v.* becuman. Bidælan to deprive, *id.* Bidan *to enjoy, *id.* ^mBidytt shut up, *id. v.* dyttan.

^a*Biegian; *p. ode to crown*, Ps. 8, 6. ^pBiga *a corner*, v. byge. Bigan *to buy*, Th. An. v. bycgan. ^q*Big - cwide *a proverb*, Gm. II. 720, 29. ^a*Biggeng, *es*; *m. *tillage, culture*, Th. An. ^tBigonggenne *for begangenne from begangan to exercise*, id. ^uBigð *buys*, id. v. bycgan. Bihæfdian *to behead*, id. v. beheafðian. Bihlæman l. 9, *scire gesceafte. Bihidilice *heedfully, anxiously*, id. v. behydelice. ^v*Bil, *g. billes*; *n. a bill, knife, etc.* ^xBileðe *an image*, Gm. III. 523, 27, v. bilið. Bilge *bold, hardy*; *audax*, Som. Ben. Bilewītyns *meekness*, Th. An. v. bilehwitnes. Bilhst *art angry*; bilhð *is angry*, v. belgan. ^cBinne, *an, f. a binn, a manger*, v. bin. Bio, l. 2, dl.- Mt. 9, 21. Bión *to be*, Th. An. v. beon. ^dBird, *es*; *n. a birth*, Th. Apol. v. gebyrd. ^eBirgen l. 2, *e; *f. Birhst defendest*; birhð *defendeth*, Gm. I. 901, 35, v. beorgan. ^fBirig *d. of burh a city*. ^fBirne *a coat of mail*, v. Spl. ^g*byrne. Bisáregian *to lament, deplore*, Th. An. ^hBiseo, *id. for beseo see*, v. beseon. Bisettan *to beset, cover over*, id. ⁱBisgian *to busy, occupy*, id. ^jBisgu, *e*; *f. business, occupation, labour, etc.* Bisgung *e*; *f. occupation, anxiety, etc.* Bisig *busy*; *activus*, Th. ^mApol. v. Spl. bysig. ^mBismerful *shameful, blasphemous*, Th. An. Bismirian *to mock*, Som. v. bysmerian. ⁿBismor-leoð *defamatory verses, a satire, libel*, id. Bismorian *to mock, insult, ill treat*, Th. An. v. bismrian. ^oBisnian *to give an example*, Som. v. bysnian. Bistalcian, *TO STALK, proceed, march*, Th. An. v. stælcan. Biswican *to deceive*, Ben. v. beswican. Bisy *busy*, Th. ^pApol. v. Spl. bisig. ^p*Bíte, *es*; *m. a bite*; *morsus*, Beo. K. 4115. Biter, l. 2, *Moes. baitr; Icel. bitr. Bitre, *adv. bitterly*; *amare*, Gm. III. 102, 31; Beo. K. 4656. ^rBiwærian *to defend*, Th. An. v. bewærian. ^sBlacern, **es*; *n. a candlestick, etc.* Blác-hleor *pale-faced, fair*, Som. Th. An. ^t*Blæd, *e*; *f. fruit, branch, a tail*, id. ^u*Blæd, *es*; *m. glory, prosperity, life, a blast*, id. Beo. gl. ^v*Blæd-agende *glory having, glorious*; *famosus*, Beo. K. 2020. -dæg *a prosperous day*, Cd. 11, Th. p. 13, 9. Blædr, -dl. ^w*Blædre,

^wan; *f. a bladder, etc.* ^xBlanc *adj. white*; *albus*, Gm. I. 732, 35. Blanca, blonca, *an*; *m. [Old Ger. Mons. planchaz a pale horse] a horse*; *equus*, Beo. K. 1705. ^y*Bland [Moes. blands *mirtio*; Icel. bland *n. mixtura*] *a mixture, etc.* Blatesnung *a flaming*, Som. v. blætesnung. ^zBleáte *destroyed, deadly*; *deletus*, Beo. K. 5643. Bleáð *adj. slow, sluggish*; *segnis*, Cod. Verc. i. 406; Beo. gl. Bleáðe *adv. slowly*, segniter, Cd. 166, Th. p. 206, 17. ^aBleripittel, bleripyttel *a mouse-killer, a screech-owl*; *soricarius*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63, 46; Mone A. 65. Blesian *to bless*, Lye, Gm. I. 908, 10, v. bletsian. ^b*Bliccettan *to shine*; *fulgere*, Som. Blicetan *to shine*; *fulgurare*, Gm. II. 218, 24. Blidsian, *p. ode*; *pp. od to rejoice*; *lætari*, Gm. I. 908, 11, v. blissian. ^cBlisa *a torch*, Som. v. blase. Blisgere *an incendiary*, id. v. blasere. ^dBliðe - mód *cheerful - minded, kind, well disposed*, Cd. 86, Th. p. 108, 2. ^eBlód-egesa, *an*; *m. a bloody storm*, Cd. 166, Th. p. 208, 3. -fág *blood-stained*, Beo. K. 4116. Blódgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od to bleed, to run with blood*; *sanguinare*, Gm. I. 908, 13. ^fBlód-hreów *blood cruel, bloody*, Beo. K. 3436. ^g*Blostme, *an a blossom*, Cd. 221, Th. p. 286, 25, v. blosma. Blostm-geld *days of amusement devoted to Flora*; *Floralia*, Som. ^hBlóð, *es*; *n. blood*; *sanguis*, Gm. III. 398, 28, v. blóð. ⁱBóc l. 4, Moes. boka *f.* ^mBóc-cist, *e*; *f. a book-chest, book-case*, Th. Apol. ⁿBoc-stæf, *es*; *m. a letter, etc.* ^oBo-dig, **es*; *m. height of body, etc.* ^p*Bog, boh, *es*; *m. an arm, shoot, branch, bough*; *armus, lacertus, ramus, etc.* ^q*Boga, *an*; *m. a bow, arch, an arched room, a corner, bending, band, anything that bends, a horn, tail*; *arcus, angulus*, ^rfornix, cauda. ^sBogiht, *adj. bowed, crooked*; *arcuatus*, Gm. II. 381, 2. ^t*Boh, *es*; *m. a shoulder, arm, shoot*, v. Spl. bog. ^uBolca, *an*; *m. *a balk, beam, ridge, a ridge of earth*; *trabs, spatium inter sulcos eminens*, Mann. Bold, *es*; *n. a house, hall, palace*; *domus, atrium*, Beo. K. 1987; Cd. 216, Th. p. 273, 19. Bold-agende *possessing a house*, Beo. K. 6218. Bolgen - mód *angry minded, wrath of mood*, Cd. 183, Th. p. 228, 26. Bolstar, bolstr, -dl.

^vBolster, *g. bolstres*; *n. a bolster, etc.* Bona, *an*; *m. a slayer*; *occisor*, Beo. K. 352. ^wBon-gar *a fatal spear*, id. 4057. Bora, *an*; *m. *a ruler, bearer*, Cd. 224, Th. p. 296, 10. BóRD, *es*; *m. *a board, what is made of boards, a table, house, shield*. ^xBord-hæbbende *shield-having, or bearing shields*, Beo. K. 5785. Bordwudu *shield-wood*; *lignum clypii*, id. 2486. Borg money *borrowed, a loan*, Th. An. v. borh. Borga, *an*; *m. a surety*; *fidejussor*, Gm. II. 288, 34. Borgen *saved*, pp. of beorgan. ^yBorsnung *a corruption, spoiling*, Ben. brosnung. Bós, *es*; *m. a cow-stall*; *præsepe*, Gm. II. 264, 12. ^z*Bót, **e*; *f. [*Swed. bot m] a compensation, etc.* ^a*Botel; *g. bottles*, *n. a dwelling*, Gm. II. 100, 29, v. botl. ^b*Botm, **es*; *m. a bottom, etc.* Bótu, *e*; *f. a compensation*, Gm. III. 484, 3, v. Spl. BÓT. ^cBrac *adversarius*, Ben. ^d*Brád-ax *a broad-ax*, Gm. II. 1015, 34. Bræd, bred, -dl. ^e*Brædo; *g. d. ac. -e*; *pl. nom. ac. -a*; *g. -ena*; *d. -um*; *f. breadth, etc.* Bræda lumbi, Ben. ^f*Brædenu, *e*; *f. [bræd broad; denu a valley] BRE-don, etc.* ^g*Bræd-panne, *an*; *f. a frying-pan*, v. Spl. panne. ^h*Brægen, *es*; *n. the brain, etc.* ⁱBrand, brond, **es*; *m. [*Norse brandr, m; Fr. brandon m] a torch, etc.* ^j*Bras-tlian, l. 5, *crepare. ^k*Bread, breod, *es*; *n. bread, etc.* Breáw-ern, *es*; *n. a brewing-place*; *coquina cerevisiæ*, Gm. II. 338, 3. ^lBrecða? *broken*; *fractus*, Beo. K. 340. Bréd, *es*; *pl. nom. bredu*; *n. a pole, plank, etc.* ^mBrego-róf *princely eminent*, Beo. K. 3847. Brego-weard *a ruler guard, a lord*, Cd. 131, Th. p. 166, 13. Bregu-stola *royal seat, a throne*, Beo. K. 4387. ⁿBrehtnian, l. 2, *crepare. ^oBrember *a bramble*, Cd. 142, Th. p. 177, 12, v. bremel. Bremendlic, *adj. having in honour, celebrated, famous*. Bremendlicum *celebrandis*, Mone B. 5. Bremesbyrig, -dl. ^p*Bremes-burh; *g. -burge*; *d. -byrig*, *f. BRAMSBURY, etc.* ^qjBREÓST, **es*; *f. the breast, etc.* Breóst-cearu, *e*; *f. pectoris cura*, Cod. Ex. 81, b. Breóst-gewæde, *es*; *n. breast clothing, coat of mail*, Beo. K. 2422: 4319. -weorðung, *e*; *f. breast ornament*, id. 5003. -wylm, *es*; *m. breast flood, pain*, id. 3750.

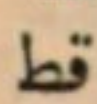
*Breotan; *p. breat, we bruto; pp. broten to bruise, *Gm.* I. 897, 9. Breotne Britain, *Th. An.* v. Bryten. Breowan; p. breaw, we bruwon; pp. browen to BREW; coquere cerevisiam, *Gm.* I. 897, 7, v. briwan. Bresne -dl. *Bresen strong, v. bræsen. Bricge -dl. *Bricg, Brycg, Brig, e; f. Bridgenorth, etc. Bridgifte, -dl. *Brid-gifta; nom. g. ac; d. -um; f. only pl. nuptials, *Th. Apol.* ^mBridgifu, *brydgifu dowry, etc. ⁿBrim-clif, es; n. a sea-rock, *Beo. K.* 442. -faro a sea-journey, an ocean way, *Cd.* 190, *Th. p.* 236, 17. -lād a sea-way, *Gm.* II. 450, 29. -leadu, e; f. a sea-going, a voyage, *Beo. K.* 2096. -liðend, es; m. -man a seaman, *Th. An.* *Beo. gl.* -stream, es; m. the sea stream, the ocean, *Beo. K.* 3817. -wif a sea-woman, siren, *Gm.* II. 450, 32. -wisa, an; m. a sea-ruler, sea-king, *Beo. K.* 5855. -wylf? e; f. a sea-wolf; lupa marina, *id.* 3011. -wylm, es; m. a sea-wave, *id.* 2988. *Brimse, an; f. a gadfly; tabanus, *Gm.* II. 267, 21. Bringan [*Frs.* *branga: *Swed.* *bringa] this verb occasionally makes, p. brang, we brungon; pp. brun-gen to BRING; afferre, *Beo. gl.* *Brittan; part. brittende to crumble; contere, friare, *Som. Ben. Lye.* v. *Spl.* gebrittan. *Bróc; g. bróce; d. bréc, bræc; pl. bréc, bræc femoralia, etc. ^pBróc *es; m. a brook, etc. Broc, es; *n. disease, affliction, misery, etc. *Bróc-minte, -mynte, an; f. water-mint, v. *Spl.* minte. ^qBroden-mæl, brogden-mæl, es; n. twisted blade; ensis-tortus, *Beo. K.* 3231: 3332. Broh-þrea dire calamity, *Cd.* 86, *Th. p.* 108, 29. ^rBrondreda a branding-iron; andeda, *Mone A.* 325, v. brand-isen. Bront? [*Icl.* brandr rostrum navis, i. e. pars æstuans, *Beo. gl. vol. I. p.* 245] streaming, raging, boiling, foaming; torrens, æstuans, *Beo. K.* 475: 1130. Brost breast, *Th. An.* v. breost. Broð, *es; n. broth, *id.* *Bróðor, l. 8, *Moes.* *brothar, m; dl- brothr, l. 9, *Ir.* *brathair m: *Wel.* brawd, m. l. 30, *Bróðor-ræden. l. 31, -sib, l. 34. -þinen, l. 37, -wif. -wyrth brother-wort, or herb, *Ben. Lye.* ^tBrunanburh, -l. 25, *v. *Spl.* Bremes-burh. Brún-ecg brown edged, spoken of a sword, *Th. An.* ^u-fag brown coloured, *Beo. K.* 5226.

-wyrth brown wort, *Mone A.* 538, v. brune-wyrth. Brurdan compungere, *Ben.* Brycg, bricg ^v*e; f. a bridge, etc. ^v*Brydealoð, -ealu bride-ale, marriage feast, *Som.* *Brydelast a bride step. ^wBryden solid, firm, *Th. An.* Brym *es; m. n. the sea, *id.* Brymel a bramble, v. bremel. ^xBryneleóma, an; m. a fire's flame, *Beo. K.* 4621. -wylm, es; m. a fire wave, *id.* 4647. ^y*Bryten, Bryton, Breoten, Breoton, e; f. BRITAIN:—Brytene igland Britain's island, *Chr. Ing. p.* 1, 1. Ealre Breotone of all Britain, *Bd.* 5, 33, *Sm.* p. 645, 5. Brytnian p. ode; pp: od to dispense, *Gm.* I. 908, 2, v. brytnian. *Bryttene; g. d. ac. of Bryten, Britain. ^zBrytta, an; m. a dispenser, *Beo. gl. l.* 1, dl- Norse, briotur, l. 7. dl- Norse Gullbriotur. Brittian l. 3, dl- Norse briota, brytta a fragment. ^dBurge saved, p. sub. of beorgan. Buhð for byhð bows, *Th. An.* from búgan. Bún inhabit, *Cd.* 35, *Th. p.* 45, 32: 209, *Th. p.* 259, 18. Búne, an; f. a cup; poculum, *Th. An.* *Beo. K.* 5547. Búr *es; m. a bed-chamber, *Beo. K.* 278. Burg, e; f. a citadel; arx, *Gm.* I. 642, 29, v. burh. Burge-weall, es; m. a town-wall, *Th. An.* Burge-weard a city's guard, *Cd.* 180, *Th. p.* 226, 19, v. burh-weardas. Burgh a city, *Th. An.* v. burh. Burgon saved, pl. p. of beorgan. ^eBurh-hleoð a mountain height, *Cd.* 146, *Th. p.* 182, 3, v. beorh-hleoð. -hloca, *an, m. a city's inclosure, a city, *Beo. K.* 3852. ^f-stede, es; m. a city place; urbis locus, *id.* 4524. * -ware, -waras; g. -a; d. -um; m. only used in pl. citizens, inhabitants; cives, incolæ, v. *Spl.* -ware. * -waru, e; f. seldom used in pl. a city; civitas, v. *Spl.* -waru. -wela, an; m. city wealth, *Beo. K.* 6194. Burigan to bury, *Th. An.* v. birgan. Burigen a sepulchre, *Th. An.* v. birgen. *Burna, an; m. a stream, *Gm.* III. 387, 25, but? as þa bur-nan is f. Burst a bristle, *Th. An.* v. byrst. ^gButer-geþweor [from þwean to anoint] butter-oointment, butter, *Th. An.* *Buterice, es; m. a leather bag, or bottle; uter, *Th. An.* *Butting-tun, es; m. Butting-ton, etc. Butyre, an; f. butter, *Th. An.*

^hBycnan, bycnian to beckon, *Gm.* II. 168, 25, v. bician. Byga a corner; angulus, *Gm.* I. 231, 35, v. bige. ⁱ*Bygspæc a supplanting, etc. Byhð bows, byhst bendest, *Th. An.* from búgan. Byldan to build, supply, furnish; instruere, *Beo. K.* 2182. ^jByrdian sustinere, *Ben.* Byrdinge a weaver's tool, *Mone A.* 307. *Byre, es; pl. nom. ac. as, also, e; m. a son, *Th. An.* *Gm.* I. 641, 17: *Beo. K.* 2377: 4031. Byrga of securities, *Hick. I. p.* 135, 8, for borga g. pl. of borh. *Byrel, es; m. a butler, *Beo. K.* 2316, v. byrle. Byrelian; p. ode; pp. od to serve as a butler; pinsonem agere, *Beo. gl.* Byrgan to bury, *Beo. K.* 891, v. birgan. *Byrgels, es; m. a sepulchre, *Gm.* I. 639, 30. Byrht-hwile a moment, v. briht-hwile. ^k*Byrig, e; f. a city; civitas, *Beo. K.* 2398: 4937. *Byrigels a sepulchre, v. byrgels, dl- birigen, v. birgen. *Byrne, an; f. a corslet, cuirass, *Beo. K.* 79. *Byrn-hom, es; m. a coat of mail, *Beo. gl.* in ham. * -wigend, es; m. a soldier in armour, *Th. An.* ^l*Byrst, e; f. a bristle, *id.* Byscop-wyrth bishop's-wort, *Mone A.* 428, v. bisceop-wyrth. Bysgung, e; f. employment; negotium, *Som.* v. biseg. Bysi, bysig, busy, occupied, *Som.* v. bisig. Bysmer infamy, *Th. An.* v. bismer. Bysmorlic disgraceful, *id.* v. ^mbismorlic. ⁿBytme, an; f. a keel of a ship; carina, *Beo. gl.* in ceol.

C.

^o*Cæg, e; f. also. Cæge, an; f. a key, *Nic.* 14, *Thw. p.* 7, 11. Cæige a key, *Som.* v. *Spl.* cæg. Cæster-gefera, an; m. a fellow-citizen, *Som.* *Caldea-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig the Chaldean city, *Babylon.* ^pCamb *es; m. [*Dut. Dan.* *Swed.* kam m: *Ger. Plat.* kamm m: *Old Ger.* champ m: *Mid. Ger.* kamp m: *Icel.* kambr m. pecten, carmen] a comb, etc. *Camp, *comp, ge-camp, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Swed.* kamp m. a combat, field: *Frs.* camp m: *Ger.* kampf m: *Old Ger.* champh, chamff m: *Dan.* kamp c: *Icel.* kempa f. pugil: *Gael.* camp m: *Ir.* campa m. a camp] a contest, ect. Candel, condel, es; *n. a candle, etc. Cant-^qwara burhge, -dl. ^q*Cantwara burh; g. burge, burhge; d. byrig, byri; f. Canterbury;

^r etc. ^r*Cant-ware, -waras, *nom.* ac.; g. -a; d. -um; m. pl. *Kentish men, men of Kent*, v. *Spl.* -ware, -waru. Capitol ^mmæsse, an; f. early mass. Carcern, carcærn, es; n. [carc, ern a place] a prison, etc. Carfull, -l. 2 ^msolicitus. Carl, ^mes; m. a male: chiefly used before words to denote the male, as *cwen* is the female;—Carl-cat a male cat; -fugol a male, or cock-bird, *Gm.* III. 318, 35. ^mCásering, ^mes; m. a coin, etc. ^mCAT; g. cattes; m. [Plat. Dut. Dan. kat f: Ger. katze f: Old Ger. chaz, chazza f: Plat. Dut. Ger. katter m. a tom-cat: Dan. hankat m: Swed. katta f. a cat; katt m. a tom-cat: Icel. kisa f; köttr m: Wel. cath: Bret. kaz m; kazez f: Gael. Ir. cat m: Fr. chat m; chatte f: It. gatto m; gatta f: Sp. Port. gato m; gata f: Rus. kots: Pol. kot: Per.  kit] a CAT; cattus, etc.

^mCeáca, céca, an; m. a CHEEK, jaw; mala, maxilla, etc. Ceachetung a rebuking, *Som.* v. ceahhetung. Ceacbora anhi-lus, *Cot.* 13, *Lye.* Ceafor, ^mes; m. [Plat. käver, sevver, zäver m: Dut. kever m: Ger. kafer m: Old Ger. cheviro m: Old Sax. zever m.] a CHAFER, etc. ^m*Cealc-hyð, e; f. [Hunt. Cealcide: West. Chalchuthe] Chalk, Kent, etc. Cealf, celf, es; pl. cealfru n. a CALF, etc. Ceallian to call; vocare, dicere, *Th. An.* Cealo, cealwa bald; calvus, *Gm.* II. 189, 34, v. calo. Cealre calmaria, *Cot.* 42: 168, *Som.* CEAP, es; ^mn. a purchase, *Beo.* K. 4826. ^mCeap-ealeþelu, e; f. [ealu ale, þelu a plank] an ale selling place. ^v*Ceap-scip, es; n. a merchant-ship. Cear anxious, careful; anxius, curis pressus, *Cd.* 214, *Th.* p. 269, 2. Cear-bend, *Gm.* 485, 19, v. *Spl.* oncear-bend. Cear-sið a sorrowful journey, *Beo.* K. 4787. ^w*Cearu, e; f. care, *id.* 2607, v. caru. Cear-wylm, es; m. a care wave, *id.* 561. Ceaster, -l. 12, On ^mþære. Ceaster-æsc a sort of ash; quoddam fraxinus genus, *Som.* helleborus, *N. Lye.* -buend, es; m. a city-dweller, a citizen, *Beo.* K. 1529. ^m-ge-ware, -waras, pl. m. townsmen, citizens. ^m-waru, e; f. what contains inhabitants, a city, citadel; arx, v. waru. Cé-ca, an; m: céce, an; f. a cheek, *Gm.* III. 401, 9, v. *Spl.*

ceaca. *Cecum tortellis, Cot.* 191. Ced a boat, wherry; linter, *H.* Cega a key, -dl. Cebhetung laughter, *Bt.* 16, 2, *Card.* 78, 21, v. ceahetung. ^x Cellod keeled, a shield resembling the bottom of a ship, *Th. An.* Celung, e; f. a cooling, refreshing; refrigeratio, *Som.* Cemeargode medullatus, *Lps.* 65, 14, *Lye.* ^mCE'NE, es, m. n; re f; adj. keen, *Beo.* K. 411. Cénne fierce, ac. s. m. ofcene. ^y Centingas men of Kent, v. *Spl.* East-centingas. Ceocung, e; f. ruminatio, *Ben.* Ceole, an; f. the jaws, throat; faux, *Som.* ^zv. ciolæn. ^mCeorl, l. 7, Ceor-la ^mcyng. Ceorlic, etc., also free-born, *Beo.* gl. Ceosel, ^mes; m. gravel. Ceosel-stan ^mgravel, coarse sand; glare, *a* Mone A. 119. ^m*Cerdicesford, es; m. Chardford, etc. ^m-leah, -leag [hlæw, hlaw, es; m. rising ground] Cheardesley. ^b*Cetreht CATTERICK. Child a child, *Th. An.* v. cild. Chór, ^mes; m. choir, quire, *id.* Cian braciæ, *Cot.* 25, *Lye.* Cicen, ^mes; n. a chicken. ^c*Cidan; p. cād, we cidon; pp. ciden to chide; altercari, *Gm.* I. 896, 40. ^mCifese, an; f. a harlot; pellex, *id.* 646, 18, v. *Spl.* cyfes. ^mCild-clað, es; m. a child-cloth, swaddling-cloth, *Th. An.* Cild-cradol, es; m. a child cradle, *id.* Cildes scrud, es; n. a child's garment; prætexta, *Lye.* ^dCileðenige Caledonia, *Herb.* 75, *Lye.* Cin of kin, *Th. An.* v. cyn. Cin the chin; mentum, *Mone A.* 76, v. cyn. Cin-berg a covering of the chin, a visor, *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 188, 28. Cinc a king, *Som.* *Ben.* v. cyng. Cinean to gape, yawn; hiare, *Ben.* Cinedóm, es; m. a kingdom, *Som.* *Ben.* v. cyne-dom. Cinehelm a crown, *Som.* v. cynehealm. Cine-stol a metropolis, *Som.* *Ben.* v. cyne-stol. Cininc, cining a king, *id.* v. cyng. Cip a tent, booth, stall; tabernaculum, *Som.* Cipan to sell, *Th. An.* v. cypan. ^e*Ciptun brought, v. ceapian. CIRC, dl- ^mCirce, cirice, an; f. a church, *Bd.* 2, 7: *Sm.* p. 509, 5, v. cyrice, l. 9, ^mCyrice is. Ciric, dl- ^mCirice, an; f. a church, *Bd.* 2, 7, *Sm.* p. 509, 9: 3, 17, *Sm.* p. 543, 32, v. cyrice. Ciriclic church-like, ecclesiastical, *Th. An.* ^mCiric-tan, es; m. a church-yard. Cirman to make a noise, to cry out, *Th. An.* v. cyrman. Cir-ran to return, *id.* v. cerran. Cirs-treow a cherry-tree, v.

cyrs-treow. ^mCiser-æppel, es; m. a kind of dried figs. Ciste a band of soldiers, *Cd.* 154, *Th.* p. 192, 10, 11. Cist-wuce, an; f. purification-week, *Ben.* v. *Spl.* cys-wuce. Cite ^fa city; civitas, *Lye.* ^mCitere a harp, *Gm.* I. 258, 19, v. cytere. Ciðan to make known, *Th. An.* v. cyðan. Citte of a bottle, *Som.* q. bitte, from byt. Ciwung, e; f. a chewing; ruminatio, *Ben.* v. cywung. ^mClæfer; g. clæfre; pl. clæfra; f. clover; trifolium, *Gm.* III. 372, 34. Clæn-heort clean-hearted. ^mClæð, es; m. a garment; vestis, *Gm.* I. 638, 31, v. clað. ^mClæð-scear, e; f. a pair of shears; forfex, *Som.* ^mClauster, cluster, clyster, es; n. a cloister, enclosure, etc. CLAW, -dl. ^mclawu, e; f. a claw, etc. Cleaf clove, split, separated, p. of clufan, v. *Spl.* Cleafa, an; m. a room, cellar, *Th. An.* v. cleofa, *Spl.* clyfa. Cleansian to purify, *Som.* v. clænsian. ^mCledemuða, an; m. Gladmouth, etc. Clenlice cleanly, *Ben.* v. clænlice. ^mCleofa, an; m. a rock, hill, cleft; rupes, fissura, *Cod. Ex.* ^b22a. ^mCleonede talarius, *R.* 77, *Ben.* Clibe the herb agrimony, *Som.* *Ben.* v. clife. CLÍF, ^mes; n. a rock, etc. Clifa a bed, couch, *Som.* v. bedclyfa, *Spl.* cleafa. Clifian, l. 6, dl- findere. ^mClimban; p. clamb, we clumbon to climb, *Th. An.* v. climan. Clipian to call, *id.* v. cleopian. ⁱCli-pung a calling, *Som.* v. cly-pung. Cliða a plaister, poultice; plasma, malagma, *id.* Clofen separated, ^mv. *Spl.* clúfan. Clucgge, an; f. a clock, bell, *Th. An.* Clúfan, he clyfð; p. cleáf, we clufon; pp. clofen to CLEAVE, split; findere, *Th. R.* § 250. Clus-tro cloister, prison, barriers, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 22, 11, v. *Spl.* clauster. Clyfa, an; m. a room, cellar, *Th. An.* v. cleafa. ^jClynegan pulsare, *Ben.* ^jCly-pigend, es; m. one calling or crying, *Th. An.* Clypigende crying, *id.* ^mClyster, es; n. a cloister; claustrum, *Gm.* I. 643, 39, v. *Spl.* clauster. Clyð cleaves, splits, v. *id.* clúfan. ^kCNÆP, es; m. a top, etc. ^mCnear, ^mes; m. a ship. Cneord so-lers, *Ben.* ^mCneow-magas relations, v. mæg. -sib; g. -sibbe; f. relationship, a race, *Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 200, 13. -wærc knee-pain; genum dolor, *Som.* -wyrste geniculi, *Ben.* *Lye.* CNIF, ^mes; m. a

¹ knife. Cniht-wesende being a boy, a boy; puer, *Beo. K.* 1065. Cnio-holen tongue-laurel, *Som. v. cneow-holen.* Cnisan to cut down, *id. v. cny-san.* Cnittan to knit, *id. v. cnytan.* * Cnobbers - burh *Burgcastle.* Cnosel; *g. cnosles; m. a race, family, Cd. 50, Th. p. 64, 12: 83, Th. p. 104, 4.* Cnyht a boy, *Som. v. cniht.* Cnysian; *p. ede; pp. od: Cnyssan, þu cnysest, he cnyseð, we cnyssað; part. cnyssende; p. cnyssede; pp. gecnyssed to beat, strike, etc.*

^m Cocer-panne, an; *f. a cook's pan, a frying-pan; frixurium, Ps. Th. 101, 3.* Cocor * a sword-scabbar, *etc. CODD, *es; m. a bag, etc.* *CoFA, an; *m. a COVE, cave, room, ark, Cd. 72, Th. p. 88, 13.* COL, *es; *n. COAL, etc. Coll coal, R. 30, v. COL. *Collenferhð, es; m. lofty-minded? Th. An: audax animo, Beo. gl. Colloncrong, colloncrog, colloncroh water-lily, milfoil, yarrow or nose-bleed; nymphaea, achillea, Som. Lye, Mone A. 394: 461. Colmase *the colemouse?; parus [Lin. parus cœruleus] Mone A. 39. Cól-nes, se; *f. COOLNESS; refrigerium, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Coltgræig caballipodia, i. e. ungula caballi, R. 44, Lye.**

ⁿ *Comp-werod, es; *n. men in camp, an army, Ben. v. camp-wered. Comp-wig, es; n. strife of battle, Th. An. Contware, -dl. *Contwara burh; g. -burge; f. Canterbury, Bd. 5, 8, Sm. p. 621, 26, v. Spl. Cantwara burh. Copan compilare; copade and stæl compilabat, Cot. 53, Lye. Copp, *es; *m. a cup, etc. Cops, *es; m. a fetter, v. cosp. Corf Corfcastle, Th. An. Corgefelig gratiosus, Ben. CORN, es; n. CORN, etc. °Corcið incrementum, Somn. 247, Lye, v. cið. Corntroh capistorium, R. 3, Lye. Corn-weal, *Cornweala-mægð Cornwall. Corðer, *es; *n. a company, etc. Corung, e; f. questus Hymn, Lye. Cost costmary; costum, herba Mariæ, Som. Costad tempted, id. v. costian. Costigan to tempt, Cd. 137, Th. p. 172, 18, v. costian. Cota, -dl. *COTE, cyte, cete, an; f. a COT, den, etc. *Coð, e; f. a disease, malady, plague; morbus, Som. Th. An. PCouuel, or cowel a basket, Som. v. cawl.***

^p Cradel, cradol, es; *m. a CRADLE, etc. Cradol-cild a cradle-child, an infant, Lup. 5, 14.*

Cræc a chariot, *Som. v. cræt. Cræd, cræð, es; m. a crowing; crocitus, Gm. II. 233, 42. °CRÆT, es; n; pl. cratu; g. crata, a CART, etc. Crahetan crocitare, Ben. Cranc weak; debilis, Gm. I. 732, 37. Crang died, v. Spl. cringan. Crano-hafoc a crane-hawk; qui gruem mordet, Gm. I. 496, 18. Crata of wagons; cratu wagons, pl. of cræt. *Crawe, an; *f. a crow, etc. Crecarice, es; n. dominion of the Greeks, Greece, Th. An. v. Grec-land. °Creopend, es; m. a creeping thing, a reptile, id. Cressa, an; m. cress; nasturtium, v. cærse. Crib; g. cribbe; f. a crib, stall; præsepe, v. cryb. *Cringan; p. cráng, we crungon to die, Cd. 167, Th. p. 208, 11: Beo. K. 1264. *Cristen, es; m: or Cristena, an; m. a Christian, etc. CROC, crocc, es; m. a pot: croccas pots with feet; citropedes, i. e. super quatuor pedes, Cot. 209, Lye. Crod a cross; crux. Crod-wurði-end a cross-worshipper, Mone B. 13. Croft, es; m. a croft, etc. Crow ballationes, Cot. 23, Lye. *Cruc, e; f? a crook, crutch. Crucet-hus crucet-house, a box used for punishment: Crucethus, þæt is an ceste þæt was scort and nareu, and undep crucetum, id est, cista, quæ erat brevis et angusta, et depressa, Chr. 1137, Ing. p. 366, 21. Crúd, es; n. a herb; herba, Gm. III. 371, 30. *Crume, an; f. [Plat. kröme f: Dut. kruim f: Ger. krume f: Dan. krumme c.] a crumb, etc. °Cryb, be; f. a crib, stall, Som. v. Spl. crib. Crymbing, l. 1, dl- e; f.**

^q Cú-cealf a cow-calf, *Som. *Cu-cen, cucon, cucun, cucu alive, etc. *Culfre, culefre, culufre, an; f. a dove. *Wud-culfre a wood-pigeon. °Culter, cultor, cultur, es; m. a coulter, etc. Cumbel, cumbol, cumbul, es; n. a banner, standard, Th. An. Cumble a wound; vulnus, Som. Cumbor, es; n. a standard; signum, Beo. K. 2037, v. Spl. cumbel. Cumbra-land, Cumer-land, es; m. [Dun. Cumbreland: Hunt. Hovd. Brom. Cumberland, land a land, comba of valleys] CUMBERLAND, Chr. 945, Ing. p. 147, 25: 1000, Ing. p. 173, 17. Cumena of guests, g. pl. of cuma. Cumen-hus a house for comers, an inn, R. 58, v. v. cuma. °Cunnan, l. 6, Moes, *kunnan. Cunned crafty;*

callidus, *Ben. v. cunnian.* Cunt-heare earth-smoke, or fumatory; fumaria, *Som. Curon chose, Cd. 155, Th. p. 193, 9, v. cure, from ceosan. Cur-san to torment, punish; plectere, Som. Ben.*

^r *Cwalu, e; *f. death, Cd. 184, Th. p. 229, 30, etc. °Cwatbricg, e; f. etc. l. 4, *Æt Cwatbricge be Sæfern, at Cambridge on the Severn, Chr. 896, Ing. 121, 6. Cwealan, -dl. *Cwealde killed, p. of cwellan. Cwealm-bealo m. mortal bale; noxia mortalis, Beo. K. 3876. -dreor, es; m. slaughter gore, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 22. -þrea deadly penalty; fatalis ultio, id. 116, Th. p. 151, 12. Cweccan; p. cwehte, hi cwehton; pp. cweht to brandish, vibrate, shake, QUAKE; vibrare. Se deofol cwecð his sweord, Ps. Th. 7, 12. Cwecðond aurippus, Cot. 21, Ben. Lye. *Cwélan; p. cwæl, we cwælon; pp. cwélen to be killed; necari, Gm. I. 897, 39, v. cwellan. Cwelca, an; m. colocynthis, Cot. 34, Ben. Lye. *Cwelian; p. ede; pp. ed to kill; necare, Gm. I. 903, 25. Cwelmes-wyrhta, an; m. a man-slayer, Som. Cwelmyd mortificatus, Prov. 19, Lye. *Cweming, cwe-mung, e; f. a pleasing.*

^s Cwemre complacitor, Ben. Lye. CWEN, e; *f. a QUEEN, woman; put before nouns to denote the gender, as cwen-fugol a hen bird, etc. Cwenas, a; m. pl. the inhabitants of Cwenland, the Vandals; Vandali, Ors. 1, 1. Cwene, an; f. a common woman, a harlot; meretrix, Lup. 1, 11: Hick. Thes. II. p. 102, 26. Cwenlic queenlike; reginalis, Beo. K. 3877. Cweðol talkative, jesting; dicax, Gm. II. 118, 8: Beo. gl. Cwic, l. 6, cwic *well, l. 8, *Cwic-ælmesse. Cwic-æht living property, or cattle. -lifi-gende living, Cd. 65, Th. 79, 14. *Cwichelmes-hlæw, es; m. CUCKAMSLEY, etc. °Cwic-suslem sulphureous, fiery, Th. An. Cwild slaughter, Chr. 897, Ing. p. 121, 29, v. cwyld. Cwið, es; m. a saying; dictum, Gm. III. 481, 36, v. cwide. Cwið, l. 1, Moes. *cwithus uterus. Cworpen crapulatus, Ben. Cwyc living, L. Alf. pol. W. p. 37, 24, v. cwic. °CWYLD, cwild, cweld, e; f. slaughter, etc. Cwyld-bærlice death-bearing, deadly; pestifere, Ben. Cwyrn, cwe-orn, *e; f. a mill, etc.*

Cycene, *an; f. a kitchen. *Cyf, e; f. a tun, vessel, etc. *Cyfes, ceafes, cefes, e; f. a concubine. Cyfes-boren base-born, ^b Th. An. ^bCyglīng, cyðling, es; m. a relation. Cyld cold, v. cyle. *Cyle, es; m. cold, chill. Cylfer-lamb a female lamb, Som. v. cilfer-lamb. *Cylle, es; m. a leather bottle or bag; uter? Th. An. Cylu guttatus, Ben. CYME, *es; m. a coming. Cymed herbæ genus ad tussim valens, chamedris, L. M. 1, 15, 16, Som. Cym-lic advantageous, COMELY; commodus, Beo. K. 76. CYN, *e; f. the CHIN. CYN; g. cynnes, *n. lineage, etc. *Cynde natural, kind, Cd. 132, Th. p. 167, 26. Cyne by nature, ^c Cd. 83, Th. p. 104, 16. *Cyne-dómas the office or dignity of magistrates; fasces, sceptum, Cot. 84, Som. Lye. Cynehel-mode crowned; coronatus, Som. Cynende, adj. yawning, gaping; hiulus, Cot. 401, Lye, v. Spl. cinean. *Cyneróf royal, noble, renowned, Th. An. Cyne-þrym, mes; m. a kingly host, Cd. 209, Th. p. 260, 8. Cyng-bán, cin-bán chin-bone, jaw-bone, Th. An. *Cyn-ges-tun, ^d Cynīnges-tun, es; m. the king's town, Kingston. Cynīnges wyrt king's-wort, marjoram? sampsychum, Dodonæus, p. 270: Lin. origanum vulgare, Mone, A. 529. Cynīng-gierela a diadem; tænia regalis, Som. *Cynīng-rice, es; n. a kingdom. Cyn-nestre a mother, Som. v. cæn-nestre. Cyn-recenne? a genealogy, pedigree; genealogia, id. v. cynryn. Cyo a species of crow, Mone A. 30, v. ceo. Cypeleac cippus, Cot. 55, Ben. Lye. Cype-mannariht the law of merchandise, Cot. 103, Som. Lye. *Cyp-panham, es; m. CHIPPENHAM, etc. Cypsed compeditus, Ben. Cyp-þīng merchandise, Som. v. cype-þīng. Cyr a time, Th. An. v. cer. *Cyrce, an; f. a church, v. cyrice. *Cyre, es; m. will, choice. Cyrece, an; f. a church, Beo. gl. Cyrece-weard, es; m. a church-ward, sacristan, Th. An. Cyre-að, es; m. the oath sworn by the witnesses, proposed by the plaintiff, and chosen by the defendant; electum juramentum, quod quis, cum aliquot conjuratoribus a majore numero selectis, præstabat, L. Athel. 9, W. p. 58, 12. Cyren new wine, Cot. 62, v. awilled. *Cyric a church, dl-

*Cyric-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. CHIRBURY, etc. Cyre-wiððe a crown, garland; corona, sertum, Som. Cyrfel, i. e. litel stigul, paxillus, R. 29, Lye. Cyric a church, -dl. v. cyrice. Ciric-bóc a church-book, Ben. Cyric-bot, e; f. a repairing of a church, Som. -bryce a church breaking. Cyrice, cyrece, cyrce, cirice, circe, an; f. [Plat. kark, karke f: Dut. kerk f: Frs. tzierk f: Ger. kirche f: Old Ger. chirihha, chirichu, chilihha f: Suab. Swiss kilche f: Dan. kirke c: Swed. kyrka f: Icl. kyrkia f: Scot. kirk. Schmitthener thinks that the Old Ger. chirihha is from the old word cheran, Ger. kehren reverti, diverti] a CHURCH, temple; ecclesia, etc. He fif winter þa cyricean heold, Bd. 2, 7, Sm. p. 509, 35, 5, 9, 11, 38: p. 510, 3. Þære cyricean of the church, Bd. pref. Sm. p. 472, 29. Biscop þære Romaniscan cyrican, Bd. 1, 4, Sm. p. 475, 29. Cyric-hád ordo ecclesiasticus, L. Athel. Lye. -magung, -mangung ecclesiæ negotium, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 108, 23. -sang a church hymn or psalm, Bd. 5, 20. -sangere a church singer, id. 5, 20. -socn church protection, sanctuary, L. In. 5. -tun church-yard. -wædas church vestments, Som. Cyrlīc the herb mercury, Mone A. 418, v. cedelic. *Cyrn, es; m. a cry, scream, Th. An. Cyrnel, *es; n. a kernel, etc. Cyrpsian to crisp, or curl, Ben. v. cirpsian. Cyrtelice subtiliter, id. ^f Cyrtlenæcan venustare, R. 99, Lye. Cyrtlenic festivus, Lye. Cyruel granum, Ben. Cyselstan calculus, R. 11, v. cisilstan. Cyser-æppel a kind of dried fig, Lye, v. ciser-æppel. Cysil-stan calculus, glareæ, Ben. v. cysel-stan. Cyss, es; m. a kiss; osculum, Beo. gl. v. cos. Cys-sticce cheese; caseus, Som. Cystel a chesnut. Cystenbeam a chesnut-tree; castanea, v. cystbeam. Cys; adj. [Frs. tziis] pure, clean; purus, mundus, v. cys-wuce, cis. Cys-gerun [gerunnen run together, coagulated, hence our runnet] cheese, Th. An. Cyst, e; f. choice, excellence, etc. Cystlice bountifully; munifice, largiter, Ben. Lye. Cystum; adv. with excellence, excellently; egregiè, Beo. K. 1727. *Cys-wuce, an; f. cleansing-week, the first week in Lent, Mt. 5, 42, Rubric.

*Cyte, an; f. a cot, v. Spl. cite. Cytel, cetel, *es; m. a kettle, etc. *Cyð, gecyð, ðe; f. knowledge, a native country, etc. ^s *Cyðere, es; m. a witness, martyr, etc. *Cyððe, gecyððe of knowledge, v. cyð. Cyðung, e; f. consideration; ruminatio, Ben. cywung, ceowung.

D.

^b Dæd-beta a deed amender, a penitent, Gm. II. 452, 1. -céne deed keen, bold; audax, Beo. K. 3288. -hata, an; m. *a hater of valour, id. 547. -hwæt, se dæd-hwata, g. -hwates deed quick or active, bold; fortis, Cd. 191, Th. p. 238, 12. ^l -weorc a deed-work, a great work, a feat; facinus, Cd. 170, Th. p. 214, 27. Dæft convenient, mild; accommodus, mitis, Ben. Dæftlice conveniently, fitly; commode, opportune, Som. *Dæg; g. dæges; d. dæge; pl. nom. ac. dagas; g. daga; d. dagum, m. a DAY, etc. Dæg-dæd a day deed, Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 18. Dæge a ship, sign; pistris, Ben: Cot. 173, Lye. *Dæges eage, an; n. a day's eye, a daisy. Dæg-feorm food for a day; unius diei firma, Ethel. Test. Lye. -hræfen; g. -hræfnes m. a day raven, Beo. K. 4998. -hwil, e; f. day's space, life, id. 5448. -leohta he who is the light of day, Cd. 216, Th. p. 275, 3. Dægmete a safron-coloured stone; agapis, Som: Cot. 15, Lye. Dæg-red, *es; n. early dawn, etc. -red-sang a morning song, mattins, Som. -rim, *es; m. *the morning; auro-ra, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 1. *Dægsan-stan, es; m. DAUSTON. Dægscade by day, or in the day-time; interdiu, L. M. 1, 63, Som. Dæg-sceald, es; m. a day shield, a cloud; umbraculum, Cd. 146, Th. p. 182, 22. -tid, e; f. day-time, Cd. 80, Th. p. 100, 4. -wæccan exuviæ diurnæ, R. 7, Lye. -weard es; m. a day ward, sentinel, Elf. gl. p. 56. -wine daily expenses; expensæ diurnæ, Som. Cot. 73, Lye. -wist, e; f. a daily repast, Th. An. -woma, an; m. a day spot, a cloud, Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 26. Dæl, l. 3. dl- 2. A portion, etc. - - - to verbum: l. 14, ^j *Som. dæl. ^j Dæl-æx, e; f. a large axe for cleaving wood; dolabra, id. Dælf a digging, Th. An. v. Spl. delf. Dæl-mælum in parts, piecemeal, Elf. gr. 38, v. mæl. *nimend, -neomend, es; m. *a partaker,

a participle; participium, etc.
 -nimendlic participial, *Som.*
 -nimegce a partaking, *id.*
 Dælydnes, se; f. a division;
 partitio, *id.* v. dæling. Dæn-
 bære woody vales, *id.* v. den-
 bæra. Dæne-land a land of
 valleys; convallis, *Lps.* 59, 6,
Lye. Dæn-marc, e; f. Dæn-
 merce, an; f. DENMARK—To
 Dæn-marce, *Chr.* 1070, *Ing.* p.
 275, 25. To Dæn-mercan,
Chr. 1070, *Ing.* p. 276, 10:
 1075, *Ing.* p. 283, 2, v. *Spl.* Den-
 marce. Dæn-ware, -waras;
 g. a.; pl. m. inhabitants of val-
 leys; valicolæ, *Som.* Dærian
 to injure, *Lye.* v. derian.
 Dærstende fermenting, *Ben.*
 Dæð death, *Th. An.* v. deað.
 Dæðberende mortal, v. deað-
 bære. Dag what is spread,
Som. v. daag. Daga, dagas,
 dagum of days, days, to days,
 k pl. g. ac. d. of dæg. k Dalas
 parts, *Cd.* 16, *Th.* p. 20, 8, v.
 dæl. Dalo, e; f. a den; ca-
 verna, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 21.
 Danegeld Danegelt, Danish
 tribute, *Som.* Dar, e; f. de-
 struction, injury, *Th. An.* v.
 daru. Darað, dareð, daroð,
 * es; m. a dart, etc.
 Dead-boren dead-born, *Herb.* 63, 2.
 Deadsynig guilty; reus, *C.*
Mt. 5, 21. Deagelian to hide,
Beo. gl. v. diglian. Deagged,
 deag-wyrmed troubled with the
 gout; podagricus, *R.* 77, *Lye.*
 Deag-telg ostrum, *Cot.* 146.
 Deapung, e; f. a dipping;
 immersio, *Som.* l Dearc dark,
Th. An. v. deorc. Dearn hid-
 den, *Beo. gl.* dyrn. Dearo
 loss; damnum, *Som.* v. da-
 ru. Deað-bana a murderer.
 -beám, es; m. death-tree, tree
 of death, *Cd.* 30, *Th.* p. 40, 13.
 -bed, des; n. a death-bed,
Beo. K. 5798. -betæcan morti
 tradere, *Mod. Confit. Lye.*
 -cwealm [cwealm destruction]
 death, slaughter, *Beo. K.* 3338.
 -cwylmmend mortificatus, *Lps.*
 78, 2, *Lye.* -dæg, es; m.
 death day, day of death, *Beo. K.*
 372. -den, nes; n. death's
 den, *Cod. Ex.* 12b. -drep
 death-swoon, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p.
 209, 6. Deaðes-witegung,
 -witgung, e; f. a prophesying
 or divination by raising the
 spirits of the dead; necroman-
 tia, *Som.* Deað-fæg death
 colour, discoloured by death;
 morte discolor, *Beo. K.* 1693.
 -rægl death-cloth, pall. -reaf
 death-garment, or spoil, pillage,
Cot. 77; *Som.* -scua, an; m.
 shade of death, death, *Beo. K.*
 318. *-stede, es; m. a death
 place, *Cd.* 171, *Th.* p. 216, 2.

-sweltan to suffer death, to die;
 mortem pati, *Som.* -werig
 death-weary, *Beo. K.* 4245.
 -wic, es; n. death residence,
 sepulchre, *id.* 2551. *-wyrð,
 e; f. destiny, *Cot.* 89, *Lye.*
 DEAW, es; m. DEW, etc.
 m Ded-bot penitence, *Som.* v.
 dæd-bot. Defenisc of Devon-
 shire; Defonius, *id.* Dehter
 daughter, *id.* v. dohtor. Deir-
 ra-wald, Deira-wudu the wood
 of Deira, now Beverley; Deir-
 rorum silva, vel saltus, *id.*
 Delf, es; n. a delving, digging,
Th. An. Delfin a dolphin,
Mone A. 275. Delfing a
 DELVING, digging, v. bedelfan.
 Demend, es; m. a judge;
 judex, *Beo. K.* 360. Demere,
 es; m. *id.* *Som.* Demm loss,
Ors. 2, 4, *Bar.* p. 67, 11.
 Den for, denu a valley, *Th. An.*
 Den-bæra places yielding mast
 for fattening hogs; valles ne-
 morosæ et glandiferæ porcis
 pascendis et saginandis ido-
 neæ, *Som.* n Dene * es; m.
 a valley, plain: wið þone dene,
Gen. 13, 18. Dene of a valley,
 g. d. ac. of denu. Dene-
 mearc, e; f. Denmark, *Chr.*
 1004, *Ing.* p. 178, 25: 1035,
Ing. p. 207, 18. Deng, On
 dengum in novalibus, *Prov.* 13.
 Den-marce, -mearce, an; f.
 Of Den-marcan, *Chr.* 1070,
Ing. p. 273, 11: 1119, *Ing.* p.
 340, 30. To Den-mearcan,
Chr. 1075, *Ing.* p. 280, 30:
 1084, *Ing.* p. 288, 11: 1087,
Ing. p. 296, 33. Denn, es;
 n. a den; cubile, *Beo. gl.* v.
 denu. Densc Danish, *Th.*
An. v. Denisc. Deofan; p.
 deaf, we dufon; pp. dofen
 to sink; mergere, *Gm.* I. 897,
 5, v. gedufian. Deofe per-
 fectus, *Ben.* Deofol-scinna
 devils; dæmonia, *Som.* Deóg,
 e; f. dye; tinctura, *Beo. K.*
 1693. Deógol secret, *id.* 547,
 v. *Spl.* dygel. Deohle secret,
Som. v. deahla. Deope deep-
 ly; profunde, *Cd.* 130, *Th.* p.
 o 165, 15, v. deoplice. * o Deo-
 ra-mægð, Dera-mægð the
 province of Deira. Deorby-
 scir, e; f. Derbyshire, *Chr.*
 1065, *Ing.* p. 253, 13. Deorc-
 græg dark grey; furvus, *Som.*
 Deor-cyn, es; n. a kind of
 beast, *Th. An.* -fald, -tun
 a deer fold, a park; cervorum
 hortus, *Som.* -hege a DEER-
 HEY, a hedge against deer, or
 wild beast; sepimentum, *Som.*
Lye. Deorling, * es; m. a
 p darling, etc. * p Deorwurðe,
 deorwyrðe, diorwurðe, es; m.
 n. f. re precious, etc. Dere
 damage, *Som.* v. daru. Der-

fan to labour, *Lye.* v. deorfan.
 Dest doest, v. don.
 q Dic, * es; m. a DIKE, etc. q Di-
 ende lactantes, *R. Mt.* 21, 16,
Lye. Digel; g. digele, digle;
 f. a secret, *Th. An.* Digellice
 secretly, *Th. An.* v. digelice.
 Digel-writere, es; m. a secret
 writer, secretary, *Som.* Dig-
 neras folles, *Cot.* 93, *Lye.*
 DIHT, * e; f. a disposing.
 r Dile-sealf, e; f. dill-salve;
 medicamentum ex anetho
 confectum, *Cot.* 208, *Lye.*
 DIM; g. m. n. dimmes; f.
 dimre; dimgende; g. m. n.
 es; f. re, DIM, obscure, *Som.*
 Dim-hof a dark house, a cave,
 den, *Elf gr.* 13, *id.* Dimme
 dimly, *Th. An.* Dincg dung;
 fimus; also, fallow land; no-
 vale, *Som.* Dingiung, e; f.
 dunging; stercoratio, *Ben.*
 Dinig dung, *Ben.* v. dincg.
 Dinor a penny, denarius, *Som.*
 Dinung, e; f. a dinning, ting-
 ling; tinnitus, *Lye.* Diobul
 the devil, *Som.* v. deofol. Dio-
 gol secret, *Lye.* v. digle. Diolu
 secrets, *Som.* v. diohlu. Dior-
 wurðe precious, v. *Spl.* deor-
 wurðe. Dippan to dip, *Ex.*
 12, 22: *Ps.* 67, 25, v. dyppan.
 Dirian to hurt, *Som.* v. derian,
 Dirling a darling, *id.* v. deor-
 ling. Dirn-licgend, es; m. a
 secret-lier, an adulterer, *id.* v.
 dyrn, etc. Dirodin, scarlet-
 dye, *Lye.* v. derodin. Dirste-
 lice boldly, *Som.* v. dyrstig.
 Disgung, e; f. dotage, madness;
 deliratio, *id.* Disig foolish,
id. v. dysi.
 Dobgende decrepit, very old; de-
 s crepitus, *Som.* * Dolg, dolh,
 es; m. a wound, l. 4, * Dolg-
 bot. Dolg-drenc, a wound
 drink, *Som.* Dol-gilp, es; m.
 foolish boasting, vain-glory, *Beo.*
K. 1012. Dolg-sealf wound
 salve, *Som.* Dolh-wund * a
 sword or dagger wound, *Th.*
An. Dollic foolish; stultus,
Beo. K. 5288. Dollice fool-
 ishly, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 19, 22.
 t * Dolscipe folly. t Dóm-eadig
 blessed with power, *Cd.* 63,
Th. p. 75, 29. Dómern, * es;
 n. a judgment-place, etc.
 Domige, etc. -dl. * Domian
 ic domige; p. ode; pp. od.
 v. a. to give judgment, to exalt,
 glorify; gloriam tribuere, ex-
 tollere; *Cd.* 192, *Th.* p. 241, 4:
 192, *Th.* p. 239, 17. Dóm-
 léas powerless, dishonourable,
id. 218, *Th.* p. 279, 13. -lice
 powerfully, effectually, bounti-
 fully, *Jdth.* p. 26, 10. Don a
 little fallow-deer; damula, *Cot.*
 68, *Lye.* Donlica practicus
Cot. 149, *id.* Doom questio,

R. Jn. 3, 25, *id.* v. *dóm.*
Doonde *laturi*, *Cot.* 197, *id.*
Dora of doors, from *doru*, v.
" *duru*. " *Dorlæcan* a sort of
locusts; *attaci*, *Som.* *Doð*
does, v. *dón.*

Dracan gypsum, *Cot.* 97, *Lye.*
Dracan-blód dragon's blood;
sanguis draconis, *cinnabaris*,
id. 210, *id.* *Dræf* drove, *p.* of
drifan, v. *Spl.* *Draf*, *e; *f.* a
DROVE; *company, assembly,
etc. *Draged vectus*; *dragende*
vehens, *Ben.* " *Dreám*-heal-
den, es; *m.* a pleasure-keeper,
Beo. K. 2455. * *Dreacan*; *p.*
drehte [*dreahte*, *Gm.* I. 905,
6] *pp.* *dreht* to vex, *Th. An.*
Drefe; *g. m. n.* es; *f. re*; *adj.*
muddy; *turbidus*, *Gm.* I. 735,
4. *Drefliende* and *saftriende*
rheumaticus, *R.* 77, *Lye.*
Dregende drying, *Som.* v. *dri-*
gan. *Drehte* vexed, *p.* of
dreacan v. *Spl.* *Drenc* *es;
m. a drink, drench, *Beo. gl.* v.
drinc. *Drenigean* to drain,
Ben. v. *drehnigean.* *Dreog*
modesty, *Ben.* v. *gedreog.*
* *Dreor*, es; *m.* blood, etc.
" *Dreor-fah* blood-stained, *Beo.*
K. 964. *Dreorig* *bloody,
id. 2833. *Dreorig-mód* sad
of mind, *Cd.* 134, *Th. p.* 169,
24. *Dreoriglice* sadly; *mæste*,
Th. An. *Dreorilice* *drea-*
rily, mournfully, *id.* *Dre-*
pan; *p.* *dræp*, we *dræpon*;
pp. *drepen* to strike; *ferire*,
Gm. 897, 23: *Beo. K.* 3487.
Drepe, *es; *m.* *a blow, *slay-*
ing, etc. * *Dri*; *g. m. n.*
drigis; *f.* *drigre*, *drire*, *adj.*
DRY; *aridus*, *Jos.* 3, 17, etc.
Drias soothsayers, *Prov.* 23,
Som. v. *dreas.* *Drias* a pas-
ture; *ager pascuus*; *deaw*
drias dew of the field; *ros*
agri, *Lye*: *Mr. Thorpe* reads
deaw-dripas dew-drops, *Cd.*
188, *Th. p.* 233, 17. *Drien-*
cen-georn a drunkard; *vinol-*
entus, *Som.* *Drifan*; *p.* *dræf*,
þu *drife* to drive, *Th. An.*:
Beo. gl. v. *n. pelli*; v. *a. pel-*
lere. *Driht*, *dryht*, e; *f.* a
company, a band of soldiers,
* *Beo. K.* 236. * *Drihten*-weard
guardian-lord, *Cd.* 201, *Th. p.*
249, 24. *Driht-mon* a regu-
lator of a wedding, *Som.* v.
driht-guma. *Drihtscipe*, es;
m. dominion, lordship, *Cd.* 24,
Th. p. 31, 14: *Beo. K.* 2939.
Driht-sele, *dryht-sele* a royal
hall, a hall, *Beo. K.* 964: 1527.
Driht-wurðe a theologian, *Som.*
Drinc, *drenc*, *es; *m.* drink,
etc. *Drinc-lean* *præmia bi-*
bendi honoraria, *L. Cnut. pol.*
78, *Som.* * *-fæt*, es; *n.* a
drinking vessel, *Beo. K.* 4606.

-laf, -lagu drink-law; *assisa*
potus, *Som.* *Drof-denn* a den,
or valley where droves of cattle
feed; *armentorum cubile*, *id.*
-man a drove-man, cattle keep-
er, *id.* " *Drohtað*, e; *f.* a so-
journ, conversation, *Cd.* 86, *Th.*
p. 109, 6: *Beo. gl.* *Drohtian*,
drohtnian to live, pass (time),
Th. An. *versare*, *Beo. gl.* *Dro-*
petan to drop; *stillare*, *Gm.*
II. 218, 26, v. *dropian*, *drop-*
petan. *Droppah stronius*, *Cot.*
174. *Dropsag sturnus*, *Ben.*
Dror gore, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* *dreor.*
* *Drosen*, *drosn*, e; *f.* *fæces*,
Beo. gl. *Druncen-læt lentus*,
Cot. 124, *Lye.* *Druncenscipe*,
es; *m.* drunkenness; *ebrietas*,
Som. *Druncenwall* man *ebri-*
us, *Past.* 17, 8, *Lye.* *Drusian*,
p. ade; *pp.* *od.* to subside, *set-*
tle; *sedare*, *Beo. K.* 3260.
" *Dryht*-bearn, es; *n.* a noble
child, *id.* 4065. *Dryhtenlic*
dominical, lordly, *Th. An.* v.
drihtenlic. *Dryhtere*, es; *m.*
a lord; *dominus*, *Som.* *Dryht-*
maðm, es; *m.* a lordly trea-
sure, *Beo. K.* 5681. -*wyrda*,
an; *m.* one speaking in the
name of the Lord, a divine,
Som. *Dryming* a whispering,
susurrus, *id.* *Drync-werig*
drink weary; *temulentus*, *id.*
v. *drinc-werig.* *Drypa* a
drop, *id.* v. *dropa.* *Dryr*, es;
m. blood, *Cod. Ex.* 56a, v. *Spl.*
dreor. *Dryrines*, se; *f.* sad-
ness, sorrowfulness; *tristitia*,
Mone C. 40.

Dufed sunk; *mersus*, *Ben.* v. *dufian.*

" *Duguðum* with prosperity,
prosperously, *Cd.* 86, *Th. p.*
107, 33, v. *dugeð.* *Dulh-*
rune pellitory of the wall, *Som.*
v. *dolh-rune.* *Dumle ono-*
crotalus, *Cot.* 23, *Ben.* *Dun-*
cor dark; *obscurus*, *Gm.* II.
141, 34, v. *deorc.* *Dúne*
down, *Th. An.* " *Dún*-scræf,
es; *n.* a mountain cavern, *Cod.*
Ex. 56: *Beo. gl.* *Duolma* a
chaos, *Som.* v. *dwolma.* *Dure-*
leás doorless, *Th. An.* *Dure-*
ras valvæ, *Cot.* 183, *Lye.*
Dust-drenc dust or powder-
drink, a powder mixed with
liquid, and taken against the
jaundice, *L. M.* 3, 12, *Som.*
Duðhama, *Duðhamor* *papy-*
rus, *R.* 43, *Lye.*

* *Dwæs*; *g. m. n.* *dwæses*; *f.*
dwæsre dull, etc. *Dwelan*
to deceive; *decipere*, *Beo. K.*
3468. *Dweomere* a juggler,
" *Som.* v. *gedwymer.* " *Dweorg*,
dweorh, *es; *m.* a dwarf.
Dweorge-dwosle pennyroyal,
pudding-grass; *pulegium*,
Herb. 49, *Lye.* *Dwis* stupid,
Som. v. *dwæs.* *Dwosle* *pule-*

gium, *Ben.* *Dwyld* sin, *Th.*
An. v. *Spl.* *ge-dwild.* *Dwyrge-*
dwosle pudding-grass, *Elf. gl.*
16, *Lye*, v. *Spl.* *dweorge-*
dwosle.

* *Dyderung*, e; *f.* a transfigura-
tion, phantom, delusion; *trans-*
figuratio, *illusio*, *Som.* v. *dy-*
drung. *Dydest* *didst*, *p.* of
dón. *Dydring*, es; *m.* [*Plat.*
dojer, *döl*, *m.*: *Dut.* *dojer*,
doojer, *door*, *doir*: *Kil.* *doder*,
m.: *Ger.* *dotter m.* in *Upper*
Ger. *totter*, *toter*; *Old Ger.*
tutiro, *tuturo*, *dodero*] a *yolk*;
ovi vitellus:—*Dydring æges*
a *yolk* of an egg, *L. M.* 1, 38:
Gm. III. 363, 28. *Dygel*
hidden; *secretus*, *Beo. K.* 2714,
v. *Spl.* *deogol.* *Dygle* deeply,
Cd. 178, *Th. p.* 224, 2, v. *digle.*
Dyglice secretly, *Som.* v. *dige-*
lice. *Dygyl* hidden, *id.* v.
digle. *Dygylnes* *secresy*, *id.*
v. *digelnes.* *Dyhle* hid, *co-*
vered, *id.* v. *digle.* *Dyhtnere*
a steward, *id.* v. *dihtnere.*
Dyle a dill, *id.* v. *Spl.* *dile.*
Dylste, an; *f.* matter, corrup-
tion; *tabum*, *sanies*, *L. M.* 2,
29: 1, 31, *Som.* *Dylstihte*
purulent, *mattery*; *suppurati*,
saniosi, *L. M.* 1, 29, *Som.*
Dym dim, *id.* v. *dim.* *Dyncge*
novale, *H.* *Dyne* *thunder,
Cd. 222, *Th. p.* 289, 7, 27.
Dyneras folles, *R.* 106, *Lye.*
Dynian; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *od.* to
make a din, to rush; *strepere*,
irruere: *dynede*, *Jdth.* 10, *Th.*
An. p. 131, 45: *Chr.* 938, and
Wharton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry
by Price, vol. I. *p.* xci. note.
* *Feld* denode *secga swate*
the field rushed with warriors'
blood; *Athelstan's Victory*, *Ing.*
p. 142, 5. " *DYR*, *deor*, *dior*
dear, precious, *Th. An.* *Dyra-*
wudu *Deirorum sylva*, *Bd.* 5, 2.
Dyre; *adv.* *dearly*; *care*, *Beo.*
K. 4606. *Dyrn* -*hæmend*,
-licgend, es: *m.* an adulte-
rer, fornicator; *adulter*, *Som.*
Dyrste, for *durste*, *dorste* *durst*,
p. of dear. *Dyrsting*-panne,
an; *f.* a frying-pan; *sartago*,
Ben. *Dyrstlete* bold, daring;
audax, *Som.* *Dyrwyrðe* pre-
cious, v. *Spl.* *deorwurðe.*
Dysig foolish, *Th. An.* v. *disi.*
" *Dyst* dust, *id.* v. *dust.* *Dyð-*
homar, *dyðhomer* a shoot,
scion, cutting; *malleolus*, *id.*
E.

" *Eacan*; *p.* *eoc*; *pp.* *eacen* to
eke, etc. *Gm.* I. 896, 4, v.
ecan. *Eacen* increased, quick-
ened, *Cd.* 132, *Th. p.* 167, 15:
gifted, *honoured*, *Beo. K.* 394:
Cd. 179, *Th. p.* 224, 24, v.
eacan. *Eacne* conceived, *Cd.*
123, *Th. p.* 157, 14, v. *eacnian.*

Eadan; *p.* eod; *pp.* eaden to give, grant, ordain; concedere quasi in possessionem, gignere: swa him eaden wæs as was ordained for them, *Bt. F. p.* 139, 18. *Ead-hreðig exulting in prosperity, or success, *Th. An.* *Eades-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* Eddesbury, etc. *Eadiglic happy, etc. Eadiglice happily; feliciter, beaté, *Beo. K.* 199. Ead-medlice humbly, *Th. An.* Ead-modian dignari, *Gm. II.* 585, 22. Eadmodlice humble, respectful; humilis, *Som.* Eadmundes-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* St. Edmundsbury, *Chr.* 1047. Eadnys, *se*; *f.* [ead a possession] happiness; felicitas, *Hick. I. p.* 135, 8. *Eadulfes-næss, *es*; *m.* Walton on the Nase. Eærfoðu tribulatio, *Lye.* ^h Eafer-fern oak-fern, wall-fern; radiolus, *Som.* Eafor-fern, eafer-fearn oak-fern, wall-fern, polypodium, *Som. Mone A.* 409: 471. Eagan - bregli an eye-brow; palpebra, *Som.* Eagan-breht a moment of time. *v.* eagan-bryhtm. Eagan-spind eye or cheek fat; adeps oculorum. *Eág-duru *e*; *f.* eag-þyrl, *es*; *n.* a window. Eag-ece eye-ach, *Som.* EAGE l. 4, *oculus. Eagen a of eyes, *v.* eage. Eages-prince the twinkling of an eye, *Som.* Eag-flea a spot in the eye: albugo, *id.* Eag-sealf eye-salve, *id.* Eag-seoung, eag-sioung a disease of the eye; glaucoma, *Som. Lye.* Eah an eye. Eah-mist eye mist, for the other compounds of eah *v.* eag, etc. Eah-ring pupilla, *H.* Eah-teoð eighth, *Th. An. v.* eahtoða. Eahte-teone eighteen, *Th. An.* Eahtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to observe, regard; observare, *Beo. K.* 2814. ⁱ Ealað-wyrt ale-wort, ale; cerevisia mustea, *Som.* Eald, yld; *m.* homines, *Beo. gl. v. Spl. yld.* Ealda, an; *m.* an old man, *Th. Apol.* Eald - awered worn, wasted, old; tritus, vetustus, *R. Ben.* 5. Ealddóm, *es*; *m.* old-age, *Th. An. v.* ealdóm. Ealde-láf, *e*; *f.* old inheritance, a sword, *Beo. K.* 1584. -uðwita, an; *m.* an historian; historicus, *Som. v. Spl.* eald - writere. Eald-fæder a father; pater, *Beo. K.* 743. -gesið, *es*; *m.* an old companion, *id.* 1700. -gestreon old treasure, *id.* 2761. -hettende, *es*; *m.* an old persecutor, *Th. An.* -metod old or great creator; creator, *Beo. K.* 1883. -mynster, OLD

MINSTER; vetus monasterium, opposed to, Niwe-mynster at Winchester, *Chr.* 1042. ^j *Ealdor-duguð a chief magistrate. -leás princeless, *Beo. K.* 30: lifeless, *id.* 3173. Eald-Seaxe the old Saxons, *v.* Eald-Seaxan. -spell, *es*; *n.* an old speech, or discourse, a tale, *fable, Bt.* 39, 4. ^k -writere, *es*; *m.* an old writer, an antiquarian, *Som.* Eale *of or with ale, *v.* Spl. ealu. Eale-gafol -gauel tribute, or excise of ale, *id.* Ealeþe-tun an alehouse; taberna, *Som.* Eal-gearo all prepared, *Beo. K.* 154. -godwebbe all goodweb, all silk, *Cot.* 96, *Som.* -gylden all gilded, *Beo. K.* 2216. *Ealh-stede, *es*; *m.* hall-stead, a palace, *Cd.* 208, *Th. p.* 258, 11, *v.* Spl. alh-stede. Eal-ifer jack in the hedge, ramsons; alliaria, *Som.* -iren all iron, tote ferreus, *Beo. K.* 4760. -lang all along, long, *id.* 3414. Eall - cyn every kind, *Som.* Ealle-offrung whole offering; holocaustum, *R.* 35, *Lye.* Ealles of all, totally, *Th. An.* Ealo, ealu; *g.* ealewes; *n.* ale, beer; cerevisia, *v.* aloð. Ealo-benc, *e*; *f.* an ale-bench, *Beo. K.* 2051: 5729. -gal an ale drunkard, *Cd.* 109, *Th. p.* 145, 15. Ea-lond, *es*; *n.* water-land, an island, *Beo. K.* 4662. Ealo-wæg, *e*; *f.* an ale-cup, *id.* 956: 985. Eal-rihte all right; penitus rectus, *R. Ben.* 72, *Lye.* Ealtæwe good, sound; bonus, integer, *Gm. I.* 248, 25. Ealþrotbolla ^l claustrum, *R.* 72, *Lye.* ^l Ealu-fæt an ale-vat; lacus, *Som.* *Ealteawe good, *v.* ealtæwe, *Spl. æltæwe.* *Ealu-clyfa, an; *m.* an alehouse. Ean one, ean-feald, etc. *v.* an, anfeald, etc. Eapel; *g.* eaples; *m.* an apple, *Cd.* 222, *Th. p.* 290, 7, *v.* Spl. æpel. Earban pulse, vetches, *Som. v.* earfan. Ear-beð trouble, difficulty; molestia, *Som. Ben. v. Spl.* earfoð. Earbetlice uneasily; difficile, *Som.* Earc, *e*; *f.* an ark, chest; cista, *Th. An. v.* arc. Earce-bord ark-board, the ark, *Cd.* 70, *Th.* 84, 26. Ear-clæsnend, *es*; *m.* an ear cleanser, a little finger, *v.* -finger. -coðu parotidæ, *R.* 11. Eard-lufe, an; *f.* country-love, beloved country; patria dilecta, *Beo. K.* 1377. Eardigean to dwell, *Cd.* 121, *Th. p.* 156, 19, *v.* eardian. ^m Eard-stapa, an; *m.* an earth-stepper, a man, *Cod. Ex.* 76, b. Eardung-hus a dwelling-house, or abid-

ing place; habitationis domus, *Bd.* 4, 28. Earfan a kind of pulse, or vetch; ervum, *L. M.* 1, 8. *Earfoð, *e*; *f.* difficulty, trouble; molestia, *Gm. II.* 257, 2: *Beo. K.* 1062. Earfoð-fere difficult to be passed; difficilis transitu. -hawe visu, *Lye.* -læte emissu. -recce narratu. -rime numeratu, *id. Gm. II.* 550, 9. Earfoð-sið a painful journey, *Cd.* 72, *Th. p.* 89, 5. -þrag, *e*; *f.* a troublesome time, *Beo. K.* 564. Eargeat a ravenous bird; harpa, *Som. v.* earn-geat. Earhring, *es*; *m.* an ear-ring; ⁿ inauris, *Ex.* 32, 2. ⁿ * -læppa, an; *m.* an ear-lap, the lower part of the ear, *Som.* -loccas the fore-locks, hair drawn over the forehead; antice, *Lye.* -preon, *es*; *m.* an ear-pin, ear-ring; inauris, *R.* 65. Earm-gegirelan bracelets; dextralia, *Cot.* 63. * -boga an elbow. * -heort *merciful, *Dial.* 1, 2. *Earming, *es*; *m.* a poor, miserable being; miser, etc. Earm-sceapen miserably made, a wretch, *Beo. K.* 2702. *Ear-muða, an; *m.* Yarmouth. Earn-geap -dl. * -geat, *e*; *f.* [gæt a goat] the goat eagle, vulture; arpa, *q.* harpyia, ^o *Mone. A.* 2. ^o * Earpe, an; *f.* a harp, *v.* hearpe. Ear-ring an ear-ring, *Som. v. Spl.* earhring. Ears, *es*; *m.* podex, *v.* ærs, *es*; *m.* -scrypel ear-scraper, the little finger, *Mone A.* 217. Ears-end the buttock; nates, *id.* 251. Earð-dyne, -styrung an earthquake, *Som.* *Ear-wicga, an; *m.* an earwig; blatta forficularis. -wreon an ear-ring, *Som. Ben.* East-Centingas East Kentians, or men of East Kent, *Chr.* 1009, *Ing. p.* 183, 17. Easten from the east, *Cd.* 27, *Th. p.* 35, 16, ^p *v.* East, *adj.* ^p * Easter; pl. eastras Easter, *Th. An.* East-esteð, *es*; *n.* a river's bank, *id.* East-folc people of the east, *Som.* *Eastre, an; *f.* easter; pascha, *Gm. II.* 134, 9. East-suð south-east, *Som.* -weg, *es*; *m.* east-way, *Cd.* 174, *Th. p.* 220, 11. Eatan to eat, *Som. v.* etan. *Eað-ben, *e*; ^q *f.* a humble prayer. ^q Ea-þerl an eye-hole, a window, *Som. v.* eagh-þyrl. Eapost most easily, *Th. An. sup.* of eaðe. Eatol terrible, for atol, *Beo. K.* 4951. Eatole Italy; Italia, *Som.* Eatol-ware, waras; pl. *m.* Italians; Itali, *Som.* *Eawian to shew, *Bd.* 2, 6, *Sm. p.* 508, 24: *Beo. gl.* Eaxan-muða, an; *m.* EXMOUTH, etc.

*Eaxel, e; f. a shoulder, etc.
 *Beo. gl. †Eaxl-gestealla, an; m. a shoulder or arm companion, a bosom friend, Beo. K. 2652.
 *Ebba, an; m. an ebb. *Ebbian; p. ode; pp. od. to ebb. Ebe-re-morð open murder, manslaughter, Som. Ebolsan to blaspheme; blasphemare, id. Eburðring, v. Spl. eofor-þryng. Ebylgan to be angry; irasci, Ben.
 Ecea, ecean, def. m. for eca, ecan, from ece eternal. Ecg, e; f. an edge, l. 3, dl- 2 Applied, etc. - - - to animi: l. 8, -dl. 2 Cd. 162: Mann. Ecg-bana, an; m. a sword killer; qui ense interimit, Beo. K. 2524. -clif, es; n. a sea-cliff, id. 5781. Ecged edged, sharpened; acutus, Som. Ecg-hete, es; m. war-hate, Beo. K. 3473. -þræc, e; f. war or savage courage, id. 1185. Ecilma gout in the feet, Som. v. Spl. æcelma. Ecilmeht one who has gout in his feet, Som. *Ec-soðlice but, truly; ac, vere, id.
 Edcir, edcir, edcyr, *re; f. also, edcerre, es; m. a return, Cd. 223, Th. p. 293, 7. Edcoelnes, se; f. a pleasant coolness; refrigeratio, Ps. 65, 11, Lye. Eddysc household stuff, Lye, v. yddisc. Eder-bryce a hedge breaking, Som. v. edor-bryce. Ed-hwyrft, es; m. a return, tumult: reditus, Beo. K. 2562. Edignys happiness, Som. v. eadignes. Edisc-weard a parkward, a keeper, id. Cot. 26, Lye. Ed-iung young, Som. v. *ed-geong. †lensende relative, id. v. ed-lesende. -melu holy sacrifices, or ceremonies, id. -mod mild, obedient, Ben. v. eadmod. -neow anew, Cd. 17, Th. p. 20, 25. -neowung a renewing, v. ed-niw, etc. *Edre a drain, Som. v. æddre. Edulfstæf, family staff, or support, Cd. 55, Th. p. 68, 16. Ed-wendan to turn again, to escape, Beo. K. 557. -wend, es; m. an escape, a reverse; evasio, id. 4372. Ed-wist-full substantial, Som. v. edwistlic.
 u Ed-wyrpan to unwarp, ameliorate; meliorari, Lye.
 Efan even, Som. v. efen. Efelaste the herb mercury, id. v. efen-lesten. Efen-beorhte evenly or equally bright, Bt. 179, F. p. 88, 8. -cristen a fellow christian, Lye. v. emn. -dyr alike or equally dear. -gemæca, an; m. a companion. -gereord, es; n. an evening repast, a supper, Som. -gereordian to sup, Lye. -hád, es; m. evenhood, a like condition, Gm. II.

635, 20. -hæftling, es; m. a co-captive, Mann. -heap, es; m. a fellow soldier, Som. -herenis, se; f. a praising together, Ps. 32, 1, id. -herian to praise together, id. -hlyta, an; m. a consort, Som. Gm. II. 635, 21. -læcestre, an; f. a female imitator; imitatrix, Som. -læcung, e; f. a matching. -lesten the herb Mercury, id. v. -metan to make equal, compare, id. -méte, es; m. evenmeat, supper, id. -nu even now; etiam nunc, Lye. -rice, es; n. equal power, Bd. 5, 10. -sarig even or equally sorry, Dial. 2, 1, Lye. -swediglic consubstantial, Som. -þenung, e; f. even-food, supper. -þeow, es; m. -þeowa, an; m. a fellow servant. -þrowung, e; f. a suffering together, compassion, Som. -þware agreeing; concors, Gm. II. 653, 4. -towistlic consubstantial, Som. -wæge, an; f. even balance or weight, id. -wel even well, equally, Lye. -weorcan to co-operate, Som. -weorð even worth, equivalent, id. -werod, es; n. a fellow soldier, id. -wiht even weight, id. -wyrcan to co-operate, id. -wyrung, e; f. a co-operating, id. -wyrhta, an; m. a fellow worker, id. -wyrðe equally worthy, id. -yrfeweard, es; m. a coheir. Efer a boar, Th. An. v. eafor. Efer-fearn oak fern, Lye, v. Spl. eafor-fern. Efern evening, late; sero, C. R. Mk. 6, 47. Efese, *an; f. eaves. Efest a hastening; festinatio, Gm. I. 230, 4. Efn, on efn, on emn even, over against: e regione, contra, Beo. K. 5801. Efne even, just; Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 11, v. efen. Efne alumen et stypteria, R. 41, 56, Lye. Efne-eald even old, coeval, R. 9, Lye. -geccerran to turn about, C. Lk. 7, 9. -gehaðrigan to restrain; co-angustare, C. R. Lk. 19, 43. -gehnwantoagree; consentire, id. 23, 5, Lye. -gespittan to spit together; conspuere, C. Mk. 14, 65. -geþeæhtian to think alike, to agree, C. Mt. 18, 19. -geþoncigan to give thanks together, R. Lk. 15, 9. -team, es; m. a conspiracy, C. Jn. 9, 22. -þegn, es; m. a fellow servant, C. Mt. 18, 29. Efnes, emnes plané; to emnes over against, Beo. gl. Efnlicnes, se; f. an equality, Past 17, 9, Lye. Efn-þeow, es; m. a fellow servant, Past 29. -gedælan to share alike, Cd. 146, Th. p. 183, 22. *Ef-

nian to perform, execute, id. 181, Th. p. 227, 7, 13. Efor-fearn wall fern, Herb. 85, v. Spl. eafor-fern. Efor-þrote the sea-onion, Som. v. eofor-þrote. w Eft-aniwian to renew, restore, save, R. Mt. 8, 25. -awacian to reawaken, revive, Bd. 5, 12. -awoende dwelt again, returned, C. Lk. 8, 55. -colian to recool, C. Mt. 24, 12. -cyme, es; m. a return, Beo. K. 5788. -cynnes edniwung a renewing of the kind, regeneration, C. Mt. 19, 25. -cyrran to return, Som. -foerde went again; recessit, R. Lk. 4, 13, v. faran. -gan to go again; iterare, Ben. -gebetan to make better again, to restore. -gebicgan to buy again, redeem, Som. -gecyrran to pursue again, Bt. R. 164, F. p. 46, 3. -gelangian to send for again, to recall, Lye. -gemyndian to remind, C. Mt. 26, 75. -geniwian to renew again, id. 17, 11. -myndig mindful, C. Jn. 12, 16. -niwian to restore, C. Mk. 8, 25. -onfon to take again, Bd. 4, 10. -rædan to read often, Som. -sceawian to look often, to regard, C. Mt. 22, 16, Lye. -selenis a giving back; retributio, Ben. -sel-lan to give back, Lye. -sið, es; m. a renewed journey, Beo. K. 2664. -siðian to go back, return, Cd. 206, Th. p. 255, 31. -spryttan to resprout, Som. -togoten refusis, Bd. 4, 16. -wendan to turn back, R. Mt. 12, 44, Lye. Eftwyrd afterward, Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 15, v. æfteweard. Efn-ge-metyn comparatus, Ps. 48, 12, 21, Lye.
 Egæn tabescere, Ben. Egbuan to inhabit; incolere, id. *Egele troublesome; molestus, Gm. II. 104, 6. Egelian to ail, id. 104, 17, v. eglan. Eghuona undique, C. Mk. 1, 45. y *Egle, an; f. an ear of corn, etc. Egleswurð EYLESWORTH, Chr. 963, v. Egleswurð. Egor, *es; m. the sea, etc. Egor-here, es; m. a water host, Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 23. *Egsa, an; m. fear, etc. Egpere a harrower, Som. v. egeþere. Eg-wearde maris custodia, Beo. K. Apr. 480.
 z Ehtan -dl. *Ehtian; p. ehte, hi ehtað to persecute, Cd. 193, Th. p. 241, 25, etc. Ehting *es; m. ehtung, e; f. persecution, etc. Eihwelc every, Th. An. v. æghwile. Eiseg icy, Cd. 213, Th. p. 267, 10. Eiðe traha, R. 1, Lye.
 Elboga, an; m. an elbow, etc.

- ^a Eldo - gebunden *bound with age*, *Beo. K.* 4218. Eleberge, eleberie, an; *f. an olive*. Ele-horn an oil-horn, *Som.* Elehtre myrrh; myrrha, *id.* Mone, *A.* 427. Elesdrisma amurca, *Ben.* *Elesealf oil-salve. Eleseocche fislum, *R.* 66. ELF. l. 1. dl.- ælfenne. *Elfen, ne; *f. an elfe, a fairy*; lamia. Elfet, elfetu a swan; cygnus, *Mone A.* 5. El-land es; *n. a foreign land*, *Beo. K.* apx. 6034. Ellebor hellebore, *Som.* ^bEllen *g. ellnes, elnes; *n. strength, etc.* Ellen-camp, es; *m. a powerful contest, a fight.* -campian to contend vigorously, *Cot. 4, Lye.* -dæd, e; *f. a powerful, valiant, or good deed*, *Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 13.* -gæst, es; *m. a bold guest*, *Beo. K.* 171. Ellenlice powerfully; potenter, *id.* 4239. -mærdō, e; *f. great glory*, *id.* 1649. -spræc, e; *f. bold speech*, *Th. An.* -þriste boldly, daring, *id.* -weorc, es; *n. bold, or heroic work*, *Beo. K.* 1315. Eller-seóc deadly sick, *id.* 4503. Elles-hwergen elsewhere; aliorsum, *id.* 1315. -hwider towards another place, *Elf. gr.* 38, *Lye.* Ellor-gæst, es; *m. a strange guest, a stranger*, *Beo. K.* 2697. -gast, es; *m. [gast a spirit] a strange spirit*, *id.* 1608. -sið, es; *m. a strange path, death*, *id.* 4897. Elmes-hlaf, es; *m. an alms-loaf*, *Th. An.* Elmesse, an; *f. alms*, *id. v. Spl. ælmesse.* *ELN, e; *f. an ell*, *Mone A.* ^c 204, etc. *Elne *of an ell, *v. Spl. eln.* Elne boldly, bravely; fortiter, *Beo. K.* 1780. Elnes of strength, *Cd. 47, Th. p. 59, 32, v. Spl. ellen.* Elnian to strengthen, comfort, *Th. An.* Elone wild marjorum, *Som. v. ealone.* Elra? strange, foreign; peregrinus, *Beo. K.* 1498. Elþeod, e; *f. a foreign nation, foreigner*, *Th. An.* Elþeodung, e; *f. living in a foreign land*, *id. v. elþeodignes.* Eluh-tre myrrh, *Som. v. elehtre.* Embe-doen to encompass, *Som.* -hembend circumscriptum, *Cot. 24.* -hwyrfan to go about, environ, *Som.* -hwyrft a circuit, *id. v. ymbe - hwyrft.* ^d -standan to stand by or about, *Lk. 12, 1.* -þanc animadversio, *Pref. R. Conc.* -utan-standan to stand without, *Mk. 14, 47.* Embene, *nom. ac*; *g. -a*; *d. -um*, *Amiens, Chr. 884.* Emb-faran to go about, *Mt. 9, 35.* -ferte circuitus, *Lye.* Embren bathoma, bathama, *Cot. 24, Lye.* Embrin [emb-

- irn an encircling iron, a fetter] balus, *Cot. 203, Mann.* Emb-scrud clothed about, clothed, *Som.* -scrydan to clothe, envelop, *Lye.* -settan to set around, to besiege, *Ors. 2, 3.* -syllan circumdare, *Som.* -trymman to fence or fortify around, *id.* -trymning, trymmung a fortifying or fencing about, *id.* Em-don to surround, *id.* *Emete, emitte, an; *f. an ant*, *v. Spl. æmete.* Emnecan to be made equal, *id.* Emnes evenness, to emnes, over against, *v. emnys.* Emn-lang equally long, *Ors. 1, 8.* -micl equally great, *Bt. 42.* -scolere, es; *m. a school-fellow*, *Ben.* -þeow, es; *m. a fellow servant*, *Lye.* Em-nyht the equinox, *Som. v. emniht.* *Em-sniðan to cut around, to circumcise, *Ben.* Emtrymning, l. 1, dl.- e, *f.* ^e Ende-bryrdnes, se; *f. summitas*, *Gm. II.* 447, 31. Endebyrdes orderly, *Bt. F. p. 44, 41.* *Endebyrdian to arrange, order, *Th. An.* Ende-dæg the last day, *Som. Beo. K.* 1268. -lean, es; *n. an end reward, punishment*, *Cd. 181, Th. p. 227, 15.* -men end-men, borderers, *Som.* -rim, es; *m. a last number, a number*, *Cd. 213, Th. p. 265, 24.* * -sæta, an; *m. an end or border, inhabitant*; limitis incola, *Beo. K.* 479. Endleaf eleven, *Som. v. endlufon.* End-mæst endmost, last, *id. v. endemæst.* End-stæf an epilogue, end, death, *id. v. ende-stæf.* Enge narrow; angustus, *Beo. K.* 2819. *Engla-lagu, e; *f. the English law, or jurisdiction*, *L. Cnut. pol. 14, Lye.* *Engle *nom. ac*; *g. -a*; *d. -um*; *pl. m. [Ger. anger m: Swed. áng m: Dan. eng c: Icl. engi n; A.S. ing; these words all denote a meadow, low pasture ground; hence, Anglen, and Anglo-Saxon, the land and inhabitants of a low, or flat country, synonymous with Niedersachsen Low-Saxon] Anglen, Angles, etc.* Englisc-mon an Englishman, *Som.* Engyl an angel, *id. v. engel.* Ent-cyn, nes; *n. giant-kind, giant-race*, *Num. 13, 33.* Entisc giantish; giganteus, *Beo. K.* 5954. Eoc increased, *p. of eacan*, *v. Spl.* Eod granted, *p. of eadan*, *v. Spl.* Eodor a hedge; eodor-bryce a house-breaking, *L. Alf. pol. 36, etc. v. edor, etc.* *Eofer, es; *m. a boar*, *Ps. Th. 79, 13: Beo. K.* 2217, *v. eafor.* Eoforen belonging to a boar; apri-

- nus, *Som.* Eoforen-denu, e; *f. a boar vale*, *id.* Eofores-rude quoddam rutæ genus, *apris, fortasse, gratum, id.* Eofor-fearn -fern oak-fern, wall-fern, *v. Spl. eafor-fern.* Eofor-lic like a boar, *Beo. K.* ^h 604. ^h -þrote squill, or sea-onion, *Som. Mone A.* 438. -þryng [eofer-þring, from eofer a boar; þrang a throng, crowd] a heap or herd of boars? *Gm. Myth. p. 417, 418.* Eoh, es; *m. [Plat. ehū] a horse*; equus; *Bryth. l. 375, Beo. K.* 1st, *Ed. p. 239.* Eolet, es; *m. or n. trouble, a sailing*; molestia, navigatio, *Beo. K.* 446. Eolh, es; *m. an elk*; alce, *Gm. II.* 311, 2, *v. elch.* Eond-scynan to shine beyond, *Th. An. v. Spl. geond-scynan.* Eorcan-stán, eorclan-stán, es; *m. a precious stone*, *Cod. Ex. 124, b. Beo. K.* 2416, *v. eorcnan-stán.* Eordling, ærðling some sort of bird, *Mone A.* 5: *Elf. gl. p. 63, 40.* Eord-rest lying on the ground as a penitent, *Som. v. Spl. eorð-rest.* Eored-geatwe, an; *f. war apparatus*, *Beo. K.* 5727. -men horse-men, *Lye. v. eorod-man, ræd-here.* Eorl a man, *Cd. 93, Th. p. 120, 13.* Eorl-weorod; es; *n. a troop of warriors*, *Beo. K.* 5782. Eorm an arm, *Som. v. earm.* Eormen-cyn, nes; *n. human kind, or race*, *Beo. K.* 3909. -grund, es; *m. the earth*, *id.* 1711. -láf, e; *f. a great legacy*, *id.* 4463. -leaf malva erratica, *Mone A.* ⁱ 538: *Beo. gl.* ⁱ Eornoste earnestly, vigorously, *Th. An.* Eorodmedehoneysuckle, honeywort, *Som.* Eorp-werod a legion, host, *Cd. 151, Th. p. 190, 4.* Eorre angry; iratus, *Beo. K.* 2893. Eorrian to be angry, or yeery; irasci, *Som. v. eorsian.* Eors-cripel a snail, *id. v. eorð-cripel.* Eorðatilia, an; *m. the earth's tiller, a farmer*, *Gen. 4, 2, v. tyliā.* Eorð-beofung, e; *f. an earthquake*, *Som.* -bigenga, an; *m. an earth cultivator*; terræ cultor, terrigena, *Bd. 4, 3.* -buend, es; *m. an earth dweller, an inhabitant*, *Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 20.* -cend earth-born, earthly, *T. Ps. 48, 2.* -cund earthly, *Cd. 79, Th. p. 98, 8.* -cyn the earth kind, human race, *Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 10.* -cyning, es; *m. an earth or great king*, *id.* 189, *Th. p. 235, 14: Beo. K.* 2304. -draca, an; *m. an earth serpent*, *id.* 5420. * -dyne earth-din or quake, *Chr. 1060.* -fæst fast

in the earth, *Th. An.* -fæt, es; n. an earthen vat or vessel, *Cod. Ex.* 98: *Beo. gl.* -gealle, an; an earth-gall; centauria major, *L. M.* 2, 8: *Mone A.* 373: *C.* 6. -hnut an earth-nut, *Som.* -broernis, se; f. an earthquake, *C. Mt.* 27, 54. -hús, es; n. an earth-house, a den, *grave, *Th. An.* -matu an earth worm, *Som.* v. maða. -mistel earth misleto, id. -nafel the navel or centre of the earth, the herb navel-wort, id. -reced, es; m. an earth house, a cave, *Beo. K.* 5434. -rest, e; f. a lying on the ground, prostration, *Cot.* 31. -ryrnes an earthquake, v. -hroernis. -scraef, es; n. an earth den, a cave, *Cd.* 122, *Th.* p. 156, 27. -sele, es; m. an earth dwelling, a cavern, *Beo. K.* 4815. -sliht, e; f. slaughter, *Num.* 22, 4. -styrenys, -styrung, e; f. an earthquake, *Nicod.* 15. -tylia, an; m. an earth-tiller, a farmer, *Jn.* 15, 1. -tyrewe, an; n. earth-tar, bitumen, *Ors.* 2, 4. -wæstm, es; m. earth-fruit, *Bd.* 1, 14. -ware, -waras, earth dwellers, *Ors.* 3, 5. -weall, es; m. an earth-wall, a mound, *Bd.* 1, 5, 12. ¹ -weorc, es; n. earth or field work, *Ex.* 1, 14. -wicga, an; m. an earth-wig, or beetle, *Ben. Lye.* -witegung, e; f. earth divination; geomantia, *Som.* Eosol, eosul an ass, *R. Mt.* 21, 2, v. *Spl.* esol. Eostermónað Easter-month, April, *Som.* v. easter. Eóten, es; m. a giant, monster; gigas, *Beo. gl.* v. *Spl.* ent. Eótenisc gigantic, monstrous, *Beo. K.* 3115. Eow, fiðer-fote fugel gryps, *R.* 18. Eowa of ewes, v. eowu. Eowan to shew, *Th. An.* v. eowian. Eow-berge, an; f. yew-berries, *L. M.* 3, 63. Eowed shewn, *Cd.* 202, *Th.* p. 250, 4, v. eowian. Eowocige of or belonging to an ewe or sheep, *Som.* Eowres of your, g. s. m. of eower. Eowð a flock; grex, id. Eowystas sheep-folds, id. v. *Spl.* eowestre.

Ep-floed the low flood, *Lye.* v. nep. Erbe an inheritance, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* yrfe. Er-blæd, -blead, es; m. ear-blade, straw, stubble; stipula, *Ex.* 15, 8, *Thw.* ^k Notæ p. 29, 16. ^k Erdling, es; m. a bittern, heron; bitorius, ardea palustris, *Lye.* Eregend-peow, es; m. a ploughman, *Som.* v. erian. Eren iron, id. v. iren. Erend-gewrit a written errand, a letter, id. Erend-raca a messenger, v. ærend-raca. Erexna-wong paradise, *R. Lk.* 23, 43, v.

neorcsen. Erfe-gewrit an inheritance-writ, a charter; donationis charta, *Heming.* p. 120, *Lye.* Erfe-land, es; n. hereditary land, *Th. An.* v. yrfe, *Spl.* yrfe. *Erming-stræt, e; f. Erming-street. Erre angry, *Som.* v. *Spl.* eorre. Ersc a park, warren; vivarium, *Ben. Lye.* v. edisc. Erscen an urchin, a hedgehog; herinaeus, *Som.* Ersc-hæn, a partridge; coturnix, *Mone A.* 69. Erpon þe before, ere that, *Som.*

Esa gescot a spear of the gods; divorum jaculum, *Gm. Myth.* p. 17. Esceapa a patch; commissura, *C. Lk.* 5, 36, v. scyp. ¹ Esel, d. esle a shoulder, *Cd.* 228, *Th.* p. 307, 18, v. *Spl.* eaxl. Esne-wyrhta an; m. male wright, workman, artisan; mercenarius, operarius, *L. Alf. pol.* 39. Esol *es; m. [*Plat. Ger.* esel m: *Dut.* ezel m: *Ot.* esil, m. *Moes.* asilus, m: *Boh.* osil: *Pol.* osiel: *Gael. Ir.* asal, f.] an ass; asinus: ongan þa his esolas bætan began then his asses to [bit] bridle, *Cd.* 138, *Th.* p. 173, 25. Est east; est-dæl east part; est-geat east-gate, etc. v. east, etc. Este favouring, mild; favens, mitis, *Beo. K.* 1884. Ester-dæg Easter-day, *Som.* v. easter, adj. Est-fullice devoutly; devoté, *Dial.* 2, 16. Estlice kindly, freely, *Som.* v. estelice. Esul an ass, *Cot.* 16, v. *Spl.* esol. Esul-cweorn a mill turned by an ass; mola asinaria, *Cot.* 16.

^m Eð-be-gete easy to be gotten; facile adeptu, *Beo. K.* 5717. Eðel, *es; m. n. one's own residence or property; allodium, etc. *Eðele noble, v. *Spl.* æðele. Eðel-cynning, es; m. a king of a country, *Cod. Ex.* 22, b: *Beo. gl.* -earde, es; m. a native dwelling, *Cd.* 92, *Th.* 116, 33. -mearc, e; f. a country's limit, *Cd.* 85, *Th.* p. 106, 9. -riht, es; n. a land or country's right, *Cd.* 154, *Th.* 191, 8. -seld, -setel, -setl, es; n. a native seat, an abiding place, *Cd.* 90, *Th.* p. 113, 32. -staðol, es; m. a native settlement, *Cd.* 5, *Th.* p. 6, 25. -þrym, mes; m. a country's dignity, *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 98, 23. -turf, e; f. native turf or soil, *Cd.* 127, *Th.* p. 162, 6. -weard, es; m. a country's keeper or ruler, a prince, *Th. An.*: *Beo. K.* 1226. -wyn, e; f. inheritance, pleasure; possessionum avitarum gaudium, *Beo. K.* 4981. Eðe-

linga-denu, e; f. Alton, *Hants. Lye.* v. Æðelinga-denu. Eð-ge-syne easy to be seen, *Beo. K.* 2214. Eðm vapour, smell, *Cd.* 228, *Th.* p. 309, 4, v. æðm.

ⁿ Eðyl-stæf, es; m. a family staff or support, *Cd.* 101, *Th.* p. 134, 11. Eðyl-turf e; f. native soil, *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p. 14, 26, v. *Spl.* eðel-turf. Etiewan to shew, *Lye.* v. æteowian.

Euen-ece co-eternal, *Som.* -hlytta, an; m. a companion, id. -læcan to compare, id. v. efen, efen-ece, etc. Euor-fearn wall fern, id. v. *Spl.* eaforn. Ewede, *es; n. a flock; grex, *Ps.* 77, 57, v. eowed. Ewestre, *an; f. a sheep-fold; ovile, *Gm. III.* 327, 27. *Exan-muða, an; m. Exmouth, v. *Spl.* Eaxan-muða. *Exel; g. exle; f. a shoulder, *Cd.* 142, *Th.* p. 177, 7, v. id. eaxel.

F.

^o Faca *of spaces; facu spaces; from fæc, v. *Spl.* Facan; p. ade to get, procure; acquirere, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Som. Lye.* *Fácen; g. facnes; n. deceit, etc. Fácen-searo, es; n. a deceitful wile; dolosæ insidiæ, *Cod. Ex.* 83 b. Fácen-stafas, [stæf, es; m.] deeds of treachery, *Beo. K.* 2030. Facg, es; n. plaice, a kind of fish; platesia, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* 77, 52, v. floc. Fæc, *fæces; pl. nom. ac. facu; g. faca; n. a space, etc. Fædem a fathom, *Som.* v. fæðem. Fæder-dæd, e; f. fatherly deed, *Beo. K.* 4114. -æðelo, e; f. a father-nobility, origin, ancestry, *Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 209, 24: *Beo. K.* 1815. -eðel, es; m. a father-land or country, *Ors.* 4, 9. -geard, es; m. a paternal court, *Cd.* 50, *Th.* p. 64, 20. -rice, es; n. a paternal kingdom, id. 220, *Th.* p. 238, 22. -slaga, an; m. a father slayer. Fæderen-cnosl, es; n. a paternal race, *L. Alf. pol.* ^p g. Fæderlice, adv. fatherly, *Th. An.* Fæderyn-cyn paternal kind or race, *Cd.* 170, *Th.* p. 213, 29. Fæderen-cyn paternal race, *Cod. Ex.* 11 b. v. fæderen. Fædrunga, an; m. any parental relation, *Beo. K.* 4251. Fægan, he fægðe to plant, fix; pangere, *Cot.* 179, *Ben.* Fægerlic violently? *Th. An.* Fægn fain, glad, *Lye.* v. fægen. Fægð vengeance, *Ors.* 6, 3, v. *Spl.* fæhð. *Fæhð, e; f. feud, etc. Fæld-ælbyn, ne; f. [of elfen, ne; f. a fairy] a nymph of the wood, *Som.* Fælga -dl. *Fælg, fælge a felly, *Som.* v. *Spl.* felg. *Fællan to offend, *R. Mt.* 5,

29. *Fælnis an offence, *R. Mt.* 18, 7. Fælsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to purify, atone, recompence; purificare, expiare, *Gm.* I. 908, 9: *Beo.* K. 4695. *Fæng-tóð a fang tooth, canine tooth, *Lye.* Fæola many, *Som.* v. fela. Fær, es; *m.* n? a journey, etc. *Beo.* K. 2130: 1150. Fær, es; *m.* deceit; dolus? *id.* 4013: *Gm.* III. 481, 36. Færan to go, *Elf. gr.* 30, *Lye.* v. faran. *Fær-coð, e; *f.* a sudden disease, etc. Færela penetralia, *Scint.* 81. Færennys, se; *f.* a transmigration, passage, *Lye.* v. færnes. Fær-fyll a sudden fall, *Cot.* 112. -gripe, es; *m.* a sudden gripe or contest, *Beo.* K. 1469. -gryre, es; *m.* a sudden horror, *id.* 346. -nið, es; *m.* sudden mischief, *id.* 946. -sceaða, an; *m.* a fierce robber, *Th. An.* -searo, es; *n.* sudden deceit, *Cod. Ex.* 19. Færmo nuptiæ, *Ben.*: *C. Jn.* 2, 1. rFær-tyhted bedridden, *Som.* Fær-wyrd death, *id.* v. for-wyrd. Fæs; *g.* es; *pl. nom. ac.* fasu: *g.* fasa; *n.* a fringe, etc. Fæscæftnes, se; *f.* poverty; paupertas, *Lye.* *Fæsel, fæsl, es; *m.* offspring. Fæste-geþuf fast growing, *Som.* v. geþuf. Fæsten, es; *n.* a fortress, *the firmament, *Cd.* 8, *Th.* p. 9, 27. Fæst-hræd bold, *Lye.* v. fæst-ræd, *Fæt; *g.* fættes; *d.* e; *pl. nom. ac.* fatu; *g.* -a; *d.* -um; *n.* a vessel, etc. *Fæt; *g.* *m.* n. fættes; *f.* fætre adj. fat, thick, dense; *Beo.* K. 664, v. fætt. Fæted fattened, thickened, *id.* 2065. v. fættian. Fætels *es; *m.* a bag, etc. *Fæter, feoter a fetter, *C. Mk.* 5, 4, etc. Fæða an army, *Som.* v. feða. *Fæðm, es; *m.* a fathom, etc. Fæðer-homa a feather covering, *Junius Cd.* p. 11, 1, v. *Spl.* feðer-homa. Fæðmende that hath many bendings; sinuosus, *Som.* Fæðra an uncle, a relation, *id.* v. fædera. *Fáh, gefáh, fág, es; *m.* a foe, an enemy, *Beo.* K. 1616, etc. Fáh-mon; -wer, es; *m.* a foe-man, an enemy, *Som.* *Cd.* 64, *Th.* p. 78, 10. Fahnys, se; *f.* enmity, hatred; inimicitia, *Som.* Falæc [fálic] foelike; hostilis, *id.* Falde to a fold, v. *Spl.* falud. Falæd -dl. v. *id.* falud. Faldsocr e; *f.* the liberty of foldage, or of folding sheep, *Som.* Gavelk. p. 135, 27. Falu a fallow colour, *Som.* v. fealo. *Falud, falod, fald, fald; *g.* faldes; *d.* falde; *n.* a fold, etc.

Fám, es; *n.* foam, etc. Fana, an; *m.* a standard, etc. Fane the white flower-de-Luce; iris alba, *L. M.* 1, 63, *Som.* Fang, es; *m.* a taking, grasp, etc. FANN, *e; *f.* a fan, etc. Fanu, v. *Spl.* fane. Far, e; *f.* a journey, fare, *Th. An.* v. fær, faru. Fara, an; *m.* a traveller; viator; *Beo.* K. 2925. Fare, es; *m.* a course, family; iter, familia, *Cd.* 83, *Th.* p. 105, 1. u Farnea-ealond Farne island, on the northern coast of Britain; insula Farnensis, *Som.* Faroð, es; *m.* a shore, strand; littus, *Beo.* K. 56: 1154: 3828. Farr a wild boar; aper, *Som.* v. *Spl.* eofer. Fasterman a surety, *Ben.* v. fæstingman. Fast-stow, e; *f.* a fast or close place, a fold, *L. In.* 70. Faðem a fathom, *Th. An.* v. fæðm. Fax hair, *Th. An.* v. feax. Feala many. Feala-feald many-fold. -faldan to multiply. -fealdlice manifoldly. -fealdnes multiplying, *Som.* v. fela. Fealefor a feldfare, *id.* v. fealafor. Fealga -dl.* Fealg, fealh, felh, e; *f.* a harrow, etc. Fealh approached, *Beo.* K. 2563, v. *Spl.* filhan. Fealendlic likely to fall, ruinous, *Som.* *Fealo; *g.* *m.* n. fealwes; *f.* fealre; se fealwa, etc. fallow, of a yellow colour, etc. Fean to hate; odisse, *Ben.* Fearn, *es; *n.* fern, etc. v Fea-scaft, e; *f.* misery, distress, *Beo.* K. 4781. Fea-tid a short time; modicum tempus, *Ben.* Feaw few, *Th. An.* v. feawa. Feax, gefeax, *es; *n.* hair, etc. Feax haired, having hair; crinitus, *Gm.* I. 732, 43. Feax-eacas, -eacón hair hanging down the forehead, *Som.* -feallung, e; *f.* falling off, or loss of the hair, *R.* 11, *Lye.* -gerædian to dress the hair, *Som.* -nædle; *f.* hair needle or pin, *R.* 4. -net, tes; *m.* hair net, *R.* 4. -sceacga a bush of hair, *Som.* -sceacged comatus, *Cot.* 54, *Lye.* Fec a space, *Som.* v. fæc. Fecle a torch, *Som.* v. fæcele. *Fedels, es; *m.* a fatling, etc. Feer stupor, *Ben.* Fefer, es; *m.* a fever, etc. Fefer-drifende a pursuing fever, having a fever, *C. Mk.* 1, 30. -gan to be sick of a fever, *Som.* -seoc fever sick, sick of a fever, *Som.* Fefrian to have a fever, *id.* v. fefer-gan. Feging composing, *id.* Feing a grasp, v. *Spl.* fang. Feirnes fairness, *Th. An.* v. fægernes. w Fela-hror very decrepit. -láf, e; *f.* what is left by many, a sword, *Beo.* K.

2657. Felaw a fellow; socius, *Lye.* Felch a harrow, *Som.* v. *Spl.* fealg. Feld-beo a field-bee, a locust; attacus, *id.* -elfen, ne; *f.* a wood elf or nymph, *id.* -ferð a centipede, *Lye.* -gongend, es; *m.* a field ganger, a wild beast, *Som.* -hryðer, es; *n.* a field ox, cattle, *Lye.* -minte, an; *f.* field or wild mint; menthastrum, *Mone A.* 541: *Som.* -moru wild parsnip, *id.* -oxan field or pasture oxen, *id.* -rude wild rue, *id.* -swam, mes; *m.* a field mushroom, a toad-stool, *id.* -swop bradigaco, *Cot.* 25, *Lye.* -westen, es; *n.* a field waste or desert, *Deut.* 1, 1, *Lye.* Feleferð a centipede, *Som.* v. feld-ferð. Felg,* e; *f.* also, felge, an; *f.* a FELLY, part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 349, 12: p. 340, 8: p. 338, 24. Felh a harrow, v. *Spl.* fealg. Félian to feel, perceive; sentire, v. felan. Fell *es; *n.* a skin, etc. Fellan; *p.* fealde; *pp.* feled to fell, prosternere. Felle-wærc, es; *n.* melancholy; atrabilis, *Som.* Felnys se; *f.* sensus, *Ben.* Fel-terre centauria, *Som.* Feltwurma, an; *m.* organ or wild marjoram, *id.* Felt-wyrt, feldwyrt, e; *f.* gladiolus, *id.* Femne a virgin, *id.* v. fæmne. Fencgas the bowels, intestines, *Mone B.* 178. Fen-fixas fen fishes, *Som.* -freóðo a fenny dwelling or asylum, *Beo.* K. 1695. -fugelas fen fowls, *Som.* -gelád, e; *f.* a fenny way or road, *Beo.* K. 2717. -hleoð, es; *n.* a fen cover or refuge, *id.* 1634. -hof, es; *n.* a fen dwelling, *id.* 1521. -hop, es; *n.* a fen osier or twig, *id.* 1521. -land, es; *n.* fen land, *Ors.* 1, 10. -mynte, an; *f.* water-mint, *Som.* Feng, es; *m.* grasp, span, hug, embrace; amplexus, *Beo.* K. 3525, Fengel, es; *m.* a prince; princeps, *id.* 2800, v. þengel. Fenn, es; **n.* m? a fen, marsh, etc. Fenol the herb fennel, *Som.* FEON; *g.* feós; *d.* feó; *n.* *1. cattle, property in living animals; pecus. 2. property, goods, riches, etc.; bona. 3. reward, value, money, etc.; pecunia. x *Feoh-bot, e; *f.* a recompence. -ern, es; *m.* a money-place, treasury, *Som.* -gafol, es; *m.* usury, *id.* -georn, -georn covetous, *id.* -gyft, e; *f.* a gift of money, *Beo.* K. 2044. gytsung, e; *f.* a money getting, avarice, *Bd.* 2, 12. -hof, -hord, -hús, es; *n.*

a money hoard or treasury, *Lye.* -lænung, e; f. a money lending, mortgage, id. -leasnes, se, f. want of money, poverty, *Som.* -spillung, e; f. a money wasting, profusion, waste, *Chr.* 1096, *Lye.* *Feohte, an; f: also feoht, e; f. a fight; pugna, *Beo. K.* 1147: 1911: *Ps.* 143, 1, v. gefeoht. Feol, *e; f. a file, etc. Feolde the earth, *Th. An.* v. folde. Feolheard file hard, as hard as a file, id. Feolif munificence, bounty, *Som.* Feolian to file, *Th. An.* Feolo many, *Cd.* 222, *Th. p.* 290, 26, v. fela. Feolufel a bittern; onocrotalus, *Som.* v. feala-for. Feónd-grap, es; m. a hostile gripe, *Beo. K.* 1265. *Feónd-ræden, ne; a fiend condition, enmity. -ræs, es; m. fiendish violence, *Cd.* 42, *Th. p.* 55, 26. *-scipe, es; m. fiend state, enmity. -seocnes, se; f. fiend sickness, demonology, *Som.* Feor-begeondan far beyond, *Lye.* Feor-buend, es; m. far dwelling, a stranger, *Beo. K.* 506. Feoreld cognata, *C. Lk.* 1, 36, *Lye.* Feor-fete; adj. four-footed; quadrupes. Feorgewitan to prolong, *Som.* *Feorh; g. feores; d. feore: n. etc. 1. life, soul; vita, *Cd.* 162, *Th. p.* 203, 15: because the soul is the man, hence. 2. a man; homo, *Cd.* 161, *Th. p.* 200: 202, 7. 3. the countenance, aspect; vultus, *Bd.* 2, 1, *Sm.* 501, 15, etc.—l. 8, *Feorh-berende.—l. 11, *Feorh-dæg. Feorh-adl, e; f. a mortal disease, *Som.* -bealo, es; m. life bale, mortal affliction, *Beo. K.* 310: 4149. -ben, ne; f. a deadly wound, id. 5476. -cyn, nes; n. the life kind, the living, id. 4526. -ge-niðla, an; m. a life enemy, homicide, id. 1931. -hús, es; n. the life house, the body, *Th. An.* -last, es; m. life's path, the track of life, *Beo. K.* 1686. -lean, es; n. life's gift, *Cd.* 149, *Th. p.* 187, 12. -lege, es; m. a laying down of life, death, destruction, *Beo. K.* 5595. -loca, an; m. life's inclosure, the body, *Cod. Ex.* 42. -lyre loss of life. -seóc life sick, dangerously sick, *Beo. K.* 1633. -stuðu crooked, awry, v. feorstuðu. -wund, e; f. a death or deadly wound, id. 4766. -sweng, es; m. a life or fatal stroke, id. 4974. Feorian to remove, *Lye.* v. feoran. Feor-land, es; n. a far or foreign land, *Guthl. vit. c.* 20. Feorla sy far be it, God forbid; absit, *Som.* Feor-

-weg, es; m. a far way, a distance, *Deut.* 28, 49. *Feorme, fearme, es; m. 1. food, etc. victus, *Lk.* 14, 12, 16: *Mk.* 6, 21. 2. hospitality, entertainment; hospitium; *Chr.* 775, *Ing. p.* 75, 18: *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp. Sm. p.* 489, 7. 3. goods, property, a FARM; bona, *Cd.* 69, *Th. p.* 84, 7: *Cd.* 80, *Th. p.* 99, 21. 4. use, advantage; usus, *Past, pref. Wise,* p. 83, 10. Feorm-riht, es; n. jus in prædio, *Heming. p.* 50, *Mann.* Feorran-cund a far kind, a foreigner, *Beo. K.* 3587. Feort crepitus ventris, *Gm.* II. 38, 42. Feortan crepitum ventris, edere, id. 38, 41. Feorting crepitatio ventris, *Ben.* ^zFeower-fealdan to quadruple, *Som.* Feo-werða the fourth, id. v. feorð. Feowertig-feald forty-fold, id. Feorwit-georn curious, id. -geornes, se; f. curiosity, id. v. firwet-georn. Feos of money, v. feoh. Ferbed a bed for a journey; bajanula, *R.* 66, *Ben.* Ferd a going, journey, an army, v. fyrd. Ferd-faru, e; f. an hostile expedition, *Hem.* 234, v. færd, fyrd. Ferdwite, fyrd-wite forisfacta belli, *Test. Roff. Lye.* Ferd-wyrt a herb, *Som.* Fered deluded; delusus, id. Fered gressus, *L.* *Ps.* 16, 18, *Lye.* Fereld a way, id. v. færeld. Ferennis, se; f. a transmigration, id. v. Spl. færennys. Fere-scaetfare scot, passage money, id. Fere-soca a travelling bag; sibba, *Cot.* 173, v. Spl. fæf. Ferh-cwælu, e; f. murrain of hogs; lues porcina, *Som.* v. fearh. Ferh-cwalu internecies, *Cot.* 114. Ferh-ellen, es; n. life or mortal courage, *Beo. K.* 5409. Ferh-weard, e; f. a life guard or keeping, id. 608. *Ferhð, es; m. the mind, spirit. Ferhð-cearig soul anxious, *Cd.* 101, *Th. p.* 133, 28. -freca, an; m. one bold minded, *Beo. K.* 2285. -gleaw prudent minded, sagacious, *Th. An. Jdth.* 10. Ferloren lost, *Cd.* 16, *Th. p.* 20, 1, pp. of leosan. Fernes, se; f. a desert, wilderness; desertum, *Lye.* ^aFers, es; *n. a verse. Fersian, ferswyrcean to make verses; versificare, *Som.* Ferð mind, spirit, life. -wide ferð perpetually, *Cd.* 145, *Th. p.* 180, 26, v. Spl. ferhð. Fertino portenta, *Lye.* Ferwernan to refuse, *Th. An.* v. for-wyrnan. Ferwetfull anxious; sollicitus, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 26, v. firwet-georn. Fester foster, fester-bearn

foster-child, etc. v. foster, etc. Fester-mon a surety, *L. North. pres.* 1, *Wp.* 98, 20, v. festenmon. Fet a vat, *Som.* v. fæt. Feða sluggish; veterinosus, id. Fetel, fetels? es; m. a belt, girdle, chain; balteus, etc. Fetel-hilt, es; n. belted hilt, *Beo. K.* 3125. Fetelsian; p. ode. pp. od. to adorn or clothe with a belt; balteo ornare. Feð takes, for fehð from fon. Feðena of foot soldiers, g. pl. of feða. Feðer; g. feðre; f? a feather, *Gm.* III. 410, 14, v. Spl. fyðer, es; n. Feðer-bed a feather-bed, *Lye.* -berende feather bearing, feathered, *Som.* -cræft the art of embroidering with feathers, id. Feðer-fet four-footed, id. v. feower-fet. Feðer-geweorc feather-work, or embroidery, *Cot.* 145, -homa, an; m. feather covering, wing, *Cd.* 22, *Th. p.* 27, 13. -þorn rhamnus, *Ben.* Fetigan to fetch, *Th. An.* v. fetian. Fetnys, se; f. fatness, *Som.* v. fætnys. Feter, *fæter, es; n. a fetter, etc. Feter-wræsn, e; f. a fetter chain, a fetter, *Beo. K.* 2213. Fett feeds, *Th. An.* v. fedan. ^bFettian to contend, id. v. fet-tode. Feuer-fuge feverfew, v. fefer-fuge. Feuer-studu, e; f. destina, *Wan. p.* 287, *Lye.* Fexnes, se; f. a frizzling of hair; capillatura, *Som.* Fic-adl, e; f. a sore, or scab growing in the body where there is hair; ficus morbus, *L. M.* 4, 145b. -leaf, es; n. a fig-leaf, *Gen.* 3, 7. -treow, es; n. a fig-tree, *Som.* -wurm, es; m. a fig-worm, id. -wyrt, e; f. the herb fig-wort, *Ben.* Fierd-wic an army station, v. fyrd-wic. Fier-fét four feet, *Bt. F. p.* 139, 21, v. feower-fet. Fif-boc, e; f. the Pentateuch, *Som.* -ceorla ealdor quinque vir, id. -ecged five-edged; quinquangulus, id. -falde a butterfly; papilio, id. -feald five-fold, id. -gera fæc, -geara fyrst five years' space, id. -hund, es; n. five hundred, id. -leaf, es; n. five-leaved grass; quinquifolium, id. Fifel [Nor. Dan. fioll, fiolle: *Icl.* fiðl fatuus] insipid, simple; fatuus, *Gm.* I. 230, 30. Fifel-cyn, nes; n. *a sort of monster; genus monstorum, *Beo. K.* 208. Fifta-dohter a great granddaughter; adneptis, *Som.* -fæder the fifth father, the fourth from the father; atavus, *Els. p.* 3, Note e. *Fifteoða for fiftigeða, fiftigoða fifty. Fifti

fifty, *Th. Apol.* v. *fiffig*. *Fif-tig-feald fiftyfold*, *Som.* -siðon *fifty times*, *id.* *Fif-winter*, or *-wintre five years' old*, *id.* *Fig creber*, *Joss. Lye.* *Fihtling*, *es*; *m. a fighter*; *præliator*, *Gm. II.* 352, 42, v. *fyhtling*. *Fiic-beam a figtree*, *Som.* v. *fic-beam*. *Fild-cumb a sort of vessel*; *vas, alveus*, *Som.* *Filhan*; *p. fealh to join, approach, experience*; *sese adjungere, adhærere*, *Beo. K.* 2401: 2563. *Fille the herb savory*; *serpillum*, *Som.* *Filled-flód a filled flood, or spring-tide*, *Lye.* *Film*, **es*; *m. a husk*. *Filstan to help*, *Som.* v. *fylstan*. *Filt*, *es*; *m. an anvil*, *Gm. II.* 213, 21, v. *anfilt*, *es*; *m.* *Filð filth*, *Som.* v. *fylð*. *Finc*, **es*; *m. a finch*.
 c *Find enemies*, *Th. Apol.* v. *fynd*. *Fiond-geld*, *es*; *n. fiend-service, possessed with devils*, *C. Mt.* 4, 24. *Fior far*, *Ben.* v. *feor*. *Fiorm, food*, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* *feorme*. *Fird-socn*, *e*; *f. an immunity from service in war*, *Som. Gavelk.* p. 134, 19. *-werod*, *es*; *n. a four square army of 8,000 men*; *phalanx*, *Som.* *Fire-gat a wild goat*, *id.* v. *Spl.* *firen-gat*. **Firen*; *g. firene*, *firne*; *f. a crime*; *scelus*, *etc.* *Firen-dæd*, *e*; *f. a sinful or horrid deed*, *Cd.* 121, *Th. p.* 155, 29. *-liger fornication*,
 d *Gm. II.* 453, 31. *Firete*, *firt-hróf the roof of a chamber vaulted*; *laquear*, *Som.* *Firgen-beám*, *es*; *m.* [*Moes. fairguni, n. a mountain: Norse fiörgyn the earth*] *a mountain tree*, *Beo. K.* 2828. *-gæt*, *e*; *f. a mountain goat*, *Ben.* *-holt*, *es*; *n. a mountain grove*, *Beo. K.* 2786. *-stream*, *es*; *m. a mountain stream*, *id.* 2718. *Firhted frightened*, *Som.* v. *forhtian*. *Firmost foremost*, *first*, *id.* v. *fyrmost*. *Firna*, *etc. -dl.* **Firna crimes*; *pl. of firen*, v. *Spl.* *Firnum fearfully*, *Cd.* 39, *Th. p.* 51, 26, v. *fyrnum*. *Fir-scoff a fire-shovel*; *batillum*, *Som.* *First a rafter, perch*; *tigillum*, *id.* *Firþrungnes*, *se*; *f. a furthering, desire of promoting*; *desiderium promovendi*, *L. Const. W.* p. 147, 26. *Firwet-geornes*, *se*; *f. solicitude*; *curiositas*, *Ben. Cot.* 60, *Lye.* *Fisc*, l. 1, **fiscas*. *Fisc-bryne fish-brine*, *Lye.* *-hús*, *es*; *n. a fishing-house*, *R.* 108, *Lye.* *-mere*, *es*; *m. a fish-pond*, *Som.* *-net*, *tes*; *n. a fishing-net*, *Jn.* 21, 8. *Fiscnoð*, *es*; *m. a fishing*, *Th. Apol.* v. *fixoð*. *Fisc-pol a fish-pool or pond*,

Elf. gl. 18. *-þrutas little fishes, a multitude of fishes*, *Som.* *-wel*, *les*; *m. a fish-well or pool*, *Mone A.* 296. *Fisting fistulatio*, *Lye.* **Fit*, *te*; *f. a song*, *etc.* *Fiter-sticca*, *an*; *m. clavus tentorii*, *id.* *Fiðele*, **an*; *f. a fiddle*. *Fiðelstre*, *an*; *f. a female harper*; *fidicina*, *Lye.* *Fiðer-berende feather bearing*, *Som.* v. *feðer*. *Fiðered feathered, winged*, *id.* *Fiðerleás featherless*, *id.* **Fitte*, *-as*, *Cd. Th. p.* 124, 33, *in fitte in fight*, v. *fyht*. *Fiwan to hate*; *odio habere*, *Som.* *Fixian to fish*; *piscari*, *id.* v. *fiscian*. *Fixoð*, *fixnoð*, **es*; *m. a fishing*.
 Flá, flaa a dart, etc. *Flæc-tawere*, *es*; *m. a flesh tearer, a butcher, executioner*, *Lye.* v. *flæsc*. *Flæh a flea*, *Som.* v. *flea*. **Flæn a lance, sword, etc.* v. *flán*. *Flæran earlaps*; *pinnulæ*, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* *ear-læppa*. *Flæsc*, *es*; **n. flesh, etc.* *Flæsc-æt*, *es*; *m. flesh food*, *Lye.* *-cweller*, *es*; *m. a flesh cweiller, butcher, hangsmán*, *Som.* *-cyping*, *es*; *m. flesh-selling, a market*, *R.* 55, *Lye.* *Flæscēht fleshy, fleshly*; *carneus*, *Som.* *Flæsc-hús*, *es*; *n. a flesh-house*; *carnale*, *R.* 108, *Lye.* *Flæsciofan carnes*, *L. Ps.* 118, 120, *Lye.* *Flæsc-maðu a flesh-worm or maggot*, *Cot.* 24,
 e *Lye.* **Flæsc-mete*, *es*; *m. flesh-meat, etc.* *-stræt*, *e*; *f. a flesh-street, the shambles*, *R.* 55, *Lye.* *Flæðe-comb a flock-comb? pectica?* *Mone A.* 311. *Flæðra flakes of snow*, *Som.* v. *flacea*. **Flan*, *e*; *f. pl. flana, flanna a dart, etc.* *Flánboga*, *an*; *m. a dart-bow, or an arrow-bow, a bow*, *Beo. K.* 2865. *Flane an obelisk*; *obeliscus*, *Som.* *Flasc*, *es*; *pl. flaxas*, *m. a flask, leather bottle*, *Th. An.* **Flaxa*, *an*; *m? a flask, bottle, etc.* *Fleám*, **es*; *m. a flight*. *Fleaming one fleeing, arunaway*, *Gm. II.* 351, 11, v. *flyming*. *Fleax*, *flex*, **es*; *m. flax*. *Fleapan-wyrt*, *fleoþan-wyrt*, *e*; *f. float grass*; *gramen fluviatile*, *Som.* **Fléde a flow, flood, flowing*, *Cd.* 12, *Th. p.* 15, 12; also, *swelled*, *Th. An.* **Flege*, *an*; *f. a fly, etc.* v. *Spl.* *fleoge*. *Fleo flee*, 1st s. *pr. of fleón*. **FLEOGE*, *an*; *f. a fly, etc.* *Flenod a cloak*; *lacerna*, *Ben.* *Fleog-ryft a fly-veil or net*, *Cot.* 46, *Som.* *Fleoh fly*; *imp. and Fleohe*, 1st s. *indf. of fleogan*. *Fleoh-net*, *a fly-net, a net to cover a bed*, *R.* 84, *Lye.* *Fleot*, **es*; *m. a bay, etc.* *Mone A.* 118.

**Fleot-wyrt an emetic plant*; *herba quædam vomitoria*, *Som.* v. *fleapan-wyrt*. **Fler a floor*, *id.* v. *flór*. *Fles a fleece*, *id.* v. *flys*. *Fleþe-camb pectica*, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* *flæþe-comb*. *Flet-mon a sailor*, *Som.* v. *flot-mon*. *-pað*, *es*; *m.* [*Cd. waðas*] *a house entrance, a vestibule*, *Cd.* 130, *Th. p.* 165, 10; *Gm. II.* 453, 36. *-ræst*, *e*; *f. home rest*, *Beo. K.* 2483. *-sittend*, *es*; *m. a palace sitter, one sitting in a palace or house*, *id.* 3573. *-werod*, *es*; *n. a palace or house-band or guard*, *id.* 947. *Flie a flea, fly*, v. *flea*, *Spl.* *flege*. *Fligan to put to flight*, *Th. An.* v. *afligan*. *Flint*, **es*; *m. flint, etc.* *Flion to flee*, *id.* v. *fleon*. *Flis a fleece*, *Mone A.* 318, v. *Spl.* *flys*. *Flit*, *geflit*, **es*; *n. strife, etc.* *Fliter-cræft*, *es*; *m. the wrangling art, logic*, *Som.* *Flit-full full of strife*, *id.* *Floc*, **es*; *n. a sort of flat fish, a plaice, sole*; *platissa*, *passer*, *Mone A.* 285. **Floc*, *ces*; *m. a flock, company, etc.* *Floc-rad*, *e*; *f. a company of soldiers*; *turma*, *Som.* *FLÓD*, *es*; **n. m. also*, *e*; *f. a flood, etc.* *Flód-blac flood-pale*, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* 209, 11. *-egsa*, *an*; *m. a flood-dread*, *id.* 166, *Th. p.* 206, 4. **-weard*, *es*; *m. a flood-guard*, *id.* 167, *Th. p.* 209, 3. *-weg*, *es*; *m. flood-way, the sea*, *id.* 147, *Th. p.* 184, 12. *-yð*, *e*; *f. a flood-wave*, *Beo. K.* 1078. *Floga*, *an*; *m. one who flees*; *qui volat*, *Beo. gl.* *Flooc a plaice, sole*, *Som.* v. *floc*. *Flór*, *e*; *f. flóre*, *an*; *f. a floor, etc.* *Th. An.* *Flót float*, *as on flót feran to go afloat*, *id.* *Flot-here*, *es*; *m. a band of seamen*, *Beo. K.* 5825. *-smere floating fat, the scum of a pot*, *Som.* *Flótan to float*, *Th. An.* *Flúd a flood*, *id.* *Flum a river*; *flumen*, *Lye.* **Flyg*, *e*; *f? a flying*, *Cd.* 215, *Th. p.* 271, 28. **Flyht*, *e*; *f. a flight, etc.* *Flyna batter*, *Som.* v. *flena*. **Flys*, *fleos*, *fhis*, *es*; *n. a fleece, etc.* *Flyte* **a keel, lighter*; *pontonium*, *Mone A.* 84.
 h **Fnæd*, *es*; *pl. nom. ac. fnadu*; *g. -a*; *d. -um*; *n. a hem, etc.* *Fnæft asperitas*, *Mann.* **Fnæstan puffs, blasts*, *Som.*
 FODA, fodda, *an*; *m. food, etc.* *Fóder, fodder*, *es*; *n.* 1. *food*, *FODDER*; *pabulum*, *Bt.* 14, 2; *Gen.* 42, 27. 2. **a covering, sheath-house*; *theca: the capsule, husk, or theca, being the shell or husk which covers the*

fruit or grain used for food: flæces foder flesh's covering, a house, *Hic*. I. 135, 49: *Gm. Run.* p. 244: *Cot.* 192: *R.* 53. Fodder-brytta, an; m. a food dispenser, forager; pabulator, *R.* 9, *Lye.* Fofrotad tabes, *Ben.* Fohð for foð we take, v. fon. *Fola, an; m. [dl-fole] a FOLE; pullus, etc. Folc-agende possessing people, *Beo.* K. 6221. -bearn, es; n. a child of the people, a child, *Cd.* 84, *Th.* p. 105, 28: 100 *Th.* p. 132, 16. -beorn, es; m. a people's prince, leader, king, *Beo.* K. 4436. -cynning, es; m. a people's king, a king, *Cd.* 95, *Th.* p. 125, 5. -cwen, e; f. a people's queen, popular queen, a queen, *Beo.* K. 1275. -firen, e; f. a public crime, *Cd.* 109, *Th.* p. 145, 23. -freá, an; m. a nation's lord, id. 89, *Th.* p. 111, 7. -geréfa, an; m. a people's governor. -gesetnes, se; f. a law or statute of the people, *Som.* -gesið, es; m. a prince or noble of the people, *Cd.* 98, *Th.* p. 128, 29. -gestealla, an; m. a companion, id. 15, *Th.* p. 19, 6. -gestreon, e; f. a public treasure, id. 93, *Th.* p. 119, 17. -getæl, es; n. the number of the people, the populace, id. 154, *Th.* p. 192, 9. -geþrang folk-throng, a crowd, *Ors.* 3, 9. -getrum, es; n. an assembly or knot of people, *Cd.* 93, *Th.* p. 119, 29. -lagu, e; f. folk or public law, *Lup.* 1, 5. *-lar, e; f. popular instruction, a sermon. ¹-leasung, e; f. common report, *Som.* v. folc-læsung. -mægen, es; n. people's force, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 199, 31. -mære populous, id. 86, *Th.* p. 108, 5. -mót, es; m. a popular assembly, *Som.* v. folc-gemót. -ræden, ne; f. a popular law, *Cot.* 126. *-scear, e; f. a folk-division, a territory, nation, etc. -slite, es; m. a folk-slit, sedition, *R.* 15, *Lye.* *-stede, es; m. a folk-place, a metropolis, *Beo.* K. 151, a camp, place of battle, id. 2925. -stow, e; f. a public place, *Bd.* 3, 5. -sweot, es; m. a multitude of people, a multitude, *Cd.* 171, *Th.* p. 215, 2. -tal, e; f. folk-reckoning, a genealogy, id. 161, *Th.* p. 201, 29. -truma, an; m. an assemblage of people, the people, *L. Ps.* 7, 8, *Lye.* -weras; pl. m. men of the people, the people, *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p. 14, 21: 89, *Th.* p. 110, 30. Fold-ærn, es; n. an earth-place, a cave, den; spelunca, *Cod. Ex.* 18b. *-buend, es; m. a land-dweller, an in-

habitant, *Beo.* K. 616. Fole, -dl. v. fola. Folgoð, folgað, *es; m. a train, etc. Folie a multitude; multitudo, *Lye.* Folm, *e; f. pl. d. folmum: a hand; manus, etc. Folm, es; m. also, folme, an; f. the palm, open hand; palma, etc. ^jFont-bæð baptism, *Som.* Fooging a joining together, id. Fór fore, before, around; præ, coram, *Th. An.* For for, notwithstanding, too, very, id. *Fór, e; f. a journey, way, etc. id. v. fær. Fora-gleawlice heedfully, cautiously; provide, *Ben.* Foran-dæg before day or dawn, id. -niht the evening, twilight, *Som.* -on-settende præclusus, *Bd.* 5, 1, *B.* *Fora-sagu, e; f. a foresay, preface. -sceawung consideratio, *R. Ben.* interl. 34. Forbæned a banished man; exul, *Som.* For-bærnednes, se; f. a burning; ustatio, *Herb.* 164, 2. -bearan to forbear, *Scint. Lye.* v. for-beran. ^k-bernán to burn up, consume, *Beo.* K. 3231. -betan to recompense; compensare, *Som.* -bigean to bow, *Th. An.* v. forbigan. -blawen puffed up, *L. M.* 2, 34, v. blawan. -blindad blinded, hardened, *Mk.* 6, 52, *Lye.* -bretan, -bretende to break, *Som.* -bygan, he for-bygð, for-byð to bend, break, humble, *Th. An.* v. forbigan. -burnen burnt, v. byrnan. ^l-cnisan to break into pieces, *Som.* v. for -cnidan. -cyppud præcisus, *Lye.* Fordboh a herb growing on thyme; epithymon, *Som.* For-deaðian to kill; interficere, *Wan.* p. 112. -dician to fence off by dyke, *Som.* -dimmian to make dim or dark, id. -dit-tynde closing up, *Ps.* 57, 4, v. for -dyttian. Fore of a journey, etc. g. d. ac. s. of for v. Spl. Fore-ætywian to fore-shew, *Som.* ^m-beran præferre, *Bd.* 4, 11. *-birig; d. of fore-burh a vestibule. -byc-nung, e; f. a foretoken, *Som.* v. fore-beacen. -byrdig mild, patient, *Lye.* -cwæde predicted, v. cwæðan. -cwide, *Som.* -cwiðe a prediction. -cweden aforesaid, *Th. An.* -cyn a predecessor, *Som.* -cynren progeny, offspring, *Cot.* 145. -eom præsum, *Elf. gr.* 32. -gegyrded girded about, *C. Lk.* 12, 35. -geleoran to pass away, id. 16, 18. -gendend, es; m. a predecessor, *Som.* -gesettan to set before, *Bd.* 4, 17. -geþistrat blinded, hardened, *C. Mk.* 6, 52. -ge-

witen overpassed, *Som.* -gige-orwadæ hlafas shew-bread, *R. Mk.* 2, 26. -gleaw foreseeing, heedful, *R. Ben.* 64, *Som.* -gleawlice heedfully, providently, *Lye.* -gleawnes, se; f. forecast, providence, *Som.* -gongend, es; m. a predecessor, id. -gripen taken beforehand, v. for-gripen. -heafod a forehead, *Som.* -hlutan to bend before, *C. R. Mk.* 1, 7. -iernend, -iernere, -lateow, es; m. a forerunner, *Som.* -latuu [latw, lateow] one going before, a chief, *C. Lk.* 22, 26. -lioran to go before, *C. Mt.* 28, 7. -liornys, se; f. prevarication, collusion in pleading, *Som.* -mærest strongest, id. -manod forewarned, *Bd.* 5, 10, *Lye.* -mihtiglice, -mihtlice disdainfully, stomachfully, strenuously, *Cot.* 202, *Som.* -nyman to take before, anticipate, id. -nyme prepossession, presumption, id. -sæcgednes, se; f. a foresaying, preface, id. -sæd aforesaid, *Th. An.* -sæge provideret, *Bd.* 4, 1, *Lye.* -sændan to send before; præmittere, *Elf. gr.* 28. -saga, an; m. a foresayer, a prophet, *Ben.* -sceawere, es; m. a foreshewer, *Lye.* -sendan to send before, *R. Conc. Lye.* ⁿ-seond, es; m. a foreseer; provisor, *Bd.* 4, 23, *Som.* -set foreset, preferred, *R.* 87, *Lye.* -settendlic set or preferred before, *Som.* -settenys, se; f. a preposition, proposition, id. -singan to lead in singing, id. -sittan to foresit, preside, id. -smeaung, e; f. premeditation, id. -spræcan to intercede, undertake for, id. -stæp-pung, e; f. a stepping before, anticipation, id. -stal, -steall a forestalling, interception, id. -stallan, -steallan to forestall, id. -stemnian to hinder, *Ben.* -steord, an; m. a steersman, or rather a boatswain; proreta, *Som.* -styltan to astonish, *Ben.* v. for-styltian. ^o-þancul forethinking, provident, *Past.* 41, 5. -þingræden, -þingung, e; f. intercession, intervention, *Bd.* 4, 3, *Lye.* -þonclice fore-thinkingly, cautiously, *Som.* -witan to foreknow, *Bt.* 39, 5. -witegan to predict, foretell, *Lye.* -witig forewise, divining, *Som.* -witol forewise, skilful. -witung, e; f. a foreknowing, presage, id. -word a bargain, id. v. for-word. -wregan to accuse, *Bd.* 5, 19, *Lye.* -writan to banish, proscribe, *Som.* -wyrd a deed done before, id. -yrmð afflictio, *Cod. Ex.* 32 b,

Mann. For-eldian to delay, defer, Som. Forenspræcen before mentioned, Th. An. For-ēðlice precisely, straitly; district, Som. Forewerd forward, early, Th. An. Forfela very much, id. For-gæging transgression, excess, Som. -geat, es; n. a gate; porta, Elf. gl. 24. -gedon to destroy, Bd. 1, 11. -gedrefodnes, se; f. confusion, Ben. -geman to neglect, pass by, Prov. 19, v. for-gyman. -gewitnes, se; f. a false-witness, Som. -gifenes, -gyfenes, se; f. forgiveness, Th. An. ^pFor-gitol forgetful. -glendrad lurcatus, Cot. 124; conglutinated, L. Ps. 43, 28, Lye. -golden recompensed, redeemed, Som. -gyfan to forgive, id. -gymednes, -gymelasnes, se; f. negligence, id. -gytan to forget, Ben. v. forgitan. -hæfed denied, Cd. 179, Th. p. 225, 1, v. for-habban. -hatena, an; m. one hated, an enemy, Cd. 29, Th. p. 38, 20. -hafa restrain; prohibe, L. Ps. 33, 13, v. for-habban. -healden headlong, Cd. 5, Th. p. 7, 6. -heawan, p. for-heow to cut down, to slay, mangle, Th. An. -heold kept back, p. of for-healdan. ^qForhogigendlic contemptible, Som. -hohnes, hogednes, se; f. contempt, Th. An. -hræðlice suddenly, Past. 58, 6, Lye. Forht-leás fearless, bold, Som. -leasnys, se; f. fearlessness, courage, id. -móðnes, se; f. faintheartedness, id. For-hwæga at least, *leastwise, however; saltem, Som. Th. An. -hwerfian to turn, change, Th. An. -hyccende accusing, R. Jn. 5, 45. -intingan because, for, in respect of; quia, propter, Som. -lacan; pp. -lacen to give over, to betray, Beo. K. 1800. -lædend, es; m. a misleader, seducer, Som. ^r-leac a leek; porrum, Ben. -legernes, se; f. fornication, Som. -leoran to leave, Th. An. -leornes, se; f. prævaricatio, Ben. -licgend, -liggend, es; m. a fornicator, Som. -liden shipwrecked, Th. Apol. -lide-nes, se; f. a shipwreck, Ben. -ligere, *es; n.; pl. -eru, -ru, fornication; fornicatio, Mt. 19, 9. -liges, se; f. a prostitute, Ben. v. for-legis. -lioran to go before, C. Mt. 26, 32. -liornian to lose, Som. -lire a fornicator, id. v. for-ligere. -liðednes, se; f. a shipwreck, id. -logen belied, pp. of. for-leogan. *Forma (se); seo, þæt forme; sup. fyrrest early,

* etc. *For-rim a preface, Som. v. fore-rym. -rotadnes, *rotednys, -rotodnys rottenness, etc. -sæt delayed, Cd. 138, Th. p. 173, 10, p. of for-sittan. ^t-scæncednys, se; f. supplantation, L. Ps. 40, 10, Lye. -sceadan; p. -sceod; pp. -sceaden to scatter, Th. An. -sceamigean to blush, Ben. Lye. v. for-sceamian. -scea-wudlice provide, Lye. -scea-wung, e; f. providence, contemplation, Som. v. fore-sceawung. -sceden scattered, Th. An. v. Spl. for-sceadan. -scildian; pp. od to accuse, condemn, Th. Apol. -scrifen proscribed, condemned, Cd. 213, Th. p. 267, 5: Beo. K. 212. -scryncan to shrink, Ben. v. for-scrincan. -scunigean to blush, id. v. for-scunian. -scyppan to miscreate, transform, Th. An. in. for-sceoppian. -scytlican duru vectifera, valvæ, Lye. -seawenes, se, f. contempt, C. R. Ben. 43. -seon, v. reflective, [Ger. sich versehen] to err, sin, Th. An. -seonnes, se; f. contempt, Som. v. for-sewennys. -setnes, se; f. a resolution, continuation, Th. An. -settendlic set before; præpositivus, Som. -sewend, es; m. a despiser, id. -sewentic contemptible, id. -sewestre she who despises; cotemprix, id. -sið -dl. v. Spl. fot-sið. ^u-sittan *to sit before or around, to oppress, Beo. K. 3531. -sliet internecio, Cot. 108, Lye. -sliten slit, broken, Som. -smorod suffocated, id. -socen forsaken, id. -sogen wearied, weak, id. -sorged sad, sorrowful, id. -spanend, es; m. a seducer, id. -spennend a whoremonger; leno, id. -spenning an allurement, id. v. for-spanc. -speon urged, Cd. 18, Th. p. 22, 34. -spon enticed, p. of for-spanan. Forst, frost, *es; m. frost, etc. -spyllan to destroy, Som. v. for-spillan. -stapan to forestep, precede, Ben. v. for-stæpan, steppan. -steal a forestalling, Som. -steallan to forestall, id. v. for-stalian. -stolen stolen, pp. of for-stelan. -standan to benefit, R. Lk. 9, 25, v. for-standan. -stoppan to stop up, Som. -strogdnys, se; f. presumption, V. Ps. 51, 4, v. for-trugadnes. ^v*-swapan; pp. -swapen to sweep away, Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 9. -swilt dies, Bt. R. 31, p. 68, note p. v. sweltan. -swiðan to repress, Past. 50, 1. -sworcennes, se; f. darkness, Som. -sworen FOR-

SWORN, perjured, id. -swor-ennes, se; f. a forswearing, perjury, id. -tacn a foretoken, id. v. fore-tacn. Forð-acygan provocare, Bd. 5, 14. -aræsan to rush forth, Ben. v. forð-ahræsan -asendan to send forth, id. -asliden passed or gone before, Som. -bærst burst forth, id. v. berstan. -beseon perspicere, L. Ps. 101, 20. -big-faran to pass by, Som. -blæstan to blow or break forth, Cot. 74. -blawan to belch or break out, Som. -clipung, e; f. a provoking, an appeal, id. -cuman to come forth, Lye. Forð-cure preferred, -dl. -dæges at close of day, Som. -eostrade obscuravit, L. Ps. 104, 26. Forðer further; ultra, Lye, v. furðor. Forð-færð goes forth, discharges, v. faran. -far, e; f. a going forth, departure, death, Som. -feran to bear forth, to depart, die. -ferd born forth, dead, Th. An. -ferednes, se; f. a going forth, transmigration; obitus, Bd. 4, 9. ^w-fleogan to fly forth, Jdth. 11. -flowan to flow forth, Som. -for, e; f. a departure, death, Th. An. -fre-mung, -fromung, e; f. a going forth, growing up, C. Ps. 104, 36, Ben. -gangan to go forth, Bd. 3, 9, Lye. -gebrengan to bring forth or to light, Bt. F. 42, 7. -gecygan to call forth, Bd. 1, 16, Lye. -gefar-an to go forth, Som. -gelædan to lead forth, Bd. 2, 12. -geleoran to go forth, depart, die, Bd. 2, 15. -geong a going forth, Bd. 1, 3, v. forð-gang. -georn anxious to go forth, intrepid, Th. An. -geræht reached forth, Lye, v. geræcan. -gesceaft, e; f. a future condition, death, Beo. K. 3498: Menol. F. p. 54, 3. -gewitenes, se; f. profectio, L. Ps. 104, 36. -gongende going forth, Lye. -goten poured forth, id. v. geotan. -hald, * -heald bending forward, Mone C. 11: Lye. -hryst rushes forth, v. hreosan. Forðinan evanescere, R. Lk. 13, 34. -lædnys, se; f. a leading forth, Lye. -leo-rende procedens, Bd. 4, 17. -lic promotus, progressus, pro-vectus, Mann. -locian to look forth, Lye. -lutian to bow down, id. -man one very rich or wealthy. -nihtes far in the night, Som. -ræsan to rise or spring forth, Jn. 4, 14. * -riht right forth, direct, plain. * Fort-riht -spræc prose. Forð-ryne, es; m. an onward course,

^x *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p. 14, 8. ^x-siðian to go forth, depart; *prodire*, *Som.* -stefnfrons, *Lye.* -teon to carry on, produce, exhibit. *Th. An.* v. teon. -bringan to rush before, to defend, prejudge, *Beo.* K. 2160, *Lye.* -werd forward, *Th. Apol.* v. forð-weard. For-þy therefore, *Th. An.* v. forþi. For-þylgian to sustain, *Ps.* 24, 25, *Lye.* For-þyrrode very dry; *peraridus*, *Som.* For-þystrian to darken; *obscurare*, *Ben.* Fortina portentosa, *C. R. Mt.* 13, 22. Fortiohung providentia, *Lye.* For-tredde knot grass; *proserpina*, *Som.* Fortredincg bruising small, contrition, *id.* -wærian, -werian to wear away, destroy, *Mann.* v. werian. -wandigende respectful, *Th. Apol.* -weallen thoroughly boiled, *Som.* ^y Forwegen prostrate, *Th. An.* For-welmed overwhelmed, suffocated, *Ben.* -weosnian to pine away, *Som.* v. for -wesnian. -werd a bargain, *Hem.* p. 598, *Lye.* v. for-word. -wernan to forewarn, *Prov.* 30, *Lye.* v. for-wyrnan. -wernedlice ægre, anguste, *Ben.* -weryð destroys, *Ps.* 51, 5, v. *Spl.* for-wærian. -witan to foreknow, to know before hand, *Th. Apol.* -witegan to foretell, *Som.* -witig foreknowing, *id.* -witignes, se; *f.* foreknowledge, *id.* -witolnes, se; *f.* industry, *Ben.* -wordenlic damnable, *Som.* -worðan to perish, *id.* -wrecan; *p.* wræc to injure, wreck, banish, *Beo.* K. 3835: 218, v. wrecan. -wrigen darkened; *obscuratus*, *R. Lk.* 23, 45. -writan *p.* -wrát to carve, to cut asunder; *discindere*; *q.* writan to carve, ingrave, write; *sculperere*, *scribere*, *Beo. gl.* -wueard capitulum, *Lye.* -wurð death, *Cot.* ^z 104, v. for-wyrd. ^z -wyrpð casts away, v. for-weorpan. -wyrðendlic ready to perish, *Som.* -yldan to put off, *id.* v. yldan. -yrnere, es; *m.* a forerunner; *præco*, *id.* Foster, *es; *n.* food, etc. Fosterland land given to find food, as to monasteries for the monks, *Som.* *Fosterian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, to foster, nourish; educate. Fostre, an; *f.* a nurse; *nutrix*. Fostring a fostering, nourishing of young; *nutritio*, *C. Lk. pref.* *Fót, *nom. ac.* *g.* fotes; *d.* fêt; *pl. nom. ac.* fêt; *g.* fôta; *d.* fótum; *m.* a foot, etc. Fót-bret a stirrup; *astraba*, *stapes*, *R.* 3. -cosp a fetter, *Lye.* -cypsed fettered, *Som.* -ece foot-ache, *id.*

-gemearc, es; *n.* a foot-mark, length of a foot, *Beo.* K. 6080. -gemet a fetter, *Som.* -last, es; *m.* a footstep, *Beo.* K. 4572. -mæl a foot-measure or step, *Th. An.* -ráp, es; *m.* propes, *R.* 84. *Fót-sið chlamys, *R.* 65, *Lye.* -stan, es; *m.* a footstone, *R.* 116. *swæðe, es; *n.* a foot-trace, etc. -þweal a washing of the feet, *Som.* -wærc, es; *n.* foot-pain, *id.* -welme, *l. l.* *dl.* an. -welma sole of the foot, *Mone A.* 261. Fox-fot spurge wort; *xiphion*, *Som.* Fracednys, fracodnys, se; *f.* vileness; *turpitude*, *Lye.* Fracoð a despising, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ^a fræ-cuð. ^aFræced vile, *Gm.* II. 230, 4, v. fraced. Fræcendlic dangerous; *periculosus*, *Som.* *Fræcene, fræcne dangerous, bold, etc. Fræclie dangerous, *Lye.* Fræcmase the nun bird; *parus ceruleus*, *Mone A.* 38. Fræcne fiercely, severely, boldly; *audacter*, *Cd.* 103, *Th.* p. 136, 22. Fræcnes, se; *f.* vileness; *turpitude*, *Ben.* Fræ-cuð a despising; *despectus*, *Som.* Fræfele, fræfol saucy, malicious; *procax*, *id.* Fræfellice saucily; *procaciter*, *Lye.* Fræmde foreign, *Som.* v. *Spl.* fremde. Fræ-micel very great; *permagnus*, *Gm.* II. 732, 17. Fræne, frænne the bit of a bridle; *orea*, frænum, *Som.* Fræng asked, v. fregnán. Fræ-ofestlice very hastily, *Cot.* 178, *Lye.* Fræpgian to accuse; *accusare*, *Ben.* Frætennes, se; *f.* destruction; *exitium*, *Som.* v. fræcennes. Frætewung, e; *f.* an ornament, *Gen.* 2, 1, v. *Spl.* frætewung. Frætew, frætew, -dl. *Frætu; *g.* frætewes, frætewes, *n.* an ornament, etc. Frætewung, e; *f.* a provision, furniture, ornament, *Som.* Fræuol saucy, *id.* v. *Spl.* fræfele. Fragenlic much spoken of, renowned, *Lye.* Fragian amplexi, *Ben.* Framabugan to decline, *Ors.* 2, 5. -acyrran to avert, *Ps.* 84, 4. -adon to do away, cut off, *Lye.* -adriřan to expel, *id.* -ahylan to decline, *id.* -anydan to repel, *id.* -ascyrian to cut or shear from, to separate, *id.* -ateon to draw from or away, *Som.* -ateran to tear, from, to rob, *id.* -aweorpan to cast away, *id.* -bigan deficere, *Ben.* -bringan to bring from, *Lye.* -bugan to decline, *Som.* -cyme progenies, *Gm.* II. 733, 9. -cynne a descent, lineage; *prosapia*, *id.* -færeld a departing, *Lye.* -fleon to flee from, *Som.*

-onascunung, e; *f.* an abomination, *id.* Fram-scipe, es; *m.* a fellowship; *collegium*, *Lye.* -sið, es; *m.* a departure, *id.* -siðian to depart, *Som.* -standan to stand off, *id.* -swingan to shake off, *id.* -weard averse, perverse, *id.* -wis very wise; *persapiens*, *id.* -wise very wisely, *id.* Franca, an; *m.* a halbert, pike, lance, javelin; *hastile*, *lancea*, *Beo.* K. 2420. Frato, fratoho an ornament, tapestry, *Lye.* *Frea, an; *m.* a lord, master, etc. Frea-dreman to rejoice, *id.* Frea-drihten, es; *m.* a lord, *Beo.* K. 1585. Freah free, *Som.* v. freoh. Freah-beorht bright, *Lye.* Freah-ræd speedy, quick, *Som.* Frean to ask, *id.* v. fregnán. Freatewung, e; *f.* an ornament, *id.* v. *Spl.* frætewung. Frea-wrasn, e; *f.* a royal chain, *Beo.* K. 2901. Frec bold, fierce; *audax*, *improbis*, *id.* 1771. Freca, an; *m.* one who is bold; *qui audax est*, *Beo. gl.* Frecedlice dangerously, *Lye.* v. freclie. Frécen; *d.* frecne danger, peril, woe; *periculum*, *Cd.* 24, *Th.* p. 31, 21. ^b Frec-eo lurco, *Cot.* 120, *Lye.* Frecgeng apostacy, *Ben.* Frecmase sagitula, avis, *Cot.* 160, v. col-mase. Frecne dangerously, boldly, *Cd.* 32: *Beo.* K. 1912. Frecnes, se; *f.* [dl. a dormouse] *clammy earth, clay; *glis*, *argilla*, *Som.* Frecnys, se; *f.* danger, *Th. An.* v. frecenis. Frecne-stig, e; *f.* a dangerous path, a precipice, *Som.* Fredan sentire, *Ben.* Frede peace, *Som.* v. *Spl.* friðe. Frefelice saucily, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* fræfellice. Frefer comfort, v. frofer. Fregen problema, *Lye.* Fremde, fremed strange, foreign, alien, *Th. An.* Fremd-nys, se; *f.* strangeness, a dwelling abroad; *peregrinitas*, *Som.* Freme, *an; *f.* profit, advantage, v. *Spl.* fremu. Freme good, advantageous; *bonus*, *Beo.* K. 3860: *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p. 13, 29. *Fremede, fremde strange, a stranger. Fremest, fremeð formest, formeth, 2, 3, s. indef. offremman. Fremming, *es; *m.* a framing, effect, etc. Fremu; e; *f.* usefulness, *Gm.* III. ^c 484, 3. ^cFrene the bit of a bridle, *Som.* v. fræne. Freo one in authority, a lady, woman; *mulier*, *Cd.* 23, *Th.* p. 29, 28. Freo-bearn *one free or noble born, *id.* 185, *Th.* p. 230, 26. -broðor an own brother, *id.* 160, *Th.* p. 199, 14. -burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* byrig; *f.* a free

city, *Beo. K.* 1379. Freocen-
nes, se; *f. danger, Som. v. fre-*
cenis. Freógan [Moes. fryon]
to love, honour; amare, honore
afficere, Beo. K. 1889: 6346.
Freo-lac a free-offering, a sa-
crifice, *L. Ps.* 50, 20. -læta
libertus, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 56.
-lætan sunu libertinus, *R.* 8:
Elf. gl. Som. p. 56. Freolec,
freolic, freoluc comely, liberal,
etc. *Cd.* 48, *Th. p.* 61, 16.
Freols, *es; *m. a festival.*
Freols-brice, es; *m. a break-*
ing or violation of a feast, Som.
Freoma, an; *m. profit, id. v.*
freomung. Freomian to pro-
fit, Ben. v. fremian. Freónd-
lár, e; f. friendly council, Beo.
K. 4750. -láðu, e; *f. a*
friendly invitation, id. 2385.
*-ræden, e; *f. a friend-condi-*
tion, etc. -sped, e; f. friend-
speed, many friends, Cd. 106,
Th. p. 140, 19. -spedig friend-
rich, rich in friends, *L. Edg.*
96. Freorig freezing, chilly,
Th. An. Freos captives, *Cd.*
174, *Th. p.* 220, 4. Freosan;
p. freas, we fruron; pp. frozen
to freeze; gelare, v. Spl. fry-
ran. Freoscipe, es; m. in-
geniousness, Th. An. Freos-
lice freely, *Bd. Sm. p.* 631, 17,
v. freolice. Freot-gyfa, an;
m. a giver of freedom, Som.
-gyfu, e; f. a freedom-gift, a
manumission, Lye. Freoðe of
or to peace; g. d. ac. s. of freo-
*ðu. *Freoðu, freoðo, freðo,*
friðo, e; f. peace, etc. Freo-
ðo-beacen, es; n. a peaceful
sign, Cd. 50, *Th. p.* 64, 4.
-burh; *g. burge; f. a peace-*
city, an assylum, Beo. K. 1038.
-mund, e; *f. peace-defence,*
protection of liberty, Lye. -sce-
alc, es; m. a free servant, a
minister, Cd. 115, *Th. p.* 150,
25. -spéd, e; *f. a peaceful*
rule, glad sway, id. 60, *Th.* 73,
2. -þeawas; *pl. m. peaceful*
or loving thews or manners, id.
4, *Th. p.* 5, 29, *v. þeaw.*
-wær, e; *f. a peace-covenant*
or compact, a covenant of love,
id. 158, *Th. p.* 197, 13. -web-
be, an; *f. a love-weaver, a*
woman, Beo. K. 3880. -wong,
es; *m. a peace-plain, peaceful*
field, id. 5913. Freot-mon a
freeman, *Som.* *Freðo peace,
Cd. 73, *Th. p.* 89, 28, *v. Spl.*
freoðu, frið. Fretwian to
adorn, Som. v. frættewian.
Fretwung, e; *f. an ornament,*
id. v. Spl. frættewung. Freun-
dyne, an; f. [Dut. vriendin,
f: Ger. freundinn f: Wil.
friundina] a female friend;
*amica, id. *Fri; g. m. n.*
friges; f. frigre, frire; adj.

free, *Gm. I.* 734, 28, *v. freo.*
Frian to free, *Ben. v. freon.*
Fricca, an; *m. a crier, Som.*
v. fryccea. Friccan -scipe,
es; m. the office of a crier or
preacher, id. Frig, e; f. Friga,
the Saxon Venus, wife of Odin,
v. A.-S. Gospels by Junius and
Marshall, p. 514. Frigea, an;
m. a freeman, L. In. 74, *W. p.*
26, 16. *Frige dæg, frig-
dæg, es; *m. Friga's day, Fri-*
day, Mt. 4, 11, 22: *L. Athel.*
e 3, *W. p.* 63, 6, etc. *Frimð,
es; *m. a beginning, Th. An. v.*
Spl. frymð. Frind friends,
Th. Apol. v. frynd, pl. of fre-
ond. Fringan to hear, Beo. gl.
v. frinan. Frio-leta one set
free, Som. v. frig-læta. Fris-
ca, an; m. a bittern; butio,
*id. *Frið, es; m. peace, etc.*
Frið-að, es; m. an oath of
peace, Lye. -brece, es; m. a
peace-breaking, id. -burh;
g. -burge; f. a peace-city, city
of refuge, id. -gear, es; m. a
year of jubilee, Som. -georn
peace-desirous, peaceable. -ge-
gyld a peace-gild, an associa-
tion, id. -land a land at peace,
Chr. 1097. -lice peaceably,
Som. -mæl an agreement, Gm.
II. 509, 28. Friðo peace, love,
*v. *Spl. freoðu. Friðo-tacen*
a peace-token, Cd. 107, *Th.*
142, 29. -wær, e; *f. a peace-*
condition, Beo. K. 4559. -web-
ba, an; *m. a peace-weaver;*
pacis textor, Cod. Verc. VI.
f 174: *Beo. gl. Frittan to feed;*
depascere, Ps. 48, 14, *v. fre-*
tan. Frocx lusciniæ, Cot.
121, *Lye. *Froferian, fre-*
frian; p. ode; pp. od, to com-
fort; consolari, Gm. II. 137,
11. Froman proficere, *Ben.*
From-gewitan to go from, to
depart, *Bt.* 33, 4, *Lye. -he-*
aldan to hold from, id. -hwe-
orfan to turn from, Cd. 45, *Th.*
p. 58, 9. -lad, e; *f. an*
escape from, a retreat, Cd. 97,
Th. p. 126, 20. -lociende
beon respicere, *Ben. -weard*
beon abiturus esse, Bt. 11, 2,
Card. p. 52, 21. Frugnon
asked, *p. pl. of fregnæn.*
Frumbirdling pube tenus, *R.*
g 88, *Lye. Frum-gyfu an*
original gift, a prerogative, id.
-hrægel, es; *n. a first garment,*
Cd. 45, *Th. p.* 58, 8. -leoht
first light or dawn, *W. Cat. p.*
74, *Lye. -meolc, -meoluc,*
e; f. the first milk, nectar, id.
-ræd, es; *m. the first decree,*
L. Wilk. p. 119. -sceapen
first shaped or created, *Lye.*
-setnung, -setzung, e; *f. first*
setting, foundation, id. -slæp,
es; m. a first sleep, Cd. 177,

Th. p. 222, 22. *-spræc, e;
f. an original speech, etc.
-stemn the fore-deck or prow
of a ship, *Mone A.* 4. -talu
first accusation, *L. North.* 67.
-westmas first-fruits, *Elf. gr.*
13. -yldo the elder, of the
first age, *Som. Fruodan to*
grow old; senescere, Lye.
Fry-gyld a free-gild or society,
*Som. Frymð, es; *m. a be-*
ginning, etc. Frysca a bittern,
id. v. Spl. frisca. Fryð-georn
peaceable, id. -gyld an asso-
ciation, id. -gysel; g. gysles;
m. [gisel a hostage] a hostage
for peace, id. -mæl an agree-
ment, id. Fryðo peace, Cd.
74, *Th. p.* 91, 16.
Fugeles leac, es; *m. dog's onion,*
star of Bethlehem? ornitho-
galum, Mone A. 486. -pyse
the larkspur; delphinium, *id.*
443. Fugel-net, tes; *n. a*
fowl or bird-net, Som. Fugeloð,
es; m. a fowling; aucupium,
Gm. II. 254, 35, *v. fugel-noð.*
-treow a perch for a bird, *Som.*
Fugling a fowling, *id. Fugo-*
loþe a fowling, id. Fuhtiend
moist, id. Fuhton fought, p.
h *pl. of feohtan. Ful, les; n.*
a cup; poculum, calix, Beo. K.
1224. Fulan-beam, es; *m.*
the black alder tree, L. M. 1,
32. Ful-berstan rumpi, *Lye.*
*-bet, -bot, e; *f. a full satis-*
faction, Som. -don to fully do;
satisfacere, Lye. -eaðe very
easy, id. Fule-treow a perch
for a bird, the black alder tree,
Som. v. Spl. fulan-beam. Ful-
feastnian to establish, fasten, id.
-fremman to execute, accomplish,
perfect, Th. An. v. ful-fremian.
-freolic very free or liberal,
Som. -geare full well, Bt. 5,
3, *v. ful-georne. -genihtsum*
fully abundant, R. Ben. 55.
*Ful-ham; *g. Fullan -ham-*
mes; m. [Asser. Fullonham:
Hunt. Fulenham: Dun. Ful-
lanham: Brom. Fullenham-
fúl foul, dirty; ham a home,
dwelling] Fulham, Middlesex,
Chr. 879: 880. -hræðe full
soon, *Lye, v. Spl. fulraðe.*
Fullan to fill, *Ben. v. fyllan.*
Full-bliðe full or very glad,
Jud. 16, 23. -bryce, es; *m.*
plena violatio, scilicet pacis, L.
Wihtr. W. p. 13. -dysig fully
or quite foolish, *Lye. -endian*
to fully end; complere, id.
-getreowe fully true, etc.
i -slow very slow, *id. Fulluht-*
nama, an; m. the baptismal
name, Som. Full-unrot fully
or very sorrowful, Bt. 11, 1.
-welig fully or very rich, *id.*
Ful-nieh full-nigh, *Som. v.*
full-neh. -raðe full, or too

soon, *Bt.* 22, 1. *-riht quite right, *Lye.* Fulstan to help, *Ben.* v. fylstan. Fúl-stin-cende foul-smelling, *Nic.* 27. Fulþungen high, noble; cel-sus, *R. Ben.* 73. Fultum, fultom, *es; *m.* help, etc. Fultumend, fultumiend, es; *m.* a helper; adjutor, *Ps. Th.* 17, 3. Fultumleás helpless, *Ors.* 1, 14, *Lye.* Ful-wide full wide, round about, *Cd.* 228, *Th. p.* 307, 24. Fulwiht-nama, an; *m.* the baptismal name, *Chr.* 890, v. *Spl.* fulluht-nama. -stow, e; *f.* a baptismal place, a font, *Bd.* 2, 14. Fúl-win, es; *n.* foul wine, *Ben.* Ful-worhte fully wrought, per-fect, *id.* j Fur, furh, *e; *f.* a furrow, etc. Furh-wudu, es; *n.* fir-wood, pine-tree, *Som.* Furð forth, *Th. An.* v. forð. Fuse promptly, rapidly, *Th. An.* Fúslic ready; paratus, *Beo. K.* 462. Futigend moist, v. *Spl.* fuhtiend.

Fyhtling, *es; *m.* a soldier, etc. Fyl a file, *Th. An.* v. feol. Fyl; *g.* fyll; *f.* a falling, slaughter, death, glut, *Th. An.* *Beo. K.* 2665, v. fyll. Fyld-elfen; *g.* -elfenne; *f.* a field or wood-nymph, a fairy, v. *Spl.* feld-elfen. Fylging, *es; *m.* *a harrow, etc. Fyligan to follow, *Cd.* 14, *Th. p.* 16, 27: *Th. An.* v. fyligean. *Fylle of a falling, slaughter, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* fyl. Fyllan to fill, draw water; haurire, *R. Jn.* 4, 15, *Lye.* Fylledskinned; excoriatus, *Ben.* v. fellen, fell. Fylleð-flod, es; *m.* a high flood or tide, *Lye.* Fylst, e; *f.* help; auxilium, *Ors.* 1, 12: *Beo. gl.* Fyl-werig fell-weary; stragis fessus, *Beo. K.* 1918. Fyn-dele inventio, *Ben.* Fyndan to find, *Som.* v. findan. Fyne allugo, *Ben.* Fynger a finger, *Som.* v. finger. Fyor life, *Cd.* 59, *Th. p.* 73, 10, v. fior. Fyr-bad a fire pledge; pignus igneum, *Cod. Ex.* 20, 22b: *Beo. gl.* -bend, e; *f.* fire-bound or hardened, *Beo. K.* 1437. *Fyrd-færelde, -fær, es; *m.* a military expedition, etc. -gemaca, -gestealla, an; *m.* a fellow-soldier, *Nathan.* 5: *Cd.* 93, *Th. p.* 120, 23. -homa, an; *m.* -hom, es; *m.* an army covering, a coat of mail; lorica, *Beo. K.* 3007: *Th. An. p.* 137, 9. -hrægl, es; *n.* an army garment, a coat of mail, *Beo. K.* 3053. -hwæt; *g. m.* n. hwates; *f.* hwætre; *adj.* war-brave, *id.* 3280. Fyrdin-ga in companies or flocks, *Som.* Fyrdleás armless, defenceless,

Chr. 894. Fyrd-leoð an army song, *Cd.* 171, *Th. p.* 215, 3. -nest ephibulenta, *Lye.* Fyr-draca, an; *m.* a fire dragon or serpent, *Beo. K.* 5374. Fyrd-searo, es; *n.* fyrdung, e; *f.* an army preparation, *id.* 462. -werod an army host, a phalanx, *Som.* -wic, es; *n.* sepulchrum, *Beo. gl.* -wyrðe war-worthy, excellent in war, *Beo. K.* 2633. Fyre-beta fo-carius, etc. v. fyr-beta, etc.

¹ *Fyren-gæt, e; *f. pl.* -gata a wild goat, v. *Spl.* firgen-gæt. -hicgend a harlot; meretrix, libidini studens, *Som.* -þearf, e; *f.* evil need; mala necessitas, *Beo. K.* 28. Fires god the fire god, *Vulcan, Som.* Fires lig, es; *m.* a fire's flame, *id.* Fyrewitnys, se; *f.* curiosity, *Th. An.* Fyr-fean fiery-haired, *Cot.* 170, *Lye.* -gearwung, e; *f.* fire preparation, fuel, *id.* Fyrgen mountain, *Beo. K.* 2786: 2828. Fyrgen-holt, es; *n.* a mountain grove, *id.* 2780, v. firgen-beam, etc. Fyr-heard fire-hardened, *id.* 607. Fyrhtu, *e; *f.* fear, etc. Fyr-leóht, es; *n.* a fire light, *id.* 3032. -leoma, an; *m.* a fire beam, *Cd.* 215, *Th. p.* 272, 32. Fyrmð, e; *f?* a reception, etc. Fyrn fire; ignis, -dl. *Fyrnum with crimes, *Cd.* 216, *Th. p.* 272, 31, v. fyren. Fyrn-ge-win, es; *n.* an old contest, *Beo. K.* 3376. Fyrnlic ancient, *Som.* v. fyrn. Fyrn-men ancient men, the ancients, *Beo. K.* 5518. -wita, an; *m.* an old counsellor, *id.* 4241. ^mFyrst, *es; *m?* 1. first in height, top, ridge; 2. first entrance, threshold, etc. Fyrst, first, e; *f.* also, es; *m.* a space, time, etc. Fyrst, es; *m.* frost; gelu, *Lye.* Fyr-tang a pair of tongs, *Som.* Fyrte a fire-brand, torch; fa-cula, *L. Cnut. pol.* 5, *W. p.* 134, 27, *Som. Lye.* Fyrð-rungnes a furthering, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* firðrungnes. Fyr-wit, es; *n.* curiosity, *Beo. K.* 463. Fyr-wylm, es; *m.* a fire wave, *id.* 5338. Fysan, *fysian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed to drive, expel, send forth (arrows), send away, hasten; agere, fugare, festinare, *Th. An: Gm. I.* 903, 33. Fysan reciprocal, to hasten, rush, *Th. An.* Fyst, *e; *f.* a fist, etc. Fyþer, *L.* 2, *pl.* fyþeru, *n.

G.

^oGád, gæd, *es; *m.* a goad, etc. Gadinca mutinus, fascinum ob-scœnum, a muto, membrum vi-rile; priapus, *R.* 22, *Lye.*

^oGadrigendlic collective, *Som.* v. gaderigendlic. Gæc, *es; *m.* a cuckoo, etc. Gædeling, *es; *m.* a companion, etc. Gædertang continuous, etc. *Ben.* v. gadertang, etc. Gæder-tengan to continue, *Som.* v. gadertengan. Gæignes burh; *g.* -burge; *f.* Gainsborough, *Th. An.* v. Gegnes-burh. Gæ-læð, gæleð a cage to sell or punish bondmen in; catasta, *Som.* Gældan to pay, depend, suspend, *id.* v. geldan. Gæle saffron; crocus, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* geolo. Gæmen, es; *n.* joy, pleasure; gaudium, v. gamen. Gæmenian, gæmian to play, game; joculari, *Th. An: Gm. II.* 170, 7: *Som.* v. gæmnian, gamenian. Gæn yet; adhuc, *Ben.* Gændung an end, death, *Som.* v. ge-endung. Gæn-hwyrft conversio, *L. Ps.* 125, 1. Gæn-ryne, es; *m.* a meet-ing, *id.* 58, 5, v. gean-ryne. Gænt Ghent, *Som.* v. *Spl.* Gent. Gærsame, an; *f.* a treasure, *Chr.* 1035, *Ing. p.* 208, 10, v. gærsum. Gærs-grene grass-green, green; herbidus, *Som.* Gærst green, like grass; her-beus, *id.* Gærsum, e; *f.* a treasure, *Chr.* 1070, *Ing. p.* 275, 3, v. *Spl.* gærsame, gersume. Gæruwe millefolium, *R.* 40, *Lye.* *Gæsen; *g. m. n.* gæs-nes; *d.* gæsne; *adj.* rare, un-common, dear, etc. ^pGæst, es; *pl. nom. ac.* gastas; *g.* -a; *d.* um; *m.* a guest; hospes, etc. v. gest. Gæstlipe, gistlipe hospitable, *Th. An.* Gæten caprine, belonging to a goat, Gafeluc, gaeloc, es; *m.* [*lcl.* gafflok] a javelin, *Elf. gl. p.* 163, *id.* Gaffetan to mock; deri-dere. Gaffetung, e; *f.* a scof-fing; derisio, *Som.* Gaf-spræc, e; *f.* a lewd speaking, a babbling, *Som.* Gagat-stan, es; *m.* the agate stone, *Ben.* v. gagates. Gagel, gagolle gale, gole, sweet-willow, Dutch-myrtle, *L. M.* 1, 36, *Som.* Gagul-suillan to gargle; gar-garizare, *id.* Gafol-rand a compass, *Cot.* 54, *id.* Galdor, *es; *n.* a charm, etc. Galdor-galan to enchant, foretel, *id.* -galend, -galere, es; *m.* a soothsayer, *Som.* -leoð, es; *n.* an incantation song, a charm, ^qspell, *id.* ^qGaldrygea, an; *m.* an enchanter, *id.* Gale a night-ingale; lusciniæ, *Ben.* Gal-freols, es; *m.* a joyful feast, *Som.* Galga, gealga, an; *m.* a gallows, etc. *Galg-mód gallows-minded, *Beo. K.* 2554. -treow, es; *n.* a gallows-tree, a gallows, *id.* 5876. Galluc

gauls, oak-apple; galla, *Cot.* 96, *Som.* Gal-mód lustful or lightminded, lascivious, *Jdth.* 12. -semere facilis, *Ben.* -smere light laughing, giggling; petulans, *R. Ben.* 7, *Lye.* Galwan to clap, shout, rejoice; plaudere, *Som.* v. gilpan. Gal-weala - rice, es; *n.* the kingdom of Gaul. -wræne lecherous; luxuriosus, *Som.* *Gamel old, *Cd.* 154, *Th.* p. 193, 3, v. gamol. Gamenung, e; *f.* a gaming; lusus, *Som.* Gamian to game, play, sport; ludere, *id.* v. gamenian. Gamol-ferhð, *es; *m.* *sage spirit, magnanimous, *Cd.* 138, *Th.* p. 173, 26. *Gangel-wæfre a spider; aranea, *Som.* v. gang-wæfre. Gangende going, living, *Cd.* 129, *Th.* p. 164, 23. Gangendfeðe, es; *m.* agmen, *R.* 7, *Lye.* Gangewifra, an; *m.* a spider; aranea, *Ps. Th.* 38, 12, v. hunta. Gang-geteld, es; *n.* a travelling-tent, a tent, pavilion; papilio, *R.* 10, *Lye.* -feormere, es; *m.* a jakes farmer; fimariorius, *Som.* *pyt, tes; *m.* -setl, es; *n.* -tun, es; *m.* a privy. -wuce, an; *f.* gang-week, perambulating-week, *Jn.* 17, 1. Ganot, *es; *m.* a fen-duck. GA'R, *es; *m.* a javelin, etc. Gar-céne spear-keen or bold, *Beo. K.* 3912. -clife agrimony, *Herb.* 32, *Som.* -cwealm, es; *m.* spear destruction, war death, *Beo. K.* 4081. -Dene Gar-Danes [gar a spear] *id.* 1. -falca, an; *m.* a spear or gar-falcon, *Beo. gl.* -far, e; *f.* a martial way, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 199, 23. -gewin, nes; *n.* dart or spear-battle, *Th. An.* -heap, es; *m.* a spear heap, an armed body, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 198, 11. -holt, es; *m.* spear-wood, a javelin, *Beo. K.* 3665. -ræs, es; *m.* spear-rush, rush of arms, *Th. An.* -secg, es; *m.* the ocean, *Cd.* 157, *Th.* p. 195, 24: *Beo. K.* 97. Garsuma expense, *Som.* v. garsuma. Garumtol sharp; severe; austerus, *id.* v. Spl. gearuntol. Gar-wiga, an; *m.* -wigend, es; *m.* a spear-fighter, a warrior, *Beo. K.* 5344: 5278. -wudu, es; *m.* spear-wood, a javelin, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 198, 20. GAST, *es; *m.* the breath, a spirit, GHOST, etc. Gast-bona, an; *m.* the soul-killer, the devil, *Beo. K.* 352. -gedal, es; *m.* soul separation, death, *Cd.* 55, *Th.* p. 68, 33. GA'T, gæt, *e; *f.* a goat, etc. *Gataloc tutela, *Som.* Gát-hær, es; *n.* goat's hair, goat-

hair, *Th. An.* -treow, es; *n.* gaten-tree of Gerard, dogberry tree; cornus fœmina, *L. M.* 1, 36, *Som.* Gát-hierd, es; *m.* a goat-herd, *id.* v. gat. Gaeoloc a spear, v. Spl. gafe-loc.

Geac also, likewise; item, *Som.* v. eac. Ge-acnian to conceive; -acnung conceiving, etc. v. ge-eacnian, etc. Ge-acniendlic pregnant, *Som.* -acsigan to ask, *Lye.* -acsung, e; *f.* inquiry, *Som.* v. acsung. Ge-ador-tengan to continue, *id.* v. gader-tengan. *Ge-æfenned drawing towards evening, *id.* -æfnað me vesperasco, *Elf. gr.* 35. -æhtan; *pp.* -æhted to appreciate, praise; appretiare, laudibus efferre, *Beo. K.* 3766. -æhtendlic that may be valued; æstimabilis, *Som.* -æhtle, an; *f?* property, riches; possessio, divitiæ, *Beo. K.* 735. -ælged coloured, tanned, *id.* -ænegdu anxia, *Cot.* 18, *Lye.* -æswicod scandalized, *id.* Ge-afle [Lancashire gaule] a lever; vectis, *id.* Geafol-morning, e; *f.* toll or custom-house, *R. Mk.* 2, 14, v. gafol. Ge-aforud lifted up, *Som.* Geagle wanton, *id.* v. ge-aglisc. Geagl-swile a jaw-swelling, *id.* v. geagl. Geahle dentes molares, *Ben.* Ge-ahnian to take as his own, *Beo. gl.* -ahnung owning, *id.* v. ahnung. Geald Jos. 9, 8, for weald perhaps. Gealdor magic, *Th. An.* Mr. Kemble says, a sound as of a trumpet; sonitus tubæ, *Beo. K.* 5883, v. galdor. Gealge lascivious, *Som.* v. Spl. geagle. Gealgian to defend, *Th. An.* Geal-mód sad-minded, gloomy, *Cd.* 84, *Th.* p. 230, 8. Geana yet; adhuc, *Lye.* Ge-anbidian to abide, *Th. An.* *Ge-ane yet; adhuc, *Lye.* Geanhwyrft conversio, *Gm. II.* 755, 6. -þingian to reply, *Cd.* 48, *Th.* p. 62, 5. Geapes around, *Cd.* 119, *Th.* p. 154, 16. Ge-apung, e; *f.* cumulus, *Lye.* Geara-feng arpa vel lupus, *id.* -gewuned long accustomed, *Som.* Gearcung-dæg, es; *m.* preparation day, Good-Friday, *Mt.* 26, 17. Gear-cyn-ing, es; *m.* a year king, consul, *Som.* -cyningdóm, es; *m.* a year kingdom or rule, consulship, *id.* *Gear-dæg, es; *m.* yore day, a former time, *Cd.* 80, *Th.* p. 99, 36. Geard-lic worldly; mundanus, *Som.* Geare *ready, *Cd.* 2, *Th.* p. 3, 26, v. gearo. Gearewe yarrow, *Som.* v. Spl. gearwe. Gear-mælum yearly, *Bt. F.*

p. 5, 10. Geare-wita intellect, *Bt.* 38, 9, *R.* p. 130, 9, v. gearowita. Gearn, *es; *n.* yarn, etc. *Gearn-winde, -windel, a yarn-winder, a reel, *Mone A.* 306: *Som.* Gearnung, e; *f.* merit, desert; meritum, *id.* *Gearo; *g. m. n.*; -wes, -owes; *f.* re; se gearwa; *adj.* ready, etc. Gearo - þoncol ready-witted, *Th. An.* Gear-torht yearly or every year glorious or bright, *Cd.* 76, *Th.* p. 94, 13. Gearuntol, gearutol severe, austere, *Som.* Gearwa made dishes; condimenta, *id.* Gearwan-leaf yarrow-leaf, yarrow, *id.* Gearwe, gearewe, an; *f.* yarrow, *Mone A.* 419. Geaðmodian to humble, to be pleased, *Th. An.* Geato-lic *prepared, ready; paratus, *Beo. K.* 428. Geatwe, an; *f.* provision, treasure; apparatus, *id.* 6170. Geaxode-domas responsa, *R.* 14, *Lye.* Ge-aurnen overtaken, overran, *Som.* -aworpen cast away, *id.* -bad abode, *Beo. K.* 3236, p. of bídán. *Gebærd towardliness; indoles, *Som.* Gebærdstán, es; *m.* calcisma, calcsura, *R.* 58, *Lye.* Ge-bærmed barmmed, leavened, *Som.* Geban, geben, *es; *n.* a proclamation, etc. Ge-beacnung, e; *f.* a speaking by tropes or figures, a predicament; categoria, *Cot.* 57, *Lye.* Gebealg anger, *Som.* v. gebelg. Gebearh protected, preserved, p. of gebeorgan. Gebecan to book, *Lye.* v. gebocian. Gebecnendlice, gebecniendlice figuratively, *Cot.* 1, *Som.* Gebed, *es; *n.* a prayer, etc. Gebeded compelled, *Som.* v. gebæded. Gebedigan to pray, *Bd.* 5, 9, *Sm.* p. 622, 21, note. *Gebedræden, ne; *f.* the office of prayer, etc. Ge-begdnes, gebegednes, se; *f.* crookedness, *Som.* -begendlic flexible, bowing, *id.* Gebelh an offence, v. gebelg. Ge-belimpe, *should happen, *Mk.* 13, 7, v. *limpan. Geben a prayer; preces, offensio, *Ben.* Gebenlic nunlike; vestalis, *Som.* Gebenn an edict, *Cot.* 70, *Lye.* v. geban. Gebeogul flexible, agreeing, *C. R. Mt.* 5, 25. *Gebeorg a refuge, *Gm. III.* 486, 7, v. beorh. Gebeorlic safe, secure, *Th. An.* *Ge-beotian to promise, vow, threaten, *id.* Geberd-wiglere, es; *m.* a wizard, *R.* 4, *Lye.* Gebere a habit, state, v. gebær. Geberede hit happened it; accidit, *Bt.* 16, 2, *R.* p. 33, note c. Ge-berian competere, *C. R. Ben.* 37, *Lye.*

Gebesmed *bosomed*, bent; sinuatus, *Som.* Gebeten *beaten*, *Lye*, v. gebeaten. Ge-beterung, gebetung a *bettering*, *Som.* v. gebettung. * -bigean to bend, bow, *Scint.* 62, v. bigan. Gebiled that hath a bill or snout; rostratus, *Som.* Ge-bilegan to be angry, *id.* v. ge - belgan. ⁷ -biorscipe, es; m. a feast, *id.* v. ge - beorscipe. Gebired clothed; amictus, *Ben.* Ge-bisgod seized; correptus, *id.* Ge-bisnung, e; f. an example, instruction, lesson, *Som.* v. bisnung. Gebit a biting, grinding, *Lye*. Ge-blanden finished, spent; also, coloured, *id.* v. ge-blendan. -blegan to destroy; exterminare, *Ben.* -blegenad blistered, ulcerated, *Som.* -blódigian; p. ode; pp. od to bloody; cruentare, *Beo.* K. 5381. -bohtrescipe a circuit; ambitus, *Lye*. -bolged disdained, swollen, *Som.* ² -bolstrod bolstered up, defended, environed, *id.* Gebonn a proclamation, *Lye*, v. geban. Gebonnen proclaimed, *Mann*, v. ge-bannian. -bosmed *bosomed*; sinuatus, *Cot.* 185. -botad bettered, amended, *Chr.* 1093, v. ge - betan. -bræc broke, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 4, 32, v. brecan. -bræc, es; n. a breaking, crash, *Cd.* 119, *Th.* p. 154, 24. -bræcseocnes, se; f. the falling sickness, *Som.* -brecprofit, gain, *id.* -bredan; pp. ge-broden to braid, twist; torquere, *Beo.* K. 2886. -bredde broiled, *R.* Lk. 24, 42. -bregednes, se; f. fear, *Som.* -bregan to bring, *Ben.* -brittian, l. to exhibit, give; exhibere: 2. to break small, crumble; friare, *id.* -brocod boiled; decoctus, *id.* -broc-seoc-man a frantic man, *Bd.* 4, 3, v. bræc-seoc. -broden taken away; sublatus, *Som.* * -brot, es; n. a fragment, v. ge-brotu. -brot a barn-keeper; granatarius, frummenti præfectus, *Som.* ³ -brysednes, se; f. a bruising, *id.* -bryttian to break, *Lye*, v. ge-brittian. -bun inhabited, *id.* -bunden bound, *Som.* v. ge-bindan. -bun-land, -bund-land inhabited land, *Ors.* pref. *Som.* *Lye*. -burd bearded, v. *Spl.* ge-byrd. -burnen burned, v. ge-byrnan. -byldan; pp. -byld to imagine, design, plan, devise, draw, *Th.* An. -bylged disdained, *Som.* * -byrd, es; n: -byrdo, e; f. birth, etc. -byrd, -byrded bearded, *Som.* *Lye*. -byrdlice orderly, well, *Ben.* v. endebyrdlice. -byrdo, -byrdu an origin, *Som.* v. ge-

byrd. -byrelice beon co-uti, *C. Jn.* 4, 9. -byrgan; p. de to taste, *Cd.* 24, *Th.* p. 31, 10. ^b -byr-tid, for ge-byrd-tid nativity. -bysmrung, e; f. a deriding, mocking; derisio, *Som.* -bysnian to give an example, *Lye*. -bytle [botlædes] a building; ædificium, *Gm.* II. 738, 25. -bytlung, e; f. a building, an edifice, *Som.* Ge-cance a laughingstock, *id.* Ge-capitulod headed; capitulatus, *Lye*. -ceahhetung, e; f. loud laughing, *Som.* -cealfe incalved; foetus, *id.* -cennedlimu genitalia, *Lye*, v. gecyndlim. -cenenys, se; f. a delight, *Som.* -cennednys, se; f. birth, *id.* -cian, -cigan to call; invocare, *L.* Ps. 19, 8, *Lye*. v. ge - cygan. -cirred turned, *Som.* v. ge-cerran. -clæmian ^c to smear, *Mann*. -clæsnung, e; f. a cleansing, *Ps.* 88, 43, v. ge-clæsnung. -cliht gathered together: hand-gecliht a clutched hand, a fist, *Som.* -clyfian to cleave or stick to, *Lye*, v. *Spl.* clufan. -clypian to call, *Ben.* -clyster; g. -clystres; n. a cluster; racemus, *Cot.* 24, *Lye*. -cneordlic diligent, *Th.* An. -cnilled beaten, sounded, *Lye*, v. cnylan. -cnited knotted, tied, bound, *R.* Jn. 11, 44. -cnorndnes, se; f. study, *Mone B.* 29, v. *Spl.* -ge-cnyrdnys. -cnosu collisions, *Lye*, v. ge-scænednes. -cnucian to knock, *id.* v. ge-cnocian. -cnuwan to knead, stamp, grind; pinsere, subigere, *Som.* -cnyclad KNUCKLED, crooked; obuncus, *id.* -cnyclende KNUCKLING; obuncans, *Cot.* 144. -cnyht tied, *C. Jn.* 11, 44, v. *Spl.* ge-cnited. -cnyrdnys, -cnyordnys study, diligence, *Th.* An. v. cneordnys. -coganad seasoned, cooked; conditus, *Som.* -cocnian to play the cook, to cook; coquere, *id.* -comp fight, conflict, agony, *C. Lk.* 22, 44, v. ge-camp. -copsend fettered, *Lye*. -corded hacele an outer garment, cloak, *id.* -corenlic eligible, *Cot.* 74, *id.* -corenlice choicely; eleganter, *Cot.* 77, *id.* -cosped fettered, *id.* -costnian to tempt, prove, *Th.* An. -crincan; p. -cranc, -cruncon to cringe, fall, die, *id.* *Beo.* gl. -crupe crept, *Lye*, v. becreopan. -crympt crimped, curled, *Som.* -crypte tops, ^d sprouts, *id.* ^d -cunnian, l. 2, v. * -cuñnian. -cuoeðen said, *C. Mk.* 15, 7. -cwelled killed, *Som.* v. cwellan. -cwemlice

agreeably, pleasingly, *Th.* An. -cweðan to say, *Ben.* *Th.* An. -cwid a word, *Ben.* v. ge-cwed. -cwilman to kill, *id.* v. cwylman. -cwiðanlic proper, *Som.* v. cwiðenlic. -cwoeme pleasant, *Lye*, v. ge-cweme. -cwoeðen said, *id.* v. ge-cwæðan. -cwyd a condition, *Ben.* v. ge-cwed. -cyd a controversy, *id.* v. gecygd. -cyd told, *Th.* An. v. cyðan. -cydde declared, said, *Som.* v. ge-cyðan. -cygendlic appellative, *id.* -cynd, -cind, cynd, *es; n. also, e; f. nature, etc. -cynd-bóc a book of generation; Genesis, *Lye*. -cynd-riht natural right, *id.* -cynd-spræc native speech or language, *id.* -cynde; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. genuine, genial, natural; genuinus, naturalis, *Cd.* 173, *Th.* p. 216, 8: *Beo.* K. 5389. -cyndelic-lim the natural limb; membrum genitale, *Som.* v. gecyndlim. -cyrnad corned, salted, *id.* -cyssan to kiss, *Beo.* K. 3736. -cyð, þe; f. a country, *Bt.* ^e 27, 3, v. *Spl.* cyð. * -cyðnisse cyðan to testify, *Th.* An. -dæfneð ought; oportet, v. gedafnian. -dælednes, se; f. a separation, divorce, *Som.* -dafan; pp. gedafen to become; decere, *Gm.* II. 42, 37, v. gedafnian. -dafenian to be fitting, *Th.* An. v. ge-dafnian. -dafenlice fitly, properly, *id.* -dafsum agreeing, becoming, *Lye*. Gedál, dál, es; m. a separation, etc. Gedda songs; cantilenæ, *Som.* v. ged. Ge-deaf dived, v. *Spl.* gedufan. Ge-deaðed dead, *C. Mk.* 7, 10, *Lye*, v. gedead. -deawe dewy, *Som.* v. deawig. -defelic quiet, fit, *Beo.* gl. v. gedefe. ^f -delf a digging, *Th.* An. v. *Spl.* delf. -deman to judge, *id.* Geden, for gedydon carried, transferred, *Th.* An. p. 41, 23, v. don, gedon. Ge-deof perfect, *R.* Mt. 5, 48, *Lye*, v. ge-defe. -deðed killed, *id.* v. ge-dead. -diernan to lie hid, *id.* -digan to profit, do good, assist, purify; prodesse, *Beo.* K. 598: 1316: 4695. -diht a dictate, a thing indited, *Som.* -dihtan to order, *id.* -doefe perfect, *R.* Mt. 5, 48, *Lye*, v. ge-defe. -doeman to judge; judicare, *Ben.* -dofen dived, ducked, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ge-dufan. -dræg, es; n? a tumult; tumultus, *Beo.* K. 1505. -dreas overthrew, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 209, 15, v. ge-dreosan. -dreacan to vex, afflict, *Th.* An. * -dreame, -dryme harmonious, *Gm.* II. 747, 43. * -dremere melodi-

ous; consonus, *Som.* -drencte drowned, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 209, 16, v. of-gedrinca. -dreoh sober; sobrius, *id.* -dreog *drying, rubbing, *Th. An.* p. 80, 12. s-driht *a multitude, host, band of soldiers, *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 148, 26: *Beo. K.* 236. v. *Spl.* driht. -drihpa prudentia, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, § 2, *Mann.* -drimere a knave, villain; nebulo, *Som.* v. ge-dwymer. -drinc, es; n. drink, drinking, *Th. An.* -dritan cacare, *Med. ex Quadr.* 11, 9, *Lye.* -drucen drawn out; extractus, *Som.* -druncnian to sink, *C. Lk.* 5, 7, *Ben.* -dryhta commilito, *Gm.* II. 736, 40. -dryme consonus, v. *Spl.* gedreme. -driuen driven, *Som.* v. gedrifan. *dufan; p. -deaf, we-dufon; pp. -dofen to sink, dive, etc. *Cd.* 213, *Th.* p. 266, 30. -dweola an error, v. ge-dwola. -dwernes, se; f. mildness; mansuetudo, *T. Ps.* 89, 12, *Lye.* *dwild, -dwyld, es; n. an error, heresy, *Th. An.* -dwildlic erroneous, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwollic. -dwimor a phantasy, *Jud.* 15, v. ge-dwymer. -dwimorlice fantastically, illusorily, *Th. An.* -dwóla, an; m. an heretic, v. gedwolman. *dwolen erroneous, etc. -dwollic erring; erroneus, *Som.* -dwyld an error, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwild. -dwyldlic erroneous, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwildlic. -dyp-^bpan to dip, *id.* ^b-dyrstlice rashly, *id.* v. ge-dyrstelice. -dyrstnes, se; f. boldness, *Lye.* v. ge-dyrstignes. -eadmettan to worship, adore, *Th. An.* v. ge-eadmedan. -eadmodian dignari, *Bd.* 2, 2. -eaht added; additus, *Prov.* 9, *Lye.* -earwian; p. de; pp. od to prepare, *Th. An.* -eaðmodan to vouchsafe, *Th. An.* -educian; p. ode; pp. od to revive, *Som.* *Lye.* -edlæcan to repeat, *Scint. Ben. Lye.* -edlæsan to restore; restituere, *L. Ps.* 15, 5, *Lye.* -edleanend, es; m. a rewarder; remunerator, *Som.* -edlian to renew; renovare, *id.* -edstapelian to re-establish, *Th. Apol.* ¹-edþrawen twisted again; retortus, *Som.* -edwistode brought up, *L. Ps.* 22, 2. -efenlæcestre, an; f. a female imitator, *Scint.* 13, *Lye.* -efenlæcing an imitation, *id.* -efesod shaved, *Som.* v. ge-efsod. -efned evened; æquari, *Bd.* 4, 29, v. efn. -efola a little cheek; buccula, *Som.* v. geaflas. -efstan to hasten; accelerare, *L. Ps.* 30, 2. -embehtian to serve, minis-

ter, *Th. An.* -emnian to equal, *Som.* -encgd careful; sollicitus, *id.* -endebednan to set in order, *Lye.* v. ge-endebyrdan. -ernian to deserve, earn, *Som.* v. ge-earnian. -epian to breathe; spirare, *id.* -euenlæcan to equal, *L. Ps.* 36, 1, v. ge-efenlæcan. -fæder a gaffer, godfather; compater, *Som.* -fæge, we ge-fægon rejoiced, p. of gefegean. -fægen joyful, *id.* -fæger? fair; pulcher, *Beo. K.* 1823, v. *Spl.* fæger. -fægerian to adorn; ornare, *id.* -fælnis, se; f. a passage; transmigratio, *C. Mt.* 1, 12, *Lye.* j-færnys, se; f. a transmigration, *Som.* -fæstnung, e; f. a fastening; firmatio, *id.* -fættian; pp. od to fatten; pinguescieri, *Lye.* -fallan to fall; cadere, *C. Lk.* 16, 17, v. ge-feallan. -fana a vane, standard, *Som.* -fandian to try; tentare, *Lye.* -fangen taken [prisoner], *Th. An.* v. fon. -fangennes, se; f. a taking, laying hold of, apprehension, *Som.* -faran *to experience, suffer, *Th. Apol.* -feahfought, *Th. An.* v. feohtan. -feáh rejoiced, *Beo. K.* 217, v. *Spl.* -fean. -fealice pleasantly; læte, *Lye.* -feallan to fail, *Th. Apol.* -fean; p. ge-feáh to rejoice; lætari, *Beo. gl.* -fearred beon to go far off, to withdraw, *Lye.* -feax comatus, *Gm.* II. 745, 38. -fecgan, -feccan to fetch, *Th. An.* *federe, an; f. a. *god-mother; susceprix. Gefæge; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. fit, adapted; aptus, *Gm.* I. 735, 5. Ge-fegednes, se; f. a figure, shape, joining; figura, *Som.* Gefeg-fæst seam or joint fast, *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 12. Gefeg a rule, manner; formula, *Som.* Ge-feincga compages, *Lye.* ^kfellendlic filling up, *Som.* v. ge-fillendlic. -feó am glad, v. gefeón, *feoh, -fioht, es; pl. u, a, um; n. a fight, battle, etc. -feoll forgetfulness; oblivio, *Som.* -feormian to entertain, cleanse, *to eat up; hospitio suscipere, *vesci, depasci, *Beo. K.* 1482. -fer, es; *n. company, etc. -fera, an; *m. [fer, fær, hence ge-fer-a] one journeying with another, a companion, etc. -feran to journey, *Cd.* 157, *Th.* p. 196, 4, v. ge-faran. -feræden, *ne; f. an agreement, etc. -ferrædnes, se; f. -ferscipe, -ferscype, es; m. society; societas, *Lye.* -ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry, bear, lead, *Beo. K.* 6208: *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 274, 3. -fern of old, *Som.* v. gefyrn.

-fetelsod *belted, adorned with a belt, v. *Spl.* fetelsian. -fetian to fetch, *Beo. K.* 4376, v. fetian. -fetigian to fetch, *Som.* ¹v. fetian. ¹-fillednes, se; f. etc. a completion, v. ge-fyllednes, etc. -findig capable, catching; capax, *Lye.* -fiðe-rad feathered, v. ge-feðeran. -fioðode, for ge-friðode saved, q. v. -flace catapulta, *H.* -flæschámian; p. ode; pp. od to cover with flesh, to render incarnate, *Lye.* -flea trifles; nugæ, *Ben.* -flenod haccle a cloak; lacerna, *R.* 110. -flitfulnys, se; f. contention; contentio, *Lye.* -flit-georn contentious, *Som.* -flitglip cavillatio, *Cot.* 45, *Lye.* -flitmælum by strife, *id.* -flitt a schism, rent; schisma, *Ben.* -flogen percussus, *Herb.* 3, 1. -flyt a fan, *Ben.* v. ge-flit. Gefo grace; gratia, *C. Jn.* 1, 17, *Lye.* Gefol-wif gratiosa mulier, *Prov.* 9, *id.* Ge-for went, v. faran. -formian; p. feormode to entertain, *Cd.* 127, *Th.* p. 162, ^m24, v. ge-feormian. ^m-fræpgian, 1. to accuse; accusare, *C. Mt.* 12, 1: 2. to reverence; revereri, *C. R. Mk.* 12, 6. -frætewian, -frætwian to fret, adorn, *Beo. K.* 191. -fragude embraced, *Lye.* -frefrian to console, comfort, *Th. An.* -frég-nan to inquire. -freogynd, es; m. a redeemer, *Som.* -frep-gian to accuse, *Ben.* v. *Spl.* ge-fræpgian. -frested feriatus, *Lye.* -frian to free, *C. Jn.* 8, 36, *id.* v. ge-freogan. -frigade embraced, *C. Mk.* 10, 16, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-fragude. -frugnon inquired; p. of fregnian. fryðed freed, consecrated, *Som.* v. gefriðed. -fullian to baptize, *id.* -fultumend, es; m. a helper; adjutor, *Ps. Th.* 17, 2, v. fultumiend, fultumend. ⁿfundian to try, inquire; *Beo. K.* 4904. -fyllung, e; f. a fullness, *Som.* v. ge-fyllednes. -fylstend, es; m. a helper; adjutor, *id.* -fyrnes, se; f. a farness, antiquity; antiquitas, *id.* -gada? an, *m. a companion, etc. -gaderscipe, es; m. wedlock, conjugium, *Mone B.* 310. -gæderednes, se; f. -gæderung, e; f. a gathering ^otogether; collectio, *Som.* ^oge-arnian mandatum deferre, *Ben.* v. ge-ærnian, -gegne an assembly; conventus, *Som.* fitting? *Cd.* 35, *Th.* p. 46, 13. -gered, -gerwed, -girwed clothed, *Som.* *Lye.* v. ge-gerelad. -gimmod set with gems, *Som.* v. ge-gymmod. -gired adorned, *Cd.* 29, *Th.* p. 39, 7. -girla, an; m. a

garment, *Th. Apol.* v. ge-gerela. -girwend, es; *m. one wearing a purple robe; prætextatus. Som.* -giuan to desire; petere, *Mk.* 11, 24. -gladung, e; *f. a gladdening, delight; delectatio, Som.* -glenced adorned, arranged, v. ge-glæncan. -glendrian to cast down headlong; præcipitare, *Som.* -glangan to adorn, decorate, *Th. An.* v. glengan. -glofed gloved, having sleeves; manicatus, *Solil.* 10, *Lye.* Gegn, gegnes, v. geng -dl. Gegn-cwide, es; *m. a saying again, an answer, Beo. K.* 731. Gegn-ryne, es; *m. a meeting, V. Ps.* 58, 4, v. gean-ryne. Gegnum forthwith, *Th. An.* p. 135, 21: against; obviam, e, contra, *Beo. K.* 625. Gegoð youth, *Som.* v. geoguð. Ge-grame troublesome; molestus, *id.* -greatod enlarged, *Lye.* v. grea-
^p tian. ^p-groetan to torment; cruciare, *C. Lk.* 8, 28, *Lye.* -gyman to take care of, regard; curare, *L. M.* 3, 65. -hádo-da, an; *m. one ordained, a clergyman; clericus, R. Ben. interl.* 62, *Lye.* -hæbban to have, *id.* v. habban. -hæcca, an; *m. what is hacked, stuffing;*
^q farcimentum, *Som.* ^q-hæftian to capture, catch, *Th. An.* -hæftnian to take captive, *L. Ps.* 7, 5, v. ge-hæftan. -hæftre waterfalls, *Past.* 41, 9, *Lye,* v. *Spl.* ge-heftræ. -hæg, es; *pratum, Mone B.* 618. -hælgung, e; *f. a sanctuary, Ex.* 15, 17, v. ge-halgung. -hænd near, *Som.* v. ge-hend. -hæp apt, fitting, *Th. An.* -hæplic equal, even, like; compar, *Som.* -hagian opportune facere aliquid, *Lye,* v. on-hagian. -halan to feed; pascere, *C. Jn.* 21, 16. -hald a regarding, *Lye,* v. ge-hæld. -halding, *es; *m. a holding, etc.* -halgoda, an; *m. sanctum, Ps. Th.* 4, 4. -halian to heal, save, *C. Mt.* 18, 11, v. ge-hælan. -halsian to beseech; obsecrare, *Lye.* -hat-heortan exardescere, *R. Ben.* 70, *Lye.* -hát-lond, es; *n. land of promise. Th. An.* -heafðod ringe, es; *m. Samothracius annulus? Lye.* -heah high; altus, *Som.* -heald
^r held, safe; tutus, *Lye.* ^r-heapian to heap up, *Prov.* 28, *Lye.* -heaðerod restrained, *Beo. K.* 6139, v. heaðerian. -heded hidden, *Lye.* v. ge-hydan. -heende humbled, *Ben.* v. gehende. -hefaldad orsus, *Cant. Ezech.* v. hefaldigean. -heft, -hefted taken, *Som.* v. ge-hæftan. -heftræ waterfalls; cata-

ractæ, *T. Ps.* 41, 9, *Lye.* -heige a meadow; pratum, *Som.* v. haga. -held a keeping, *Lye,* v. ge-hæld. -helsumnes, se; *f. castitas, Mone B.* 428. he-ned condemned, *Cd.* 217, *Th.* p. 276, 18, p. of ge-henan. -heowan to form, fashion; ^s plasmare, *Lye.* ^s-hered, -herde served, ministered, *C. Mt.* 8, 15, v. hyran. -herian to destroy, *Som.* v. ge-hergian. -hering a hearing, report, *Lye.* -hersumnes, se; *f. obedience, Th. An.* -heu hewed, cut, *R. Mt.* 27, 6, *Lye,* v. ge-heawan. -hiowendlic allegorical; simulatorius, *Cot.* 17. -hiran to hear, *Th. An.* -hirnis a report, *Ps.* 111, 6, v. ge-hyrnes. -hiwian; p. ode; pp. od to form, transfigure, appear, *Mt.* 17, 2, v. ge-hiowian. -hladan to lade, draw; haurire, *C. Jn.* 4, 15. -hlænsod made lean; tenuatus, *Som.* v. ge-hlænian. -hlenced tortus, *L. M.* 3, 55. -hleod loaded, *Beo. K.* 1784, v. hladan. ^t-hlionian to recline, *C. Mt.* 14, 9, *Lye.* -hlið laughter; risus, *Som.* -hliwan to cherish, *Ben.* v. hleowan. -hlyd covered, *Th. An.* v. ge-blid. -hlystfull listening, disposed to hear, *L. Ps.* 89, 15, v. ge-hlyst. -hluttrad purified; defæcatus, *R.* 32, *Lye.* ^u-hlyta, an; *m. a companion, etc.* -hlywan to cherish, *Lye,* v. *Spl.* ge-hliwan. -hnægde, l. 3, v. ^s *Spl.* ^shnigian. -hnehuade appropinquavit, *C. Mt.* 10, 7. -hnycned bending down; inclinatus, *L. M.* 2, 46. -hnyscan to make soft, *R. Mt.* 21, 45, v. hnescian. -hofe-rod bent, humpbacked; gibbosus, *Lye.* -holed holed, pierced; perforatus, *Som.* -holpen helped, nourished, *id.* v. gehelpan. -hornung, e; *f. sadness, grief; mæror, Som.* -horwigende unclean, vile; sordidus, *id.* -hradian to hasten, *Bd.* 1, 14, *Lye.* -hræcan to guide, *Lye,* v. ge-recan. -hrædnys, se; *f. mediocrity, meanness; mediocritas, Mone B.* 16. -hræred ruined; dirutus, *Som.* -hreaw rued, p. of hreowan, ge-hreowan. -hrecan to tell, publish, *Lye,* v. reccan, recan. -hrefian to cover; tegere, *id.* -hreman to cry, *id.* -hreohnung, e; *f. a making up; confectio, id.* -hrepod touched, *Gen.* 6, 6, v. hrepan. -hreowan to rue, *Cd.* 225, *Th.* p. 298, 29. -hrieted ruined; subrutus, *Som.* -hrife, ^u -hrofe a house, roof; domus, tectus, *id.* -hringed rung,

Lye, v. hringan. -hrino ædificationes, *id.* -hriseð must; oportet, *id.* -hroered commotus, *Ben.* -hrumpen wrinkled, *Som.* -hrunnen assembled, *Lye,* v. ge-runnen. -hul christmas, *Som.* v. gehhol, geol. -hryred ruined; dirutus, *id.* ^{*}-husa, an; *m. one in the house, a domestic, id.* -hus-cype, -husscipe, es; *m. domus, Lye,* v. hus. -hused housed, *id.* -hused -snægl a housed snail; testudo, *id.* -huslud communicated, *id.* v. huslian. -hwæde, -hwede, g. m. n. es; *f. re little, small; modicus, id.* ^v -hwednes, se; *f. sparingness, Som.* v. ge-hwædnes. -hweorfan to change, return, *id.* -hweorfe an exchange, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-hwyrfe. -hwetted whetted, stirred up, *Som.* v. hwettan. -hwile each, *Th. An.* v. ge-hwylc. -hwilcnes, -hwillicnys, se; *f. quality; qualitas, Som.* -hwilum sometime, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Lye.* -hwing a pinnacle, corner, pinnaculum, angulus, *Som.* -hwirfe a changing, translation, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-hwyrfe. -hwit white; candidus, *Lye,* v. hwit. -hwitod whited, *id.* v. hwitian. -hwyrfe an exchange, a translation, *Som.* v. ge-hwearf. -hwyrftnian, -hwyrfnian to turn, take, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Bar.* p. 122, 2, v. hweorfan. -hwyrpan to convert, *Ben.* v. ge-wyrpan. -hyd a secret place, a recess; abditum, *Cd.* 212, *Th.* p. 261, 27. -hygde hoped for; sperabilis, *Som.* -hyld, *es; *m. *guardianship, Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 202, 3: ^{*}a protector, favourer, *Beo. K.* 6107. -hyldan to bow down; declinare, *Lye,* v. ahyldan. -hylmd, -hylmed helmeted, covered, shaded with foliage; galeatus, frondosus, *Som. Lye.* ^w -hyran ^{*}to belong, *Th. An.* -hyrdnes, e; *f. a keeping, Lye,* v. ge-heordnes. -hyrstan to adorn; ornare, *id.* -hyrstende comforting; confortans, *Som.* -hyrsto trappings, *id.* v. hyrst. -hyrsumlice obediently; obedienter, *id.* -hyrtan to encourage; animare, *id.* -hyr-wed blamed, *Som.* v. *Spl.* hyrwan. -hyscan to mock, deride, *L. Ps.* 79, 7, *Lye.* -hyspan; p. hyspte to mock, anger, *Ps. Th.* 2, 4, v. hyspan. -hyspendlic abominable, *Lye.* hyðlæcan repeter, *id.* -hywed feigned, assumed, hypocritical, *Th. Apol.* -hywian to feign, pretend, *Th. An.* v. hiwian; *Spl.* ge-hywed. -iermed afflicted, *Lye.* -ihtnys,

se; *f. an addition, in pl. epacts, Som.* -incfullian to offend; scandalizare, *Lye.* -inlagode protected by law, *Chr.* 1074, v. inlagian. -inseglian to seal, *Th. Apol.* ^x-irmed contrite, *Som.* v. ge-yrmed. -iuked yoked, *Col. Mon.* v. iucian. -lac, es; *n. a gift, pleasure, Beo. K.* 2335, assembly; collectio, numerus, *Bt.* 178, *F.* p. 83, l. 345, *Lye.* v. lac. -lacnian; *p. ode; pp. od to heal, cure; sanare, Som. Lye.* -lacod numbered, *Lye.* -læg lay, *Beo. K.* 6287, *p. of ge-licgan.* -læht taken, *pp. of ge-læccan.* ^{*}-lænd, es; *m. one accusing, a slanderer, etc.* -lænde, for gelandode landed, *p. of ge-lan-dian.* ^y-læwed a layman, *Som.* v. læwd. -lafian, *p. ede to wash, lave; aqua spargere, Beo. K.* 5441. -lang along, neighbouring, belonging to, own; vicinus, *Beo. K.* 2752. -laðgan to call for; asciscere, *Cot.* 169, *Lye.* -laðian, l. 1, ^z *p. ode.* ^z-latian to delay, *Lup. Ser.* I. 20, *Lye.* -leafhris leaved rices, green boughs, *Som.* -leafleás faithless; infidus, *id.* -leafnes, se; *f. confidence, shrewdness; fides, solertia, sagacitas, Beo. K.* 488. -leafnes-word, es; *n. a confidence, or pass word, id.* 488. -leah deceived, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 4, 5, *p. of ge-lewan, or geleogan.* -leahtrian; *p. ode; pp. od to accuse, corrupt, Lye.* ^a-lecgd tossed to and fro; jactatus, *Som.* -lecged laid down: depositus, *id.* -lefan; *p. de to believe, *deliver, Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 31. -leger-gyld days dedicated to Pan; Lupercalia, *Som.* -lendian, -lændian to land, *id. Th. An.* v. ge-landian. -lenge belonging to, own, proper; proprius, *Beo. K.* 5460. -leode, an; *f. a countryman, citizen; popularis, civis, L. In.* 11, *W.* p. 17, 37, v. *Spl.* leode. -leomad radiatus, radiis spectabilis, *Lye.* -leore departure, *Th. An.* -leornes, se; *f. departure, death, id.* ^b-leðrian; *p. ode; pp. od to lather; ungere, Lye.* -lewend, es; *m. a traitor; proditor, Som.* -liced likened, *Lye.* -licetan, -liccettan to make like, to pretend, flatter; simulare, *Som.* -lic-gemaca a compeer; compar, *id.* -licost a twin, *id.* v. ge-lycost. ^c-ligan to lie down, *Lye.* v. ge-licgan. -ligen mendar, *id.* -ligenod lied; mentitus, *id.* ^{*}-liger; *g. -ligere, -ligre; f. *a lying with, fornication, adultery; concubitus, adulterium,*

etc. Ge-liht, -dl. ^{*}-lihtan; *p. -lihte, -lyhte; pp. -liht,* 1. to descend, alight, approach, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 291, 16: *Bd.* 2, 13, *Sm.* p. 517, 11. 2. to enlighten; illuminare, *Nic.* 34, *Thw.* p. 20, 2. 3. to lighten, mitigate; allevare, *L. Can. Edg. pen. magn.* 2, *W.* p. 96, 59. -limpfull liable to accident, *Lye.* -limplætan coaptari, *Mone B.* 174, v. geþeodan. -lioma a light; lumen, *id.* ^d-liðan to sail, traverse, move, *Bt.* 192, *F.* p. 125, 43. -locen locked; clausum, *Beo. K.* 5534, v. lúcan, belúcan. -lod-wyrt, e; *f. tormentil, septfoil; hep-taphyllon, Som.* ^e-lomlice often *Th. An.* v. ge-lome. ^{*}Gelpa, gelpð to boast, *Bt.* 30, 1, *R.* p. 66, 21: *Gm.* II. 183, 10, v. gilpan. Gelt gilt, gilded; auratus, *Som.* Gelumpðe, -dl. ^{*}Ge-lumpe, ge-lumpen happened, *etc.* Ge-lustfulling, ^f **es; m. delight.* ^f-lutian ^{*}to bend, lurk, lie hid, *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 273, 2, v. *Spl.* lutian. -lyfan to abide, remain; manere, *Beo. K.* 875. -lyfed delivered, *Cd.* 170, *Th.* p. 213, 21, v. ge-lyfan. -lyfed ripe (of age); proventus (ætate), *Th. An.* -lyhte enlightened, *Nic.* 34, *Th.* p. 20, 2, v. on-lihtan, *Spl.* ge-lihtan. -lyðen multiplicis peregrinationis experientia omnium terrarum gnarus, *Nathan.* 1, *Lye.* ^g-mædla the menses; menstrua, *L. M.* 3, 5, *Som.* -mædrian to condescend, *id.* v. ge-mæðrian. -mæg; *g. -mæges; pl. nom. ac. -magas; m. a relation, kinsman; cognatus, Cd.* 91, *Th.* p. 114, 14, v. mæg. ^{*}-mægenian; *p. ede; pp. ed to establish, confirm; stabilire. mæg-fæst a glutton; cibo deditus, Som.* -mægnan to mingle, *Th. Apol.* v. ge-mengan. mægð, ^{*}e; *f. power, etc.* -mælde said, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 49, 10, *p. of mælan.* -mænden remembered, recalled, *Beo. K.* 2196, v. *Spl.* mænan. ^h-mænigfealdan to multiply, *Th. An.* v. ge-menigfealdan. -mænigfyld multiplied, enlarged, *Lye.* -mænnung, e; *f. a communion, fellowship, familiarity; communio, contubernium, Som.* -mæran to magnify, honour, *Th. An.* ⁱ-mære, an; *n. a boundary, l. 9. to þæm gemæran to the *border, Cot.* 21. -magas relations, v. *Spl.* ge-mæg. ^j-mang, ^{*}es; *m. a mixture, collection, assembly; mixtura, confusio, Beo. K.* 3284. -mangcennys, se; *f.*

confectio, Mone B. 1846. -manian to exhort, *Th. An.* ^k-mared enlarged, *Lye.* -marsian to celebrate, *Som.* v. ge-mærsian. Gemed a consent, condescension; consensus, *Som.* Gemeh shameless, *id.* v. gemah. ^l Gemen people, *Th. An.* Gemencged mixed, *Som.* v. gemengde. -menged mixed, ^{*}defiled, *Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, 9, v. gemengde. -menigfeald manifold, *Som.* -menigfeld multiplied, *Th. An.* from ge-menigfealdan. -Gemet, ^{*}met, es; *n. a measure, *mood, etc. l.* 15. 2. -dl: l. 16, in the same ^{*}measure: l. 17, ^{*}2. Ealle ^mgemete by every way. ^mGe-metan; *p. tte to find, meet, discover, Th. An.* v. metan. -metegian to measure, moderate, *id.* v. ge-metgian. -metgung, e; *f. temperance, moderation; moderamen, Som.* ⁿ-met-man a moderate man; homo moderatus, *Beo. K.* 5062. -metung, e; *f. a meeting, Som.* ^ov. ge-meting. ^o-miltsiend, es; *m. a pitier; miserator, Ben.* -mindleás mindless, mad, *Som.* -mind-stow a memorial, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ge-myndstow. Gemnise those being well; valentibus, *R. Mt.* 9, 12, *Lye.* Ge-moet found, *id.* v. gemet. ^pGe-mon remembers, *Beo. K.* 2371, v. ge-munan. Ge-mong a multitude, *Th. An.* Gemot, ^{*}es; *n. a meeting, etc.* ^qGe-mundig mindful, *Th. An.* v. ge-myndig. ^r-myclian to extol, *Som.* v. gemiclian. -myltyd melted, *id.* v. ge-molten. Gemynd, es; ^{*}n. mind, memorial, etc. Ge-mynd -benimming a mind-benumbing; lethargia, *Lye.* -dæg, es; *m. commemoration or birth-day, id.* -leás, 1. mindless, witless, rash; amens, impudens. 2. forgetful; immemor, *Som.* -leasnes, se; *f. witlessness, madness; amentia, id.* -stow, e; *f. a memorial; monumentum, id.* -wyrðe worthy of remembrance, memorable, *id.* Ge-mynegod remembered, *id.* -myngian to remember, meditate, admonish, *Th. An.* ^s-næg-lad nailed, *Lye.* v. næglian. -næmian, -namian; *p. ode; pp. od to name, Th. An.* v. nemnan. Genap ^{*}a cloud, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 206, 20, v. genip. Gen-arn [ran again:—arn *p. of yrnan*] a meeting; occursus, *Lye.* Gende went; ivit, *Beo. K.* 2801, *p. of gan.* Geneahhe many, numerous, enough, *Th. An.* ^tGenehe numerous, enough, *id.* v. geneah. Ge-nehost at

once, at last; proxime, *Beo. K.* 1582. -nemnian to name, *Th. Apol.* Genende acta, *Lye.* -nerigan; *p. ode; pp. od to save, Cd. 117, Th. p. 152, 22.* -neðdon dared, *Beo. K.* 1912, ^u v. *Spl. néðan.* ^u-niclede. 1. *carperra.* 2. also, *adj. obuncus, Lye.* -nidde, -nided, -niedde, -nied, -nieded compelled, urged, invited, *Lye.* v. ge - nedde. -niderian; *p. ode; pp. od to humble, bring low; humiliare, v. niberian.* -nierwed distressed, *Som.* v. ge-nearwod. *Genip, es; *n. a cloud, *darkness, Beo. K.* 2719. ^v *Geniþerung, e; f. subjection, bondage; servitus, Mone B.* 2659. ^v *Genfðla, an; m. hate, enmity, malice; malitia, Cod. Exon.* 56b, *Th. Apol.* Ge-numen taken; *pp. of ge-niman.* -nunga altogether, quickly; cito, *Beo. K.* 5737, *Lye.* w-nyht, -niht, ^e *e; f. an abundance, etc.* -nyttan; *pp. ed, od to enjoy; munere fungi, Beo. K.* 6088. *GEóc, *es; n. a yoke, etc.* Geoce -dl. ^e *Geóc, e; f. comfort, help; consolatio, auxilium, Beo. K.* 353. Geocend, *es; m. a helper, saviour; part. of geocian.* ^e *Geocian; p. ode; pp. od to keep, save; servare, etc.* Geocre; *adv. harshly, severely; aspere, Cd.* 183, *Th. p. 229, 3, v. geoc.* Ge-odon, for eodon went, *Th. An. v. gan.* ^x *Geofon, gyfen, es; *n. the sea. Geofon-yð, e; f. a sea wave, Beo. K.* 1025. ^e *Geofu, e; f. [-dl. geof] a gift, Bd. 1, 33, v. gifu.* Geogara of old; olim, *Som.* Geogeara now; jam, *Ben.* Geoguð, geogeð, geogoð, geogað, iuguð, ^e *e; f. youth, etc.* Geoguð-hád, *es; m. youthhood, youth.* -teoðung, *e; f. a tithing of young, Som.* Geohsa, *an; m. a sobbing; singultus, id. v. geocsa.* ^e *Geol, geohol, geohhel, gehhol, es; m? also, *Geola, an; m. yule, Christmas, v. Marshall's A.-S. Glos. p. 521: Junius's Etymol. in yeol: Bd. 4, 19, Sm. p. 588, 6: 163, 4.* Geold a payment, *Som.* v. gild. Geolewearte a nightingale; luscinius, *Lye.* ^y *Geolna a kind of Egyptian stork; ibis, id.* Geolewe, etc. -dl. ^e *Geolo, geolu; g. m. n. geolwes; d. geolwum; adj: l. 6, *geolo - blac yellow - black; fulvus: l. 7, *geolo-adl yellow - disease, the jaundice. Geolo-rand, es; m. a yellow rim, or shield, Beo. K.* 870. ^e *Geolster, es; n. poison, corruption; virus, tabum, etc.*

Geomor-mód sad minded, sorrowful, *Beo. K.* 4083. Geomrian to sigh, groan, *Som.* v. geomerian. Geomrung, *e; f. a groaning, lamentation.* ^z *Geond - blawen blown upon, blasted, Som.* -cyrrende turning back, *Lye.* -faran, -feran to pass over, *Som.* -gangan to go through, *id.* -geotan to pour out, suffuse, *id.* -hworfen compassed, *id.* -leccende wetting or moistening about, *Lye.* -leohtend, *es; m. a looker round, Som.* -lihtan to enlighten, *Lye.* -sawan to sow about, scatter, *Cd.* 188, *Th. p.* 233, 19. -scinan to shine through, *Som.* -scriðan to travel over. -secan to seek out, examine, *Lye.* -smead anxiously, *id.* -smean, smeagan to search out, investigate, *id.* -sprænged sprinkled or wet through, *Som.* -spurned over spurned, offended, *Lye.* -stredan to spread over, *id.* -swerian to yondswer, answer, *id.* -wlitan to look over or beyond, *Som.* -yrnan to run through, *id.* Geong-cempa, *an; m. a young soldier, id.* Geongewifra, *an; m. a spider? aranea, Ps. Th.* 89, 10. Geóng went; ivit, *Beo. K.* 1844: 6245 *p. of gan.* Geongor-scipe, *es; m. youngstership, minority, service; servitium, v. giongor-scipe.* ^a *Geongra, an; m. a disciple, pupil; discipulus, Cd.* 15, *Th. p. 18, 23: 19, 15.* Geon-hweorfan to bring back, *Som.* Geonian to yawn, *id.* v. geonan. Geon-smead made manifest; enucleatus, *id.* Geopenian, geopnian; *p. ode; pp. od to open, Th. An.* Georfulnes, *se; f. industria, Mone B.* 51. Georman-leaf, geormen-letie malva, *Som. Lye.* ^b *Geo-sceaft, e; f. power; potentia, Beo. K.* 2467: 2532. ^c *Geow you, Th. R. p. 3, v. eow.* Gepicod pitched; picatus, *Som.* Ge - plantod planted, *id.* v. plantian. -pricud pricked, goaded, *id.* v. priccian. ^d *Gerade in order, Beo. K.* 1740. Geradigean rationem conferre, supputare cum aliquo, *Lye.* Gerad-spræc, *e; f: -word, es; n. prose; sermo solutus, Som. Lye.* ^e *Geræð, e; f. housing, trappings; phaleræ, Th. An.* Geræd-man a prudent man, counsellor, *Som.* -spræc prose, *id.* Gerædod taught, instructed, v. geræde. Geræhte reached, *p. of geræcan.* Ger-cining a year king, a consul, *Lye.* v. gear-cyning. ^f *Gereaw rued, Cd. 224, Th. p. 295, 20, p. of*

hreowan. Gerecenod explained; interpretatus, *id.* 169, *Th. p. 211, 12, v. recan; p. rehte, etc.* Gerecenys, *se; f. a narration; historia, Mone B.* 270, v. gereccednys. Gereda preparation, furniture, apparel; apparatus, *Som.* Geredu ornaments of a ship; aplustra, *id.* Ge-renod seasoned, tempered, mixed; conditus, *id.* -reocan to smoke, *id.* v. reocan. -reordan to transact, dispatch, come to a conclusion; transigere, *id.* -reording a meal, *Th. An.* v. ge - reordung. ⁱ *Geres [q. gærs grass, because a fen is grassy] a fen, marsh; palus, Som.* Gereðre, gereð-dl. ^e *Gereðor; g. gereðres; pl. gereðru; n. *an oar; remus, Chr.* 891, v. *Spl. roðor.* Gereðra, ^e *an; m. [roðor an oar] a waterman, rower, sailor; remex, nauta, socius remigandi, Gm. II.* 737, 6. Gerhwamlice yearly; annuatim, *Som.* Ge-ricod enriched; ditatus, *id.* ^j *j - rifled, -riflod, -rifod wrinkled, rivelled; rugatus, id.* -riht, ^e *es; n. a right, ceremony, Th. An.* v. riht. Geriht - wisende, *es; m. a teacher of the law, a Sadducee, id.* Gerúm-cræft the numbering art, arithmetic, metre, *Som.* v. rim-cræft. Ge - rimpan; *p. -ramp, we - rumpon; pp. -rumpen to be wrinkled; corrugari, v. Spl. rimpan.* -rinad adorned; ornatus, *Lye.* v. gerenian. -rined bið is rained upon; compluitur, *id.* Gerinn labour, *Ben.* Gerisene, l. 1, ^k **gerisne, gerysne fit. *Gerst, *es; m. grist, Lye.* v. grist. Gersume, *es; m. a treasure; thesaurus, Chr.* 1070, *Ing. p.* 274, 30, v. gærsun, gærsame. ^e *Gerum, es; n. room, space, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 3, v. rum.* Ge-rum roomy, great, *Cd.* 188, *Th. p. 234, 12, v. rum.* Gerumian to be large, and wide, *Cd.* 35, *Th. p. 47, 11, v. rumian.* Ge - rumlicor more roomy; spatiosius, *Beo. K.* 277. Ge-run, *an; m. [run secret] a friend, counsellor; amicus, consiliarius, Lye.* ^l *Ge-ruxl a tumult, noise; tumultus, Som.* Gerwung a preparation, *Lye.* v. gearwung. Geryd levis, æquus, planus, *id.* Ge-rysed shaken or stirred together; concussus, *Som.* Ge-saca, *an; m. [sacu strife] an adversary, Beo. K.* 3544. -sacan to contend, strive, seek; arguere, increpare, *id.* 2001. -sacen an accuser, adversary; accusator, *Som.* -sacu, *e; f. hostility, Beo.*

K. 3472, v. sacu. -sælde had good fortune, happened, id. 1142: 1773: 2500, p. of ge-sælan. ^m-sætednys a situation, decree, Ben. v. ge-sætnys. Gesam-hiwan, l. 2, v. *hiwa. ⁿGesca, an; m. a stiffness, stretching; tentigo, Som. Ge-scād, *es; n. a distinction, Beo. K. 574. -scad-wyr, e; f. shade-wort; bistorta, L. M. 2, 53, Lye. -scænd confounded, reproached; confusus, Som. -scæned beaten, broken; collisus, fractus, id. v. ge-scænian. -scæp-hwil, e; f. appointed time, day of death, Beo. K. 52. ^o-scead, *es; n. reason, distinction, etc. v. Spl. ge-scād. -sceadan *to decide, Cd. 167, Th. p. 209, 25. -sceadnys, se; f. confusio, Ben. Ge-sceaft, sceaft, *e; f. a creation, what is created, a creature; formatio, creatio, creatura, Bt. 41, 2, Card. 374, 13: Mk. 10, 6: p. 16, 15. ^pGesceapa pudenda, ^qSom. v. gescapa. ^qGesceorf a gnawing, biting, griping; rosio, id. Gesceot, gescot, *es; n. an arrow, etc. Ge-sceowan to look around; circumspicere, Ben. -sceran; p. -scær to cut, to cut through, Beo. K. 2575: 3052, v. sceran. -sceððed læsus, Lye. -scildan to shield, protect, Som. v. ge-scyldan. -scinco, l. suckers; exugia, 2. swine's grease; axungia, Som. Lye, v. gesanco. -scirpla, an; m. clothing; vestitus, Beo. gl. v. ^ssceorp. ^s-scyndan to shend, to put to shame, Th. An. -scynt confounded, v. ge-scendan. -scypan to form, make, Cd. 65, Th. p. 79, 4, v. ge-scyppan. Gescrydan, l. 2, dl- gescrydde. Gescryfu ceremonies; cæremonia, Som. Ge-scyld indebted, Th. An. -scyldgade due, deserved, Som. v. ge-scyldgian. -scynd confounded, id. v. Spl. ge-scænd. -segen, e; f. a tradition, Beo. K. 1732. ^t-segen seen, v. seon. ^t-sel, les; m. a companion, v. Spl. hond-ge-sel. -selda, an; m. [seld a seat] one sitting on the same seat, a companion; qui in eodem transtro sedet, socius, Beo. K. 3963. * -sem, es; n. an agreement, etc. -send sent; missus, Lye. -senian; p. ade to make, sign, v. ge-segnian. -seoc sick, Som. -seowid a little leavened; acrizimus, Lye. -seðan [soð true] *to verify, confirm; verificare, Beo. gl. ^u-setnes, se; f. a position, tradition, law, institute, book, Mone B. 33, v. gesetednes. -seup tasted;

gustasset, Lye, v. supan. -sewen seen, pp. of seon. -sib related, of kin, Th. An. -sibsumung, e; f. an agreement, concord; conciliatio, Ben. ^vGesiehð, e; f. a sight, v. Spl. gesiht. Ge-siewed sewed together, Som. v. ge-siwed. Ge-sigan *to sink, submit, Beo. K. 5314. Gesiht, gesihð, gesyhð, *e; f. sight, etc. -singal-lician; p. ode; pp. od to proceed; continuare. -singian to sin, do wrong, Th. Apol. -sirwan to lay snares for, id. ^w-slean; p. sloh; pp. -slegen to slay, strike, Th. An. -slight a killing, slaying; occisio, Som. v. Spl. sliht. -slyht, e; f. a blow, Beo. K. 4791, v. Spl. sliht. -slitgliwe a wrangler; cavillator, id. -smacian demulcere, Lye. -smerian; p. ode; pp. od to smear, Th. Apol. v. smyrian. ^x-smiltan to appease, Ben. v. ge-smyltan. -smirwed, -smyred smeared, id. v. gesmered. -sornigean to assemble, id. v. ge-sornian. ^y-spanian to persuade, Som. v. spanan. -specā, -spreca easy to be spoken to, an affable person; affabilis, id. -speon persuaded, l. 2, *v. spanan. -sporian to investigate, inquire, id. v. spirian. -spowan; p. -speow to succeed, speed, Th. An. v. spowan. ^z-spreca an affable person, Som. v. Spl. -specā. -spring, es; m. a spring, Beo. K. 1689, v. gespyng, spring. -springan to rise up, Ben. *Gest, gist, giest, es; m. a guest; hospes, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1: Cd. 113, Th. p. 149, 9: 112, Th. p. 147, 15, v. Spl. gæst. ^aGestfeorme, es; m. hospitality, Som. -heal a guest hall, an inn, id. v. gest-ern. -sele a guest hall, Beo. K. 1980. Ge-stænan to stone, Th. An. -staðolian to establish, make good, Ben. Th. Apol. -stealla, an; m. a consort, v. Spl. folc-gestealla. -stened stoned, Som. v. stænan. -steor a steer, bullock, id. -stiht, e; f. a disposition, distributing, ordering, id. * -stihcian; p. ode; pp. od to dispose, etc. ^b-stop stepped, gone, p. of steppan. -stragung, e; f. vegetatio, Mone B. 1465. -strinan to gain, Som. v. strynan. ^c-stuncon stank, p. pl. of stincan. -styllan to make quiet, Som. ^dv. -stillan. ^d-sundlið healthy, prosperous, Th. An. v. ge-sundelic. -sustrenu consobri, Ben. -suyan to be silent, id.

v. ge-suwian. -swapa dregs, Lye, v. geswæpa. -swealh swallowed, Cd. 169, Th. p. 210, 9, p. of swelgan. -swel, swell, ^e*es; n. a swelling. ^e-swencnes, se; f. sorrow, v. ge-swencnednes. -sweorc, -sworc, es; n. a cloud, etc. -swerian to swear, Th. Apol. ^f-swiccan recipiscere, Ben. Ge-swinc, swinc, *es; n. labour, etc. -swincnednis, se; f. sorrow, ^gBen. ^g-swippennis, se; f. craftiness, Som. v. ge-sweopornes. -sworc a cloud, id. v. Spl. -sweorc. -swungen laboured, scourged, pp. of swingan. -swutelung a manifesting, id. -swylce also, Beo. K. 4510, v. swilce. -swyncnednes, se; f. affliction, Som. v. swencnednes. -swysnys, se; f. blandimentum, Mone B. 666. -sybsum peaceable, Ben. v. ge-sibsum. -sybsumian to be at peace, id. -syclod sick, Som. v. ge-sicelod. -sylfred silvered over, id. ^h-syne visible, Beo. K. 2511. -synscipas nuptials, Th. Apol. v. ge-sinscipe. -synto, *e; ⁱf. health, Beo. gl. ⁱGetan; p. geat to get, take; adipisci: he getan wolde he would take, Beo. K. 5874. Ge-teala happily, well, Som. v. teala. ^j-tegð a purse; marsupium, id. -teled numbered, told, for ge-teald, pp. of tellan. -temed tamed, Som. v. ge-temian. ^k-temprod tempered, mixed, id. pp. of temprian. -tengde went, hastened, p. of tengan. -tenge, l. 4, *Cymeð hægles. -teog, es; n. stuff, matter, implement, utensil, Th. An. -teohian to resolve, id. -teon *to play [on the organ, etc.] Th. Apol. -teona, an; m. an enemy; qui malo afficit, hostis, Beo. K. 1942. -teonan to irritate. -teond injured, wronged, ^lSom. Lye, v. tynan. ^l-teung, e; f. ofer-bæc gateung a crick in the back, cramp, stiffness; tetanus, id. -þafa, an, *m. a favourer, etc. -þanc, es; m. *also n. mind, etc. ^m-þang, -þwang, es; m. a thong, sinew, Th. An. -þauian to consent, admit, v. ge-þafian, -þeahta, an; m. a counsellor, adviser, Th. An. -þeating counsel, Ben. v. ge-þeahting. -þenan æstimari, Ben. Lye. ⁿ-þeof flourish, v. þeon. *þeod, es; n. language, tongue, etc. -þeod-ræden, e; f. society, fellowship; societas, consortium, Lye. -þeon to thrive, grow, Th. An. -þeot joins, v. ge-þeodan. -þeslic fit, proper, Ben. v. ge-þæslic. ^o-þincg-

stow a meeting place, *Mone B.* 16. *Geþingð*, *geþincð*, **be-geþincð*, **e*; *f.* honour, etc. *Geþinð*, *geþinþenes* honour, *Som.* v. *geþinoð*. *Ge-þiodan* to join, *Lye*, v. *ge-þeodan*.
 p -þoft-ræden, *e*; *f.* mutual affection, fellowship, *Som.* -þogen increased, *pp.* of *þeon*. -þonc thought, mind, *Lye*, v. *geþanc*. -þræwen twisted, v. *ge-þrawen*. -þrawen, **ge-þræwen* twisted. -þreagan to vex, torment, *Th. An.* *Geþrec*, **geþræc* a preparation, etc. q -þrecced, -þricced, -þrycced oppressed, depressed, v. *þriccan*. -þreccednes oppression, violence, *Som.* v. *þrycnes*. -þregian to blame, rebuke, *id.* -þresc verbera, *Ben.* -þrisced oppressed, *id.* v. *Spl.* -þrecced. -þrowung, *e*; *f.* a suffering, *Som.* v. *þrowing*. -þrycced oppressed, *id.* v. *Spl.* -þrecced. -þufte an orchard, a young grove; *fruticetum*, *id.* -þugen grown, *id.* v. *Spl.* -þogen. -þugon have pleased, *Lye*, v. *þeon*. -þungen -yld perfect age, youth, *id.* r -þuren struck, beaten; *percussus*, *Beo. K.* 2571. -þuwild patience, *Ben.* -þwærun agreement, *Lye*, v. *Spl.* *ge-þwernung*. -þwean; *p.* -þwoh, -þwogon; *pp.* -þwegen to wash, v. *þwean*. -þwerung, *e*; *f.* an agreement; consensus, *Ben.* -þwian, -þian to anoint; ungere, *id.* -þwylde rejected, unknown; repro-batus, *Som.* -þyded joined, *id.* -þyged eaten, *id.* v. *geþicgan*. -þyhð grows, v. *þeon*. -þyld, **e*; *f.* patience, etc.
 s -þyldum with patience, patiently; patienter, *Beo. K.* 3409. -þyngð honour, dignity, v. *Spl.* -þingð. -þywe custom, fashion, manner; *mos*, *morigeratus*, *officiosus*, *Beo. K.* 4659: *Som.* -tide *habilis*, *aptus*. -tigan, -tigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* -ticed, -tigger to tie, bind, v. *ge-tian*. -tigþode granted, *Cd.* 131, *Th.* p. 166, 23. * -tihtan to persuade; incitare, *Th. An.* -tihtlad accused, *pp.* of *tihtlian*. -timbre, **es*; *pl.* -timbro; *n.* an edifice, etc. -tincnys, *se*; *f.* dissertitudo, *Mone B.* 2257. t-tintregod punished, tortured, *pp.* of *tintregian*. -tirged contrite, broken, v. *tirian*. -togennes, *se*; *f.* a convulsion, the cramp; convulsio, *Som.* u -trifulad stamped, broken, *id.* v. *trifelan*. -trimman to build; ædificare, *Ben.* -trimmincg establishing, *Som.* v. trymning. * -triowian, * -triwian to trust, v. *ge-treo-*

v wian. v-trywð faithfulness, *id.* *ge-treowð*. -trymman, -trymmian to confirm, encourage, *Th. An.* v. *ge-trymian*. *Gettan* to get; *getton* confirmed, *Som.* v. *Spl.* *getan*. *Ge-twæfan* *to divide; separate, *Beo. K.* 953. w-twigan to hesitate, *Ben.* -twynnes, *se*; *f.* a conjunction, joining; conjunctio, *Som.* -twysan to twist; torquere, *Ben.* -tyd-drian to bring forth young, to cherish; parere, *Th. An.* -tyht exercised, practised; exercitatus, *Som.* **Getym*, *es*; *n.* a team. *Geul* Christmas, *Som.* v. *geol*. *Geunc* young, *Th. An.* v. *geong*. *Geunga*, *an*; *m.* a young man; juvenis, *Som.* x *Ge-unwlitigad* defamed, dishonoured; *dedecoratus*, *Som.* v-waden gone, passed, sailed, *Beo. K.* 439, v. *wadan*. -wæccednes, *se*; *f.* frailty, weakness; fragilitas, *Som.* * -wæde, *es*; *pl.* -wædu; *n.* clothing, garment; vestimentum, *Beo. K.* 581. -wæge a weight; pondus, *Som.* -wæht weary, troubled; fessus, *id.* -wæmman to pollute, *Th. Apol.* v. *ge-wemman*. -wæmmodlice corruptly, *Lye*. -wænan, -wændan; *pp.* -wæned, -wænd to turn, *Th. Apol.* v. *ge-wendan*. z * -wær wary, etc. z-wæscen washed, v. *wæscan*. -wald power; potestas, *Som.* v. *ge-weald*. -wand modesty, bashfulness; *verecundia*, *id.* a-waterian to water, irrigate, *Th. An.* v. *ge-wæterian*. -weada fords, shallows; *vada*, *brevia*, *Som.* -wealc, -wilc, **es*; *n.* a rolling, etc. -wealcen rolled, *id.* v. *wealcan*. *Ge-weald*, -wald, *an-weald*, *an-ge-weald*, *e*; *f.* also, *es*, *n*; *m.* power, etc. b -wede a garment, *Som.* v. *Spl.* *ge-wæde*. -weder the weather; *cælum*, *id.* v. *weder*. -wedfæst that hath privily given earnest; *subarratus*, *id.* -wef a weaving; *textura*, *id.* v. *weft*. -wegan to go out, go; movere, *Beo. K.* 4796. -wen hope, *id.* c -wemnesde, for *ge-wemmede* calumniated, *Ben.* -wenian to allure, entice; illi-cere; also, to wean, *Som.* v. *ge-wænian*. -weorc, worc, *es*; **n.* a work, etc. -weorcan to work, make, do, *Th. An.* -weorpan to throw, *Lye*. -weorpe a throw, cast; *jactus*, *Som.* -weorðan, -wyrðan, v. *imprs.* with *ac.* of person, to agree, settle, seem good or fitting, to be agreed, *Th. An.* -weox increased, v. *weaxan*. -wepan to weep; flere, *Lye*.

-wepnian to arm, *Som.* v. *ge-wæpnian*. -werdan to hurt, *id.* v. *ge-wærdan*. d-wesan to be; esse, *Beo. K.* 3196. -wetan to moisten, *Lye*, v. *ge-wætan*. -wif-sælig fortunate, lucky; fortunatus, *Som.* * -wihte, *es*; *n.* a weight, etc. -wilcumian to salute, to be welcome; salutare, *id.* -wildan to wield, *Th. An.* v. *wealdan*. e-win, **es*; *n.* labour, etc. -windan to wind, revolve, *Th. An.* -wiof, *es*; *n.* the woof, weft; subtegmen, *Beo. K.* 1387. -wird corrupted, depraved; *vitiatus*, *Som.* -wirdelic historical; *historicus*, *id.* f -wisnys, *se*; *f.* certitudo, *Ben.* -wistfull rich, costly; *lautus*, *Som.* -wistfullung, *e*; *f.* riches, abundance; *divitiæ*, *id.* -wist-læcan to feast, *id.* v. *ge-wistfullian*. *Gewitan*, etc. to pass over, to go, depart; *transire*; also, 2. *to proceed, begin; *procedere*, *incipere*. *Gewitan* him þa gangan, literally *incipere illos tunc ire*, they begin then to go, *Cd.* 40, *Th.* p. 53, 8. *Gewitan* on fleam sceacan to begin in flight to withdraw, to begin to fly, *Jdth.* XII. p. 25, 34. *Tid gewat* sceacan time began to pass away, *Cd.* 8, *Th.* p. 9, 1. *Heo þa fleon gewat* she then began to flee, *Cd.* 103, *Th.* p. 136, g 23. s-Ge-witendnes a departure, *Lye*, v. *ge-witednes*. -witenes a witness, departure, death, *Th. An.* v. *ge-witnes*. -wleced made warm, *Som.* v. *ge-wlacod*. h-womian to defile, *Lye*, v. *ge-wemman*. -wopen wept for, lamented, *Som.* v. *wepan*. -wregendlic accusative. -wregendlic gebigednes the accusative case, *Som.* -wrehte accused, v. *wrehte*, *recan*. -wrigen covered, *pp.* of *wrigan*. -wrinclod wrinkled, *Som.* v. *wrinclian*. -wringan to wring, *Th. An.* i-wrixled exchanged, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 22, 3, v. *wrixlan*. -wroeged accused, *Lye*, v. *ge-wregan*. j -wunnen conquered, *Som.* v. *ge-winnan*. -wurdlod spoken, *id.* v. *wurdlian*. -wyht a weight, *id.* v. *wiht*. -wylc a rolling, *id.* v. *ge-wilc*. * -wyld power, v. *geweald*. -wyldan; *p.* weold; *pp.* -wealden to rule, govern, *Th. An.* v. *wealdan*. k-wyldor a ruler, *Som.* v. *wealdend*. -wyllled boiled, *id.* v. *weallan*. -wynd a circuit, *Lye*, v. *ge-wind*. -wyr-ged cursed, *Som.* v. *wyrgian*. -wyrht, *es*; *n.* a deed, custom, desert, *Beo. K.* 5310. -wyrht

wrought, made, *Som.* v. ge-wyr-can. -wyrhta, an; m. a fellow-labourer, *id.* -wyrhto merits, *Cd.* 196, *Th.* p. 244, 7. -wyrhtum deservedly, *Th. An.* -wyrmed warmed, *Som.* v. wearman. -wyrms putrid, festered, *id.* v. gewurms. -wyrtoð win mixed wine; hypocras, *id.* -wyrtoð a garden; hortus, *Lye.* -wyscan to wish, *Ben.* v. ge-wiscan. -wyslice wisely, certainly, for, that is to say, *Som. Th. An.* -wy-perod withered, dry, *Som.* Geyht a couple or yoke of oxen; jugum: increased; auctus, v. ge-ycan. Ge-yferan to exalt, *Lye.* v. ge-uferan. -yldian to trifle and dally; tricari, *Som.* v. yldan.

¹Gicel, *es; m. an icicle, etc. Gicelig icy, cold; glacialis, *Som.* Gid a song, eulogy, *id.* v. gyd. Giddung a proverb, *id.* v. geddung. Giden a goddess, *Th. Apol.* v. Spl. gyden. Giefa a giver, *Som.* v. gyfa. Giefu a gift, *id.* v. gifu. Gieman to regard, *id.* v. gyman. Gien an abyss, *Lye.* v. gin. Gierd a yard, *Som.* v. gyrd. Gierela clothing, *id.* v. gezerela. Giernan to yearn, *id.* v. gyrnan. ^mGiest-hus a guest-house, an inn, v. gest-hus. Gietsian to desire, *id.* v. gitsian. Gifa, an; m. a giver; donator, *Beo. gl.* v. gyfa. Gife of a gift, v. gifu. Gifelnys, se; f. largitas, *Mone B.* 2512. *Gifer; g. m. n. gifres; f. gifre; comp. gifra, re; sup. gifrost; adj. greedy, voracious, desirous; avidus, *Bt.* 22: *Lk.* 16, 14: *Beo. K.* 2239: 2554, dl- Gifr. Gif-heal, e; f. a gift hall; aula donorum, *Beo. K.* 1669. ⁿGifr-dl. Gifra, gifre, *v. Spl. gifer. Gif-sceat, es; m. a treasure-gift, a gift; donum, *Beo. K.* 753. -stol, es; m. a gift-stool or seat, a throne, *id.* 334. Gift, e; f. a gift; donum, *Beo. gl.* v. gyfta. Gift-bur, es; m. a bride-chamber, *Som.* *Giftelic marriageable, *Th. Apol.* Gift-hus a bride or wedding-house, *Som.* Giftian to be given in marriage, *id.* Giftig marriageable, *id.* Gift-leoð a marriage song, *Ben.* Gifu, gyfu, *geofu, *geafu, e; f. a gift, etc. Gifule bountiful; liberalis, *Som.* Gig a griffin; gryps, *id.* v. giu. Gigant, *gygant, *es; m. a giant, etc. Gihaman to cover; tegere, *Lye.* Gihsa a sobbing, *Som.* v. Spl. geohsa. Gihung, e; f. a sobbing, *id.* v. geoxa. ^oGild,

gield, geld, gyld, *es; n. a payment, offering, etc. ^pGilp-cwide, es; m. a boasting saying, arrogance, *Beo. K.* 1273. -geornes, se; f. vain glory, *Som.* -hlæden pride-laden, proud, *Beo. K.* 1729. -scea-þa, an; m. a glorious host, *Cd.* 5, *Th.* p. 6, 29. Gilt a fault, *Som.* v. gylt. Gilte, *an; f. a guilt, etc. Giltend a debtor, *id.* v. gyltend. Gim, gym, *mes; m. a gem, etc. Gi-mæcca a mate, *Lye.* v. ge-mæcca. Gimman to govern, take care of, *Som.* v. gyman. ^qGimmian to bud, bloom; gemmare, *id.* Gind-geotan, etc. to pour out, v. Spl. geond, etc. Gin-fæsten very fast or glorious, *Cd.* 169, *Th.* p. 211, 10. Gingre, an; f. [ging young; f. re] a female disciple or attendant, *Th. Apol.* Ginnis, se; f. a space or distance of place; intercapedo, *Som.* Gioc a yoke, also rash, *id.* v. geoc. Giorð-hád youth, *Bt.* 38, 5, *Som.* v. Spl. geoguð - háð. ^rGiornlice diligently, *Lye.* v. geornlice. Giotan to get, *Som.* v. geotan. Giow [Ger. geyer] a vulture; griphus, *Mone A.* 3. Girdl a girdle, *Som.* v. gyrdel. Girela clothing, *id.* v. gyrla. Girnes appetite, greediness, *id.* v. gyrnes. Girstan-dæg yesterday, *id.* v. gyrstan-dæg. Giscapu decretum, *Lye.* Gisldu, gisl-hád a giving of hostage or pledge, *Som.* *Gist-bur a guest-dwelling, an inn, *Ben.* v. gest. Gist-lipe hospitable, *Th. An.* v. Spl. gæst-lipe. Gitan; p. geat to get, *Beo. gl.* v. Spl. getan. Gið-corn the herb githe, v. Spl. gyð-corn. Giðwan to wash; lavare, *Ben.* Gitsere a greedy man, *Som.* Giung *young, etc.

Gladene, glædene a sea-onion; scilla, *Mone A.* 500: 527; ^t*Som.* tGladu glad, nom. s. f. of glæd. Gladung, e; f. a gladdening, comforting; exhilaratio, *Som.* Glæaw wise, prudent, *id.* v. gleaw. Glæd; g. m. n. glades; f. glædre; adj. glad, etc. Glæde gladly; læte, *Beo. K.* 116. Glædma, an; m. joy; gaudium, *id.* 732. Glængcan to adorn; ornare, *Lye.* ^uGlætlic easy to be pleased, mild; placabilis, *Som.* *Glæstinga-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Glastonbury, etc. Glappe, an; f. a bur; lappa, *Th. An.* *Glas-hluper glass-clear, etc. Gleam, glæm, *es; ^vm. a gleam, etc. ^vGleawlic

skilful, cunning, *Th. An.* *Gléd, es; m. also, gléd, e; f. a burning, fire; ignis, ardor, etc. Gledlice gladly, *id.* v. glædlice. Gléd-sinc, es; n. a fire or glittering treasure, *Beo. K.* 4042. ^wGleo, *es; m. joy, glee, song, *id.* 4205. Gleo-cræft glee craft, the art of music. -dream, es; m. glee or song of joy, *Beo. K.* 6037. -gomen jubilatio. -man a glee-man, a player, *id.* 2313. Glewnes prudence, v. gleawnes. Glidliende tottering, likely to fall; nutabundus, *Som.* Glie glee; gaudium, *id.* ^xGlig-gamen merriments, gambols; joci, *id.* Glioda a glede, kite, *id.* v. glida. Gli-tian to glitter; rutilare, *Mone B.* 1233. Glitmian to glitter; coruscare, *Beo. K.* 5512. Glitnian to glitter; micare, *Gm.* II. 174, 10, v. glitenan. ^yGliwere, es; m. a fawner, flatterer; parasitus, *Som.* Gliw-stafas wisdom, *Cod. Ex.* 77, *Beo. gl.* Gloden a marigold; caltha, *Som.* Glodian to make gentle, to tame; mansuefacere, *id.* Glóf, es; m. a glove; chirotheca, *Beo. K.* 4166, *Som.* Glof-wyrt glove-wort, henbane; apollinaris, *Som.* *Mone A.* 351. Gluto a glutton, *Th. An.* Glyd a glede, v. glida. Glyffa scraped, polished, filed; interrassilis, *Som.* Glysing, glysung a gloss, glossing, interpretation; glossa, *id.* Glyw - beam a tabret, *id.* v. glig-beam. Glyw-meden a glee maiden, a minstrel, *Ben.* v. in gliew. Gnafan to gnaw, *Som.* v. gnagan. Gneadlicnys, gneadlines, se; f. frugalitas, *Mone B.* 2392. Gneðlice sparingly, *Ben.* v. ^zgneðlice. ^z*Gnorn, es; m. grief, sorrow, distress; mæror, *Beo. K.* 5313. Gnyrran to gnash; stridere, *Som.* ^aGod, es; m. God, denotes the true God; but, *God, es; pl. nom. ac. u; g. ena; n. an idol, a false god; the pl. of God, m. thus nom. ac. m. godas; g. goda gods, idols, is also used as well as the pl. nom. ac. n. godu; g. godena for false gods, *Gm.* III. 348, 31. God, l. 17, dl-. In A.-S. God both signifies God and good, etc.—l. 42, and *egefull.—l. 47, *God-gildlic.—l. 54, *God-spræc. ^b*God - æppel, es; m. a quince apple; cydonium, *Som.* -bearn, es; n. a god-child, *Ben.* -borh; g. -borges; m. a witness, surety, *Lye.* -bot, e; f. a fine for an offence

against God, *Som.* Godcund-
bot, *e*; *f.* a recompence to the
Church, *id.* -lareow, *es*; *m.*
a religious teacher, a divine,
id. Gód-don to do good, *id.*
Góde, *es*; *m.* a good, *id.* Gód-
fremmente doing good, *Beo.*
K. 595. -ful full of good, *Th.*
An. -gund divine, *Som.* v. gód-
cund. ^cGofol a tax, *Mann.* v.
^dgafol. ^dGold-æht [æht pro-
perty] possession of gold, *Beo.*
K. 5492. * -fæt a gold-vessel.
-fah gold coloured, or spangled,
Beo. *K.* 613. -hroden gold
adorned, *id.* 1221. -hwæte
gold greedy, *id.* 6143. -maðm,
es; *m.* a gold treasure, *id.*
4824. -sele, *es*; *m.* * a gold-
hall, treasure-house, *id.* 1423.
-siowode gold sewed; auro-
sutus, *Ben.* -þeof, *es*; *m.* a
gold thief; auri fur, *Lye.*
-wlanc gold proud, *Beo.* *K.*
^e3758. ^eGombon, -dl. * Gom-
be, *an*; *f.* [*Plat.* gambra; *f.* a
tax] a tax, tribute, homage;
vectigal, *Beo.* *K.* 21; *Cd.* 93,
Th. p. 119, 11. Gomele-láf,
e; *f.* old inheritance, a sword,
Beo. *K.* 5123. Gomen-wað a
pleasure path, *id.* 1702. -wudu
pleasure wood, a harp, *id.* 4211.
Gongel-wæfre, -wafre, *an* a
spider; aranea, phalangium,
Som. Gong-stol a closestool;
lasanum, scaphium, *id.* Gorst,
^fgost, * *es*; *m.* furze, etc. ^fGoð-
were - sang harmonia, *Ben.*
Gowen a first exercise, com-
mencement; tyrocinium, *Lye.*
Grab a grave, *Lye.* v. graf. Grad,
* *es*; *m?* a step, etc. *Th.* *An.*
Græc, *es*; *m.* a Greek, v. Gre-
cas. ^gGræg-gós a grey or
wild goose; ganta, *Mone A.* 11.
-hama, *an*; *m.* * thorax, *Gm.*
II. 632, 41. -hiw, *es*; *m.* a
grey hue; ferrugo, *Som.* -mæl,
es; *n.* grey marked, grey spot-
ted, *Beo.* *K.* 5360. Græs-groen
grass green, *Som.* Graferē a
graver, *id.* v. græferē. ^hGrame
fiercely, *Th.* *An.* Gramian to
anger, *Som.* v. græmian. Gram-
scipe, *es*; *m.* anger, wrath; ira,
id. Gramum fiercely, furiously;
sæviter, *Beo.* *K.* 842. * Grante-
brycg, * Grantan-brycg, *e*; *f.*
ⁱCambridge, etc. ⁱGreat-wyrt,
gret-wyrt, *e*; *f.* an emetic
herb, *Som.* Gredignes, etc.
greediness, v. grædignes, etc.
Grest a graven image, *Som.* v.
græft. Greg, greig, grei grey,
id. v. græg. Grellan to pro-
voke, v. griellan. ^jGrénne
green, *ac.* s. *m.* of gréne.
Greot, * *es*; *m.* dust, etc.
Greotan to lament, mourn, *Beo.*
^k*K.* 2684, v. grætan. ^kGret-
wyrt enula campana, *Som.* v.

Spl. great-wyrt. Grife covetous,
greedy, *id.* Grifode wrinkled,
id. v. *Spl.* gerifled. Grifull
apt to take, receive and hold,
holding fast; capax, tenax, *id.*
* Grime, *an*; *f.* a mask, visor,
one who is grim, an elf, witch;
larva, cassis. Grim-helm, *es*;
m. a grim or masked helmet,
helmet, visor, *Beo.* *K.* 666: *Cd.*
151, *Th.* p. 188, 27. Grimitan
to roar, *Th.* *An.* v. grymetan.
Grimme cruelly, grimly; sæ-
viter, *Beo.* *K.* 6020. Grim-
spring, *es*; *m.* a malignant
ulcer, boile; chironium ulcus,
^l*Som.* ^lGriþa, *an*; *m.* a gripe,
handfull; manipulus, *Ps.* 105,
8. Gripe, gráp, gegrip, *es*;
m. a gripe, taking hold of;
arreptio, *Beo.* *K.* 2289. Gri-
pend, *es*; *m.* a griper, seizer;
^mcaptor, *Som.* ^mGripennis,
* gripnes, *se*; *f.* captivity, etc.
Gristle gristle, *Ben.* v. gristle.
Grist, * gerst, * *es*; *m.* grist,
etc. Groepe a privy, ditch;
ⁿlatrina, *Som.* v. græp. ⁿGrum
grim, severe, v. grim. Grum-
heort grim or severe hearted,
Beo. *K.* 3362. Grund-buend,
es; *m.* ground inhabiting, an
inhabitant, *id.* 2005. -hyrde,
es; *m.* an abyss keeper, *id.*
4268. -sceat, *es*; *m.* a part
of the earth, *Cod. Ex.* 8b, 17.
^o-stanas ground stones, rubbish,
Som. * -swelige the herb
groundsel, etc. -weallan to lay
a foundation, to found. -wong,
es; *m.* * a ground plain, the
bottom, *Beo.* *K.* 2991. -wyrgen,
ne; *f.* a sea wolf, a siren,
monster, *id.* 3036. Grymman
to provoke, *Som.* v. grimman.
Gryn, *es*; *n.* a snare, *Beo.* *K.*
1853, v. grin. Grynlas waxing
kernel, swelling in the jaws;
toles, *Mone A.* 193. Gryre,
* *es*; *m.* horror, etc. Gryre-
gæst, *es*; *m.* a horrid or savage
guest, *Beo.* *K.* 5116. -geatwe,
an; *f.* terrible apparatus or
armour, *id.* 645. -leoð, *es*; *n.*
a dire song, *id.* 1565. -sið, *es*;
m. a dreadful journey, *id.* 2923.
Grysbitan to gnash the teeth,
Ben. v. grisbitan. Grysenlic
grisly, horrible, *Som.* v. grislic.
Grystle gristle, *Ben.* v. gristle.
^pGryð peace, gryðian to pacify,
Th. *An.* v. grið, griðian, etc.
Gulpon gloried, *p.* pl. of gilpan.
Gum-cyst, *e*; *f.* [cyst excel-
lence] wealth, munificence, *Beo.*
K. 2971. -dream, *es*; *m.*
human joy, life, *id.* 4933. -feða,
an; *m.* a troop; turma, *id.* 2802.
Gumian to forget; oblivisci,
Ben. Gum-man, *es*; *m.* a
famous man, a man, *Beo.* *K.*
2050. -stól, *es*; *m.* a throne;

^qthronus, *id.* 3900. ^qGut, -tes;
m. the gut, in pl. bowels; vis-
cera, viscerum receptacula,
Mone B. 178. Guð, * *e*; *f.*
war, etc. Used in composition
as beado, here, hilde to denote
war. Guð-beorn, *es*; *m.* a
war-man, a soldier, *Beo.* *K.*
626. -cræft, *es*; *m.* war craft,
the art of war, *id.* 253. -deað,
es; *m.* a war or violent death,
id. 4494. -floga, *an*; *m.* a
warflier, a dragon, *id.* 5052.
-frec battle eager, ready for
battle, *Th.* *An.* -geatawe, *an*;
f. war apparatus, *Beo.* *K.* 786.
-geweorc, *es*; *n.* battle work,
id. 1349. -helm, *es*; *m.* a war
helmet, *id.* 4969. -horn, *es*;
m. a battle horn, *id.* 2863.
-hreð, *es*; *m.* battle cruelty,
id. 1631. -leoð, *es*; *n.* a war
song, *id.* 3043. -mód war-
minded, contentious, *id.* 619.
-reow war fierce, *id.* 115.
-rinc, *es*; *m.* a war man, a
hero, *id.* 2230. -róf war famous,
id. 1209. -scearu, *e*; *f.* a war
division or band; divisio, vel
turma militaris, *id.* 2426.
-sceaþa, *an*; *m.* a war enemy,
id. 4630. -sele, *es*; *m.* a
battle hall, *id.* 880. -sweord,
es; *n.* a war sword, *id.* 4303.
-werig war weary, *id.* 3171.
Guð, *l.* 80, * Guð-wiga, *an*;
m. a warrior, *id.* 4219. * -wine,
es; *m.* * a battle friend, a prince,
id. 3616. -wudu, *es*; *m.* war
wood, a shield, *Bat. Fins.*
Gut-oma, *an*; *m.* an ulcer in
the bowels, *Som.* Guttas the
guts, v. gut.
Gycenys the itch, *Som.* v. gicenēs.
Gyd, ged, gid, des; * *n.* a song,
^retc. ^rGyddung, *e*; *f.* a song,
parable, poetry, *Th.* *An.* also,
divinatio, *Mone B.* 2492, v.
geddung. * Gydene, *an*; *f.*
also, gyden, *e*; *f.* a goddess,
Th. *An.* Gyfan to give, *Ben.*
v. gifan. Gyfen, *es*; *n.* the
sea, *Beo.* *gl.* v. geofon. Gy-
fernes rapacity, *Som.* *Th.* *An.*
v. gifernes. Gygand, *es*; *m.*
a giant, *Th.* *An.* v. gigant.
^sGyldan to gild, *Som.* v. gildan.
Gyld-ræden, *e*; *f.* a guildship,
society, club, *id.* Gylan to
yell, cry, *Th.* *An.* v. gyllan.
^tGylp-georn vain glorious, *Som.*
-spræc, *e*; *f.* a boasting speech,
Beo. *K.* 1955. Gylpð boasts,
v. gilpan. Gylp-word, *es*; *n.*
a bold or vaunting word, *Th.*
An. v. gilp-word. Gyltan to
make or prove guilty; reum
facere, *Som.* * Gyltlic-spræc,
e; *f.* blasphemy, etc. Gym-
cyn, nes; *n.* gem kind, a topaz,
^u*Som.* v. gim. ^u-stan, *es*; *m.*
a precious stone, *id.* -wyrhta,

an; *m. a gem worker, a lapidary, id. v. gim - wyrhta. Gynd-leccineg leaking through, wetting; perstillans, irriguus, Som. Lye. Gyngest youngest, v. geong. *Gyrd, gird, e; f. a yard, rod, switch, etc. *Gyrdel - bred writing tables, so called as, in old times, hanging from the girdle; pugillares, Som. -hring, es; m. a latchet lace, a garter; ligula, id. Gyrn desirous, Beo. gl. v. georn. Gyrnendlic desirable; desiderabilis, Som. Gyrnian to yearn, id. v. geornian. Gyrn-wræc, e; f. desirous of vengeance; vindicta anxie petita, Beo. K. 2270. *Gysel a hostage, Th. An. v. gisel. Gystel cistus, herba sic dicta, Som. Gystenlic pertaining to a guest; hospitalis, id. Gystern, es; n. a guest chamber, Th. An. v. gest-ærn. -hús, es; n. a guest house, an inn, Som. v. gest-hús. -sal, es; n. a guest hall, Jdth. 10, v. gystsele. Gystran yesterday; hesternus. Gystran niht yesternight, or last night, Beo. K. 2667, v. gyrstan. *Gytestream a catarrh, etc. Gyð-corn the herb spurg, Som. -rife the gum of the herb laserwort; lasar, id.*

H.

- ^x Habban, etc. to have, *count, hold, detain, Th. An. *Hacele, hæcele, hæcile, an; f. a garment, etc. ^y-Hadelice personally; personaliter, Som. Hador, *es; m. *serenity, calmness; serenitas, Beo. K. 822. Hadre, adv. serenely, mildly; serene, id. 3142. Hæcce, es; n? a hook, crook, pastoral staff, Th. An. *Hæcele a garment, v. Spl. hacele, þacele. ^aHæfe, *an; f. leaven, etc. Hæft, es; m. one held, a captive, slave, Cd. 182, Th. p. 182, 22, etc. Hæft, es; *n. a band; ^bvinculum, Beo. gl. ^bHæftmece, es; m. a hilted sword, Beo. K. 2913. ^cHægl-scur, es; m. a hail shower, Cod. Ex. 81b. *Hæg - steald, heah-steald, es; m. a bachelor, etc. Hæg-steald-hád, es; m. the state of a bachelor; cœlibatus, Mone B. 1419. Hæl, *es; n? ^ean omen, Beo. K. 407. *Hæm a dwelling, home, Som. v. ham. ^fHæps, *e; f. a hasp, etc. Hær, her, *es; n. hair, etc. ^g*Hærfest, herfest, es; m. harvest, etc. Hærlice nobly, generously, bravely, Th. An. Hær-scearde a falling off of the hair, Som. Hæs, *e; f. a command, etc. Hæspe a hasp, v. hæpse.

- ^hHæste, adj. violent, hot, hasty; ardens, violentus, Beo. K. 2669: Cd. 110, Th. p. 146, 2. Hæste, adv. furiously; violent, Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 11. Hæt, *es; m. a hat, etc. *Hæte, an; f. heat, v. hætu. *Hæter; g. es; pl. nom. u; n. clothing, etc. Hæð, *e; f. heath, etc. ^jHæð-stapa, an; m. a heath-stepper, *a stag, Beo. K. 2735. Hæwen-hudele, -hyldele, -ydele spoonwort; Britannica, Herbal 30: Mone A. 381. Hafela, hafala, heafola, heofula, an; m. a mail hood worn under the helmet, the head; caput, Beo. K. 2743: 3227: 886: 5319. Hafenian; p. ode; pp. od to take hold of, to grasp; manu tollere, id. ^k3146. ^kHafetan to applaud; plaudere, Gm. II. 218, 29. *Haga, an; m. hage, es; m. a haw, hedge, etc. Th. An: Beo. gl. *Hagal-scur, es; m. a hail shower, etc. v. scur. Hage a hedge, Ben. v. Spl. haga. Hagol-scur a hail shower, Som. v. scur. Hago-spind, hecga-spind the cheek fat, the cheeks; genæ, Mone A. 174: Elf. gl. Som. p. 70, 74, v. Spl. hagu-spind. ^lHagu-swind, eagan-swind, -dl.* Hagu - spind cheek fat; menti adeps. Halan pascere, Ben. ^mHalga, an; m. a saint, Th. An. Hali holy, id. v. halig. Halig, l. 6, haligra *manna: l. 22. ^r*Halig-munt, es; m. ^rHama, an; m. the womb; uterus, v. cild-hama. Hámetan to give a home; domum assignare, Gm. II. 218, 30. *Hámsocn, *e; f. home protection, etc. Hámweard homeward, towards home, Th. R. § 329. Hám-weorðung, e; f. home dignity, an honour to home, Beo. K. 5991. ^tHand-bona, an; m. one who kills with the hand, a murderer, id. 915. -brád a hand's breadth. -bred, es; n. a palm of the hand, Th. An. -dæd *a creature. *geweorc, es; n. handy work. *gewin, es; n. handy labour. -gripe, es; m. a hand gripe, a grasp, Beo. K. 1923. ^u-preost, es; -m. a hand priest, a priest who is near at hand, Lye. -scalu, scolu, e; f. a troop, company, Beo. K. 2634: 3922. -sceag cidaris, Lye. -scyldig manu reus, id. -stocas manicles; manicæ, Ben. -wurm, es; m. a hand worm, *a swelling at the root of the nails. Hangan to hang; suspendere, Beo. gl. v. hon. Hange mons, Ben. ^v*Hara, an; m. a hare, etc.

- *Hare, an; f. an estuary, Mann. Hare - fot the herb hare's foot, v. hara. -hune the herb hore-hound; marrubium, Mone A. 425. ^wHaswe, l. 5, Haswe *culufre. Hát, es; m. heat, fervour, Beo. K. 5207, v. hætu. Hát hot, l. 3. *Hat-heort hot-hearted. Hata, an; m. a hater; osor, Beo. gl. ^xHatter; g. m. n. hattres, adj. raging, poisonous; pestiferus, virosus, Beo. K. 5042, v. atter, Spl. attor. Hauoc a hawk, Th. An. v. hafoc. Head lifted up; sublimatus, Som. ^yv. hebban. ^yHeaf, es; n. the sea; æquor, Beo. K. 4949. Heafde had, for hæfde p. of habban. Heafod, l. 16, *Heafod-cyrice, an; f. a mother ^zchurch: l. 35, ^z*-mæg, es; m. a prince: l. 40, *-panne, an; f. a skull. -beorh, es; m. a head defence, a helmet, Beo. K. 2054. -gerim, es; n. chief number, best part of an army, Th. An. -segen, es; m. head ornament, Beo. K. 4300. -weard, es; m. a chief guard, a prince, id. 5814. Heafola, an; m. a cover of the head, id. 5319, v. hafela. Heafud-bald that hath a high forehead, head-bold, bold; frontosus, Som. -hrægel a long garment, id. Heage; adv. high, Th. An. Heago-spind the cheek fat, the cheeks, v. Spl. ^ahagu-spind. ^aHeah high, l. 32, *Heah-gesamnung, e; f: l. 39, *-læce, es; m. a physician. -fæsten summum castrum, Lye. -flod high flood; malina, id. -freols a high or great feast, id. -gestreon high treasure, Beo. K. 4598. Heahlice highly, Som. v. healice. ^bHeah-sele a high hall, id. 1287. -sittende high sitting, Lye. -stede, es; m. a high place, Beo. K. 567. *Heal; g. d. ac. healle; pl. nom. g. ac. healla; d. heallum; f. a hall, etc. Heal-ærn, es; n. a hall place, a hall, Beo. K. 155. Healc a hook, Som. v. hylca. ^cHealf, half, *e; f. a half, side, division, Th. An: Beo. K. 1593. ^dHeal-gamen hall or feast game, or pleasure, Beo. K. 2125. Healic *high, sublime, Th. An. Heall, -dl. *Healle of a hall, etc. v. Spl. heal. ^eHeals, *es; m. the neck. Heals-beah. -beag, es; m. a neck-ring, neck-lace, Beo. K. 2391: 4339. -gebedda, an; m. a bedfellow, id. 126. Heal-sittend, es; m. a hall sitter, id. 4026. -þegn, es; m. a hall thane, id. 282. Healtsumnes, se; f. pudicitia, Mone B. 1137.

Heal-wudu, es; *m.* hall-wood, boarding, floor, *Beo. K.* 2635.
^f *Hean-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig, *f.* Hanbury, etc. Heanra vulgus, *Ben.* Heap, es; *m.* a heap, etc. ^gHeard, *l.* 14, *Heard - neb, bes; *n.* Heard-hicgende hard or brave thinking, brave, *Beo. K.* 783. *Hearg, e; *f.* also hearg, es; *m.* 1. an idol; idolum, *id.* 349. 2. in *pl.* heargas temples; templa, *Bd.* 2, 13, *Sm.* p. 516, 30: 517, 11, 12. ^hHearg-træf, es; *m.* an idol's tent or temple, *Beo. K.* 349. Hearn, es; *m.* harm, *l.* 20, *Hearm-scearu, e; *f.* *l.* 26, *-stæf, es; *m.* -sceaþa, an; *m.* an harmful enemy; maleficus, *Beo. K.* 1525. *Hearpe, hearepe, earpe, an; *f.* a harp, *Ps. Th.* 56, 10: *l.* 6, *Hearpe: *l.* 8, *Hearpe-nægl. -streng, es; *m.* a harp-string, *Th. Apol.*
ⁱ *Hearste - panne, an; *f.* a frying-pan. *Heaþo heahþo, heoþo, *e; *f.* [*Moes.* haúhitha, *Gm.* II. 245, 19] top height; culmen, etc. Heaþo [*Moes.* hathus? bellum: *O. Ger.* hadu as in Hadu-prant war-splendid, *Gm.* II. 460, 19] a prefix denoting war, battle; bellum. Heaþo-bearn, es; *n.* a war son, a hero, *Beo. K.* 4129. -byrne, an; *f.* a war coat, coat of mail, *id.* 3103. -deor, es; *n.* a war beast, *id.* 1369. -fyr, es; *n.* a war fire, a flame, *id.* 5040. -grim battle cruel, severe; sævus, *id.* 1090. -lac, es; *n.* war-offering, warfare, *id.* 1162. -mære war famous, *id.* 5599. -ræs, es; *m.* a battle rush, *id.* 1046. -reaf, es; *n.* a war garment, *id.* 797. -rinc, *es; *m.* a war man, hero, *id.* 737. -rof war famous, *id.* 1721. -sceard, es; *m.* war-sherd, a sword, *id.* 5653. -steap war lofty or eminent, *id.* 4301. -swat, es; *m.* war-sweat, blood-shed, *id.* 2919. Heaþo-sweg, es; *m.* [*in MS.* heaþu] a war blow; ensis vibratio, *id.* 5158. -torht warlike, loud, clear, *id.* 5102. -wæd, e; *f.* a war garment, *id.* 78. -weorc, es; *n.* war work, war, *id.* 5779. *-wylm, *es; *m.* a battle wave, *id.* 5633. Heaþu, *n.* deeps; profunditates maris, *id.* 3721. Heaþu-lipend, es; *m.* [*in MS.* heaþo] sea's depth; profunditas maris, *id.* 5905. ^j*Hecga-spind gena, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* heago - spind.
^kHefaldigean ordiri, *Ben.* Hefegnes heaviness, *Som.* v. hefignes. Hefen, hus-hefen the eaves of a house; subgrundia,

^l imbricamentum, *Som.* ^lHefon heaven, hefon - rice, etc. v. heofon, etc. ^mHege - clyfe, -rife hai-reve, clavers, broad-leaved burweed; xanthum, seu lappa minor, *Smith's Flora*, vol. iii. p. 136, *Som.* *Lye.* -hymele the hedge or wild hop; humulus, *Lin.* *Mone A.* 551.
ⁿ *Heh-syn, ne; *f.* high or great sin. Hélan; **p.* hæl, we hælön; *pp.* helen to cover;
^o celare, *Gm.* I. 897, 39. ^o*Held-ræden, ne; *f.* fidelity. Hele-wah; *g.* -wages; *m.* heel-wall, *Th. An.* Hell, etc. *l.* 23.
^p *Hel-doru, e; *f.* hell-door, door of hell, *Cd.* 19, *Th.* p. 24, 20. Hel-hrune, an; *f.* a witch; pythonissa, *Mone B.* 1906. Hell-bend, e; *f.* a hell-bond, *Beo. K.* 6140. *-doru, e; *f.* hell door, *Cd.* 23, *Th.* p. 29, 8. Helle [*Dut.* hel: *Ger.* hell] clear, eminent; clarus, *Beo. K.* 3628, *q.* for hæle a brave man. Helle-gást, es; *m.* a hell ghost or spirit, *id.* 2548. -hæft, es; *m.* a hell captive, *id.* 1569. *-run, e; *f.* divination. Hell-heorte, an; *f.* heel hearted, astonished; exanimatus, *Som.* *-sceaþa, an; *m.* a hell miscreant, *Th. An.* Helm frondes,
^q *H.* ^q Helma, *healma, *an; *m.* a helm, etc. Helm-berende helmet bearing, *id.* 5029. Help, *e; *f.* help, etc. Hel-run, an; *m.* a hell sorcerer, *Beo. K.* 324. Helur-bled equally,
^r justa lance, *Som.* ^rHende near, *Th. An.* v. gehende. Hengest, *es; *m.* a horse, etc.
^sHeof, *es; *m.* mourning, lament, etc. ^tHeofing, an orb, sphere; orbis, *Som.* Heofon-fugol, es; *m.* fowl of heaven, *Cd.* 192, *Th.* p. 240, 16. *-hean heaven high, etc.
^u -stol, es; *m.* heaven's seat, throne of heaven, *Cd.* *Th.* p. 1, 15. -weard, es; *m.* guard of heaven, *Cd.* 6, *Th.* p. 8, 6. Heofonlic-hlaf heavenly bread, manna, *Som.* -Heof-sang a mourning song, an elegy, *id.* Heold, e; *f.* a hold, shelter, lurking place, a lair; latebra, *Cd.* 200, *Th.* p. 247, 30. Heolfre, -dl. *Heolfer, *g.* heolfres; *d.* heolfre; *n.* gore, foul blood, etc. Heolster; *g.* heolstres; *n.* a cave, etc. Heolster dark, obscure, *Th. An.* Heolster-cofa, an; *m.* a shady dwelling, secret place, *Cod. Ex.* 56b.
^v Heonon - weard henceward, backward, going back, *Cd.* 71, *Th.* p. 86, 15. Heope, an; *f.* a hip, fruit of the dogrose, *Gm.* III. 377, 16, v. hiop.

Heor, *es; *m.* or heoro, heoru; *g.* heorwes; *m.* a sword hinge, *Beo. K.* 1991. Heorde, an; *f.* a troop, company; grex,
^w *id.* 5856, v. heord. ^w*Heord-clæfer; *g.* -clæfre; *f.* the germander, v. *Spl.* heort-clæfer. *Heord-ræden, ne; *f.* custody, etc. Heore mild, gentle, *Beo. K.* 2744, v. *Spl.* hyre. Heoro, hioro a sword, hinge; ensis, cardo, v. *Spl.* heor. Heoro-dreor, es; *m.* sword blood, *Beo. K.* 968. -dreorig sword bloody, *id.* 1864. -drinc, es; *m.* sword or deadly drink, *id.* 4711. -grim sword cruel, *id.* 3127. -hocyt sword hooked, *id.* 2875. -sweng, es; *m.* a sword swing, *id.* 3179. -wearh, es; *m.* a bloody or severe wolf, *id.* 2534. Heorot-berg, -dl. *-berie, -berige, an; *f.* a bilberry. -brembel a hurtleberry, *Som.* Heorra, an; *m.* a lord, v. hearra. Heort hearted, spirited; animosus, *Som.* -Heort-clæfer; *g.* -clæfre, *f.* germander, *id.* *-coð, e; *f.* disease of the heart. ^x-wærc, es; *m.* heart work, or pain, *Som.* Heorð, hearð, es; *m.* hearth, etc. Heorð-geneat, es; *m.* a hearth companion, a vassal, *Th. An.* Heort-læfre, -dl. v. *Spl.* heort-clæfer. Heoru indeed; saltem, quidem, *Th. An.* Heoru a sword; ensis, v. *Spl.* heor. Heoru-bunden a bound sword, *Beo. K.* 2570. -grim sword cruel, savage, *Cd.* 189, *Th.* p. 235, 16. ^yHere now, here, *Som.* v. her. Here-bróga, an; *m.* war terror, *Beo. K.* 918. -byrne, an; *f.* a coat of mail, *id.* 2885.
^z-flyma, an; *m.* a deserter. ^a-geat, *e; *f.* *L. Cnut.* pol. 68, 69, 71; *W.* p. 144, 13, 17, 24: p. 145, 11, *Beo. K.* 6035: also, here-geatwe, an; *f.* *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 8, a military preparation, a general, heriot, etc. -grime, an; *f.* a war helmet, *id.* 787. *-huð, -hyð, e; *f.* army prey, plunder. -laf, e; *f.* remnant of an army. -net, es; *n.* a war net, coat of mail, *Beo. K.* 3105. -nið, es; *m.* war malice, *id.* 4943. -pad, e; *f.* war garment, a coat of mail, *id.* 4510. *-rinc, es; *m.* a host leader, a consul, -sceaft, es; *m.* a war shaft or weapon, *id.* 667. -scyrce, an; *f.* a war shirt, coat of mail, *id.* 3022. -spéd, e; *f.* war success, *id.* 128. -stræl, es; *m.* a war dart, *id.* 2869. -wæd, e; *f.* war garment, coat of mail, *id.* 3790. ^bHerghe an army, *Som.* v. herige. ^c*Hernis obedience, *Herþan testiculi*, *Mone A.* 246.

^d v. hærpan. ^dHE' TE, hate, *es; m. hate, etc. Hete-nið, es; m. hateful malice, *Beo. K.* 303. -sweng, es; m. a hostile stroke, *id.* 4445. -þanc, es; m. a hateful thought, enmity, *id.* 945. Heð hangs, for hehð, v. hón. ^e Het-were, pl. m. [hete hatred] hatred men, enemies, *id.* 5827. Hiabenlic heavenly, *Th. An.* v. heofonlic. Hid a hide; cutis, *Mone A.* 223, v. hyd. ^f Hie they, *Beo. K.* 2714, v. hi. Hierde-bóc the pastoral book; pastoralis liber, *Som.* ^g Hi-erste-panne, an; f. a frying-pan. Hig O! *Th. An.* Hige, hgge, *es; m. the mind, etc. ^h Hige-þihtig mind strong, brave minded, *Beo. K.* 1486. -sorgh; g. -sorge; f. mind sorrow, grief, v. *Spl.* hyge - sorh. -þrym mind strength, courage, *id.* 675. Higera a jay; picus, *Mone A.* 34, v. higere. Hiht, hyht, gehyht, *e; f. hope, etc. ⁱ Hihþo height, *Som.* v. heahþo. *Hild, e; f. battle, fight, war; pugna, *Beo. K.* 899: used as a prefix like guð, and beaðo, but chiefly in the g. Hilde-bil, les; n. a bill of war, a sword, *id.* 1108. -bord, es; m. a battle board, a shield, *id.* 789. -cystum with excellent fight, bravely, *id.* 5192. -deór, es; n. a war beast, *id.* 621. -freca, hild-freca, an; m. one bold in battle, *id.* 4406: 4726. -ge-atwe, an; f. battle apparatus, *id.* 1342. -gicel, es; m. war-icicle or drop, *id.* 3212. -gráp, es; m. a hostile gripe or grasp, *id.* 2891. -hlemma, an; m. battle's din, *id.* 4397. -leóma, an; m. a battle flame, sword, *id.* 189. -mece, es; m. a battle sword, *id.* 4400. -mecg, es; m. son of battle, a hero, *id.* 1592. -ræs, es; m. rush of battle, *id.* 597. -rand, es; m. war-shield, *id.* 2485. -sæd war satiated, *id.* 5442. -sceorp, es; n. war clothing, *id.* 4305. -setl, es; m. a war seat, saddle, *id.* 2071. -strengo, e; f. strength of war, *id.* 4221. -swát, es; m. battle sweat, blood, *id.* 5112. -tusc, tux, es; m. tusk of battle, a sword, *id.* 3021. -wæpen, es; n. a war weapon, *id.* 77. -wisa, an; m. a battle leader, a general, *id.* 2122. -wræsn, e; f. war chain, *Sal. Sat.* 586, *Beo. gl.* Hild-fruma, an; m. a war chief, a prince, *id.* 3354. -lata, an; m. one late in battle, a coward, *id.* 5687. -plega, an; m. battle play, war, *id.* 2142. ^j Hilt, es; n: hilta, an; m. also, hilte, an; f. a hilt, handle; capulum, manubrium

ensis, *id.* 3147: *Gm. II.* 214, 41: *III.* 442, 6. Hilted hilted; capulo instructus, *id.* 5969. *Hind-berie, an; f. a raspberry, etc. Hindema hindmost, last; ultimus, *Beo. K.* 4094. *Hindergep wily, subtle; versutus, *Th. An.* ^k Hin - fus desirous of going, *Beo. K.* 1503. -sið, hinn-sið, *es; m. departure, death, etc. Hinð damage, *Som.* v. hienð. Hiðfende weeping, *Beo. K.* 16278. ^l Hiore mild, *id.* 4822, v. hyre. Hioro-serce, an; f. a sword shirt, coat of mail, *id.* 5075, v. *Spl.* heoro. -weal-lende fatally boiling, *id.* 5559. Hiow-beorht hue bright, bright of hue, *Cd.* 14, *Th. p.* 17, 27, v. hiw. Hirde a shepherd, v. hyrde. Hired-cniht a family servant, domestic, *Th. An.* Hire-man a hired man, a hireling, *id.* ^m Hiw, *es; m. a shape, etc. ⁿ Hiwgende dissembling, *Som.* v. hiwian. ^o *Hiwisc family, etc. ^p Hlænian to make lean, *Som.* v. lænian. Hlæennes leanness, *id.* v. lænis. Hlænsian, ic hlænsige; p. ode; pp. od castigare, *Mone B.* 1195. ^q Hlæw, hlaw, *es; m. a heap, barrow, *grave: Ofer þone hlæw ridon, *Gm. Myth. Spl.* cxxvi. Hlaford-gift, es; a lordship; principatus, *Mone B.* 359, v. ^r hlaford-dóm. ^s -socn, e; f. the lord's protection of his tenant, *Som. Gavel. p.* 134, 21. *Hlanc, se hlanca lank, lean, etc. *Hlast a footstep, a trace, *Beo. gl.* v. last. Hleahhan to laugh, v. hlihan. Hleahter, hleahtor, *es; m. laughter: l. 10, *Hleahtor - smið a laughter. Hleápan, l. 1, *p: l. 9, *הלף: 1. to leap, jump. *2. to run; currere. Hleat a lot, *Gm. Myth. p.* 642, v. hlot. Hleat lotted, allotted, p. of ^t hleotan. ^u Hlehan to laugh, *Som.* v. hlihan. Hlem, *es; m. a sound, etc. Hlemman; *p. hlám, we hlummon to sound, resound, etc. Hleo, hleow, *es; m. a shelter, etc. l. 19, *hlywð. Hleo-burh a shelter city, an asylum, *Beo. K.* 1817. Hleomoc, *es; m. pimperl. Hleónian to lean, *id.* 2830, v. hly-nian. ^v Hleor, hlear, *es; n. countenance, etc. Hleoðor, *es; m. a sound, etc. ^w Hleoð-rymd loud, making a great noise; sonorus, *Som.* Hleowð, *e; f. an asylum, etc. Hlet urna, *H.* ^w *Hlid-geat a back-door, *Som.* Hlim - bed, for hlin-bed a death-bed, *Beo. K.* 6063. Hlimman to sound,

Beo. gl. v. *Spl.* hlemman. ^x Hlin-scu, an; m. incumbens umbra, *Cod. Ex.* 73b. Hlist hearing, etc. *Som.* v. hlyst, etc. Hlið, hleoð, *es; n. *a covering, refuge, declivity, etc. ^y Hlom urine, *Ben.* v. hlond. *Hlond-adl, e; f. Hlot, hlyt, gehlot, *es; n. a lot, etc. Hlotan to lot, *Som.* v. hleotan. *Hloð - bót compensation for robbery, etc. Hlowan; *p. hleow, we hleowon; pp. hlowen to low. ^z Hlude loudly, *Th. An.* ^a Hlyn, nes; m. a noise, etc. ^b Hlynsian; p. ode; pp. od to resound; strepere, *Beo. K.* 1534, v. hlynan. ^c Hnæcca a neck, v. hnecca. Hnæ-gan [from hnáh, p. of hnigan] to subdue; subigere, *Beo. K.* 2637. Hnæp, *pes; a cup, *Mone B.* 1837, etc. Hnæsc ^d nesh, soft, v. hnesc. ^e Hniglan parings, shales, *Som.* v. *Spl.* hnygele. ^f Hnit, e; f? a lentil, etc. Hnol, *es; m. a top, etc. ^g Hnut, hnyt, e; f. a nut, etc. ^h *Hnygele, an a paring; tomentum, etc. Hnyte *of a nut, v. *Spl.* hnut. ⁱ Ho, hoh; g. hos; m. heel, *hough, etc. v. hoh. Hociht hooked, crooked; aduncus, *Gm. II.* 381, 3. ^j Hóf, *es; m. a hoof, etc. l. 6, *Read-hóf. ^k Hoh, l. 7. ^l *Hoh-sinu hough-sinew, etc. ^m Hohing, es; m. anxiety, suffering; patibulum: rode hohinge *crucis ad patibulum, etc. Hohð, for hoð hang, *indf. pl.* of hón. Hol hollow, ⁿ l. 3. ^o *Hol-hlaf, l. 5, *-denu. Holc, *es; m. a vein, etc. Hold-ræden, e; f; -scipe, es; m. fidelity, devotion, *Th. An.* Holen ruscus, *Mone B.* 6518. ^p Holm-clif, es; n. a sea rock, *Beo. K.* 458. -wylm, es; m. a sea wave, *id.* 4818. ^q Holoc a vein, v. holc. Holrian; p. ede; pp. ed to think; cogitare, pensare, *Mone B.* 1604. Holt, es; *n. a grove. Holt-wudu, es; m. a grove wood, a wood, *Beo. K.* 2738: shield-wood, *id.* 4674. ^r Homa, an; m: hom, es; m. a covering, *id.* 3007, *Apx.* Homor-secg sedge; caricis genus, *Som.* Hond-gesel, les; m; -ges-tealla, an; m. a hand-companion, a comrade, *Beo. K.* 2961: 4333. -gemót, es; n. a hand or hostile meeting, *id.* 3051. -lean, es; n. a hand reward, retribution, reward, *id.* 3082. -locen hand -locked, fastened by the hand, *id.* 642: 1096. -ræs, es; m. hand rush, close encounter, *id.* 4139. -rond, es; m. a hand shield, a shield,

id. 5215. -scio [*Dut.* hand-scoen] a hand shoe, a glove, id. 4147. -slyht, e; f. a hand blow, id. 5854: 5940. -sporu, e; f. a hand spur, referring to the claws of the monster, *Grendel*, id. 1965. Hongiað hang; pendent, id. 2725, v. *Spl.* hangian. Hóþ, *es; n. l. a hoop, circle; circulus vimineus: 2. *what a hoop is made of, an osier, twig; vimen, id. 1521. Hopetan to hop, dance; saltare, *Gm.* II. 218, 31. ^m*Hopp-scyte, an; f. a sheet, etc. Hord, *es; m. a treasure, l. 11, *Hord-cleofa: l. 13, ⁿ*Hord-fæt, es; n. *a treasure vessel, a treasury, *Jos.* 7, 11. Hord-wela, an; m. hoarded treasure, *Beo.* K. 4682. -weorðung, e; f. treasure honour, a treasure, id. 1897. -wyn, e; f. hoard pleasure, a treasure, id. 4635. Horhg, horig dirty, *Th. Apol.* Horing, es; m. an adulterer; adulter. Horn, *es; m. n. a horn, etc. Horn-adl hernia, ^o *Som.* ^oHorn-geáp a curved horn or pinnacle, *Beo.* K. 163. Horrung, e; f. a whoring, *Som.* v. hornung. Hors, l. 9, *Hors-steal: l. 11, *Hors-hnægung. Hors - bestridan to get on horseback, *Som.* Horsian to supply with horses, ^p *Th. An.* ^pHoru; g. wes; d. we; n. filth, dirt, pollution; sordes. *Horwa, horwum of or to pollutions, impurities or filth, *Job. Thw.* p. 167, 36; g. d. pl. of horu. Hos, hosu, e; f. [*Moes. Old Ger.* hansa a multitude] an assembly, troop, crowd; coetus, turma, *Beo.* K. 1842. *Hose, an; f. hose, stockings, a covering, shell, etc. Hoðma, an; m. perhaps a veil, cloud; velamen, nubes, id. 4911. Hra, an; m. a carcase; cadaver, id. 3176. Hrade readily, v. ^q hraðe. ^q*Hræd, ræd, geræd. g. m. n. hrades; f. hrædre; d. hradum; ac. hrædne; adj. ready, swift, etc. l. 18, *Hræd-wæn, es; m. Hræding, es; m. hurry, haste, *Th. An.* Hræfn a raven, *Mone A.* 28, v. hrefen. ^rHrægel, hrægl, *es; n. a garment, etc. Hræn, hran, es; m. a goat, etc. Hrærg-træf the tent of a heathen temple, *Beo.* K. 349, v. hearg-træf. ^s*Hramse, an; f. henbane, etc. Hran, *es; m. a whale, etc. Hrea-fere, es; m. raptor, *Mone B.* 4039. ^tHrea - wic, es; n. [hreaw a carcase] a carcase-dwelling, a sepulchre, *Beo.* K.

2428. Hreaw, hræw, *es; m. a carcase, etc. Hreawnes, se; f. rawness; cruditas, *Mone B.* 3225. Hrec moderamen, *Ben.* *Hrefe leprous, etc. ^u Hrefna wudu raven's wood; corvorum silva, *Beo.* K. 5846. Hrem, hræm, hremn, *es; m. a raven, etc. Hreof, hreofl a scale, *Bd.* 5, 2; *Sm.* p. 914, 14. ^v Hreofl, es; m; hreofla, an; m. a leper, etc. Hreoflic, hreoflig leprous, etc. ^w Hreop-sæt, es; m; Hreop-sæta, an; m. an inhabitant of Rippon, etc. Hreornis a tempest, *Ben.* v. hreohnes. ^x Hreoða, an; m. *a shield, etc. Hreowian; p. ede to lament, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. ^y 8, *Sm.* p. 495, 40. ^y Hrepan; p. hreop, we hreopon; pp. hrepen to cry, call out; clamare. *Hrepian, hreppian; p. ode; p. od to touch; tangere, *Gen.* 3, 3, etc. ^z Hreð, es; m. cruelty; ferocitas, *Beo.* K. 5146. Hreðe readily, soon, id. 1975, v. hraðe. Hreð - monað, es; m. the month of March, etc. Hreðer, *g. hreðres; m. the mind, etc. ^a *Hric, hricg, hryc, hrycg, es; m. a back, etc. Hricg-rib a back rib, *Mone A.* 237. Hrif, *hryf, rif, e; f. uterus, venter, etc. l. 6, *superioris et inferioris ventris. Hrihtlæcing, es; m. ratiocinatio, *Mone B.* 3156. Hrim, *es; n. *rime, etc. Hrim-gicel, es; m. a rime drop, an icicle, *Cod. Ex.* 81b. ^b Hrinde-bearwasrinded woods; lucus corticati, *Beo.* K. 2726. Hring, hrinc, hrincg, ring, *es; m. a ring, etc. v. *Spl.* beah. Hring-boga, an; m. what is curved as a ring, a serpent; sicut annulus curvatus, serpens, id. 5118. Hringe a handle, a ring or ear of a vessel; ansa, *Mone A.* 313. Hringed ringed; annulis instructus, id. 64. *Hringed-byrne, an; f. a ringed coat of mail, id. 2491. Hringian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. to place in a ring, id. 652, apx. Hring - iren, es; n. ringed iron, coat of mail, id. 642. -lóca, an; m. a ringed inclosure, a coat of mail, *Th. An.* -mæl, es; n. a ringed sign or sword, *Beo.* K. 3042. -naca, an; m. a ringed vessel, a ship, ib. 3720. -net, es; n. a ring-net, coat of mail, id. 3775. -sele, es; m. a ring hall, id. 4015. -weorðung, e; f. ring honouring or dignity, id. 6030. *windel, es; m. a sphere. ^c Hrire ruin, *Som.* v. hryre. Hris, *es; n. twigs; virgul-

tum, etc. Hrisel, *g. hrisles; m. a shuttle, etc. Hrið-hyrde a herdsman, *Som.* v. hryðer-^d hyrde. ^dHróc, es; m. a rook, *Mone A.* 31, etc. Hroden-hilt, es; n. adorned hilt, *Beo.* K. 2037. Hróf-sele a roofed hall, id. 3029. Hromse henbane, *Som.* v. hramse. ^e Hron-fisc, es; m. a whale-fish, a whale, *Beo.* K. 1075. Hroðer -dl- cattle, v. hryðer. Hroðer, es; m. n? advantage, benefit, comfort; commodum, beneficium, id. 4891, apx. *Cd.* 48: *Cod. Ex.* 25. ^f Hryc, hrycg, es; m. a back, ridge, *Beo.* K. 937, v. *Spl.* hric. Hryf, e; f. the breast, etc. v. *Spl.* hrif. ^g Hrysian; p. ede; pp. ed to cast or let down; dejicere, dimittere, id. 451, *Lye.* Hryðer, hriðer, hroðer, hruðer, es; pl. nom. ac. hryðeru; n. cattle, an ox, etc. ^h Hucs, hucx, es; n. a slight, etc. v. *Spl.* husc. Húd a hide, *Th. An.* v. hyd. ⁱ Hueol-rad a wheel track, *Som.* v. hweohl. Húf an owl; bubo, *Mone A.* 65. Húfe, *an; f. tiara, etc. Hudig cautious, *Lye.* v. hydig. *Hulce, an; f. a light, swift ship; liburna, *Gm.* III. 436, ^j 43. ^j *Humber; g. humbres; m: Humbra, an; m. the river Humber. ^m Hunig, huni, *es; n. honey, etc. l. 19, *Hunig-tear. Hunta, an; m. a hunter, spider, etc. Huntað, *Huntoð, es; m. a hunting, etc. Huntere, es; m. a hunter; venator, *Gm.* II. 128, 19. Hup a hip, v. *Spl.* hyp. Hupan gressum revocare, *Ben.* ^o Hús-bryne, es; m. a house burning, *Lye.* Husc, es; n. slight, reproach, etc. ^p Husel, husul, es; n. the sacrament, etc. *Húð, e; f. a prey, etc. ^q Hwæl; g. hwæles; d. hwæle; pl. nom. ac. hwalas; g. hwal, d. hwalum; m. a whale, etc. ^r *Hwæt; m. n. f. hwata; g. m. n. hwates; f. hwætre quick, etc. ^s *Hwæt; interj. what! lo! behold! quid, ecce, *Beo.* K. 1. Hwætlic quick, *Th. An.* ^t Hwat; -dl. *Hwata brave, def. s. m. hwates; g. s. m. n. from hwæt, v. *Spl.* Hwate; adv. strenuously, bravely. Hwatend iris illyrica, *Mone A.* 399. ^u Hwearf, es; m. *a turning, what is bent over, a canopy; convexum, *Beo.* K. 1146. ^w Hweoða, an; m. a gentle wind, v. *Spl.* hwiða. Hwépan; p. hweop to weep; lugere, *Beo.* K. 4531. Hwer, huer, es; m. ^x an ewer, etc. ^x *Hwer-hwette a cucumber. -wel, -wil, -les;

m. Wherwell. Hwicca, Hwic-
cia, an; *m. the present Worces-*
tershire, the country about the
Severn. ^y*Hwil, e; *f. while,*
time, etc. Hwile awhile; diú,
Beo. K. 210. Hwifan to
^z turn, v. hweorfan. ^zHwistle,
an; *f. a whistle.* Hwif-pól
a whirlpool, Som. v. Spl. hwyrfe-
pól. *Hwítern, es; *n. Whit-*
terne, etc. Hwít-gós *a white*
or tame goose, Mone A. 10.
*Hwiða, an; *m. a blast, etc.*
^c Hwylchugu somewhat, a little,
Th. R. § 166. Hwylp *a whelp,*
Ben. v. whelp. *Hwyrf-pól *a*
whirlpool. Hwyrft, es; *m. a*
circle, etc.
Hy they, v. hi. Hyd, húd, híd,
e; *f. a hide, etc. l. 25.* *Hid
^e landes. ^dHyde, -dl. ^eHydels,
*es; *m. a den, etc.* *Hyd-
scip, es; *n. a vessel covered*
with hides. *Hygd, es; *m. the*
mind; animus. Hyge-bend,
e; *f. a mind bond, Beo. K.*
3753. -geomor *mind sad, or*
sorrowful, id. 4811. -méðe
mind weary, id. 5879. -sorh;
g. sorge; f. mind sorrow, id.
4651. Hygð, e; *f. an en-*
deavour, attempt; conatus, Gm.
II. 245, 22. Hyht, *e; *f.*
hope, etc. Hyht-wyn, e; *f.*
hope, pleasure, joy of hope, Th.
*An. ^t*Hyldo, hylðu, e; f.*
^g *grace, fidelity, etc.* *Hymele,
1. the herb maiden hair; poly-
trichon. 2. black or sweet
bryony; bryonia nigra. 3. bind
weed; convolvulus, Som. Hym
to him; ei, d. s. m. of he.
Hynd-berige, an; *f. a rasp-*
berry, Mone A. 348: 421, v.
hind-beri. Hynden, ne; *f.*
society: l. 9, ^{}twy-hynden-*
mon: l. 10, ^{}six-hynden-mon:*
l. 11, ^{}twelf-hynden-mon.*
^b Hynd-hæleðe *hindheel; am-*
brosia, Mone A. 349, v. hind-
hele. Hyne him, v. hine.
Hynð, *hynðo, hynðu, e; *f.*
injury, loss, opprobrium, insult.
*Hyp, hip, e; *f. a hip, etc.*
Hypplas congeries, *Mone B.*
3969. *Hyr, e; *f. hire, wages,*
ⁱ *etc.* iHyrdel; *g. hyrdles;
m. a hurdle, id. 2423, etc.
Hyre mild; mitis, *Beo. K.*
1967. Hyred-man *a family-*
man, a domestic. kHyrned-neb
a beak. *Hyrnet, hyrnyt, es;
m. a hornet. Hyrst, *e; *f.*
an ornament, etc. *Hyrstian
to adorn, Beo. K. 1338: l. 4,
^l *Hyrsted róf. ^l*Hyrtling-
burh; *g. -burge; d. -byrig,*
byrih, byri; f. Irlingborough,
etc. Hyrwendlic despicable;
contemptibilis, Mone B. 6514.
Hyse, *es; *m. a male youth,*
Beo. K. 2434, etc. v. hisc, etc.

^m v. hise, etc. ^mHysping, *es;
m. a reproach. Hysse, hyse,
es; *m. a youth, etc.* Hyð, *e;
f. a port, etc. *Hyð, e; *f.*
ⁿ *Hithe, Kent.* ⁿHyxlice shame-
fully, *Th. An. v. huxlice.*

I.

^o Iac, es; *m. a cuckoo, Som. v.*
Spl. gæc. Iafen given, *Chr.*
1137, for gifen. Iandswæred
answered, v. andswarian.

Ibernia Ireland, *Ors. 1, 1, Bar.*
p. 30, 18, 24, v. Hibernia.
Iboren born, for geborn, *pp.*
of beran. Ibrohte brought,
for gebroht from bringan.
Ibyldan to imagine, draw, v.
gebyldan.

Icend, es; *m. an increaser; aug-*
mentator, Som. Icge? in-
creased, heaped up; vegetus,
magnus, eximius, *Beo. K.*
2208. Icoren chosen, *Th. An.*
v. gecoren.

^r Iet yet; adhuc, v. gyt.

Ifig, *es; *m. ivy, etc.*

*Ig, æg, eg; *g. ige, igge, f?*
an island; insula; used as a
termination of the names of
places; as, Ancar-ig, Chr.
656: Elias of þære Man-ige
Elias of the Maine, Chr. 1099,
Ing. p. 318, 18, to Ceortes-
ige to Chertsey, id. 964, Æt
Æpelung-igge at Athelney, id.
878: Innan Angles-ege within
Anglesey, id. 1098.

^s Ihaten, called, *Th. An. v. ge-*
haten.

*Il, yl, iel, iil, igl, igil, es; *m. a*
hedgehog, porcupine, Th. An.
^t *Ilding a delay, Mone C. 19, v.*
yliding: Illic like, Th. An. v.
gelic.

Imb about; imb-hwyrft *a circuit,*
etc. v. ymb, ymbe, etc.

In; *g. innes an inn, dwelling, Beo.*
K. 2600. v. Spl. inn, inne.

In-becuman to come in, *Th.*
^u *An. ^u-bringan to bring in,*
Mk, 2, 4, Som. Incfullian

^v scandalizare, *Ben. v-ince,*
es; *n. a termination of dimi-*
nutives; as, rap-ince a little
rope; funiculus. In-cleofa,

-clyfa, an; *m. a bed, den, etc.*
-depan to dip in, *Lye. -dren-*
can to drink in, id. Indsa an

ounce, *Som. v. yndsa.* Ine,
es; *m. Ine, an A.-S. king, L.*

In. W. p. 14, 1. In-eardian
to inhabit, *Som. *Inelfe; n.*

the bowels; viscera, etc. *In-
fær, es; *n. an entrance, etc.*

^w -fleow flowed in, *Lk. 6, 49, v.*
flowan. -fród infirm, Beo. K.

^x 3744: 4893. x-gang, es; *m.*
an entrance, id. 3098. -ingas;

m. denotes people, inhabitants;
Cent-ingas inhabitants of Kent,

Chr. 1052, Ing. p. 235, 15,
Gm. II. 351, 3: v. Spl. -ware,

y waras. y-gebringan; *p. in-*
gebrohte to bring in, Th. Apol.
-gebyrdling, es; *m. one born*
in the same house or place, a
native, Som. Ingehid, inge-
hygd, es; *n. intention, know-*
ledge, conscience, signification,
Th. An. In-genga, an; *m.*
one who enters, Beo. K. 3554.
-gesteald, es; *n. a family,*
household, id. 2303. -gewádan
to enter, penetrate, Th. An.
*-gewin, nes; *n. a civil war,*
etc. -lædan to lead in, con-
duct, Lye. Ingc you, *Som.*
^z v. inc. ^zIn-lifian to live in
or for, *Th. An. ^aInn, inne,*
*es; *n. an inn, house, etc.*
Inne yet, moreover; insuper,
Beo. K. 3729. *Innierfe, es;
n. furniture, etc. Innnewearde
intestines, Th. An. v. innnewær-
^d *de. ^dInre andgyt inner sense,*
conscience, Som. In-steppe
instep; interior gressus, Lye.
^e -wátian; *p. ide to enter;*
^f ingredi, *Beo. K. 4449.* fIn-
wit-feng, es; *m. a deceitful or*
hostile grasp, id. 2893. -gæst,
es; *m. a deceitful guest, id.*
5336. -hróf, es; m. a treacher-
ous roof; dolosum tectum, id.
6241. -net, es; n. a guile
net, a snare, id. 4329. -nið,
es; *m. deceitful malice, id.*
3712. -scear, es; m. ambush;
insidiæ, id. 4951. -searo, es;
n. hostile deceit; id. 2195;
-sorh; g. d. ac. -sorge; f.
grievous sorrow. -þanc, es;
m. deceitful thought, id. 1491.
-wræsn, e; *f. a deceitful or*
treacherous band; insidiosa
catena, Cod. Verc. i. 129:
1895: Beo. gl.

gIó-meowle, an; *f. an old female,*
id. 5857.

^h Iren, *es; *n. iren, etc. v. Spl.*
isen. Iren-bend, e; f. an
iron-band, a fetter, id. 1542.
-byrne, an; *f. an iron mail,*
id. 5968. -heard iron hard,
hard as iron, id. 2217. -þreat,
es; *m. iron crowd, id. 658.*
Irlic angry, *Th. Apol.* Irringa,
adv. angrily, furiously; irate,
Beo. K. 3130: 5924.

ⁱ I's iss, es; *n. ice, etc.* Isælig
happy, Th. An. v. gesælig.
Isæliglice happily, *id. v. ge-*
sæliglice. I's-ceald ice cold,
Cod. Ex. 81b. Isen, isern,
*es; *n. iron, etc.* Isen-græft
a chariot, waggon; carpentum,
^j *Som. j-wyrhta, an; m. an*
iron worker, a smith, Lye.
Isern-byrne, an; *f. an iron*
coat of mail, Beo. K. 1336.
-scur, es; *m. an iron shower,*
a shower of darts, id. 6227.
-wyrhta, an; *m. a smith, Lye.*
I's-gebind, es; *n. an ice bond,*

Beo. K. 2259. -gicel, es; m. an ice drop, an ICICLE, v. ís. Isund sound, Th. An. v. gesund.

It it, Chr. 1137, v. hit. Iðacige Ithaca, Th. An.

^kIudan-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Jedburgh, etc. Iue ivy, Mone A. 524. Iu fyrr yore time, formerly, of old, Som. Iugað-hád, es; m. Mone B. 1131, v. iuguð-hád. Iu geara formerly, id. v. geara. Iugian; pp. geiuke to yoke; jugare, Col. Mon. Th. An. Iuguð-hád, es; m. boyhood, youth, v. Spl. geoguð - hád. Iu-men ancient men, the ancients, Beo. K. 6099. Iuncer, es; m. a younker, a young nobleman, Th. An.

^lIwunelic usual, customary, Th. An. v. gewunelic.

K.

^m*Kantwara-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Canterbury, v. Spl. Cantwara-burh.

Kempa, an; m. a soldier, Th. An. v. cempa.

L.

^oLa'c, *es; n. m. a gift, etc. Lacniend, lacnigend, es; m. a physician; medicus, Som. ^pLád hateful, Th. An. v. láð. Ládlíc loathly, hateful, id. v. láðlic. Ládu, e; f. a going, journey; processio, conductus, iter, Beo. K. 1132: 2640.

^r*Lædder; g. læddre; f. a ladder, Th. An. ^sLæfer, *es; n. a basket, rush, etc. Lægde, for lede led, Th. An. p. of lecgan. ^tLæl, lel, e; f? a

^uweal, stripe, etc. ^v*Læn, es; n. a loan, etc. Læn-dæg, es; m. a fragile day, life of man, Beo. K. 5178. ^wLæring-mæden a female pupil, Th. Apol. Læs? e; f. a pasture, Jn. 10, 9, v. Spl. læsu. ^xLæsing falsehood, Th. An. v. leasung. ^y*Læstend, es; m. one who does a thing, an executor, Som. ^z*Læsu; g. d. ac. læswe, læse; f. a pasture, etc. Læt, m. n; f. latu; g. m. n. lates; f. lætre; comp. lætra; sup. latost, latemest, adj. late, slow, etc. v. Essentials of A.-S. Gr. § 21: 25. ^a*Læt, adv. late, long, Lk. 1, 21, v. late.

^b*Læta, an; m. a physician, etc. ^c*Læte, adv. late, at last, v. late. Læð injury, hate, harm, Th. An. v. lað. ^dLæwend, es; m. a betrayer, Som. part. of læwan. Laferc, *e; f? a lark, etc. v. Spl. lawærce. Laford a lord, Th. An. v. hlaford. Lag, e; f. a law, id. v. lagu, lah. Lagon lay, pl. p. of licgan. ^eLagu, lago, pl.

^fnom. ac. laga; d. lagum; m. a lake, water, the sea; etc: l. 11, *Lago-sið. Lagu-stræt e; f. a lake path, Beo. K. 476. Láh lent, id. 2911, p. of lihan. Lah low, pl. lage, Th. An. Lah-brecend, es; m. a law breaker, transgressor, Som. ^gLám, laam, *es; m. loam, etc. Gm. III. 380, 24. ^h*Lambhyð, e; f. Lambeth, etc. Lambru lambs, nom. ac. pl. of lamb, Gm. I. 644, 28. ⁱLand, l. 18, *Land-ælfen a fairy: l. 40, *-ferd, -fyrd, -fruma, an; m. a prince, Beo. K. 61: l. 48, *-gemyrcu, n. pl. boundaries. -ware inhabitants. -waru, e; f. a province, v. ^jware, waru. ^kLár - bysn a document, specimen, Lye. Lárena, for lára doctrinarum, g. pl. of lár, Beo. K. 536. Lárhlester, es; m. catechumenus, Mone B. 2802. Lárhus gymnasium, H. -smið, es; m. a promoter of learning, Cod. Verc. vi. 406. ^lLáser, *es; m. tare; lolium. Last a trace: l. 12, *Fot-last, -læst, es; m. a footstep. Lat slow, -dl. ^m*Late; comp. -or; sup. -ost, adv. late, at last; sero, Bt. 34, 10: 42, v. læte, læt. ⁿ*Láð, es; n. an evil, injury, etc. Láð-bíte, es; m. a loathsome bite, Beo. K. 2237. ^o*Láð-etan to detest; detestari, Gm. II. 218, 31. Láð-geteona, an; m. a dreadful enemy, Beo. K. 1113. ^pLaðu, e; f. an invitation; invitatio, Gm. I. 641, 31. ^qLaua -dl. widow. ^r*Lawærce, *lawerce, an; f. a lark, etc. Mone A. 42.

Lea, for leah I reprove, ls. indf. of lean. Leac, es; ^sm. a leek, etc. ^tLead-stafas those subject to stripes, slaves, Som. ^u*Leaf-wyrm, es; m. ^v*Leaf, geleaf, e; f. license, etc. Leafleás faithless, Som. Leaflice faithfully, id. ^wLeap, *es; m. a basket, trunk, *carcase? Th. An. Leas-bregþa deceit, id. -gewita, an; m. a false witness, id. -gilp, es; m. false glory. ^x*-licetung, e; f. falsity, etc. ^yLecnian to heal, Th. An. Leden, Liden, Lyden, es; n. Latin, the Latin language, Thw. pref. p. 2. 6, 7, 11, v. ^zLyden. ^aLeft, es; n. a vow, etc. Left vain, idle; inanís, Mone C. 34. ^b*Leger, es; ^cn. l. a lying down, the cause of lying down, a disease; decubitus, morbus; 2. the place of lying, a bed, churchyard; lectus, cæmeterium, etc. ^dLegerbed *a sick bed, Beo. K. 2008. ^e*Legere, *es; m. a hypocrite,

etc. ^fLeht fat, -dl. Lemian; p. ede to make lame, to oppress; mancum reddere, opprimere, Beo. K. 1803. ^gLengc longer, Th. Apol. v. leng. Lengcten spring, Th. An. Lengð, e; f. length; longitudo, Lye, v. leng. ^h*Leo; g. leones; m. a lion, etc. ⁱLeód, es; m? a prince; princeps, Beo. K. 679: 3304. Leód, e; f. also leoda, an; m. one of the same country; popularis, L. In. 11, W. p. 17, 5, 37. ^jLeode; g. a; d. -um; pl. m. people; homines, etc. Leod-bealo; m. popular bale or misery, Beo. K. 3442. -cynig, es; m. a popular king, id. 107. -gebyrgea, an; m. a people's protection, a king, id. 535. -hryre es; m. the people's fall, id. 4055. -run, e; f. enchantment; vulgaris incantatio, L. M. 1, 64. -sceapa, an; m. a public enemy, Beo. K. 4182. -syrce, an; f. [leod people, assembly, army] an army or battle shirt, a coat of mail, id. 3009, apx. ^kLeofen, e; f. food; victus, Som. ^lLeofre liever, had rather; potius, Som. v. leofre in leof, adj. Leogend, es; m. a liar; mendax, Som. Leoh lied, v. leogan. ^mLeohtor matter, poison, Som. v. geolhstor. Leome, *es; n. a limb, bough, etc. v. lim. ⁿLeon, e; f? a lion, lioness, Th. An. ^oLeotan; p. leat, we lutan to bow, id. v. lutan. ^p*Leoð-wise, an; f. in a poetical manner. Leoðo-syrce, an; f. a limb shirt, coat of mail, Beo. K. 3776. ^qLeðer, *es; n. leather, etc. ^r*-hose leather hose.

^sLibb-corn wild saffron seed? catharticum, Mone A. 367, v. ^tlyb-corn. ^u*Líc, es; n. 1. a body, substance; corpus, Elf. gr. 1, 1, Som. p. 2, 41. 2. a tomb, etc. Líc-fæt, es; n. the body. ^ve-sár, es; n. a deadly wound, Beo. K. 1624. -syrce, an; f. a body shirt, coat of mail, id. 1095. Lica, an; m. a form, shape; forma, v. swin - lica. Licchoma a body, Bt. 34, 6, Card. p. 220, 7, y. lichama. ^wLícetan to pretend, Beo. gl. v. liccetan. Licetend, es; m. a dissembler, Som. v. licceter. Licetere, es; m. a hypocrite, Mt. 6, 16. ^xLida, an; m. a sailor, navigator; nauta, Th. An. Lide sailedst; ivisti: lidon went; iverunt, p. of liðan. Lid-man a ship-man, a sailor. Lidwica Little Britain, Armorica, Som. ^yLif-bisig life anxious, Beo. K. 1925. ^z-wrað, e; f. a life defence or

^a

protection, *id.* 5749. -wyn, e;
^k *f. life pleasure, id.* 4190. ^kLig-
 draca, an; *m. a fire serpent or*
dragon, id. 4660. -egesa, an;
^l *m. fire fear, id.* 5557. ^l-yð, e;
f. a fire wave, id. 5341. *Liget,
 es; *n. lightning, etc. l. 9, ræs*
**a rush. Lihtan *to alight,*
descend. Lihte; adv. lightly;
leviter, Lye. Lihð lies, v.
^m *licgan. ^mLihtlice; comp. -or;*
sup. ost; adv. lightly, easily,
*Th. An. *Lilie, lilige, an; f.*
*a lily, id. Lim, *es; n. a limb,*
*etc. Lim, es; *m. lime, glue.*
ⁿ *Limene-muða, an; *m. etc.*
Limpan; p. lomp to happen;
evenire, Beo. K. 3969, v. be-
limpan. Linan, v. Spl. line.
*Lin flax, l. 3, *Lin-wæd, -wed*
^o *a linengarment. ^oLind, *e; f.*
the lime, etc. Lind-berende
shield bearing. Linden-bord,
es; m. a lime board, a shield
made of lime - tree, Beo. gl.
Lind-gestealla, an; a shield
companion, a comrade, Beo. K.
3941. -hæbbende shield hav-
ing, bearing shields, id. 487.
-plega, an; m. shield play,
war, id. 4074. -wiga, an;
m. a shield fighter, id. 5202.
**-wigende, *wiggende shield*
*fighting. *Lindes, se; f:*
Lindes-ig, ge; f. Lindsey, etc.
*Lindesse, -dl. *Line, an; f.*
a coil of rope, a rope, cord;
spira, Mone A. 106. Linece
a linnet; carduelis, id. 46, v.
linetwige. -ling, es; m: all
words in A.-S. as in Ger. of
this termination are m. etc.
^p *Linnan; p. lan, we lunnon;*
pp. lunnen to cease, to part
from; cessare, Beo. K. 2955:
^q *4882. ^qLiorodnes, se; f. visio,*
Mone B. 3355. Lisnod castra-
^r *tus, Ben. ^rLisse, -dl. *Lis;*
g. d. ac. lisse; pl. nom. g. ac.
lissa; d. lissum; f. favour, etc.
^s *Lispelicnis, se; f. convenience,*
fitness, sufficient; opportunitas,
Ben. Listrencas doli, id. Li-
teg, litig crafty, Som. v. lytig.
Litel little, id. v. lytel. Litel-
mód little minded. Litelnes,
se; f. littleness, smallness, Som.
^t *Lið, *es; m. a member, etc.*
Lið, es; n. a fleet, navy; clas-
sis, Th. An. v. lid, lit. Lið,
*-dl. *Liðe gentle, etc. Liðe-*
byge gently bending, pliant,
^u *supple, Som. ^uLið - man a*
sailor. -wæg, e; f? a drink-
ing cup, Beo. K. 3960. -wyr,
e; f. celandine; eripheon,
Mone A. 452: 549. Litlincg
a little one, Th. An. v. litling.
^v *Lityl a little, Som. v. lytel.*
Loc, es; n. a lock of a door; sera,
repagulum, fœdus, Nic. 14,
^w *Thw. p. 7, 11. ^w*Loca, an; m:*

also, locu; g. d. loca; pl. nom.
ac. -a; g. -a, -ena; d. um; m.
*l. a prison. 2. fold, etc. *Loc-*
^x *bora bearing hair. *Lóf, *es;*
*n. m. praise, etc. *Lof-bæra*
a praiser. -dæd, e; f. a praised
deed, a benefit, Beo. K. 48.
^z *Lomp happened, id. 3969, p.*
of limpan. Lond-leod, e; f.
country people, Th. An. -riht,
es; n. common right; terræ
jus, Beo. gl. Longlice; adv.
^a *for a long time, Th. An. ^a*Lor,*
^b *es; n. loss; jactura. ^bLox,*
**es; m. a lynx.*
^c *Lúf, e; f. love, Th. An. v. lufu.*
Lufen, e; f. food, support;
victus, Beo. K. 5767, v. leo-
fen. ^dLuf-tacen, es; n. a
^e *love token, id. 3722. ^e*Lum-*
bardig, e; f? Lombardy, etc.
Lunger; adj. immediate, quick;
^f *celer, Gm. II. 135, 29. ^f*Lus;*
d. lys; pl. lys; f. a louse, etc.
^g *Lustlic glad, joyful, Th. An.*
^h *Lutan; p. leat, we luton *to*
stoop, incline, id. Lutian; p.
*ode *to lurk; latere, id.*
ⁱ *Lycgan to lie down, Ben. v. lic-*
gan. ^jLyfer the liver, Som. v.
lifer. Lyft, es; n. a vow. Lyft,
^k *e; f. air, etc. ^kLyft-floga, an;*
m. an air flyer, a dragon, Beo.
K. 4686. -helm, es; m. air
covering, a cloud, Cd. 145, Th.
p. 181, 13. -sceapa, an; m.
an air enemy, a dragon, Cod.
Ex. 87b. -wyn, e; f. air
pleasure, Beo. K. 6082. Lyng
^l *an image, Ben. v. ling. ^lLyr,*
es; n. loss, etc. v. lor. Lysend,
es; m. a redeemer; redemptor,
*Som. v. lysan. Lyst, *e; f.*
^m *a desire, etc. ^mLytegian to*
use craft, Th. An. ⁿLyteling,
es; m. a little child, Gm. III.
351, 13, v. litling. Lyðr, -dl.
**Lyðre, lyðer; seo lyðra;*
*adj. bad:—l. 11, *Lyðer*
earhscepe.

M.

^q *Mæg, es; *m. a man, son; vir,*
Cd. 206, Th. p. 255, 12: 55,
^s *id. p. 68, 25, v. mecg. *Mæ-*
dren-maga, an; m. a mother's
*relation. *Mæg, e; f. a maid;*
*virgo, Gm. I. 642, 32. *Mæg;*
g. mæges; pl. nom. ac. mægas;
m. a relation, friend; affinis,
*amicus, id. 265, 40. *Mæg,*
gemæg; g. mæges; d. mæge;
pl. nom. ac. mægas; g. maga;
d. magum; m. a son, a man;
filius, id. 265, 39: Th. R. p.
34, § 69: Beo. K. apx. 130.
^t *Mæge, an; f. a kinswoman,*
*Th. An. Mægen, *es; n.*
power; vis, etc. Mægen -
agende possessing power, Beo.
K. 5669. -byrðen, ne; f.
a mighty burthen, id. 6177.
^u *-ellen, es; n. immense strength,*

id. 1312. -fultum, es; m. a
great help, id. 2910. -ræs,
es; m. a powerful rush, or
attack, id. 3038. -strengo,
e; f. great strength, id. 5353.
-wudu, es; n. great or power-
ful wood, a spear, id. 470.
^v *Mæg-lagu, e; *f. family regu-*
*lation. *ræs, es; m. a par-*
ricide. ^xMægð-lagu, e; f.
a family law. Mægþrumnys,
se; f. majestas, Mone B. 498:
^y *3348. ^yMæl, *es; n. a pic-*
ture, image, sign; imago, sig-
*num: Cristes mæl *Christ's*
image, a crucifix, Th. An.
Mæl-cearu, e; f. time care
or sorrow, sorrow of the time,
^a *Beo. K. 376. ^a*Mæn-ig, Man-*
ig, e; f. [man island] Anglesey,
etc. Mænio a multitude, many,
Th. Apol. v. mænigeo. ^bMære-
tuncgol the mighty star, the
^c *sun, Chr. 938. ^c*Mærle-burh;*
g. burge; d. byrig; f. Marl-
borough, etc. Mærnes greatness,
*Ben. v. mærenes. *Mærðo,*
e; f. glory, Beo. K. 1311: l.
^d *20, *mærðe, Lk. 9, 43. ^dMæs-*
sa-hakel, es; m. mass vestment,
*Th. An. ^e*Mæst, e; f. mast,*
*food, etc. Mæst; *g. mæstes;*
pl. nom. ac. mastas; m. a mast,
^f *etc. ^fMæsten, *es; m. n? quercetum, etc.*
Mæstlen mas-
lin, Som. v. mæslenn. Mæst-
lingc, es; n. brass, latten, Th.
*An. *Mæst-ræden, ne; f.*
Mæst-wist [mast food] a weight
or stones put at the bottom of a
mast to balance it? parastates?
*Mone A. 99. ^g*Mæting, e;*
^h *f? a dream, etc. ^hMæðhád,*
es; m. virginity; virginitas,
Mone B. 301. Mæstost least;
minimus, Beo. K. 2909. Mæw,
e; f? a gull, etc.
Mag, -dl. Maga, an; m. a rela-
tion, son; cognatus, Beo. K.
377. Maga the maw: l. 12,
ⁱ *Magan - spring, es; *m. an*
ulcer. Magas sons, relations,
*etc. pl. of mæg. ^jMage; *an;*
f. a sister, a female relation;
*soror, cognata, Bd. 4, 19, *Sm.*
p. 588, 24: Gen. 29, 10: Lev.
18, 16: Lk. 1, 36. Mago-
dryht, e; f. a family; familia,
Beo. K. 133. Magu-þegn,
es; m. a kindred or comrade
^k *thane, id. 583. ^k*Malu; g.*
malwes; d. malwe; n. a mal-
*low, etc. ^mMán, *es; n. sin,*
evil, etc. l. 4, dl- Here we
may, etc. to gód] Man-æta,
an; m. a man-eater, cannibal.
Mán-bealo a sinful evil, Cd.
174, Th. p. 218, 27. Man-cild,
es; n. a man child, a boy.
-cin mankind, Som. v. man-
cyn. -dream, es; m. man's
pleasure, human joy, life, Beo.

K. 2529. -hád, es; m. *manhood*. -rim, es; m. *a number of men, a multitude*. *Mancs, *mancus*, es; m? *a mancus, etc.*
 n *Mán-fæhð, e; f. *wicked enmity, etc.* -full, es; m: *mánfulla*, an; m. *a publican, etc.*
 o *Man-ig, e; f. *Maine*, Chr. 1099, *Ing. p.* 318, 18. 4-sliht, -slyht, slæht, e; f: *also*, es; m. *homicide, murder, etc.* v. Spl.
 r sliht: *Lup.* 16, 13. r Mār more; *magis*, *Gm.* I. 244, 31, v. má. *Marc, *es; n. *a mark*, *Th. An.* Mare more, *Gen.* 1, 16, *comp. f. and n. of mycel*, v. mara. Maregen morning, *Th. An.* v. morgen. t *Marn morning, *id.* *Maroaro Moravia. u Mastas masts, v. Spl. mæst. Maða *worms, v. *id.* maðu. Mæðm-æht, e; f. *hoarded property*, *Beo. K.* 3225. -gestreon, es; n. *hoarded treasure, id.* 3858. -gifu, e; f. *a treasure gift, id.* 2602.
 v Maðpum, es; m. *a treasure, gift*; *thesaurus, donum*, *Beo. gl. v. maðm.* Maðpum-fæt, es; n. *a precious vessel*, *Beo. K.* 4805. -sigel; g. sigles; n. *a precious gem, id.* 5511. -stól, es; m. *a treasure seat, a throne*. -wela, an; m. *treasure wealth*, *Beo. K.* 5496. Maðu, *e; f. *a worm, maggot, bug*; *vermis, tamus*, v. maða. Max, *es; n. *a net, snare*; *rete, *Col. Monast.*
 w Meagol powerful, v. meagl.
 x Mealt, malt, *es; n. *malt, etc.* Mealwe, *an; f. *mallows, etc.* Mear a horse, v. Spl. mearh. Mear, *mearc, es; m. **a field*, *Th. An.* v. mearc. Mearcstapa, an; m. *one who goes or wanders in marches, a monster*, *Beo. K.* 203: 3695. z Mearh, es; m. [*Old Dut. maer m. equus: Old Ger. mar, marah m. Icel. mar m.*] *a horse*; *equus, id.* 4322: 4523. Mearh-cofa, an; m. *a marrow cave, a bone*, *Ps. Th.* 101, 3. *Mearo, m. n; f. mearu; g. m. n. -wes; f. re; d. m. n. um; f. re, *adj. tender, etc.* a Méce, méche, *es; m. *a sword, etc.* b Mé'd, *e; f. *merit, etc.* c Medemid-licnys, se; f. *mediocritas*, *Mone B.* 2531. e *Mede-wæg, es; m. *the Medway, etc.* Medgilda, an; m. *a hireling*, *Th. An.* Medo, meodo; m. *mead*, *Beo. K.* 1201: 5263, v. medu. Medo-burh meadburgh, *a city of pleasure*, *Jdth.* 11. -fulles; n. *a mead-cup, a cup*; *poculum medi*, *Beo. K.* 1242. -heal, e; f. *a mead hall, id.* f 962. t *Medren motherly, v. Spl. moddren. Medren-cyn,

nes; n. *maternal race*, *Cod. Ex.* 11b. *Medu, meodu; g. d. ac; pl. nom. g. ac. meda; d. medum; m. *mead, etc.* Medu-scenc, es; m. *a mead draught*, *Beo. K.* 3956. -seld, es; n. *a mead seat, id.* 6126. *Med-weg the Medway, v. Spl.
 g Mede-wæg. g *Melcan; p. mealc, we mulcon; pp. molcen to milk. h Melewe with meal, v. Spl. melu. i *Melu, melo; g. melues, melwes, or melewes; d. melue, melwe, melewe; n. meal, flour, etc. Mencingc confectio, *Mone B.* 1846. *Mene; g. es; pl. nom. ac. menas; m. an ornament, ring; monile, *Beo. K.* 2399. Meniteawnys, se; f. *solertia*, *Mone B.* 141. Meniweld ornatus, *id.* 1479.
 k Mennen, mennenu, mennynys, e; f. *a maid servant*; *ancilla, famula: l. 3, dl- Sunu, etc. to 85, 15: l. 5, sicut* *alia ancilla. l *Mennynys a servant, v. Spl. mennen. Mentel; *g. mentles; d. mentle m? *a mantle, etc.* m Meodo, etc. mead, *Beo. K.* 10, v. Spl. medo. Meoduma a weaver's turning beam; *insubula*, *Mone A.* 322, v. meodoma. Meolo meal, v. Spl. *melu. n Meos, *es; n. moss, etc. l. 8, *Sum dæl. Meox [meocs], es; m. dung, etc. o Mercels, es; m. a mark, aim; meta, scopus, *Beo. K.* 4873. Mere-bold, es; n. *a sea house, a ship*, *Beo. gl. p-deor*, es; n. *a sea beast*, *Beo. K.* 1110. -fara, an; m. *a sea traveller, sailor*, *id.* 998. -fisc, es; m. *a sea fish, id.* 1092. -grund, es; m. *sea ground or deep, id.* 2897. -hrægel, es; n. *a sea sheet, a sail, id.* 3807. -stræt, e; f. *sea street or way, id.* 1022. -strengo, e; f. *sea strength, id.* 1060. -wif, es; n. *a sea woman, a monster, id.* 3037. *Meres-ig, e; f. *Mersey, etc.*
 q Merran to hinder, *Gm.* II. 268, r 20, v. myrran. t Met middle, middling, *Th. An.* v. mæte. *Méðe; *adj.* [*Ger. müde: Old Ger. muodi: Moes. mothis*] *weary, tired*; *fessus*, *Beo. K.* 4879, v. moeðe, meðig. *Meðel, mæðel, gemaðel; g. meðles; n. *a discourse, etc.* l. 14, *Meðel-stede, es; m. *a meeting place*, *Beo. K.* 2158. Meðel-word, es; n. *a prepared word, a speech, id.* 471. Meþiende complanans, *Mone B.* 1767. w Metód-scaft, e; f. death; *divina creatio, i. e. mors, id.* 2147: 2360: 5626.
 x Met-seax, es; n. *a dagger*, *Th. An.* *Metten, meten,

e; f. *fate*; in pl. *the Fates, etc.*
 y *Micel -fæsten held fast, firm, *Som.* z Micga, -dl *Micge, ean; f. *urine*; *urina*, v. migða. *Michael -stow, e; f. *Michael's place, etc.* b Middean, for middan middle, g. d. etc. *def. f. of midd.* *Middel-fler, e; f. *the middle floor*. Middel-niht, midde-niht, e; f. *middle or midnight*, *Beo. K.* 5560. c *Middle -gescyldru between the shoulders. d *Midhrif, *mid-hriðre midriff, etc. *Mone A.* 271. Midlen, *es; a middle, etc. Midlian; p. ode; pp. od to divide, restrain, rule; *dimidiare, regere*, *Som.* v. gemidlian. *Mid-rad, e; e f. co-equitatio. e Mid-writan to write with, *Th. An.* f Mige a gnat, *Som.* v. micge. Migolan drince, etc. -dl- *Migol; *adj. promoting urine*; *diureticus*. *Migða, an; m. *urine, etc.* v. micge. Miht mayest, *Jn.* 13, 36, v. magan. g Mihtelice mightily, miraculously, *Th. An.* v. mihtiglice. Mihtiglic mighty, extraordinary, *id.* h Mil, e; f. *a mile, etc.* *Milde; g; m. n; es; f. re; *comp. ra*; *sup. ost, adj. mild, gentle, etc.* *Mildheorte mild-hearted. *Milds, i milts, e; f. *mercy, etc.* i Milgemearc, es; n. *a mile distance*, *Beo. K.* 2723. *Milt, milte, es; n. *the spleen, etc.* l. 7, *Milt-coð, -coðu, e; f. *spleen disease: l. 10, *Milt-sár spleen sore*. Miltestre a harlot, v. myltestre. *Milts, e; f. *mercy, v. *milds.* j *Min; *nom. s. m. f. n*; *adj. pron. mine, my*; *meus, mea, meum*, *Mt.* 9, 18: 15, 22: *Mk.* 5, 23; *Jn.* 7, 6, etc. k Mine my; meam, *Ps. Th.* 7, 5, *ac. f. s. of mín.* Minet-smiðe, an; f. *a money smithy, a mint*, *Som.* v. Spl. mynet-smiðpe. *Minicen, e; f: *also, minicene*, an; f. *a nun, etc.* L. Can. Edg. de imp. pen. 33, W. p. 92, 31: *id.* 31, W. p. 92, 28. Minne mine, my; meum, *Mt.* 2, 15: *Ps. Th.* 7, 5, *ac. m. s. of mín.* *Minte, mynte, an; f. *mint, etc.* l Mire an ant, a pismire; *formica*, *Ben.* Mirgð mirth, n v. myrð. n Mis-rædan to misread, misinterpret, *Th. Apol.* Mis-pinca to seem wrong, to mistake, *id.* o Missar, misser, es; n. [*mis-sar, mis-gear: Icel. ár a year*] *a miss or deficient year, etc.* Mist-hleoð, es; n. *a mist veil or covering*, *Beo. K.* 1414. Mistig misty; p caliginosus, *id.* 322. p Mis-

tucian; *p. ode; pp. od to vex, punish unjustly, Th. An.* Misweaxende *miswaxing, badly growing, id.* Mite, *an; f. a mite, etc.* Mitta, *an; m. also, *mitte, an; f. a measure, etc.* ^qMix dung, *v. meox.*
 Mōd-cearu, *e; f. mind, sorrow, grief, Beo. K. 3553.* -gehygd, *es; m. thought of mind, mind, id. 464.* -geomor *mind sad, id. 5784.* *hwæt *mind hot, zealous.* ^r-lufe, *an; f. mind favour, satisfaction; animi gratia, propensio.* -lufu, *e; f. mind love, attachment; animi amor.* -þræc, *e; f. mind strength, courage, Beo. K. 767.* Moddrie, *etc. l. 2, dl- m. *f. Moddren motherly, Th. Apol.* ^av. meddern, *in medder.* *Mōdiglic; *comp. ra, adj. proud; superbus, Beo. K. 672.* Mōdlice *boldly, Th. An.* ¹Modraniht *mother's night, yule or Christmas, Bd. de temp. rat. c. 13.* Modrian-modur *an aunt's mother, a great aunt, Som.* *Mogðe, *mohðe *a moth, etc. v. *moðpe.* ^wMonec *a monk, Som. v. munuc.* ^x*Mon-ig, *e; f? Mona.* ^y*Monige, *an; f. a warning, etc.* ^oMoran, *l. 1, dl- mur.* Morcning, *e; f. a complaint, Th. Apol.* ^bMorge-mete, *es; m. morning meat, breakfast, Th. An.* Morgen, *mergen, *es; m. morning, etc.* Morgen-ceald *morning cold, Beo. K. 6039.* ^c-leóht, *es; n. morning light, id. 1202.* -long *morning long, all morning, id. 5785.* Mór-stapa, *an; m. a moor stepper, a desert ranger, Hic. Thes. I. p. 135, 4.* Morð-bealo, *morð-or-bealo, es; m. death bale, murther, Beo. K. 271: 2151.* ^dMorðer, *morðor; g. morðres; m. murder, etc.* Morðor-hete, *es; m. murther hate, id. 2203.* -hús *a murther house, Cod. Ex. 31b.* Mot, *es; n. a mote, etc.* ^eMót, **es; m. a moot, an assembly; congressus, Beo. K. 5768.* Mót-heal *a moot or meeting-hall, Som.* ^f*Moðpe, *an; f. a moth, etc.*
 Mucxle *a muscle, Mone A. 284, v. Spl. muscle.* ^gMund, **e; f. a hand, etc. generally used in the d. pl.* ^hMund, **e; f. protection, etc.* ⁱMund-gripe, *es; m. hand gripe or grasp, Beo. K. 758.* Mundiend, *es; m. a patron, protector; patronus, Som.* ^j*Municen, *e; f. a nun, etc. v. *minicen.* ^jMunuca, *an; m. a monk; monachus, Mone p. 502, note 1.* ^kMurgnung *a murmuring, Ben. v. murenung.* Murnian *mæ-*

rere, Gm. II. 170, 10, v. ¹murnan. ^l*Muscle, *muscle, muscele, an; f. a muscle, etc. l. 10, *Musclan-scel muscle shell.* ^mMuð-adl, *e; f; coð, e; f. a mouth disease.* -bona, *an; m. one that kills with his mouth, a devourer, Beo. K. 4154.* Muðes-hróf *roof of the mouth, the palate, Mone, A. 191.* ^oMyld mild, *Som. v. mild.* Mylen, *miln, *e; f. a mill, etc.* ^pMyltsian *to pity, Som. v. milt-sian.* Myn, *e; f? love, etc.* Mynan, *gemynan; p. mynte to intend, mean, remember, Beo. K. 1417, v. munan.* Myndbyrd *protection, patronage, Th. An.* Myne, *es; m. an opinion, intention, desire; intentio, Beo. K. 337: 5141: Cd. 89, Th. p. 111, 25.* Myndig *mindful, Th. An.* ^qMyнет, *e; f. money, etc.* *Mynet-smiðpe, *an; f. a money smithy, a mint.* Myn-gung *admonition, v. minegung.* Mynige, *an; f. a notice, warning, Beo. K. apx. 3196, v. monige.* Mynsterlic *monastic, Som.* ^s*Mynte mint, *v. Spl. minte.* Myrc *dark; tenebrosus, Beo. gl.* ^u*Myre-næddre, *an; f. a sea snake.* ^vMyrring, *es; m. dissipation, etc.* Myrð, *myrhð, mergð, *e; f. mirth, etc.* ^wMyslicnes *unlikeness, Ben. v. mislicnes.* Myslycian *to displease, Th. An. v. mislician.* Myssenlicnys, *se; f. variety, diversity, id.* ^x*Mytta, *an; m. a measure, etc. v. mitta.* Myxen, **e; f. a dunghill, etc.*
 N.

^yNa þæt án *not only, Th. Apol.* Na, *ne: l. 7, *driht-neum.* Naca, *an; m. a boat, vessel, ship; cymba, linter: Hic. Thes. I. 135, 41: Beo. K. 426.* ^z*Nædel, *nedel, nædl; g. nædle, nedle; f. a needle, etc.* ^aNædre *a snake, v. næddre.* Næfne, *nefne unless, except; nisi, Beo. K. 498.* ^c*Næs, *næsu, e; f. a nose, v. Spl. nosu.* Næs *a ness, cape, id. 5792: 2716, v. næsse.* Næs-hleoð, *es; n. the ness descent, promontory, id. 2853.* Næss, *es; m. also, næsse, an; f. a ness, promontory, etc.* ^d*Nafela, *an; m. the navel, etc.* ^eNafu, *e; f. the nave of a wheel, etc.* ^fNahtlic *naught, Th. An.* ^fNama: *l. 6, Dan. *navn. n: l. 25, *Nama fæderlic: l. 27, *gemanelic: l. 28, *spediglic: l. 31, *synderlic: l. 32, *Agen.* ^gNanwyht *nothing, Th. An. v. nanuht.* ^h*Nasu *a nose, v. Spl. nosu.*

^kNeah-bur: *l. 19.* ¹Neah-maga, *an; m. *Neaht-erne [neaht night; er, ær before] the night before, Som.* Nealæcan; *p. nealæhte to approach, Th. An.* ^mNearew, *etc. -dl.* ⁿ*Nearo; *g. m. n. -owes, -ewes, -wes; f. re; se nearowa, nearewa, nearwa, neara, adj. narrow, etc.* Nearo-þearf, *e; f. narrow or great need, Beo. K. 839.* ⁿNearwa *narrow, v. Spl. *nearo, in nearew.* Neat, **es; n. cattle, etc.* ^oNeb, *nebb; g. nebbes; n. a face, etc.* ^pNed - þearf, *e; f. necessity.* ^qNefe *a granddaughter, Th. Apol.* Nefne *but that, except; nisi, Beo. K. 2105.* ^rNeod - gebirian *to happen of necessity, Th. Apol.* Neod-laðu, *e; f. a hasty invitation or summons, Beo. K. 2640.* ^uNeorcsa, *an; m. leisure; otium.* Neosan *to visit, id. 250, v. neosian.* ^vNeoðewearð: *l. 3, before Job insert oð his ilas neoðewerde.* ^wNeowe new, *etc.* ^xNeownes, *se; f. newness; novitas, Som.* ^yNere, *es; m. preservation, safety; salvatio, Beo. gl.* ^z*Ness, *es; m. a ness, promontory, etc. v. Spl. næss.* ^a*Nest, *e; f. food, provision, wages, etc. Th. An.* ^b*Nest, *es; n. a nest, Mt. 8, 20, etc.* ^cNe-tele, *nettle, *an; f. a nettle, etc.* Neðan; *p. de to venture, dare; audere, Beo. K. 1014: 1070.* ^d*Newe new, *v. niwe.*
^eNiehsta *last; ultimus, Beo. K. 5017, sup. of neah.* ^fNiht: *l. 53, *night - shadow.* Niht-bealo, *es; m. night bale, Beo. K. 385.* ^g-helm, *es; m. night covering, darkness, id. 3576.* ^h-weorc, *es; n. night work, id. 1648.* ⁱ*Niowe new, *id. 3575, v. niwe.* ^jNip, *es; n. darkness; caligo, Beo. gl. v. genip.* Nipan; *part. ende to darken, id. 1088: 1291.* Nitendum *[unknown to all, d. of part. nitende, v. nitan] privily, secretly; clam, Som.* ^kNiðdraca, *an; m. a slaughter dragon, Beo. K. 4540.* -gæst, *es; m. a hostile or malicious guest, id. 5394.* ^lNiðe-róf *famed for evil, Th. An.* Niðer-faran *to go down, descend, Som.* -feollan *to fall down prostrate, id.* -stigan *to descend.* Niðer-rung, *e; f. damnation, condemnation; damnatio, Som.* ^mNið-geweorc, *es; n. malice work, Beo. K. 1359.* -grim *malice grim, id. 384.* -heard *hardened in iniquity, Th. An.* -slaughter *hard, hardened in war, Beo. K. 4830.* -hete, *es;*

*m. hostile hate, Cd. 174, Th. p. 219, 2. -sele, es; m. a hateful hall, Beo. K. 3025. * -wræc, g. d. ac. -wræce; pl. nom. g. ac. -wraca; d. -wracum; f. dire exile, Cd. 208, Th. p. 257, 28. Niunge, niwunge newly, again; recenter, de novo, denuo, C. Jn. 33, v. niowunga. Niwe flat, low, prone; præceps, Beo. K. 4481, j v. niwol. j Niwung, e; f. a renewing, recovering; renovatio, reparatio, Som.*
^mNormandig, *es; *m. Normandy, Chr. 1117, Ing. p. 337, 26: 1101, Ing. p. 322, 27. *Norð-hymber Northumbrian, Th. An. *Norð-muða, an; m. the Nore, etc. °Norwæg Norway, Th. An. Nose, an; f. a nose of land, a promontory; promontorium, Beo. K. 5602. ^p*Nosu, nasu, e; f. a nose, etc. Elf. Som. p. 70, 81: Mone A. 181: Gm. I. 254: l. 13, *Nosugrisle, Mone A. 182: l. 15, *Nos-þirl, es; n. a nostril, Th. An. Not, -dl. *Notu, e; f. use, office, etc. *Not-writere, es; m. a notary, etc.*

Nyd-bad, c; f. [bad a pledge] a necessary or forced pledge, ^rBeo. K. 1189. ^r-gestealla, an; *m. a companion in difficulties, id. 1758. -wraçu, e; f. *inevitable evil, id. 384. *Nygon nine, Som. v. nigon. ⁱ*Nyrwet, nyrewet, nyrwit, es; a strait, etc. ^u*Nyt, te; f. utility, Beo. K. 983. *Nyt a net, v. net. Nyton know not, from nytan.*

O.

^yOb for, of, Th. An.

^a*Of-aceorfan; p. * -acearf; pp. -acerfen to cut off, etc. ^b-aræsta, an; *m. residue, Th. An. -ascreáðian to shred off, prune, cut off, id. -dón to put off, Beo. K. 1335. -bæc backward, Th. An. -bræc broke, p. v. brecan; p. bræc to break, ^cinfringe, Th. An. ^c*-dyru, e; f. a lintel. ⁱOfer-eal over all, altogether, commonly; vulgo, Beo. gl. * -fár, es; m. a passage over, a transit. -fáran, -féran to pass over, Th. An. v. faran. -fleon *to over-flee, to ^eescape, Beo. K. 5046. ^e*-fyl, le; f? overfulness, etc. ^h*-higd, hygd, hyd, *es; m. pride, etc. l. 3, Bt. 27, *2. ⁱ-hleor, es; n. a cheek or face guard, Beo. K. 605. * -hlyp, es; m. a leap. -hogian; p. ode to be overminded, to be proud, id. ^k4684. k-modnes, se; f. pride; superbia, Mone C. 26. * -plan-tian to plant again. ⁱ-sittan *to sit over, to regard, take*

^mcare of, Beo. K. 1361. *m -syl-nes, se; f. gluttony; ingluvi-es, Mone C. 44. ^a*-wist, e; f. greediness, etc. -wunden-nys, se; f. experimentum, Mone B. 609. °Of-ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry off, Beo. K. 3166. Offrung: l. 1, dl.- also offrunga. ^qOfoft, e; f. speed; celeritas; Beo. K. 510. Ofostlic quick; celer, ^rid. 6254. ^rOft haste, v. of-est. Ofstænan to stone, Th. Apol. *Of-þanc, es; m. envy; invidia, Mone C. 36. -þyncan to displease, disgust, Beo. K. 4059, v. -þincan.*
^v*Olan-eg, Olan-ig, e; f. Olney, etc.

Om, *es; *m. rust, etc. Oma, an; m. a burning ulcer, erysipelas; ignis sacer, rubigo. ^w*Ombiht, es; n. business, employment, duty; officium. Ombiht-þegn, es; m. a servant thane, a servant, Beo. K. 1340.*

^x*On-asceacan incutere. *a-bre-dan; p. -bræd to unbraid, untwist, lay open; evertere, Beo. K. 1439. ^bOncear-bend, for oncer-bend, e; f. an anchor band, Beo. K. 3832. Oncir-ran; p. de to turn from; di-vertere, Gm. I. 905, 10. Oncr, oncra, -dl. *Oncer; g. onces; m. an anchor, Bt. 10, R. p. 18, ^dnote x. v. Spl. ancer. ^dOn-dræding, *es; m. fear, etc. ^eOndsworu, e; f. an answer, v. Spl. andswaru. ^e*On-fultum, es; m. help, etc. -fundennes, se; f. a discovery, solution, Th. Apol. -geador together, id. 3190. Ongean-winnan to struggle against, resist, id. ⁱ-geflit with contention, earnest-ly; certatim, Beo. K. 1723. ^mOn-healdan; p. -heold to hold on, keep firmly, id. 1569. ^o-hohsnian; p. ode; pp. od to trouble, disgust, id. 3884. -hor-na, an; m. an unicorn, Ps. Th. ^p77, 68, v. anhyrnend. P-láh lent, Beo. K. 2934, v. Spl. lálh. * -lar, e; f. instruction. ^s-sæc sought, pursued, id. 3881, v. on-secan, secan. -sæge difficult, hard, slow, id. 4148: 4962. -sawon looked upon, id. 3299, p. of on-seon, v. seon. ^u-sittend, es; m. one sitting on, a rider, Ex. 15, 1, note. -spe-on enticed, sought, Beo. K. 5443, v. spanan. -sprungon sprung asunder, id. 1628, p. of on - springan, v. springan. ^v-styl-nys, se; f. *unstilness, unquietness. -swefian; p. ede; pp. ed to cast asleep, to quiet. ^w*-teona, an; m. an injury, etc. -þáh flourished, p. of on-*

þeon, v. þeon. **-wacnigean to arouse, Beo. gl. v. weccan. * -wæcnan to be born, id. z -windan to unwind, loosen, id. 3219. ^a*-yrmð, e; f. misery, etc.*

Open: l. 11, *þyfð.

^bOr, *es; *m. beginning, etc. Beo. ^dK. 2076: 4810. ^dOrdál, *es; n. a judgment, etc. ^e*Ore, an; n? or, indecl. or es; n? also, ora, an; m. ore, metal, money, etc. Bd. 1, 1 Sm. p. 473, 23: L. Edw. Guth. 3, W. p. 51, 42: id. 7, W. p. 52, 36, 46: Hic. Thes. II. p. 112, 10: L. North. pres. W. p. 98, § 2: Ps. Th. 11, 7, etc. Hic. Thes. II. p. 112, 13, 8. Oret-mecg, es; m. a son of battle, a hero, Beo. K. 660. Oretta, an; m. a cham-pion; pugil, Beo. gl. Organa organ; pl. Th. Apol. Orgel-nys, se; f. elatio, Mone B. 1144. Orhlætter; g. orhlæt-tres; m. discrimen, id. 1854. ^fOr-læg death; mors, Beo. gl. O'rlag, es; n. fate, etc. Or-lege, es; m. battle, contest, Beo. K. 2653: 4809. Orleg-hwil, e; f. war while, time of ^gwar, id. 4849. ^gOr-sorh; g. -sorge; f. joy; gaudium, Bt. F. 5, 66, p. 21, 17. ^hOrþanc, l. 19, *Orþancscipe. ⁱOr-treowe distrustful; diffidens, Gm. II. 789, 14. -wearde un-guarded, Beo. K. 6248. * -wige unwarlike; imbellis, Gm. II. 789, 16. * -wyrðe without honour, disgrace; dedecus, id. 17.*

Os, es; *m. a hero, a brave man; heros: used only in composition; as, Os-weald, -beorn, Gm. II. j 264, 18: Myth. p. 17, 8. j Os-tor-scyl, le; f. an oyster-shell, etc. *Oswealdes-lagu, e; f. Oswald's law, etc.*

Oð-ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry away, to expel, Beo. K. 4277. Oð-gangan to go out, escape, id. 5863. Oðru, oðra others; n. pl. of oðer.

^oOwern anywhere, Th. An. Ower-seunes, se; f. disobedience, etc.

^p*Oxen belonging to an ox.
P.

^q*Pabol a pebble, etc. *Paccelad, e; f. [lád, e; f. a way, etc.] Paxton, etc. Pád, *e; f. [Moes. páida tunica: Plat. péda: Old Ger. pfeit, Gm. III. 447, 12] an under garment, a garment; indusium, vestis. Seo here-pád the war garment, Beo. K. 4510. Páda, an; m. a bird of prey, etc. v. Price's Warton. pr. xcix. 2, 5: Jdth. 11, Thw. p. 24, 28: Beo. gl. vol. i. here-pád: Th. An. pada.

- * Palent a palace; palatium, Som. v. palant. Palentic belonging to a palace, id. *Pæð; g. pæðes; pl. nom. ac. paðas; g. -a; d. -um; m. a path, etc. *Panne, an; f. a pan, etc.: l. 7, *Isen-panne: l. 8, Heafod-panne. *Paða of paths, g. pl. of pæð, v. Spl. Pawa, *an; m. a peacock, etc.
- *Penig-weorð, *peneg-wurð a pennyworth. *Pera *of pears; g. pl. of peru, v. Spl. *Peru, *e; f. a pear; pirum: seo peru hoc pirum, Elf. gr. 6, 31, Som. p. 5.
- *Pil-stæf, es; m. a pestle, etc.
- *Pin-hnyt, pinn-hnyt, e; f. a pine nut, etc. Pinsian; p. ode; pp. od to weigh, poise, think; librare, pensare, Som. Mone B. 1604. Pip, *e; f? a pipe, etc. Pirige, *an; f. a pear-tree; pirus: þeos pirige hæc pirus, Elf. gr. 6, 31, Som. p. 5.
- *Plante, *an; f. a plant, etc.
- *PLE'o, pléoh; g. pléos; d. pléo; n. danger, etc. Plicitere, es; m. proreta, H. PLIHT, *e; f. plight, danger, etc. *Pliolic: l. 1, dl-pleolic. *Plou-ælmesse, an; f. *plough alms, etc. Plume, *an; f. a plum, etc.
- *Por-hana, an; m. [Plat. purrhahn m.] a ruff, pheasant; tringa pugnax, phasianus, Mone A. 24. *Port-stræt, -stret, e; f. a public way, etc.
- *Posling, *es; m. a pastil, etc.
- *Preowt-hwil a moment.
- *Pundur, *es; n. a level, etc. Pung, *es; m. a purse, etc.
- *Purpra, an; m. purple, a purple robe, Th. Apol. *Puse: l. 4, Se *pearfa.
- Pynding, *es; m. delay, etc.
- *Pyrie, pyrige, *an; f. *a pear-tree, v. Spl. pirige.

Q.

- *Quene, an; f. a common woman, a harlot; meretrix, Lup. 1, 11, Lye.

R.

- *Ra, raa, *m. a roe, etc. se rá, *Mone, p. 516, 17. *Race, *an; f? a rake, etc. *Rad a ready, v. ræd. *Ræcc: l. 4, *It. *Rædend, es; m. a conjecturer, soothsayer; conjector, Som. *Rædic, *es; m. a radish, etc. *Rædlicnys haste, etc. Rædnes, se; f. readiness, promptness, Th. Apol. *Ræp, es; m. a rope, v. ráp. *Ræsan: l. 1, dl-rist. *Ræsen, es; n. a beam, etc. *Ræðra, an; m. a rower, sailor, Elf. gr. 7, Som. p. 6, 42, v. Spl. reðra.
- *Rammes-ig, Remes-ig, e; f. Ramsey, etc. l. 3, ig, e; f.

- *Ran: l. 4, Ran-deor, es; n. rein-deer. *Rápincle, es; n. a little rope, etc. *Rara dumla, an; m. [Dut. roerdomp, puttoor m: Ger. rohrdommel m: Old Ger. horotumpil, horotupil; horo stercus, tumpile to dip] a bittern; ardea stellaris, onocrotalus, Mone A. 20.
- *Reác, es; m. smoke, Beo. gl. v. rec. Read-deah red or scarlet die, Elf. gl. p. 69. Reade ready? Th. An. v. ræd. Read-godweb a scarlet or purple die; rubra sindon, ostrum, Som. Lye. -hof, es; m. red-hoof; hederaterrestris, L. M. 1, 2, Lye. -teafor a crimson colour; rubrum minium, Elf. gl. 72. *Reaf, es; m. a garment; also, *spoil; vestis, spoliolum, etc. *Reachte told, Bt. F. 3, 2, p. of recan. Ream, -dl. *Reama, reoma, an; m. a membrane, etc. Reardian to speak, Gm. II. 229, 19, v. reordian. *Reced, es; *n. hall, palace, etc. Beo. K. 1401. Recedóm, es; m. regimen, Mone B. 360. Recen-nys, se; f. historia, id. 2821. *Recon a reward; remuneration, Mone C. 7. Reda paraliticus, Ben. v. Spl. rida.
- *Regen, regn; g. regnes; m. rain; pluvia, Ps. Th. 104, 28, p. 294, v. ren. Regen-, regn-, rén-, these prefixes are merely intensive, as, very, chief, head, etc. Regn-heard very hard; valde durus, Beo. K. 649.
- *Ren-weard a chief guard, a brave man; strenuus custos, id. 1533: Beo. gl. Reoc cruel, savage; crudus, asper, sævus, Beo. K. 243. Reodnæsc a perch, a staff to measure timber; pertica, Som. *Reohnys, se; f. a flood, the sea; æquor, Mone B. 2457. Reon rowed, Beo. K. 1019: 1073, for reowon; pl. p. of rowan. Reord, gereord, *e; f. speech, etc. *Reost, *es; m. a coulter, etc. Reot? a noise; strepitus, Beo. K. 4909. Reow, reouw rough, Beo. gl. v. hreow. *Reowe, an; a rough cloak: l. 5, *wac-san. Reowlice lamentably, cruelly, Th. Apol. Reownes, se; f. roughness, storm, id.
- *Reðor; g. reðres; n. an oar; remus, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 8, v. Spl. roðer. *Reðra, reðra, gereðra, an; m. a rower, sailor; nauta, etc. Mone A. 77: 126: Elf. gr. 7: Som. p. 6, 42, v. Spl. roðere.
- *Reðra-hyð, e; f. Rotherhithe, etc. Rewete, rewette, rewute, rewyte, es; n. a rowing, etc.
- Rib; g. ribbe; f. a rib; also, rib-

- bes; m? Mone B. 2424; spina, etc. *Rida clinicus, Ben. *Riddan to rid, id. v. hreddan. Ridend, es; m. a knight, chevalier; eques, caballarius, Beo. K. 4910, apx. *Rige, ryge, es; m. rye, etc. *Rim, gerim, gerym, es; m. a number, etc. Rim-að numeri juramentum; ungecoren-að non electorum juramentum; the oath of witnesses for the defendant: when the defendant objected to, or challenged any of the witnesses or jurors, thus choosing from his accusers, the oath of the remainder was called cyre-að electorum juramentum, Gm. Recht. p. 908: L. Athel. 9, W. p. 58, 11. *Rimpan [Plat. rumpeln, rimpeln: Dut. rom-pelen, rimpelen: Ger. rümpfen: Old Ger. rimpfan] to rimple, rumple, wrinkle; rugare, Gm. II. 33, 41. *Rind, hrind, es; m. bark, etc. Ring, l. 1, dl-ringe. *Ripa, an; *m: *ripe, es; n? a handful of corn, etc. *Risan to rise; surgere, Beo. gl. v. arisan. Rist, v. *Spl. *risan.
- *Róde-hengen, ne; f? a hanging cross, a gallows, etc. *Ródgalga, an; m. the cross gallows; crux, patibulum, Som.
- *Rond, es; m. [Icel. rönd f. margo, ora: clypeus militaris] the edge of a shield, a shield; margo clypei, Beo. K. 5215. Rond-hæbbende shield having, bearing shields, id. 1715. Rooc: l. 25, *rauh. *Roðer, reðor, gereðor; g. roðres; n. *an oar; remus: roðres blæd the oar blade, Elf. gl. Som. p. 73, col. 2, l. 13. Roðere, es; m. a rower, sailor; nauta, Elf. gl. Som. p. 73, col. 2, l. 5, v. reðra, Spl. gereðra.
- *Rude, an; f. rue, etc. Ruh rough, v. rug. *Ru'm, es; m. n? gerúm, es; n. room, space, etc.: l. 15, dl-pas, etc. to 29. *Rumes-eg, Rumes-ig, e; f. [rum roomy, *eg an island] RUMSEY, etc. *Runstæf; g. stæfes; pl. nom. ac. -stafas; m. a runic letter, a letter. -wita, an; m. a knower of secrets, an intimate friend, Beo. K. 2650. *Rute, an; f: rutu, e; f? rue, v. Spl. rude.
- *Rynga, an; m. a spider, etc. *Rynge a spider's web? etc. Ryð rage? fremuerunt, Ps. Th. 2, 1, v. reotan? Ryxa, an; m. a rough prickly shrub, butcher's broom; ruscus, Gm. I. 267, 44. S.
- *Sadel, sadol, sadul*; g. saddles; d. sadle; m. a saddle, etc. Sadol - borht saddle bright,

adorned with saddle, *Beo. K.* 4345.

- ^w*Sæ; g. sæes, sæs; pl. nom. ac. g. sæs; d. sām; *f. the sea, etc. Sæare, es; m. a sower; sator, *Mone B.* 2318, v. sæwere. Sæ-bát, es; m. a sea-boat, a ship, *Beo. K.* 1259. -bold, es; n. a sea house, ship, *Beo. gl.* *Sæc, e; f. also, sæc, ces, m. n? war, battle, *Beo. K.* 306: 4689. ^xSæcce in war, v. *Spl.* sæc, sec. ^ySæcyning, es; m. a sea king, pirate, *Beo. K.* 4761. Sæd satiated, satisfied; satiat, *Beo. gl.* Sæ-deor, es; n. a sea beast, *Beo. K.* 3020. ^a-genga, an; m. a sea ganger, a ship, *id.* 3761. ^bSæl, es; m: also, *sæl, e; f. time, etc. Sæ-lác, es; n. a sea gift, *Beo. K.* 3248. -ládu, e; f. a sea way, a voyage, *id.* 2272. Sælan; p. sælde; pp. gesæled *to ensnare; illaqueare. ^c*Sæld, es; n. a seat, hall; sedes, thronus, *id.* 2560. ^dSæliðend, es; m. a sea sailor, mariner, *Beo. K.* 752. ^eSæme; comp. sāmra; adj. weak, slow; segnis, ignavus, *id.* 5755, v. sæne. Sæ-meðe sea weary, *id.* 647. -minte, an; f. sea mint, *Mone A.* 480. ^f-ness, es; m. a sea promontory, *Beo. K.* 444. ^gSæp, sæpp, *es; n. sap, etc. ^hSæ-sið, es; m. a sea journey, etc. *id.* 2291. Sæt, es; m. -dl: l. 13, *Dun-sæte: l. 15, *Den-sæte: l. 17, *Dorn-sæte: l. 18, Sumur-sæte v. *Spl.* -sæte. ⁱSæta, an; m. an inhabitant, farmer; colonus, *id.* 479. ^j-sæte; nom. ac; g. -sæta; d. -sætum [-sæton, sætan]; m. pl: also, -sætan; nom. ac; g. -sætena; d. -sætum; pl. m. as terminations denote inhabitants, dwellers; incolæ, *Chr.* 878, *Ing.* p. 105, 14, 9: 800, *Ing.* p. 84, 29, note n. ^kSætres dæg Saturday, v. sæter dæg. Sæ-weal, es; m. a sea wall, the shore, *Beo. K.* 3845. j-wong, es; m. sea plain, the beach, strand, *id.* 3924. -wudu, es; m. sea wood, a ship, *id.* 450. -wylm, es; m. sea wave, the sea, *id.* 782.

- ^kSagu, e; *f. a saying, etc. Saht, e; f. agreement, etc. v. seht. ^mSal, -dl. *Salu, salo, indecl. or, nom. ac. salo; g. d. sala, salo?; pl. nom. g. ac. sala, salo?; d. salum; m. a hall, etc. ⁿ*Sam-cuc, sam-cwic half alive. ^pSame similit, *æque, etc. ^x*Sár-cwide, es; m. a sorrowful speech, etc. ^ySárig-ferð, es;

m. sorrowful minded, *Beo. K.* 5721. ^zSár-stafas; pl. m. [stæf, es; m. a letter] sorrow, *Beo. gl.* ^bSawl-berend, es; m. a soul bearer, a man, *Beo. K.* 2002. Sawel-hús, es; n. soul house, the body, *Cod. Ex.* 47b. ^cSawol the soul, *Beo. K.* 3635, v. sawl.

- Scadewung, e; f. umbraculum, *Mone B.* 508. Scadu-helm, es; m. shadow covering, *id.* 1293. ^dScadwian; p. ode; pp. od to shadow. ^eScæfða *shavings, v. *sceafðe. Scægð a small ship; trieris, *Mone A.* 132, v. scegð. ^fScæð, sceað, scáð, e; f. a sheath, etc. ^gScalu, *e; f. a company, shoal, etc. v. scolu. ^hScanca, *an; m. the leg, etc. j Scaru, e; f. a share, portion, etc. ^k*Scað, e; f. a sheath, v. scæð. ^l*Scaða, an; m. a thief, etc. v. *sceaða. ^mScead, -dl. *Sceado; g. sceadues, sceaduwes, sceadwes; pl. sceaduwas, sceadwas; m: also, sceado, sceadu, scadu, e; f. a shade, etc. ⁿSceadwe *to a shadow, v. sceado. ^o*Sceaft made; factus, *Beo. gl.* ^p*Sceand shame, etc. v. *Spl.* *sceond. ^qSceap-ig, Scep-ig, e; f. sheepy, etc. ^rSceard, *es; n. a sheard, etc. ^sSceat-line a sheet or sail line; propes, *Mone A.* 7. ^tSced, *es; m. a shade, *Cd.* 215, *Th.* p. 271, 15, v. *Spl.* sceado. Scede-land, es; n. divided land, *Beo. K.* 38. ^uSceft-nyt, te; f. shaft or arrow service, *id.* 6231. Scægð, sceigð, *scehð, scægð, e; f. a small ship, etc. ^vScelde, for scylde *of a fault. Scenc, *es; m. a drink, *draught, etc. ^wSceold a shield, v. scyld. ^xSceond, sceand, scond, e; f. shame, etc. dl- gesceadnys, se; f. ^y*Sceorf, scurf, es; m? scurf, etc: l. 9, hæfde *furfures. ^zSceorp, *es; n. clothing, etc. ^aScicels, es; m. a cloak, *Th. Apol.* ^b*Sciold a shield, v. scyld. ^cScild. ^dScild a shield, v. scyld. Scild-weall, es; m. a shield wall, a wall of shields, *Beo. K.* 6229. ^eScin, es; n? a demon, phantom, vision; dæmon, præstigmium, *Beo. K.* 1871. ^fScipes flór, es; m. a ship's floor, a deck, *Mone A.* 89. ^gSciplæst a ship of burden, *Mone A.* 120, v. scip-hlæste. ^h*Scipincle, es; n. a small ship, etc. Scip-lád a ship-way. ⁱScírmétod, es; m. bright or glorious creator, *Beo. K.* 1951. ^j-wered bright and sweet, *id.* 986. Scite a sheet, *Th. Apol.* ^kv. scyte. ^lScóf dust, filings,

shavings; scobs. ^m*Scond a disgrace, v. sceond. ⁿScóp-gereord, es; n. poetic diction, poetry, *Th. An.* ^oScot, gescot, es; n. an arrow, dart; telum, v. gescot. ^pScrið, scrid, *es; m: also, *e; f? a course, etc. ^qSculder, *e; f; es; n? a shoulder, etc. ^rScúr: l. 16, *Hagal-scur. Scúr-heard scour-hardened, hardened by scouring. ^sScyld-burh a shield fence, *Th. An.* v. scild-burh. ^tScyldere, es; m. a defender; protector, *Ps. Th.* 17, 3. Scyld-freca, -wiga, an; m. a shielded warrior, *Beo. K.* 2060: 573. ^uScyp-here, es; m. a fleet, *Th. An.* v. scip-here. ^vScyppend, es; m. the creator, *id.* 211, v. sceoppend. ^wSeacsa, an; m. a Saxon: Saxo, v. Seaxan, *Spl.* Seaxa. Seah strained, siled, p. of Seon. ^xSearo, es; n. apparatus, *Beo. gl.* Searo-bend, e; f. embroidered band, *Beo. K.* 4168. -geþræc, es; n? solid treasure, *id.* 6199. -gim, mes; m. a contrivance in gems, an ornament set with gems, *id.* 2307. ^y*-gimma, an; m. a precious stone. -grim deceitfully cruel, *id.* 1181. -hæbbende arms having, bearing arms, *id.* 473. -net, es; n. a war net, *id.* 806. -þoncum with cunning thoughts, *id.* 1543. ^zSearu; g. searues, searwes, searewes; d. searue, searwe; n. ambush, *R. T.* § 95. ^aSeax, *e; f. a knife, sword, etc. *Beo. K.* 3090. Seaxa, an; m. a Saxon; Saxo, v. Seaxan. ^bSec, *e; f. war, etc. v. *Spl.* sæc. ^cSecga, g. pl. of secg: secga swate with warriors' sweat, *Chr.* 939, *Price's Warton*, pref. xcii. note 9. ^dSeftenes, se; f. avaritia, *Mone C.* 42. ^eSegg sedge; carex, *Mone A.* 362. Seglgyrd, e; f. sail yard, *id.* 315. Seglung, e; f. sailing, navigation, *Th. Apol.* v. segling. ^fSeht, sæht, saht, *e; f. peace, etc. ^gSel; comp. selra; sup. selest, adj. good; bonus, v. selra. ^h*Sel, *e; f: also, sele, *es; m. a hall, etc. *Beo. K.* 332: 162. ⁱSele, es; m. a hall, v. sel. Sele-ful, es; n. a hall cup, *id.* 1231. -gyst, es; m. a hall guest, *id.* 3089. -ræden, e; f. hall or wise counsel, *id.* 102: 2691. ^j-rest, e; f. *hall rest, *id.* 1374. -þegn, es; n. hall thane or servant, *id.* 3585. -weard, es; m. hall ward or keeper, *id.* 1327. ^kSelian; p. ede; pp. ed to sell, give; tradere, *Gm. I.* 903, 25. Sella better,

j *Beo. K. 5776, v. sel.* jSelð, e; f. a seat; sedes, v. seld.
 m *Senne of sin, Mone C. 31, g. of sen, v. syn.* Senscipe, es; m. *matrimonium, Mone B. 483.*
 n *Seo I see; video, v. seon.* Seo (seoa); g. d. ac. seon (seoan); pl. nom. d. ac. seon (seoan); g. seona (seoena) m? *sight of the eye, etc. Mone A. 122: B. 34.* o *Seofe seven, Th. An. v. seofon.* r *Seol, seolh, *es; m. a seal, etc. Seolc, *es; m. silk, etc.*
 s *Seolfer-hammen covered with silver, -fæt a silver vessel, etc.* t *Seo-minte, an; f. sea mint, etc.* u *Seon of sight, v. Spl. seo.* Seon, *ic seo; p. seah, we sugon to strain, sile, etc. v. *Spl. sihan.* Seonow, e; f. a sinew; nervus, *Beo. K. 1628.*
 v *Seoðan, v. n. to be seethed, agitated, id. 376.* Seowian; p. ede; pp. ed to sew, net; nere, id. 806, v. siwian.
 w *Ses, es; f. a rock, stone; rupes, id. 5430.* a *Setl-rad, e; f. a setting, course, etc.*
 c *Sib-æpeling, es; m. a related thane, Beo. K. 5412.* s *Síde, an; f. silk, Th. An; side-fulnys, se; f. pudicitia, Mone B. 1719.* b *Sid - fæðmed wide fathomed or bosomed, Beo. K. 602.* -feax with dishevelled hair, *Th. Apol.* -feaxed having long hair, *Beo. gl.* Sidu: l. 34, *custom. i *Sien, e; f? sight, etc. v. seo.* m *Sige-hreð, es; m. victory cruelty, exultation of victory, Beo. K. 974.* -hreðig *exulting in victory, id. 187. *Sigel; g. sigles; n. [Old Ger. Runes suhil, sugil, sigil the sun: Moes. sauil the sun] l. the sun, sol; 2. what glitters, a jewel, gem, ornament; monile, etc.
 n **sigel-hwerfa, -hweorfa, an; m. the heliotrope, etc. Sigelian; p. ode; pp. od to sail; navigare.* o *Sige-wæpen, es; n. a victory weapon, Beo. K. 1601.* Sigor, es; *m. a victory, etc.
 p *Síhan, ic síhe; p. sah, we síhon; pp. sihen to sile, strain; colare, v. seon.* q *Sima, an; m. a bond; vinculum, v. sema.* Simble, an; f. a feast, etc.
 r *Sinc: l. 7, seolfres *sinc: l. 11, *sinc.* s *Sin - cald very cold, Cd. 166, Th. p. 207, 5.* Sinc-fæt, es; n. a precious vessel, *Beo. K. 4594.* t *-ges-treon heaped treasure, id. 2178.* -gifa, -gyfa, an; m. a treasure giver, id. 2017. -maðm, es; m. a rich treasure, id. 4381. -þego, e; f. treasure service, distribution of treasures, id. 5763. Sinewe,

an; f. a sinew; nervus, *L. Elf. 40.* Sineweald rotundus, *Mone B. 1705, v. sinewealt.*
 u *Singales, singala constantly; continuo, id. 2263: 378.* Singalnys, se; f. assiduitas, *Mone B. 4592.* v *Sin-herge (here), es; m. a mighty army, id. 5867.* x *Sinu; *g. d. ac. also, sine (sinue), sinwe, sinewe, an; f. a sinew, etc. l. 17, *L. Alf. pol. 40, W. p. 46, 39, 42.* y *Siodo conduct, etc. v. *sidu, sido.* z *Sioleð, es; m? a seal, Beo. K. 4729, v. seol.*
 a *Sið; l. 38, te *sið.* Siðan, for siðon times, in courses, d. of sið. c *Sið-fæt; g. -fættes; d. -fæte, fate; pl. nom. ac. -fatas, -fatu, m. n. a path, etc. -from good in a journey, Beo. K. 3622.*
 d *Siðlice afterwards, subsequently, Th. An.* Siðon, siðum times in courses, d. of sið. e *Sittend, es; m. a sitter; qui sedet, Beo. gl.* b *Sixteoða: l. 1, þæt *sextioðe.*
 i *Slæcan to put off, Th. Apol. v. slacian.* k *Slag, slaga, -dl. *Slage, an; f. a sloe, etc. v. sla.* o *Slegel, *es; m. plectrum, etc.* p *Sliht, e; f. murder, etc.* t *Sliu tinctus, Mone A. 289, v. sliw.* Slyht, e; f. a stroke, *Beo. gl. v. geslyht, Spl. sliht.*
 u *Smæc, *es; m. a taste, etc.* *Smæl; g. m. n. smales; f. smælre; def. se smala; seo, þæt smale; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. small, etc. Smæl-æel the small eel; anguilla, v *Mone A. 294.* v *Smale; adv. slenderly, thinly; subtiliter. Smea slender, thin; subtilis, tenuis; used in compounds. Smeal small, Som. v. smealic,*
 y **Smedema, smedma, an; m. meal, etc.* c **Smidema, an; m. meal, Lev. 2, 2, etc: l. 4, v. *Spl. smedema.* Smiltnes, se; f. serenity, *Th. Apol. v. smyltnys.* e *Smoc, *es; m. a smock, etc.* f *Smygel, es; m. a cloak; amiculum. Smylt a smelt; sartate, Lin. salmo eperlanus? Mone A. 295.*
 j *Snægél, es; m. a snail, etc.* Snear, adj. active, pleasant; alacer, *Beo. gl.* l *Snide, *es; m? a cut, etc.* *Snid-isen, es; n. a cutting iron, etc.
 m *Sniome readily, Ps. Th. 105, 13, 16, v. sneome.* Snoterscipe, es; m. ratiocinatio, *Mone B. 3156.* p *Snyrian; p. ede to hasten; alacriter ire, Beo. K. 799.* q *Snytrum with prudence, prudently; pruden-ter, id. 1738.*
 r **Soc, *e; f. liberty, etc: l. 20, *sacu et soc: l. 27, *Sacu.*

* *Socn, e; f. l. a power of holding a court, etc. Elf. gr. 28, 6, Som. p. 32, 47: a visit, etc. Beo. K. 3551.* v *Som, *e; f? concord, etc.* y *Song-cræft poetry, Th. An. v. sang, etc.* z *Sorg-cearu, e; f. grief, Cod. Ex. 11, Beo. gl. a-sta-fas; m. [stæf, es; m.] sorrow,*
 b *Cod. Ex. 75b.* b *Sorh-cearig sorrow anxious, Beo. K. 4905.* -leoð, es; n. a sorrow song, a lay of sorrow, id. 4916. -wylm, es; m. a sorrow wave, affliction, id. 1802. e *Soð-spæc a true saying.*
 s *Spær; g. m. n. spares; d. m. n. sparum; ac. m. spærne; adj. spare, frugal, etc. Spærnes, se; f. abstinencia, Mone B. 864.* l *Spearewa a sparrow,*
 n *Mone A. 54, v. speara.* n *Spedum with speed, successfully, Beo. gl.* q **Spell-cwide, es; m. an historical discourse, etc.* r *Spelung, e; f. a fable; fabula, Mone B. 277, v. spellung.*
 s *Spic-mase meat-mouse, titmouse, tomtit; parula, Mone A. 41.* t **Spild, es; m. *precipitancy, rashness, destruction, etc: l. 4, spild-siðe to be put*
 u *to. Spilde, adj.* u *Spind, es; m. [Dut. Kil. spin, spint, spind, m. suis abdomen, Plat. Ger. spin, spint m. alburnum: Not. spint, spind adeps] fat-ness, fat; arvina, adeps, Mone A. 174, v. Spl. hago-spind.*
 v *Spitu, es; n? a spit, etc.* y *Spor, es; n: sporu, e; f. a spur; calcar, Beo. gl. v. spora.* z *Spræc: l. 52, *spræc ende.* b *Spranca: l. 2, *sprig, scion, young shoot.* e *Sprindlice; adv. alacriter, Mone B. 64.* Spring, es; m. a spring, leap, fountain; saltus, caput fontis, *Beo. gl.* f *Sprote, an; f. a sprout, etc.*
 i *Stæf; g. stæfes; d. stæfe; pl. nom. ac. stafas; g. stafa; d. stafum; m. a staff, letter, etc.* l *Stæg a rope, in the forepart of a ship: safon, i.e. funis in prora navis, Mone A. 109.* Stæger, *es; m. a step, etc. Stælan, gestælan, pp. gestæled [stæl a place] to place, found, establish; constituere, *Beo. K. 4966: 2680.* m *Stæl - wurt clary? gallitricum; Lin. salvia horminum, Mone A. 455.* Stæp; g. stæpes; d. stæpe; pl. nom. ac. stapas, stæpas; g. stapa; d. stapum; m. a step, etc. q **Stafas letters, pl. of stæf.* u *Stán-boga, an; m. a stone curve, an arch, Beo. K. 5086.* -cleof, es; n. a stone cliff, id. 5076, v. *Spl. clif.* w *-gella, an; m. a pelican; pe-*

^x licanus, *Mone A.* 66. ^x*-hlið, es; n. a stony cliff, etc.
^y Stapas steps, pl. of stæp.
^a Staðol; adj. firm; firmus.
^c Stealian, steallian to have a place, to come on, etc. v. stelan, *Spl.* stælan. ^d Steap, *es; m. a cup, *Mone B.* 1837, etc.
^f Stede; adj. firm, stiff; stabilis, firmus, *Beo. K.* 1963. Stede-wist impostor, *Mone B.* 6517.
^h Stefn, *es; m. the prow of a ship; prora, id. 422. Stefna, an; m. what has a prow, a ship; navis, id. 438, apx. ^k STEM, *es; m. steam, etc. ^l Stemn, *es; m. a stem, etc. ^m Stencan *spargere, *Gm.* II. 36, 14, v. stencan. ⁿ Stenge, es; m. a lever, *Beo. K.* 3274. ^p Steore, styre, *es; n. a direction, etc. ^q Steorn, e; f. a rudder; gubernaculum. ^r Steor-wiglu constellations, *Mone B.* 2546.
^z Stig-rap, es; m. a stirrup, *Beo. gl.* v. sti-rap. Stigu, e; f. a ladder, stile; scala.
^e Stirc, styrc, *es; m. a stirk, etc. Stiriga, an; m. a sturgeon; porcopiscis, *Mone A.* 279. Stirn stern, rough, v. styryn.
^h Stód stood, es; n. a stud of horses, etc. Stód-fald septum equarum, *Gm.* III. p. 327, note. ⁱ Stoppa, *an; m. a stoop, pot, etc. v. *Spl.* steap.
^k Steorc, *es; m. a stork, etc.
^m Strade spread, *Beo. K.* 6142, v. stredan, *Spl.* stregdan, *Stræl*, l. 6, *Fakkel. ^u Stregdan; p. strade, strude to spread; spargere, sternere, id. 6142: 6247, v. stredan.
^w Strengel, es; m. a prince, king; rex, id. 6225. Stren-gum with strength, strongly, fiercely; violenter, id. 6229.
^x Streon *gain, profit, treasure, *Th. An.* v. strion. *Streones-heal, *Whitby*, etc. Streow, ^d *es; n. straw, etc. ^d Strutian to spoil, rob, destroy, *Th. An.* v. strudan. Strutium: l. 2, *saponaria. ^f Strynd, *e; f? a stock. ^g Strundum; adv. with or at times, *Beo. K.* 2846.
^h *Sture-muða, an; m. stour-mouth, etc. ⁱ Styl, *es; m. steel, etc. ^o Styrung: l. 5, *styrung. Styð, *e; f. a post, etc.
^r *Sug, es; n. a sow, etc. *Gm.* III. 328, 6. Sugga, an; m. a bird which feeds on figs; motacilla ficedula, ficitula, *Mone A.* 43. Sugon siled, p. pl. of seon. *Suht disease, etc. Suhter, suhtor a relation; cognatus, *Beo. gl.* *Suhter-gefædera, suhtor-fædra, an; m. a cousin; fratrueis, *Beo. K.* 2322. Suin swine, *Th. An.*

^u v. swin ^u Sulian, sulhian to make a furrow, to plough; sulcare, *Gm.* III. 415, 16. *Sul-handle, *sulh-handle, an; f. a plough handle. *Sul-lincle, es; n. a piece of ploughed land. ^w *Sumær-sæte, *Sumer-sæte, *Sumor-sæte, *Sumur-sæte, Somer-sæte; g. a; d. um; pl. m. the inhabitants of Somersetshire. ^y Sund, *e; f. also, es; m. n. a swimming; natatio, *Beo. K.* 1029: 2871. Sund, *es; m. n. the sea; mare, id. 424: 445. ^z Sund-eaw, es; m. sun-dew; dro-sera, *Lin: Mone A.* 520. Sunderliwes alienatim, *Mone B.* 295. *Sunder-note; e; f. a distinct office, etc. *-yrfe, es; n. separate property. ^a Sund-flit, e; f. a sea contest, *Beo. K.* 1009. ^b -gebland, es; n. sea motion or mixing, the sea, id. 2899. -nyt, te; f. advantage of swimming, id. 4715. Sundor-nyt, te; f. peculiar duty, id. 1328. ^s Susel, g. susles; n. punishment, v. susl. ^g Suslen sulphury, *Th. Apol.* *j* Suð-humbre. ^k Suð-western, south-west, *Th. Apol.* ⁿ *Swæc, es; m. a smell, etc. ^q Swaf turned, v. *Spl.* swifan. Swalewe, an; *f. a swallow, etc. ^r Swan, *es; m. a swain, etc. *Swancor thin, slender; gracilis, *Beo. K.* 4345. ^u SWAT, *es; m. sweat, etc. Swát-fah blood stained, id. 2215. ^v Swaðe, -dl. ^v *Swaðu, e; f. a path, etc: l. 8, *SWATH. Swaðrian to calm, id. 1135, v. sweðerian, sweðrian. Swát-swaðu, e; f. a blood path, or swarth, id. 5887. Swaðul, es; m. a place, station; locus, id. 1557. Swealewe, an; f. a swallow, *Mone A.* 59, v. swalewe. ^w SWEARM, *es; m. a swarm, etc. ^x Swebban, he swefeð *to put to sleep, to appease; sopire, dormire facere: ic hine swebban nelle I will not put him to sleep, *Beo. K.* 1352. Swefan; p. swaf to go to sleep, id. 1193, apx. ^b Swegel-horn a wind horn, a trumpet, *Som.* Sweg-cræft music, *Th. Apol.* Swegel-wered, es; n. heaven's host or guard, the sun, id. 1205. ^e Swelgend, es; m. a gulph, etc. ^g Sweng, *es; m. a blow, etc. Sweofot, e; f. sleep; somnus, id. 3161: 4584. Sweoloð, e; f. heat, a burning, flame; æstus, id. 2224. ^h *Sweorcan; p. swearc, we swurcon; pp. sworcen to dim, darken etc. Sweorcian; p. ode; pp. od to grow or become

dark. Sweord-bealo, es; m. sword bale, death by sword, id. 2287. -freca, an; m. one sword bold, a warrior, id. 2935.
^j Sweoðe very, *Th. Apol.* v. swiðe. ^m Swertling, *es; m. the epicurean, white throat; motacilla ficedula. ⁿ *Swéte sweet, etc. *Swet sweat, v.
^q swat. ^q Swic-þól destructive to wood, wood devourer, a fire, *Beo. K.* 6284, apx. Swifan; *p. swaf, we swifon; pp. swifon to revolve, etc. ^r Swige silence, *Th. Apol.* *Swigra more silent, *Beo. K.* 1953. Swigunga silently; cum silentio. Swind, -dl. ^w *Spind, es; m. fatness. ^x Swing, *es; m. a blow, etc. Swingan *to swing; vibrare, id. 4522.
^y Swingele, swingle, an; f. a whip; flagellum. Swin-lica, an; m. the form of a swine, *Beo. K.* 2905. ^z Swipe, an; f? a whip etc. ^c Swið-ferhð, es; m. bold in mind, id. 344. -hicgende great, or brave thinking, brave, id. 1831.
^l Swylce also, id. 225, v. swilce. Swylt, *es; m. death, etc.
^p *Syl, es; m. a seal, etc. ^u Sym-bel *es; n. a feast, etc. Sym-bel together; una, *Beo. K.* 1122, v. symle. ^v Symbel-wyn, e; f. feast pleasure, id. 3562. Symmelny, se; f. festivity, *Mone B.* 3800, v. symbelny.
^w Syn ever, used in composition, as syn-grene ever-green, v. sin. Syn, e; f. sight; visus, id. 6311. ^y Syn-dolh a great wound, id. 1627.
^b -snæd, es; m. continued tearing, id. 1479. *Sype a wetting, etc. ^d Syru, es; n. a snare, machination, *Th. An.* v. searu.

T.

^f Tacan; p. toc, we tocon; pp. tacen to TAKE; prehendere. ⁱ Tacor, tacur, es; m. a brother-in-law, etc. ^m Tæher, es; m. a tear, etc. Tæle? blameable; culpabilis, *Beo. gl.* Tæls was, *Mone B.* 1902. ^q Tæsel; g. tæsele; f. the tassel, etc.
^r *Tal, talu, e; f. reproach, blame, a tale, story, a reckoning, etc. ^u *Taman-weorð-eg, -ig, e; f? Taman-weorð, Tam-weorð, es; n? Tamworth, etc. ^v Tamer-muða, an; m. mouth of the Tamar, etc. ^w *Tange, an; f. tongs, etc. ^x Targe, an; f. a target, etc.
^b Team, es; *m. a team. Teama, an; m. a leader, *L. In.* 15, v. ty-ma, here-teama. ⁱ Telgor, *es; n. a twig, etc. ^j *Temese, an; f. Temes? e; f. the Thames, etc. *Chr.* 1009, *Ing.* p. 184, 5;

- 1035, *Ing.* p. 207, 33:—*Chr.* 851, *Ing.* p. 92, 18: 1009, *Ing.* p. 184, 8, 15: 1035, *Ing.* p. 207, 14. ^kTemian, getemian, ic temige; p. ede; pp. ed to tame, etc. ^mTeóhhe, an; f.; also, es; m. n? offspring, etc. *Beo.* K. 5871. ⁿTeolþerl, es; n. a window; fenestra, *Mone B.* 228, v. þyrel.
- ^tTiber-sceaca, -dl. *Professor J. Grimm, with much judgment, suggests the following arrangement: þa seo tid gewat sceacan ofer tiber middan-geardes as the time began to proceed over the gifts of the earth, Gm. Myth. p. 25, note *; Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 1, v. Spl. gewitan. x*Tigele? tygele? tigele, an; n? tigel, tigol, tigul, es; n? a tile, etc. ^bTile Thule, an island so called, *Bt. F.* p. 63, 30, v. þyle. ^cTimber, *es; n. timber, etc. ^hTina, an; m? Tincting, e; f. suggestio, *Mone B.* 1340. ^{tine}, es; m? the Tine, etc. ^{tindre}, an; f. tinder, *Mone A.* 317, v. tynder. ¹Tir-leás gloryless, inglorious, *Beo.* K. 1679. ^mTitegar, es; m. a large lance, spear, or pike. ^{titelung}, e; f. recapitulatio, *Mone B.* 1192. ^{tið}, tyð, e; f. possession, purpose, gift; possessio, gratia, donum, etc. ⁿTiða, an; m. a partaker, possessor; compos, *Cd.* 107: 117: *Mt.* 21, 22.*
- ^oTiw: l. 7, *Frigga the daughter of *Fiorgur. ^{tiwes dæg} Tuesday, v. tiw.
- ^xTo-cyme, es; *m. a coming to, etc. ^e-geflites; adv. in emulation, *Th. Apol.* ^h-hiht, e; f. delight; gaudium, *Hic. Thes. I.* p. 135, 8, v. hiht. ^{-hliden} broken asunder, *Beo.* K. 1991, v. to-hlidan. ¹Toht, getoht, tohte, an; f. a warlike expedition; expeditio bellica, *Beo. gl.* ¹TóL, es; *n. a tool, etc. ^u*Ton-bricg, e; f. Tunbridge, etc. ^oTop, es; m. a ball, *Th. Apol.* v. þoðer. ^rTorn-gemót, es; m. an angry or hostile meeting, *Beo.* K. 2273. ^{Torr} a tower, v. tor. ^uToste, tosce, an; f? [*Dan.* tost n. spawn] a frog; rana, *Ps. Th.* 77, 45: 104, 26. ^yTóð-reoma, an; m. the tooth-rim, the gums, *Mone A.* 188. ^eTo-yppan in the presence; coram, *Beo.* K. 3626.
- ^hTrega, an; m. vexation, etc. ^{Trem}, trym, es? m? a step, *Beo.* K. 5047, v. *Spl.* trym. ¹Treow, e; f. faith, pledge, *Cd.* 163, *Th.* p. 204, 20, 27: 26, *Th.* p. 34, 21, etc. ^j*Treowa pledges, assurances; de-

- noting also faith, confidence, q. pl. of treow, v. truwa.
- ^mTreow-loga, an; m. a faith breaker, a liar, *Beo.* K. 5689. ^pTroc-scip, es; n. a trough boat, a little boat broad at both ends, *Mone A.* 186, v. trog-scip. ^{Trod}, *e; f. a path, etc.
- ^uTrym, es; m. a step, *Th. Apol.* v. *Spl.* trem. ^{Trymenes} support, *Ps. Th.* 17, 1, v. trymenes. ^wTrywe true, faithful, v. treowe.
- ^x*Tudor, tuddor, es; *n. seed, offspring, etc. ^{Tuht} discipline, etc. v. *Spl.* tyht. ^z*Tun-cæse garden cress, etc. v. *Spl.* cressa. ^bTungel-æ star law, astronomy, *H.* Tungelgescead astrologia, *Mone B.* 3034. ^cTungle with a star. ^dTunne, an; *f. a tun, vat, etc. ^e*Turces-ig, e; f. Torkesey, etc. ^{Turtel} a turtle, *Gm. I.* 251, 32, v. turtle. ^{Tusc} a tusk, v. tux. ¹Tuun a yard, v. tún.
- ^sTwa; l. 1, *pl. of ^hTwæfan [two] to divide, *Beo. gl.* v. twæman, *Spl.* getwæfan. ^{Twæmendlice} alternatim, *Mone B.* 1394. ^mTweo; g. d. ac. tweon [tweoan] m. doubt, etc. ^oTweonian to doubt, *Th. Apol.* v. tweogan. ^qTwicere, *es; m. a maker of cakes, etc. ^{Twidig}; adj. kind, gracious; propitius, *Beo.* K. 3414. ^hTwih a twig, v. twig. ^uTwiswa twice, v. tuwa.
- ^aTydre, es; m. a race, offspring; soboles, *Beo.* K. 5689, v. tudder. ^{Tyht}, *es; m? discipline, etc. ^{Tyht}, *e; f. an accusation, etc. ^{Tyma}, an; m. a leader; dux, *Cd.* 205, *Th.* p. 253, 30. ^eTyrning, tyrning, es; m. rotunditas, vertigo, *Mone B.* 595: 749. ¹Tywes dæg Tuesday, *Rub. Mt.* 18, 15, v. tiw.
- U.
- ^kUder, *es; n. udder, etc. ^{Uf} sublingua, *Mone A.* 192. ^jUfor a margin, *Beo. gl.* v. ofer.
- ^uUhta, an; m. twilight, *Beo.* K. 251. ^kUht-floga, *an; m. *one flying before light, a dragon, *id.* 5517. ^{-hlem}, es; m. twilight noise, *id.* 4010. ¹-sceapa, an; m. an evening enemy, a dragon, *Beo. gl.* ^{-þenung}, e; f. morning service, etc.
- ^{Ule}, an; *f. an owl, etc.
- ^uUn-bliðe unblithe, sorrowful, *Beo.* K. 260. ^w-byrnende without burning, *id.* 5092. ^z-coð, e; f. sickness, etc. ^sUnder-geoca, an; m. one under a yoke, a beast of burden; jumentum, *Gm. II.* 784, 11. ^kUndernmæl, e; f. morning time, *Beo.* K. 2855. ¹Under-standan

- to dare, venture, *Th. Apol.* ^{-syrce}, an; f. an under shirt, etc. v. syrce. ^uUn-fæge undying, *Beo.* K. 1140. ^{-forwandigendlice} unblushingly, *Th. Apol.* ^{-fród} unold, young, *Beo.* K. 5638. ^{-from?} weak, bad, *id.* 4371. ^v-gecnawen unknown, *Th. Apol.* ^w-gedefelice improperly, *Beo.* K. 4866. ^e-gemete immeasurably, *id.* 4836. ^{-igmetes} immeasurably, *id.* 3582. ¹-heore unmild, rude, *id.* 1967, v. *Spl.* ^{-hiere}.
- ^u*-hiere, -hiore, -hyre disobedient, etc. ^w-irisnys, se; f. dedecus, *Mone B.* 4331. ^x-lifigende unliving, dead, *id.* 931. ^c-murnlice unmournfully, without mourning, *id.* 893. ^j-rim, *es; m. a multitude, *id.* 2475. ^s-swiðe; comp. or; adv. unstrongly, weakly, *id.* 5153. ¹-synnum without fault, guiltlessly, *id.* 2138. ^{-tæle} unblameable, *id.* 3726. ^{-tydre}, es; m. an evil race or progeny, *id.* 221. ^u-þanc, *es; m. harm, injury, *Th. Apol.* ^z-waclic unweak, strong, *Beo.* K. 6271. ^a-wearnum without warning, unawares, *id.* 1476. ^b-wemne unspotted, etc.
- ¹Up-æt-bær bore up, *Beo.* K. 1033, p. of up-æt-beran. ^m-beran to bear up, *id.* 3836, v. up-geberan. ^qUppe; adv. aloft, above; superne, *id.* 1127. ^sUp-stigend, es; m. one ascending, a rider; ascensor, *Ex.* 15, 1. ¹*-yrne ortus, *Gm. II.* 786, 12.
- ^xUst a tempest; procella, v. yst.
- ^f*Ut-faran to go out, *Beo.* K. 5099. ^{-fús} exire properans, *id.* 65. ^sUð-genge departed, *id.* 4242. ^{Ut}-gong a pore; meatus, *Mone A.* 248, v. ut-gang. ^{-gota}, an; m. a going out, profusion, *Past.* 85. ^j*-laga, an; m. -lah, -lag, es; m. an outlaw, etc. *Gm. II.* 792, 36. ^{-lende} foreign; extraneus. ¹-scufan; p. -sceaf; we -scufon to shove out, eject, *Beo.* K. 429, v. scufan.
- W.
- ^oWá, wáwá; m. sorrow, etc. ^p*Wacan; p. woc, we wocon; pp. wacen to awake; expurgisci, *Gm.* 896, 24, v. wæcan. ^sWad, es; n. a ford; vadum, *Beo.* K. 1011. ¹Wæg, wecg, *es; m. a wedge, etc. ^aWæfre; adj. wandering, changing, cunning; vagus, *Beo.* K. 2661. ^{Wæfre}-mód cunning minded, *id.* 2294. ^cWæg, *es; n. a weight of wool, etc. ^{Wæg}-bold, es; n. a wave-house, the sea, *Beo. gl.* ^{-bora}, an; m. a sea monster, *Beo.* K. 2879. ^{Wæge}, an; f. also, *

wæg, e; f. a balance, etc.
^d *Wægen, wæn; g. wægenes; m. a waggon, etc. Wæg-fær a wave or sea journey, a sailing. -faru *wave roads, etc. -flota, an; m. a wave floater, a ship, Beo. K. 3810. ^e -holm, es; m. a wave of the deep, id. 432. -rāp, es; m. water rope, ice, id. 3219. -sweord, es; n. a wave sword, id. 2977. * -þele wavetimber, the ark, etc. fWæl-bend, e; f. a slaughter band, id. 3868. ^g * -cyrige, cyrie an; f. the chooser of the slain, the goddess of war; bellona. -fæhð, e; f. death enmity, mortal feud, id. 4052. -fag deadly coloured, id. 2249. -fús death hastening, id. 4835. -fyr, es; n. a funeral pile, or fire, id. 2232: a deadly or fatal fire, id. 5160. -gæst, es; m. a fatal guest, id. 2661. * -gifer slaughter greedy, Beo. gl. -herige (here) a slaughter band, an army. -hlem, es; m. a slaughter or war cry. ^h -ræst, e; f. death rest, death, Beo. gl. -reownes, se; f. cruelty, Th. Apol. -scaft, es; m. a deadly shaft or weapon, Beo. K. 791. -seax, e; f. slaughter knife, a sword, id. 5403. -spere, es; n. a death spear, Th. An. -stól, es; m. slaughter seat. -sweng, es; m. slaughter stroke, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 25. -wurðian to highly venerate, Th. An. jWænes þisl a waggon's pole, the constellation Charles's wain, Gm. Myth. p. 102, 30, v. þisl. ^k Wær *e; f. wer, es; m. an enclosure, a wear, etc. ^l *Wær-fæhð, e; f. deadly feud, etc. ^m Wæt, es; m? wet, drink, L. Can. Edg. 43, v. wæta. ⁿ *Wæter-ædre, -æddre, an; f. a water course. -egsa, -egesa, an; m. water dread, Beo. K. 2520. -fat, -dl. ^b -yð, e; f. a water wave, the sea, Beo. K. 4480. ^c Wæforlic [wafian to gaze upon with admiration] theatrical, Th. Apol. ^d *Wah; g. wages; m. a wall, etc. v. wag. ^e Walda, an; m. a ruler; rector, Beo. gl. ^f *Wan; g. m. n. wannes; f. wanre; adj. pale, etc. ^g Wan-fota, an; m. a pelican; pelicanus, Mone A. 66. ^h Wanigean; p. ode; pp. od to lament, plague; plorare, Beo. K. 1568: 2673. ⁱ Waras inhabitants, dwellers; m. pl. used occasionally as a termination for -ware, v. Spl. * -ware; g. -a; d. um; pl. m. used only in the pl. of compound words as a termination denoting people, dwellers, inhabitants, citizens; habitantes, incolæ, cives. ^j Waroð, warað, es; m.

the shore, etc. Waroð-faruð a shore; littus, Cod. Verc. 397.
^k *Waru, e; f. a termination of nouns, chiefly used in the s. denoting what contains inhabitants, a city, town; complexus incolarum, civitas, opidum. Water water, Th. An. v. wæter.
^l Wea-dæd a fatal deed, Bat. Fins. 15. ^m Weal a foreigner, v. wealh. Wea-laf, e; f. a woe remnant, Beo. K. 2161. ⁿ Weall-clif, es; n. a wall cliff, steep rock, id. 6258. ^o Weal-stilling, *es; m. ^p Wean, es; m. a defect, misery, ruin; defectus, id. 295: 380. ^q Wearh, es; m. a wolf; lupus, Beo. gl. v. ^r Spl. heoro-wearh. ^s Wearn, e; f. a refusal, denial; dene-gatio, repugnantia, Beo. K. 730. ^t Weart, e; f. wearte, an; f. a wart, etc. ^u Weaspel, les; n. woe story, evil news, id. 2630. ^v *Web; g. webbes; n. tapestry; tapes, etc. id. 1983. Webban; p. ede to weave; contexere, v. wefan. Webbe, an; f. a female weaver; textrix, Beo. gl. Webbere, es; m. a weaver; textor. ^w Web-scaft a web-shaft, a weaver's shuttle; liciatorium, Mone A. 299. ^x Weder-mearc, e; f. the western march; æolicorum limes, Beo. K. 594. ^y Wefod an altar, Mt. 5, 23, v. weofod. West, *es; m. the woof, etc. ^z Weg-gesiða, an; m. a way companion. Wehte washed, Beo. K. 5703. ^a Welan to boil, Beo. gl. v. weal-lan. ^b Wel-hwylc well any, almost any; quivis, Beo. K. 529. ^c -þungen well dignified, id. 3850, v. þingian. -willendlice benevolently, Th. Apol. -willendnes, se; f. benevolence, id. Wemmend, es; m. ^d scortator, Mone B. 3275. ^e Wenigea-leás hopeless, Beo. K. 3326. Wenð thinks, indef. of wenan. ^f Went-sæte; g. a; d. um; pl. m. the inhabitants of West Wales, etc. ^g Weod, wiod, es; n. a herb, etc. ^h Weodu-binde white briony, Mone A. 532. ⁱ Weoler, es; m. a lip, Ps. Th. 11, 2, 3, v. weler. Weoloc, e; f. a cockle, etc. ^j Weorca, an; m. a worker; opifex. ^k Weorcum with work, *trouble, or difficulty; moleste, Beo. K. 3275. ^l Wer, were; l. l, dl- wera. ^m *Wer-beam stirps hominum? Gm. II. 480, 21. ⁿ Were-fæhð, e; f. a deadly feud, v. Spl. wær-fæhð. Were-låde oath of purification; purgatorium, vel juramentum purificationis,

^h Gm. Recht. p. 908. ⁱ Wergðo, werhðo, e; f. punishment, damnation, Beo. K. 1171. ^j *Werig-ferhð, e; f. *weary of life, Th. An. ^k Werig-mód weary minded, tired. ^l Wer-wulf a man-wolf, a sorcerer, L. Eccl. Caut. 26, v. were-wulf. ^m Wesend, *es; m. a buffalo, etc. Wesing confectio, Mone B. 1846. ⁿ West-norð-wind *a north-west wind?
^o Wiaruld the World, Th. An. v. woruld. ^p *Wic, wyc, *es; m. a village, etc. ^q Wic-stede, es; m. a dwelling-place, Beo. K. 4919. ^r Wide-ferhð, es; m. famous minded, magnanimous, id. 1868. Wid-floga, an; m. a wide flier, a dragon, id. 4686. ^s -gal spacious, deserted, Beo. gl. ^t Wifer sagitta, H. ^u Wif-lufe, an; f. woman's love, id. 4216. ^v Wig-bealo, es; m. war bale, death by war, id. 4087. -bil, es; n. a battle bill, a sword, id. 3213. ^w -freca, an; m. one bold in battle, a warrior, id. 2424. ^x -fruma, an; m. a prince, id. 1321. -getawe, an; f. battle apparatus, id. 733. -geweorðad war honoured, id. 3563. -gryre, es; m. war horror, id. 2568. ^y -heap, es; m. a war heap, *a troop, id. 948. -hete, es; m. war hate, id. 4235. -hryre, es; m. war or battle fall, id. 3237. ^z -spéd, e; f. war speed or success, id. 1387. ^a -weorðung, e; f. [Plat. wih m. a temple: Old Norse we n. pl. sacred places, Beo. gl. vol. i. in hearg-træf] the usual temple worship; cultus in templo adhibitus, Beo. K. 350. Wih a temple, v. wig. Wi-haga, wig-haga, an; m. war or battle hay, a compact body protected by shields, Th. An. ^b Wihte, adv. in any degree, at all; aliquid, Beo. K. 3028: 3978. Wiht-mearc perpendiculum, H. Wil, etc. will, mind, etc. v. willa, will, etc. ^c Wild-deor-nes, se; f. a place of wild beasts, a WILDERNESS, a wild; desertum, Gm. II. 325, 41. ^d Wil-fæmne, an; f. devota mulier, Gm. II. 482, 45. -geofu a gift. ^e Wiliga, an; m. corbis, Mone B. 3859: 3860. Wilige, an; f. *a willow; salix, Gm. III. 370, 1. ^f Will-gestealla, an; m. a free or choice companion, a comrade. ^g Wil-sele devota domus, Gm. II. 483, 1. ^h Win-cel, *es; m. a corner, etc. ⁱ Wind-blond, es; m. a wind blending, the wind, Beo. K. 6287. ^j *Windel-streow, es; n. platting straw, etc. Wind-

gereste, es; *m. a wind resort*; venti cubiculum, *id.* 4908.
^h*-scofle, an; *f. a wind shovel, a fan.* *-swingle, an; *f. a wind whip, a fan.* Wine-mag, *id.* 130. ⁱ*Wine-mæg, es; *m. pl. wine-magas a dear relation, id.* 130. ^j*Wine-wincle, an; *f. a periwinkle, etc.* ^lWin-reced, es; *n. a wine house, id.* 1422. *-sele, es; *m. a wine hall, id.* 1383. ^mWinter-burna, an; *m. a winter brook or stream.* *-dæg a winter day, *etc.* ^pWir, es; *n. wire*; metalli filum, *id.* 2055: 4821. ^vWis-hycgende wise thinking, wise, *id.* 5429. ^xWissiend, es; *m. a governor*; gubernator, *id.* 2227. ^gWið-cwedol opposing; contradictorius, *Gm. II.* 794, 36. ^m-feng took hold of, *Beo. K.* 1513, v. fon. ⁿ-gripan to grapple with, to ^rcontest, *id.* 5037. ^rWiððer-lean a reward, *Mone C.* 7, v. wiðer-lean. ^tWitian, witegi-an; *p. weotode ordinare, providere, Beo. K.* 3869.
^wWlæc lukewarm; tepidus. ^x*Wlænc, wlenco, e; *f. also, *wlence, es; m. pride, etc.* Wlanc proud, *Beo. K.* 679, v. wlænc. ^yWlatian to look upon, to see; intueri, videre, *Beo. gl. v. wlitian.* Wlence pride, *etc. v. Spl. wlænc.* Wlet-tung, e; *f. deformatio, Mone B.* 4475.
^c*Wó, woh; *g. woges error, etc.* Wocor, *es; *m. offspring, etc.* ^eWodenes dæg Wednesday, v. Wodnes-dæg. ^hWoh-bogen badly bent, *Beo. K.* 5649. ⁱ*Wohnes, wonys, se; *f. crookedness, etc.* ^kWollen, for weollen bubbled, boiled, *id.* 6059, pp. of weallan. ^mWom-sceaða, an; *m. a wicked enemy, Cod. Ex.* 68b. ⁿWon-hyd, e; *f. cursed hide, Beo. K.* 862. -scaft, e; *f. misery, id.* 239.
^pWood wood, v. wod. ^rWord-beot, es; *m. *word threatening, threatening.* -gyd, es; *n. a word song, a song, id.* 6338. -loca, an; *m. logic, etc.* -riht, es; *n. *word right, words of justice or reason, id.* 5259. ^tWorn, *es; *n. a number, etc.* ^vWoruld-ár worldly honour, *id.* 34. ^w-candel world's candle, the sun, *id.* 3926. *-earfoð worldly difficulty, *etc.* ^x-gedal world separation, death, *id.* 6131. -gesælig rich in worldly possessions, *Th. An.* ^y*-mæg, es; *m. worldly relation, etc.* ^aWosa, an; *m. a leader, Cd. 5:* 206, v. here-wosa, wisa.
^eWræc; *g. wræce; pl. nom. g. ac. wraca; d. wracum; f.*

exile, etc. Wræc spake, *Beo. K.* 4304, v. *Spl. wrecan.* Wræc-last, es; *m. an exile path, id.* 2704. ^dWræc-mæg, es; *m. a son of vengeance, an avenger, id.* 4754. Wræc-na, an; *m. a traveller, Hic. Thes. I.* 135, 13, v. wræcca. Wræc-stow, e; *f. *an exile place; exilii locus, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 17.* ^eWræsn, e; *f. a chain, band; catena, vinculum, Beo. gl.* ^fWræt; *g. wrættes workmanship, a worked or carved ornament, what is made by art, a wonder, Beo. K.* 3062: 4821. Wræð, *e; *f. a flock, etc.* ^gWrætlic variegated; varius, pulcher, *id.* 1775: 2977: 4672, *etc.* ^hWrað, wraðu, e; *f. 1. what is twisted, a wreath; 2. what is twisted into consistency or firmness, a prop, defence, Beo. gl.* ⁱWraðlice, adv. angrily; hostiliter, *Beo. K.* 6119. Wrað-scræf, es; *n. wrath cavern, hell, Cod. Ex.* 111. Wraðu, e; *f. support, Hic. Thes. I.* 135, 7, v. wræð, *Spl. wrað.* ^oWreoðen-hilt, es; *n. a wreathed or ornamented hilt, Beo. gl.* ^sWriðels, *es; *m. a band, etc.* ^tWrixl, e; *f. a change, but *gewrixle, es; n. Beo. gl.* ^uWroht-stafas; *pl. m. [stæf, es; m.] blame, chiding; increpatio, id.* ^z*Wudu-elfen, ne; *f. a wood elf, a fairy, etc.* ^a-merce wood mint, wood march; apiastrum silvaticum? melissa, *Lin. Mone A.* 398, *Som.* -réc, es; *m. wood reek or smoke, Beo. K.* 6283. ^fWulf-hleoð, es; *n. a wolf's covering or refuge, id.* 2715. ^gWunden-feax curled hair, *id.* 2799. -loc a curled lock, *Jdth. p.* 22, 25. -mæl, es; *n. a twisted sword, Beo. K.* 3061. ^hWundor-deað, es; *m. a wondrous death, id.* 6070. -fæt, es; *n. a wondrous vessel, id.* 2317. ⁱ-maðm, es; *m. a wondrous treasure, id.* 4341. -sion, e; *f. a wonder sight, id.* 1984. -smið, es; *m. a wonder worker, id.* 3360. ^j*Wúnd-swaðu, e; *f. a scar, etc.* ⁿWurðiend, es; *m. one who honours, an adorer; adorator, Mone B.* 13. Wurð-mynt dignity, *Th. An. v. weorð-mynd.* ^pWylf, e; *f. a she-wolf; lupa, Beo. gl.* ^rWyn-condel, es; *n. pleasure light, the sun, Cod. Ex.* 50b. ^vWyrd-gesælig very fortunate; fortunatus, *Mone B.* 99. Wyr-gen, ne; *f. a she-wolf; lupa, Beo. gl.* ^wWurm-fah snake coloured, *Beo. K.* 3394. ^x-hord, es; *m. serpen-*

tisthesaurus, id. 4439. ^yWyrn, e; *f. a denial, v. Spl. wearn.* Wyrp, *e; *f. a change, id.* 2631. ^fWyttinys, se; *f. industry, Mone B.* 172.
 Y.

^lYfese, an; *f. eaves of a house, v. efese.*
^mYldas; *pl. m. men; homines, Beo. K.* 153: 3321: 4229, v. *Spl. yldo.* Yldian to grow old, *Beo. gl. v. ealdian.* ⁿYldo, e; *f. *age; ætas;—but yldas, pl. m. men, Beo. gl.* ^oYlf an elf, fairy, *Beo. K.* 223, v. elf. ^sYlfet, es; *m. also, ylfete, an; f. a swan; olor, cygnus, Gm. II.* 220, 1: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 62.
^qYmb-bearh covered about, *Beo. K.* 3006, p. of ymb-beorgan, v. beorgan. -cer excitatio, *Gm. II.* 774, 35. ^v-hwirft what turns round, the world, *Elf. gr.* 9, 27, v. ymbe-hwyrft. ^x-sittend, es; *m. one sitting near, a neighbour, Beo. K.* 18.
^yYppan before; coram, *Beo. gl. v. to-yppan.* ^cYpping, es; *m. expanse, etc.*
^dYrfe, es; **n. inheritance, etc.* ^eYrfe-láf, e; *f. an inheritance left, an inheritance, a sword, Beo. K.* 2099: 3802: also, posterity, progeny, *Cd.* 162, *Th. p.* 203, 14. ^g*Yrmðo, e; *f. poverty, etc.* ⁱYrre-mód angry minded, *Beo. K.* 1445.
^j*Ysela, an; *m. ashes, etc.*
 Yð-geblond, es; *n. the wave mixing, the sea, Beo. K.* 2745. -gewin, nes; *n. wave contest, clashing of waters, id.* 4819. -laðu, e; *f. a sea way, id.* 454. -láf, e; *f. a wave leaving, *the sand, id.* 1126. -lida, an; *m. a wave passer, a sailor; navigator, id.* 395. -þrym wave strength, power of the sea, *id.* 3833. Yðu, e; *f. a wave, water, Gm. I.* 641, 36, v. yð.
 Þ.
^q*Þæcele? þæcele, an; *f. a light, etc. l. 16, dl-þæcilla.* ^wÞah took, p. of þicgan. ^yÞanc-hycgende grateful thinking, grateful, *Beo. K.* 5465.
^fÞearfendlic poor, *Th. Apol.* ^sÞearfian to need, *etc. v. þearfan.* ⁱÞeawum with customs, habits, habitually, *Beo. K.* 4284. ^lÞegenian to serve, *Beo. gl. v. þenian.* Þegenlic thanelike, noble, *Th. An.*
^mÞego, e; *f. service; ministratio, Beo. gl.* Þelu, e; *f. a boarding, planking, flooring; tabulatio, id.* ^oÞengel, *es; *m. a prince, Beo. K.* 3013.
^pÞenne then, when, *Th. An.*
^q*Þenung, þegnung, e; *f. þening, þegning, es; m. duty,*

^r etc. ^r Peod-buend, es; m. an inhabitant, *Cod. Ex.* 16b. -gestreon a people's treasure, a great treasure, *Beo. K.* 87. -þrea a popular, general, or great plague, *id.* 354. ^s-wre-can to greatly avenge, *id.* 2557, v. wre-can. Peoden-stól, es; n. supreme seat, a throne, *Cod. Ex.* 13b. Peodisc, *es; n. a people, etc. ^ePerscel, þerscol, *e; f. a flail, etc.

j Þife-þorn a thorn; rhamnus, v. þefe-þorn. ^m Þincean to seem, *Beo. K.* 2681, v. þincan. Þisl, -dl. ⁱ*Þisel; g. þisle; f. a waggon, etc. ^uÞistel; g. þistles; *m. a thistle, etc.

v*Þofte, an; f. þoft, e; f. a seat in a boat, a rudder-bank; transtrum, *Mone A.* 92. ^wÞól, *es; m. wood, etc. ^xÞolian, l. 20, *mulctari. ^zÞonc-word, es; n. a thank word, ^ethanks, *Trav. Song*, 274. ^e*Þo-terian to howl; ululare.

Þræc-wudu bold wood, a shield, *Beo. K.* 2492. Þræd, þred,

^h*es; m. thread, etc. ^hÞraw-an; *p. þreow, we þreowon; pp. þrawen, geþrawen to cast, etc. ⁱÞreagincg, þreaging, *es; m. a chiding, etc. Þrea-nedla, an; m. arcta compulsio, *Beo. K.* 4442. ⁱÞrec-wudu a wood defence, shield, *id.* 2492. ^sÞrist-hydig *bold minded, bold, *id.* 5615. v Þros-tle a throstle, *Mone A.* 45, v. þrostle. ^bÞrym, þrymlic strong, firm; fortis, *Beo. gl.* *Beo. K.* 2492. Þryssce [*Dut.* struis m: *Ger.* strauss: m. Old *Ger.* strusz] an ostrich; strutio, *Mone A.* 48. Þryð-ærn, es; n. a place of a multitude, a meeting-hall, *Beo. K.* 1307. -ges-teald, es; m. a fellow-soldier, *Cod. Ex.* 12b. Þryðlic brave, bold; fortis, *Beo. K.* 5734. Þryðo, e; f. robur, violentia, turma, *Beo. gl.* Þryð-swyð strong bands or companies; turmis validus, *Beo. K.* 261. -word, es; n. proud word, a threat, *id.* 1279.

jÞunores dæg, þunresdæg the thunderer's day, Thursday, v. þuner. ^mÞurh-bre-can to break through, *Beo. K.* 5580. ⁿ-etan to eat through, *id.* 6093. -fon to take through, to penetrate, *id.* 3008. ^rÞurruc a boat, a ferry-boat, pinnace; cumba, *Mone A.* 87. Þurs-dæg Thursday, *Jn.* 5, 30, v. þur. ^sÞurst, *es; m. thirst, etc.

Þweor, l. 32, ær *þweores.

^dÞyhtig strong, doughty; validus, *Beo. K.* 3116. Þyle, *es; m. an orator, *id.* 2326: 2912, etc.

^gv. þyla. ^gÞynnol lean, thin, v. þinnul. Þyr; g. þyrres, adj. dry, v. þyrr. Þyrelan to bore a hole, v. þirlan.

^hÞyrfan to need, v. þearfan. Þyrl a hole, v. þyrel. Þyrl-hus, l. 2, v. *þryl-hus. Þys a storm; procella. ⁱÞystro, þystru; indecl. in s. pl. nom. ac. þystra; g. -a, -ena; d. -um; ^mf. darkness, etc. ^mÞywan, *geþywan *to press, oppress, *Beo. K.* 3651.

Professor Leo of Halle has published the following Anglo-Saxon and Old-Saxon Reading-book, with an Anglo-Saxon and German Vocabulary, arranged according to the vowel system of Professor J. Grimm: *Altsächsische und Angelsächsische Sprachproben, herausgegeben und mit einem erklärenden Verzeichniss der angelsächsischen Wörter versehen von Heinrich Leo, Halle, 1838; 8vo. pp. 274.*

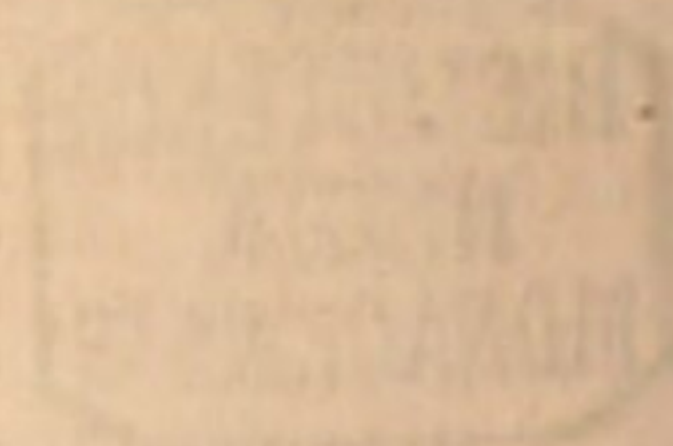
THE END.



THE HISTORY OF THE ALPHABET

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY METCALFE AND PALMER,
TRINITY STREET.



NOTES ON THE ALPHABETS.

1. The German character is still generally used in Holland for printing the Scriptures, and books for the lower orders.

2. Sounded like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*; like *ch* before consonants, and at the end of syllables; but like *ts*, or *z* before *e*, *i*.

3. *F* has the precise sound of the *Eng. f*; and though *v* is said to be softer, it is generally pronounced in *Ger.* and *Dut.* as *f*; thus, vast *fast*, vinger *a finger*, vin *a fin*, &c.

4. Instead of curling the lips, as when enunciating the *Eng. w*, or *oo*, let them remain in a horizontal or natural position, and then try to pronounce *water* nearly like *vater*, and you have the exact sound of the *Ger.* and *Dut. w*, as well as the *Dan v*.

5. The *Dut. c* has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, *y*, just as in *Eng.*

6. In *Dut. d* has the sound of *t* at the end of words: in *Dan.* when *d* concludes a word, stands between two vowels, or is doubled, it has a softer sound, like *dh* in *A.-S.* and *Icel. ð*, or *Eng. the* in soothe; as, lad, fader, and vædde, pronounced lathe, father, vaiththe. After *l*, *n*, *r*, the *d* is scarcely perceptible in the common pronunciation, except as a peculiar emphasis on the preceding vowel. The *Dan. g* in similar cases has a soft sound like *j* or *y*.

7. *H* in *Dut.* is as aspirate as in *Eng.*: *g* is a strong guttural, and has the same sound as *ch* in the Scotch loch *a lake*, och *alas*, *O*; as, och mon *O man*! A very strong aspiration of *h* approaches to the sound of the *Dut. g*. The *Dut. ch* has a little softer sound than the *g*.

8. By commencing with the sound of *e*, and without changing the organs, closing the lips with *u*, you have the precise sound of the *Fr. Ger.* and *Dut. u*.

9. A very sharp sound, like *tz*.

10. This is a peculiar sound; Géétah is only an approximation to the real pronunciation of the name of Göthe, the famous poet. Though the *Dan. ö*, and *o* with a slanting stroke through it from right to left, have the sound of the *Fr. eu* in *peu*, and *eu* in *veuve*; they are both represented in the Dictionary by *ö*, for want of proper type.

11. *Ch. hard*, as in *chyle*.

12. *Γ, γ*, always hard, as *g* in *give*; but *γ* before *γ, κ, ξ* and *χ* and the *Moes. g* before *g* have the sound of *n* in *angle*, as ἀγγελος *an angel*, and λυγξ *a lynx*, are pronounced an'-ge-los and lunx.

13. In the Russian alphabet the following letters are very peculiar and difficult to pronounce, *sch, ts, yer, yu, ya*.

14. The Persians use the Arabic alphabet with the addition of *پ* pe, *چ* che, *گ* ghaf, and *ز* zhe.

15. In Sanscrit, the Grammar of Sir Charles Wilkins, and the invaluable Dictionary of Sir Graves C. Haughton have been generally followed. The oriental arrangement of the alphabet is this.

	Surd ^s .		Sonants.	
Gutturals	kā ¹	khă	gă	ghă ngă
Palatals	chă	chhă	jă	jhă ngă or nya
Cerebrals	tă ²	t'hă	dă	dhă nă ³
Dentals	tă	t'hă	dă	dhă nă
Labials	pă	p'hă	bă	bhă mă
Semivowels	yă	ră	lă	vă
Sibilants	să	shă	să	hă ll ³

¹ *ā* is never written but at the beginning of words, being always included in every consonant. The other vowels, and the diphthongs are written.

² Formed by doubling the tongue far back on the palate, so as to produce a hollow sound. Bopp calls them linguals.

³ Only used in the Vedas, and is said to resemble the surd, or Welsh *ll*.

a {
b {
c {
d {
e {
f {
g {
h {
i {
j {
k {
l {
m {
n {
o {
p {
ps {
q {
r {
s {
sh {
t {
th {
th {
u {
v {
w {
wh {
x {
y {
z {



Bosworth, Joseph

A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language

London 1838

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